

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3529/82].

STATEMENT RE: ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS, PATIALA FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying @ the Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3530/82].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to listen to everything. Calling Attention.

Mr. Daulat Ram Saran.—Not here.

Shri Nadar—Absent.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik—He is not here.

—It is the first time that we have a hat-trick in Calling Attention!

Shri Harish Rawat—Absent.

Now, Shri Banatwalla.—At long last, one leading light coming there!

श्रीमती प्रभिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : हम नाम देते हैं मगर हमारा नाम इस में आता नहीं है। आप हम लोगों को मौका क्यों नहीं देते ?

MR. SPEAKER: No Madam. I cannot do it. It is not in my power. I am sorry: I cannot exercise power which does not rest with me. I am as helpless as you are!

Shri Banatwalla.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
REPORTED LOOTING OF TWO POST OFFICES IN NEW DELHI

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported looting of two post offices in Jor Bagh and Malaviya Nagar, New Delhi.  
12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on the 9th March, 1982, a dacoity was committed by 5/7 persons at the Head Post Office, Lodhi Road, at about 8.40 P.M. This Post Office receives mail and cash bags from 56 post Offices falling in its jurisdiction.

The mail and cash bags are brought sealed in mail vans and handed over at the rear entry door of the Mail Branch of the Post Office. On 9th March, 1982, the last mail van to arrive before the incident was 7.15 P.M. The last mail van is scheduled to arrive at 8.00 P.M. After the arrival of the mail van at 7.15 P.M., the door of the Mail Branch was bolted from inside. There are 297 employees in this Post Office. At the time of the dacoity 8 officials, including 5 who are to deal with the cash at the close of the day, were on duty in the Post Office. The Assistant Post Master with 3 Cashiers was counting the cash inside the Strong Room of the Treasury Branch of the Post Office. After the cash was counted and tallied, the Chowkidar was sent to inform the Post Master who was in his office room. Beside the receipt of the day, an amount of Rs. 6.27 lakhs, contained in a cloth bag, was lying in the cash chest.

As per information given by the postal employees there was a knock at the rear entry door of the Mail Branch, and when the Mail Clerk opened the door, some persons entered the Post Office and forced him and the packer, at the point of knife to take them to the Strong Room of the Treasury Branch. On entering the Strong Room, they made the employees, to go under the tables. They moved the bundles of currency notes from one of the cash Chests, which was unlocked, and also removed the cloth bag, containing Rs. 6.27 lakhs, after opening the other chest, with the help of the key, which they got on the spot. They also carried away 4 sealed leather bags containing cash and cheques. The total amount taken away from the Post Office includes Rs. 10,52,910 as cash and Rs. 1,84,787.32 in the form of cheques and other Postal articles. According to them all this happened in a matter of few minutes and by the time the Post Master came to the spot, the culprits were leaving with the booty.

The Police Control Room received information at 9.03 P.M. The Station House Officer, Lodi Colony, who was on patrol duty in the Jor Bagh area, received this information on the wireless and reached the spot immediately. Senior Police Officers also visited the site. The Minister for Communications and I visited the Post Office the next morning.

A case u/s 395/397 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act has been registered at the Police Station, Lodi Colony and investigation has been entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

There was a burglary in the night of 10th/11th March, 1982, in Malviya Nagar Post Office. It is reported that the culprits entered the Post Office by cutting open the locks on the main door and took away an amount of Rs. 6,739.34 by cutting the locks of the cash chest. The burglary was detected by the chowkidar who reported the matter to the Police Post, Malviya Nagar, in the morning on 11th March, 1982. Investigation in this case has

been taken up by the Local Police.

The question of strengthening security arrangements for Post Offices which retain large amount of cash, has been taken up with the postal authorities. In the meantime, instructions have been issued to the Post Offices for maximising security arrangements.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must remark that as far as the dacoity and robbery in this Post Office are concerned, my sympathies are with the Hon. Minister and the Police. This is because there can be doubt that there were serious lapses by the Post Office itself. Everybody knows that in Delhi the Police is rather inefficient and incompetent and are not in a position to help them. Therefore, they ought to have taken at least elementary precautions in the matter. But despite the sad and the dismal record of the Delhi Police, these Post Officers were also found lacking in their own arrangements. The Post Office at Jor Bagh is an important Post Office. We are told that the Post Office receives mail and cash boxes from 56 Post Offices falling in its jurisdiction. That shows the importance of this Post Office, a point which I will later develop. But here I was saying that such an important post office had no security arrangement of its own. There is no security man except a chowkidar who is unarmed and I do not think we have any armed chowkidar in any post office here. Then, Sir, we also find that there is no alarm system despite the fact that this particular post office receives cash boxes from 56 post offices in this jurisdiction. Not only that. It is also very painful to know that the main door has not even an eye through which the people inside may be able to identify the people outside before opening the door. Its absence also had led to the wide opening of the door to the dacoits no sooner than they knocked at the door.

