

[*English*]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: It is a fact that there are a number of places, especially in Karnataka, which can be developed as tourist destination points. If the hon. member wants to know, in Karnataka alone there are a number of schemes which are under execution. These are done as a joint venture by the Central and State Governments. We do not want to shift the blame to the State Government. But as far as this place of pilgrimage is concerned, the State Government has not submitted any definite proposal. I assure the hon. member that we will write to the Chief Minister of Karnataka. I know that this is a place which is important both from historical and pilgrimage points of view and many people visit it. I assure the hon. member again that as far as this place of pilgrimage is concerned, we will definitely get the proposal and consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that there has been a link between Karnataka and Rajasthan for centuries because Mirza Ismail of Karnataka made a great contribution in the establishment of Jaipur. And as such when a reference to Karnataka is being made, I would like to submit something about Rajasthan also. There are two cities, Jhunjhunu and Sikar, in Rajasthan which have a number of religious places. In Jhunjhunu Salasar, Khatu, Shamji, Luhagarh and Sati mata, which are centres of pilgrimage since the time of Pandavas, are the religious places. Would you include them in the list or not?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We will consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: He will consider it favourably.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance of tourism and the amount of foreign exchange

the tourism earns and also the tourism helps in integration by providing travel to the domestic tourists, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government proposes to have a Central scheme or plan for development of tourism in this country?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED: Sir, we have a number of Central schemes.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he would trust. This has reminded me of a couplet:

"Aaj etbar kiya hota to khushi se mar ne gaye hote"

[*English*]

Next. Question Q. No. 784. Shri K. Kunjambu; Q. No. 785 Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao: Not present; Dr. Vehkatesh: absent; Q. No. 786 Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Not present; Q. No. 787, Shri Prakash Chandra: Not present. Q. No. 788, Prof. Ram Krishna More; Not present. It is a 'sixer now'! Q. No. 789 Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Q. No. 789

MR. SPEAKER: Oh, thank God, she broke the monotony.

Dowry Complaints

*789. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry complaints received during the year 1986 in Delhi;

(b) the details of action taken by Police on these complaints; and

(c) the number of persons punished during the period and details of the punishment awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 3108.

(b) On the basis of these complaints, 382 cases were registered under various Sections of Dowry Prohibition Act and Indian Penal Code. The remaining complaints were either compromised by the parties concerned or were found as not substantiated.

(c) In these cases 868 persons were arrested and challans against 669 have been filed in the Court. Cases against them are pending trial. Cases against 196 persons are pending investigation and 3 persons have been discharged.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that investigation has been carried out in 382 cases and in some cases compromise has been reached. In most of the cases the parties concerned have compromised and some cases have been withdrawn. I would like to know the number of such cases. A dowry cell has been opened in the Delhi Police. I would like to know as to what action it has taken and what new measures it has adopted to show good results?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is because of this cell that we have been able to finalise investigation in 382 cases. As I said 868 persons have been arrested in these cases. Challans have been filed against 669. They are pending trial. The question relates to complaints received in 1986. In none of these cases has the trial been completed. It is only when the trial is over, I will be able to give information about the conviction. This Cell, I believe, is doing good work. The special cell is headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is a woman. Special Cells to

deal with the crimes against women have been set up in all the six districts. 16 women SPOs have been appointed to look into the cases concerning crime against women. I believe that the results will be known, once these cases are tried and judgement is delivered.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: At present, dowry is a burning problem. I would like to know the number of such dowry deaths and the number of women who have been saved due to the efforts of the cell.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not be possible to give information in regard to every case just now. We will send information to the hon. lady Member in regard to the cases which have taken place in the last 6 months or in 1 year. Information regarding the number of cases which have taken place and the number of arrests made will be sent to her after collecting the same.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are very important cases. Dowry is a burning problem.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He will supply you information.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: It is alright, if he supplies the information, but he should have come fully prepared.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I fully share what my colleague has said. Sir, you have been here in the House, and you have seen that earlier, we used to take up dowry cases. At that time, Government was much better informed. It means that all these cases have been pending for such a long time. You know, Sir, that justice delayed is justice denied.

