

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 सेन्स प्रफ सिम्पुटिओ पैदा करने के लिए न इनशोरेंस को कोई प्रावर स्लोग है, न हर एक व्यक्ति ने अपने आप को इनशोर करा रखा और न ब्रैवरी, बहदुरों, का काम करने और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए उन्हें इनसेन्टिव देने के लिए प्रौर उनके परिवारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई निश्चिन्ता कदम उठाए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाते जा रही 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. INSTALLMENTS 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

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

their pay alone, as at present. As these demands were inter-related, they were being considered together. The Official Side were holding informal discussions with the representatives of the Staff Side for some time past.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) held on 15th February, 1982 the Official Side made the following proposals:—

(i) Merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the average index level 320 with pay, for the purpose of payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance. This will take effect from 1-2-1982. However, the amounts of increase in House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance as a result of the Merger will be paid into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees till 31-3-1983 and in cash thereafter.

(ii) Merger of Dearness Allowance at the index average level 320 with pay for the purpose of the retirement benefits. This will take effect from 31-1-1982.

The Official Side also stated that Government proposed to release three pending instalments of Dearness Allowance and dearness relief to pensioners which had become due for consideration from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981 and 1-11-1981, subject to the proviso that the cash payment of these instalments of Dearness Allowance will be made only from the pay bills for March, 1982 to be paid on 1st April, 1982 and the arrears for the past periods will be paid into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. The dearness relief to pensioners will be paid in cash.

The above proposals have been accepted by all the Staff Side representatives except two who had reservations regarding the payment of certain amounts into the Provident Fund Ac-

counts of the employees as proposed by the Official Side.

Having regard to the fact that the above proposals are acceptable to the large majority of employees, and also that delay in the issue of orders would cause undue hardship to the serving employees and the pensioners, and more particularly retiring employees, the Government have decided to issue orders on the above basis. The orders will be issued shortly.

Government have also decided to release the fourth instalment of Dearness Allowance which has become due from 1-1-1982, and also the instalment of relief to pensioners from the same date. The mode of payment for this instalment will be the same as for the earlier three instalments.

The merger of Dearness Allowance at the index average level 320 for House Rent allowance, Compensatory (City) Allowance and for retirement benefits will cost the exchequer about Rs. 105 crores per annum. The cost of 4 instalments of Dearness Allowance for employees and dearness relief to the pensioners will be about Rs. 300 crores in a full year.

At present the maximum amount of death-cum-retirement gratuity admissible to Central Government employees on retirement is Rs. 30,000. As death-cum-retirement gratuity is payable for a maximum of 16½ months' pay, the maximum gratuity limit is reached at basic pay level of Rs. 1818 per month. With the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay, this level would go down to Rs. 1455. In order to ensure that employees drawing a basic pay of upto about Rs. 1818 continue to get the full benefit of gratuity equivalent of 16 1/2 months' pay, it has been decided to raise the maximum gratuity from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000.

Government have also reviewed the dearness allowance paid to senior officers. The salaries of top-level officers

were fixed in 1965 and the Third Pay Commission had suggested no change. In 1979 for the first time, they were given an *ad hoc* dearness allowance. Thereafter, they have been given *ad hoc* dearness allowance for every rise of 24 points in the average index level. This partial compensation has been of a very low order and wholly incommensurate with the rise in prices. The present level of neutralisation at basic pay level Rs. 1500 at average index level of 440 as on 1st January, 1982 would be of the order of 45.5 percents. The level of neutralisation then gets reduced sharply to 21.4 per cent at salary level of Rs. 4,000. The salary level of Rs. 3500 and 18.7 per cent of salary level of Rs. 4,000/-. The post-tax compensation is much less. This sharp decline in the level of neutralisation is neither fair nor equitable. Government have been seriously concerned at the consequent diminution of the emoluments of senior officers entrusted with high levels of responsibility. It is necessary therefore to rectify the situation to the extent feasible. Accordingly it has been decided, as a one time measure, to raise the level of neutralisation to about 45 percent upto the level of Joint Secretary and equivalent. This *ad hoc* dearness allowance for a Joint Secretary at pay level of Rs. 2750/- will now be increased from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1500/- per month and the same amount will be paid to officers at higher pay levels. The enhanced *ad hoc* dearness allowance will be paid also, among others, to judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Chairman and Members of UPSC, and the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. This measure will benefit a large number of officers in the Armed Forces, senior level scientists and technical officers. The estimated cost of this proposal is Rs. 3.65 crores per annum of which Rs. 1.51 crores will be recovered as tax. This will be effective from 1-1-1982, but payment in cash will be made only from 1-4-1982.

The arrears till then will be paid into the Provident Fund Accounts.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA.

(i) ALLEGED AENCROACHMENT BY MESSRS. PURE DRINKS LTD., ON THE PREMISES OF THE BUNGALOW ALLOTTED TO SHRI RAJDA IN NEW DELHI.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I beg to make the following statement under Rule 377:—

“Members of Parliament are given residential accommodation during their term as M.Ps. and, accordingly, I was allotted, as a Member of Lok Sabha, Bungalow No. 19, at Janpath, from MPs. Pool. I am in possession of the said residential house since 1977 when I was first elected to Sixth Lok Sabha. I continue to occupy the said premises till date.

The premises No. 19 at Janpath, *inter alia*, is comprised of the Bungalow along with front lawn, inner lawn and a backyard with servant's quarter is abutting thereon. The said backyard portion is covered, on one side, by a boundary wall, being a brick wall of about 3' height and barbed wire fencing with iron-bars fixed thereon thus making it a protected boundary wall of about 6½ in height. On the other side, it is covered entirely with barbed wire fencing.

The Servant's quarter on the said backyard is occupied by my servant.