Then, Sir, lakhs and lakhs of rupees were being counted in the Post Office. The steel door of the strong room was

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also kept open. The cash chest was open. It seemed as if it was not a mere counting of cash of lakhs, and lakhs of rupees but it seemed as if a picnic was being enjoyed by these people. For these lapses, it is surely Shri C. M. Stephen who ought to have been pulled up, but of course, as per the technicalities, the hon. Minister, Shri Venkatasubbaiah is here. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, I sympathise with him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You may command Mr. Stephen's presence from the chair.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): He is in the hospital.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then, I am sorry.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Try to understand the point that I am making. It is obvious that some inside hand has been working.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not a foreign hand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the post office is concerned, it is a foreign hand!

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is a sad commentary upon the organisation of the post offices and so on. It is true that this money with the Jorbagh Post Office ought to have been deposited with the Reserve Bank earlier during the day, but that was not done and it appears that somebody knew this particular fact that the money had not been deposited earlier in the Reserve Bank of India and this particular easy dacoity took place.

Even in the case of the other post office at Malviya Nagar, we find—and I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact—that the Chowkidar heard some noise and sound at about 4 O'clock in the morning; he allowed nearly one hour to pass, perhaps for considerations of his own safety or for what I do not know. It was around 5 O'clock, an hour later,

that he tried to check up the locks and found them broken. Again two hours later, he thought it fit to report the matter to the police. Perhaps he had no confidence in the police, and he was thinking whether to report to such incompetent people or not. However, these are factors that must be taken into consideration.

Despite what I have said and my sympathy with the hon. Minister and the police as far as these two Post Offices are concerned, the glaring fact is that the dacoity in Jorbagh Post Office and the burglary in Malviya Nagar Post Office have now taken the figure of looting of financial institutions in Delhi to as many as five during the past ten months. These are the five major incidents, not to talk of the minor ones. Three banks consecutively had been looted and the police must have been alert, at least not un-aware of this particular development. We here in the House had raised a calling attention motion on this particular topic and we were assured that every security arrangement patrolling and so on would be done. But despite that, we find that police security was totally lacking, patrolling was totally at fault even near the vicinity of this important post office at Jorbagh receiving cash boxes from as many as 56 post offices under its jurisdiction. This shows the criminal negligence on the part of the police. In the face of rising incidents in Delhi, it seemed that the police officials were having a total holiday attitude. What happened to the night patrolling about which we have been often told here also? At the Jorbagh Post Office, the incident has taken place in the night after about 8 or 9 p.m. In the case of the Malaviya Nagar Post Office, it was the pre-dawn swoop and it was a clean swoop. Therefore, I say, it looks as if the robbers and dacoits and other criminal elements feel free to strike at any place at any time. There were bank dacoities followed by post offices and I don't know what other unfortunately waits to fall as a victim in their hands.

Sir, it is time that we call a halt to this frightening scenario that is there.

It is time that the Government shakes up the police organisation and do something very serious about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is need for increase in police vigilance, intensive foot and mobile patrol, continuous drive by special squads to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters and detailing of pickets at vulnerable points. And here despite the fact that in Delhi, financial institutions were falling increasingly victims of dacoits and despite the fact that the Jor Bagh Post Office is an important post office receiving cash bags from as many as 56 post offices under its jurisdiction, what was the state of affairs of pickets on these vulnerable points when cash bags are received at the post offices and counting done at this important place?