Is Government is aware that in most of the cases, actually what is happening is that people give bribe and destroy all the evidences? So, I would like to know what was the system of monitoring in these two years, by which these things were prevented.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry, Sir. The question relates to cases of the year 1986. I had given the figures of 1986. We have registered 382 cases, which is a very high number. Everyone knows that in a case registered in 1986, it is very unlikely that investigation, enquiry and trial can be completed in April 1987. In none of these cases is the trial over. How can I comment upon a case where the trial is pending?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: That is not the problem. The question is whether they have done anything where it is a criminal case.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are talking about cases of 1986. For the period earlier to that, we have always come prepared; we have given answers about the last three years, and the last five years. If the hon. Member wants to know about any earlier year, I am willing to give the figures. But this question concerns only about complaints of 1986, and I have said that 382 cases were registered, and 868 have been arrested.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: That is not what I am asking. I asked whether Government conducted any in-depth study.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have answered that. Because of the study that has been made by the Government in the Department of Women's Welfare and in the Department of Home Affairs, we have brought in a large number of legislative measures last year. We have introduced Section 498-A which is a new offence, and Section 304-B..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: They are not implementing it. That is the trouble.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are implementing it by prosecuting people.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: I would like to know from the Minister the number of men and that of women, among the culprits - whose figure he has given.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry. I cannot say, among the cases registered in 1986 how many involved men, and how many women. But I will furnish this break-up to the hon. Member.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Has Government got any proposal to make any survey? One survey should be about dowry. The bride burning cases on account of dowry are increasing day by day. Has Government any proposal to set up a Ladies Parliamentary Forum to look after the grievances of the ladies?

MR. SPEAKER: For once, I think the hon. Members on the other side will support her.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the situation in West Bengal?

S. BUTA SINGH: It is a suggestion for action, and we would like to be guided by you, Sir, in this case.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: It is a case of dowry and the question has been asked by Mamtaji. She is not concerned with dowry.

MR. SPEAKER: Wait for the appropriate time.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: The dowry problem is a social problem. The police infrastructure now existing is more or lines crime-oriented. In order to solve and to deal with this problem, are there any training facilities available in the police structure, to enable them to look at it from this angle? Moreover, will more number of women police be recruited? In *Thanas*

especially, we know that there is one male officer. Along with him, we should have more women police in the *thanas*, in the police infrastructure. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As I said earlier, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is heading the special cell, is a lady officer; and special cells have been set up in all the districts of Delhi. As far as the survey and other work is concerned, the House will kindly recall, when we amended the Dowry Prohibition Act, that we have provided an Advisory Board to be set up in each State with a Social Welfare Officer. This Act has to be implemented by the Department of Women Welfare and the State Governments. I believe they will implement it.

Modernisation of Ordnance Factories

*790. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ordnance factories which are financially viable and running in profit;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to modernise and expand such factories;

(c) whether the Ordnance factories running in loss are likely to face permanent closure;

(d) if so, the details of such factories; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make them financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI. SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (c) to (e). The system of pricing in force in the Ordnance Factories is on actual cost basis. The manufactured products are supplied to the Defence Services and para military forces at cost price. As such, the financial viability of the Ordnance

Factories is not evaluated in terms of profit or loss. However, steps are continuously taken to keep cost under control and improve productivity. There is no proposal under consideration for closure of any Ordnance Factory.

(b) Investment is continuously made in the Ordnance Factories for modernisation of plant, machinery and processes and also for creating capacity for manufacture of new products.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: It has been mentioned that financial viability is not being considered. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the government is planning to divert some low technology items produced in these factories to the private sector irrespective of the fact whether the factory is doing well; if so, I would like to know the names of those factories which are producing low technology items; and whether government proposes to hand over these factories to the private sector.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Government does not want to hand over these factories to the private sector. However, the Policy adopted by government is to off load some low technology items to the private sector where the capacity exists. The policy adopted by the government upto this time was to produce low technology items as well as advanced technology items in the ordnance factories and public sector undertakings. But now we are intending to establish high technology factories and we are going to invest as much as Rs.1,800 crores by establishing new factories. So, we need more money for establishing new factories. And the manpower which is available with the ordnance factories will not be thrown out but we will like to use technicians and workers who are in the ordnance factories for producing the high technology items in the newly established factories or in the modernised factories also. The policy of the government is to give the items like shoes, buckles and others and the wooden boxes for carrying ammunitions and things like that to the private sector, to the small scale sector, to