Sir I must also emphasise upon the drawing upon of the CRPF into this task. Has the Government given thought to the drawing upon of the CRPF into this task of night patrolling? Are they going to call for any additional Battalion of the CRPF for the maintenance of law and order to strengthen the hands of the Delhi Police? It is quite obvious that very recently there is boldness on the part of the criminal elements. We were some time back told about the so-called hot-links between the banks and the police, or the financial institutions and the police, so that immediate information about any incident is reported to the police. I do not know what has happened to these hot-links? What is also the present position with respect to night patrolling and the pickets?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we must also express our serious concern at the slow progress of investigation. In the past ten months five major robberies or dacoities involving more than Rs. 20/- lakhs have taken place in Delhi, specially South Delhi, which seems to be the most vulnerable spot. And despite these incidents, there is no headway in police investigations. You remember, Sir, a few days back the Hon. Minister was assuring me of

very vigorous investigation that is being done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because your appeal was also vigorous.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But despite that, we have again this frightening scenario before us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But dacoits are also functioning vigorously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mostly in the constituency of Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let the Hon. Minister enlighten this House about the state of affairs in respect of the investigation. What is the percentage of prosecutions compared to incidents? What is the percentage of convictions compared to the prosecutions? There is no doubt about it that these percentages are pathetically low; and that is one of the reasons which goes to discredit the police in Delhi.

I will not take the time of the House in trying to give out these figures; but I would certainly like that the hon. Minister should give us official figures, to see whether they represent any improvement in the trend for at least the shaking confidence of the people of Delhi is sought to be restored.

The important point is that our police force is required to do a lot of work which hinders its important and primary work of investigations.

(Interruptions)

It is for the hon. Minister to see that this frustration in the House--the House is the mirror of the sentiments, feelings, thoughts and the opinion of the people outside--is noted, and something done to meet that frustration, and to improve the situation.

I was pointing out that this police is required to do a lot of work about which many--at least the members in the Opposition--know. But quite apart from it, as I understand it, nearly 11

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per cent of the police officers in Delhi are detailed to look after the security of the VIPs—the very, very important persons, including Ministers and others. And as a result of that, the other areas suffer.

In the case of Jor Bagh Post Office dacoity, we find that the dacoits were careful enough to coincide it with the Holi. The entire police staff was perhaps busy with arrangements concerning Holi. So, there is an important suggestion to be considered, viz. that with respect to all these other types of arrangements, the services of Home Guards and others can be utilized, so that the police force is in a position to address itself to the major tasks that confront it.

Then there is another point that must be clarified by the hon. Minister: if I understand it right, there is some such thing as the Anti-Dacoity Cell in the police organisation. What is this anti-dacoity cell doing? How is it that these dacoits seem to be free in striking anywhere and walking away with the booty in a very leisurely manner and ambling away; what is the strength of this anti-dacoity cell? Perhaps the anti-dacoity cell was busy trying to solve the dacoity in the Maharani Bagh bank, and the dacoits struck at the post office. It is, therefore, necessary to shake up this anti-dacoity cell also, and if need be, to strengthen it.

Let the hon. Minister enlighten this House about the strength of the anti-dacoity cell. Moreover, let the hon. Minister not be complacent with a very sweeping statement, that all arrangements are being made. There is necessity for a re-thinking, and for detailing what those measures are.

Of course, I do not want to be unduly harsh to the Delhi Police also, because whenever dacoities and robberies take place, we in this House stand up and speak about them; but there is no doubt that it is not that the police is completely in a state of deep sleep, at least some good work here and

there is being done. For example, we found that the police, working on a tip of the Lawrence Road in north district on 7th March foiled a well organised plan to commit dacoity in C Block and nabbed five armed dacoits. That, of course, is a good thing that members gang of the bandits were armed with country-side pistols, handgranade and so on. Similarly, day-before yesterday, an attempt by dacoits in Kalandi Colony in South Delhi was foiled and four of the six members gang of the bandits were arrested. They had crossed over the Yamuna and were preparing for a pre-dawn swoop. The police swooped down on them and they were armed dacoits. Of course, we must give the devil its due. Even the Delhi police like the devil to be given its due—gets credit for this record. However, let the hon. Minister take this House into confidence and the nation has to be assured of the steps that are being taken to see that the present feeling of insecurity that is there among the public is removed. It is a matter of shame that dacoity after dacoity takes place and in this House we are simply being giving some plausible reasons and a cold statement thereon. The matter, disquieting scenario that we have, needs greater attention from the Government; and I hope that the issues that have been raised by me will be effectively dealt with by the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. VENKATSUBBAIAH): The hon. Banatwalla made a very forceful speech listing inadequacy, failings, lapses and inefficiency of the Police Department. He gave me left-handed compliment that in this matter I am not the accused, whereas the Minister of Communications is the accused. He has also given left-handed compliments to the Police for having detected recently some cases. I shall deal with all these matters one by one; and if I have forgotten anything to be

answered, the hon. member may be requested to just point out and I will let him know. In this whole episode, as pointed out in my statement, there is some sort of intrigue. That is why we have not taken it at its face value. There has been an intensive interrogation carried out with the Postal employees in this case. That is why we have entrusted this matter to the CID for taking necessary action in this matter. He had been also very harsh to the Police Department. I narrate, the chronology of the events which may be seen from my statement. The moment the police received a message from the Postal authority, there was already a patrol party which was nearer to Jor Bagh. The SHO was in the Telephone Exchange Department which is very few yards from his place of incident. He rushed to the spot and immediately interrogations and investigations were started. So, there was no lapse on the part of the Police Department so far as taking prompt action is concerned, when it was brought to their notice. We cannot be omnipotent and omnipresent and anticipate crime that will happen everywhere and be ready for them. But night patrolling is being done in this particular case. There was a SHO on night patrolling duty.

He was nearer to the telephone exchange, which is near to the Jor Bagh Police Station and he rushed to the spot.

About the steps we have taken, with regard to the strengthening of the Police Force and opening of Police Stations, we have sanctioned Police Stations in the following places:

Krishna Nagar, Shakarpur, Yamunanagar, Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, Jama Masjid.

Police Posts sanctioned in 1980 are:

Madangir, Uttam Nagar, Hari Nagar, Malaviya Nagar, New Friends Colony, Nehru Place, Saclampuri, Underlok, Mahipalpuri, Gulmohter Park, Okhla Industrial Area, Railway Station Tughlaqabad.

These are the additional stations we have opened to see that necessary arrangements are being made to detect crime and to take prompt action the moment it is brought to the notice of the Police.

He has been very harsh and said that the Police Station was very inefficient and ineffective. I can give the figures He has mentioned about South District Police performance and I may bring to the notice of the hon. House that in 1979—I am speaking about South Delhi—the total number of dacoities committed was 18; out of which ten have been worked out, in the sense that they have been investigated. In 1980 the number of dacoities was six; they are under active investigation In 1981 the number of dacoities committed was four, out of which three were worked out. Even percentage wise may I inform the hon. Member Shri Banatawalla that in 1981 we have reached a percentage of 75? In 1979 the robberies committed were.. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-  
YEE: After dacoity, robbery?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: 'Robbery' is different; 'dacoity' is different. In similar case... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-  
YEE: What is the difference?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Dacoity is more than.... (Interruptions) I will give you the definition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-  
YEE: We would like to be educated.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Robbery: A theft becomes a robbery when the crime is committed by putting the fear of death or physical injury.

Dacoity: When five or more persons commit a robbery co-jointly it is a case of dacoity

AN HON. MEMBER: According to what? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to Criminal Jurisprudence. I am not a lawyer. This is according to the Criminal Jurisprudence. I am not a lawyer by myself.

Whatever has been, I have placed .... (Interruptions) .... before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-  
YEE: If there is a sense of insecurity in the people, has the Government tried to take note of it? (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Only when the hon. Member wanted me to define what is robbery and what is dacoity, I am giving the broad characteristics of robbery and dacoity. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: It depends on the crime.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete please. He is replying to Mr. Banatwalla. This is not a discussion. This is a Calling Attention.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Vajpayee, do you allow me to use the word 'robbery' after 'dacoity'?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-  
YEE: What is more serious—whether dacoity or robbery (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please come to the subject. This is a Calling Attention. You are going to some other subject.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Out of 132 robberies committed in 1979, forty have been detected. In 1980, out of 50 robberies committed, 33 were detected. In 1981, out of 37 committed 22 were detected. Murders: In 1979 out of 28 committed 21 were detected. In 1980, out of 26 committed 19 were detected.

In 1981, out of 33 committed, 26 were detected. In 1982, up to February six were committed and three have been detected.

About the strengthening of the police force I have already explained. The hon. Member mentioned about deployment of CRPF. In this connection, I may inform the House that sanction has been issued in September, 1981 of raising five more DAP battallions against surrendering of seven CRPF battallions, which are presently at their disposal. They will continue till the five battallions are recruited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has asked whether these will be used for patrol purposes in Delhi.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not sure about that. I will inform the House about it later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): 'Petrol' has become very costly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About the anti-dacoity cell, there is no such anti-dacoity cell. But we are taking all steps to combat this menace in an effective manner. On this occasion, I want to reiterate one more thing. The Home Minister while replying to a similar Calling Attention with regard to bank robbery, told the House that in consultation with the Banking Department of the Finance Ministry and other nationalised banks, a scheme would be evolved by which the security of the banks would be strengthened further. It is in the process and we will pursue that matter to maximise the security arrangements.

About other matters also I tried to explain.

Again I want to reiterate on the floor of the House that the Police are taking all the steps. I request the hon. Member not to make any statement that will demoralise the police

force. After all, whatever they have done, they must be given compliments. (Interruptions) I must reiterate on this occasion that we will certainly strengthen and streamline the police force. If there are any black sheep, we do not hesitate to take necessary action. After all, the law and order machinery must be vigilant and they must also be prompt in dealing with the matter.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: If there is no anti-dacoity cell, will you create one? Further, is the Government thinking of giving up the present police commissioner system and going back to the old system?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: These are suggestions for action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balkrishna Wasnik was not there earlier. Now I allow him as a special case to put questions only.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana): I am glad that the Minister has said that the Government and the Police are taking all the steps to curb the menace. But it is found everyday these crimes are increasing. Whether you call them by the name of robbery or dacoity, they are there and the people at large are very much concerned about it. There is no doubt about it. They are happening in the banks, in the post offices. A number of reports are coming from here and there indicating that many a times, such crimes have also been happening on the streets of Delhi. I do not know whether the Government knows that there are certain inter-State gangs which are operating here. The inter-States gangs which have been liquidated in the States have migrated to Delhi. And that has caused increase in such kind of crimes. As Shri Banatwalla has very rightly asked, in order to curb the menace, is the Government considering the setting up of a particular branch or cell—you may call it by any name? that is not material—under a competent

officer? Because, it has been found that the present kind of arrangement is not at all satisfactory and it is not able to tackle the problem adequately. Then, the administrative machinery and the police Machinery are not sufficient to cope with the matter, unless and until the Government take the help of the public at large and their co-operation, as they have done in the past. In the early days, the local people were patrolling their *bustees* and *mohallas* and protecting themselves. Are they thinking of introducing this sort of patrolling by the local people, if necessary, even providing them with arms? Or, are they thinking of establishing home guards in various *bustees*, where this kind of menace is there? Is this kind of scheme also under examination so that more effective steps could be taken to curb this menace, be it robbery or dacoity, for all times to come?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these are suggestions worth consideration. Here I may point out that this burglary is not confined only to a gang of professional burglars, or professional people who indulge in it. I may inform the hon. House that we have found, to our surprise, that it has been done by certain highly educated persons. If I may quote one instance, in South Delhi last week we have busted a gang of burglars and recovered property worth one lakh of rupees. One of the arrested is a commerce graduate of the Delhi University. So, this aspect has been brought to our notice by the police. Therefore, we are examining all angles and ramifications, instead of concentrating only on professionals. Whatever steps we have to take will certainly be taken, bearing in mind the type of crime that is being committed, because it has become more sophisticated and all these things are being done in a scientific manner. All these things are under constant review by the police department and all possible steps would be taken. All the valuable suggestions

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

made by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik will certainly be considered and the attention will be given to them, if they are found to be very effective.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्पोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से एक के बाद एक प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्य, जिन के नाम पर कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन था, वह वहां पर उपस्थित नहीं रहे, उससे यह बात जाहिर हो जाती है कि हमारा प्रतिपक्ष भी यह समझता है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सुधर रही है और विलकुल सही शब्दों में पुलिस स्टेशन को कंपलीमेंट देकर, बधाई देकर . . .

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Though we have given Calling Attention Notices on other subjects, this has been admitted because it is considered to be an important matter. Therefore, it is their duty to be present in the House. Otherwise, they should not have raised it.

श्री हरीश रावत : यहां कानून-व्यवस्था को स्थिति सुधर रही है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी साफ शब्दों में यहां पर व्यक्त किया है। कहीं पर ऐसी कोई प्रशासनिक या पुलिस की कोई छोटी-मोटी भूल को लेकर पुलिस के मोरेल को नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए। उसके विषय में बनातवाला जी ने सही बात कही।

आप ने बहुत कुपा कर के हमें बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।

जिस महाराजी वाग पोस्ट आफिस में डकैती हुई, इस बारे में जो डियार्टमेंटल सिक्युरिटी अरेंजमेंट्स होने चाहिए थे, क्या वे वहां पर किए गए थे और सारे

स्टेप्स सही तरीके से उठाये गए थे ? बैंक राबरीज के विषय में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। पिछले दिनों भी कहा गया था। दिल्ली पुलिस ने अपने सर्कुलर में बैंकों नों जो स्टेप्स उठाने का सजैशन दिया है, जो सिक्युरिटी अरेंजमेंट्स करने की रिक्वेस्ट की है, जिस का जिक्र पिछली बार गृह मंत्री ने किया था, क्या वे स्टेप्स उठाये गए हैं या नहीं, अगर नहीं उठाये गए हैं, तो क्या गृह मंत्री इस बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय के लोगों से बात करेंगे कि वे स्टेप्स उठाये जाएं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नये नये तरीके के क्राइम किए जा रहे हैं और यह एक बल्डवाइड फनामेन्ट है। यह हमारे देश के लिए कोई नई बात नहीं है। जिस तरीके से दिल्ली बढ़ती जा रही है . . . (च्यवधान) वैस्ट बंगाल में 1980-81 में 27 डकैती के कैसिज हुए हैं। उन में से एक भी कैस डिटेक्ट नहीं हो पाया है और एक भी कैस की प्राप्त इनवेस्टीगेशन नहीं हो पाई है। इस लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि जब क्राइम नए नए रूपों में हो रहे हैं और अपराधी नए नए तरीकों को अपना रहे हैं, तो क्या उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने पुलिस फोर्स को अप-टू-डेट किया है, उसकी मार्बिलिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए और उसके कम्प्यूनिकेशन्ज सिस्टम को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

क्या सरकार ने क्राइम को कम्प्युजन्टराइज करने के लिए कार्यवाही की है ताकि पुलिस को क्राइम का अप-टू-डेट रिकार्ड मिल सके ? सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है कि जिस नैचर का कोई क्राइम घटित हो, अगर उसी नैचर का कोई क्राइम

भविष्य में हो, तो पुलिस को उसके बारे में पता लग सके?

जिस तरह फिंगरप्रिंट्स को रिकार्ड करने के लिए दिल्ली में एक व्यूरो स्थापित किया गया है, क्या उसी तरह के व्यूरो देश के सब बड़े बड़े शहरों में स्थापित किए गए हैं?

मुझे एक और जानकारी मिली है कि दिल्ली में पुलिस के जो लोग डकैती का मुकाबला करते हैं, उनमें एक सेन्ट्रल प्रफ सिस्ट्रिटो पैदा करने के लिए न इंग्लॉरेंस को कोई प्राप्तर स्तोम है, न हर एक व्यक्ति ने अपने आप को इतनी ओर करा रखा और न बैवरी, बहंदुरों, का काम करने और अपराधियों को पहुँचे के लिए उन्हें इन्सेन्टिव देने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी परिवारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई निश्चिया कदम उठाए हैं। मैं जानता चहा हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहो है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, we have been in constant touch with the postal authorities as well as banks and we issued certain sort of suggestions or whatever it is to strengthen the security arrangements in these places and we are again pursuing vigorously with those people to maximise the security arrangements in post offices.

About the banks I have already stated.

About other matters which the hon. Member has pointed out, they will all be considered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about computerization of crimes?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these matters have been discussed during the previous Calling Attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it computerization or computerization of detection of crimes?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these factors which can easily be available to detect these crimes are taken care of.

With regard to the Finger Prints Bureau in the Delhi Police, this also is being taken up and whatever suggestions the hon. Member has made will certainly give us a lot of information. Valuable suggestions are made by him. This is a continuous process of strengthening the police and taking active measures and we are having a dialogue with the bank authorities as well as the postal authorities. So, I may assure that all possible steps will be taken to maximise the security arrangements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, statement by Finance Minister.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody. Statement by Minister. This is a very important statement.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MERGER OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE SANCTIONED UPTO AVERAGE INDEX LEVEL 320 WITH PAY AND RELEASE OF FOUR D.A. INSTALMENTS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) had made a demand for the merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the average index level 344 with pay. They had also made a demand for the upward revision of the rates of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance payable to the Central Government employees and for determining the payment of these allowances on the emoluments of the employees rather on