

**REFERENCE TO THE RE: KILLING OF
SOME PASSENGERS OF A BUS COMING
FROM MUKTSAR TO DELHI**

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make. It is an alarming piece of news which Mr. Vajpayee has just given, that a bus coming from Muktsar to Delhi was held up and 15 or 16 of its passengers have been killed. I am also given to understand that the Treasury Benches have taken a decision that the Home Minister has to make a statement on this incident which has taken place this morning. I think it will only be right and proper that, as we are discussing security, the Home Minister be directed to come and make a statement now...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: ... so that we can discuss all that we are discussing about security in the light and context of this major incident that has taken place.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): It is a right proposition. The Home Minister should come and make a statement. It is a serious development.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): I support Mr. Jaswant Singh and Mr. Sukomal Sen.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): The Home Minister has rushed to the site

गृह मंत्री उस जगह पर गये हैं और अभी आज... (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश): उनके जाने से क्या होता है?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। इस सिलसिले में सरकार अपनी वक्तव्य आपके सामने देगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सदन उठने से पहले।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : हाँ, सदन उठने से पहले।

एक माननीय सदस्य : छह बजे।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : हाँ, सदन उठने से पहले निश्चित रूप से।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In view of the assurance given by the Minister, I now call upon Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy to speak.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Inadequate security arrangements at strategic and sensitive public places in Delhi—Contd.

श्री सत्यनारायण रेड्डी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चैयरमैन सर, आज की कालिंग अटेंशन का विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यह आज न सिर्फ दिल्ली बल्कि दिल्ली के अंतराफ और पूरे देश के अंदर जो इंतजामात सेक्यूरिटी के बारे में की गई हैं, वह काफी नहीं हैं और बहुत ही चिंताजनक परिस्थिति देश में और खास कर हिंदुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली में पैदा हो गई है।

इसके बारे में सरकार ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, इसमें सिर्फ वही बात कही गई है जो आम परिस्थिति में सेक्यूरिटी मेजरेंस लेने चाहिए, उसी हद तक उसमें बताया गया है। कोई खास इकदामात नहीं लिये गये हैं जिससे कि आम जनता में एक किस्म से यह महसूस हो कि उनकी जिन्दगी की, उनके माल की हिफाजत हो सकती है। ऐसी कोई बात इस वक्तव्य से जाहिर नहीं होती है।

[श्री सत्यनारायण रेड्डी]

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में जो हिंदुस्तान की राजधानी है, इनमें कितनी हत्याएँ हुई हैं, जो हत्याएँ हुई हैं इनके बारे में सरकार और वहाँ की जो पुलिस और इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उन्होंने क्या-क्या इकट्ठा करने लिये हैं हत्याओं की पकड़ने में? बहुत ही अहम लोगों की हत्या हुई है जैसे कि मेरे दोस्त श्री कन्माडो जी ने चंद लोगों के नाम बताये हैं खास करके ललित मकान, जो लोक सभा के सदस्य थे, उनकी हत्या हुई, उनकी पत्नी की हत्या हुई दिन में... (व्यवधान)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Mr. Tiwari was a Member of Rajya Sabha.

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी :

तिवारी जी की भी और इसी तरीके से इसके पहले जो निरंकारी बाबा की भी हत्या हुई है और अर्जुन दास जो यहाँ के महानगर म्युनिसिपल काउंसिलर थे, उनकी हत्या हुई।

आज तक जनता को, लोगों को यह पता नहीं चला कि सरकार इस संबंध में और पुलिस और इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट कहां तक उनकी पकड़ने में सफल होने में कामयाब हुई है। आज हम राजना सरकार को ताफ, पुलिस की कार्यवाही की तरफ और इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ ध्यान लगाने रखते हैं कि कहां तक उन्होंने इसमें सफलता हासिल की है?

आज तक यह पता नहीं चला कि ललित मकान को किसने मारा और इस संबंध में सरकार और पुलिस ने कहां तक इसमें कार्यवाही की? इसी तरह से अर्जुन दास के बारे में और जो निरंकारी बाबा, उनकी जो हत्या हुई, आज तक पता नहीं चला कि उनकी किसने मारी और उनके हत्यारे को गिरफ्तार किया गया है कि नहीं?

इसके बारे में सरकार तकसील से बताए। मैं इन तमाम हत्याओं के बारे में

जानना चाहूंगा। इसके अलावा दिल्ली में कितनी भी हत्याएँ हुई हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या इकट्ठा करने लिये हैं? इसके साथ-साथ जो दूसरे इंसिडेंट्स हुए हैं, जैसे ट्रांजिस्टर बम के इंसिडेंट्स जगह-जगह पर रेलवे स्टेशन पर और दूसरे अहम जो मुकामों पर हुए हैं और आज भी हो रहे हैं और आज हर रोज, कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं गया है जबकि अखबारों में खबर नहीं आई कि कोई बैंक न लूटा गया हो। कान्ट प्लेस में जो बहुत ही अहम मॉडर है, वहाँ पर एक बैंक को लूटा गया। वहाँ जो सेक्यूरिटी गई था, उसको मार दिया गया और उसका आज तक पता नहीं चला कि इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, वह कल्परिट पकड़े गये हैं या नहीं?

इसी तरीके से अन्य बैंक डकैतों दिल्ली राजधानी में हुई हैं और जो रेजिडेंशियल कॉलोनीज हैं वहाँ भी हर रोज यह खबर आती है कि कोई इस घर में घुस गया और हत्या की गई और लूट हुई। यह तमाम चीजें दिन-ब-दिन हो रही हैं और गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में तमाम उन चीजों के बारे में कोई रोजगो नहीं डली। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में खास कर दो-तीन सालों में कितनी हत्याएँ हुई हैं? और इनके बारे में कितने लोग पकड़े गए और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई और कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई? इसके साथ-साथ जो डकैतियाँ हैं कितने बैंक्स दिल्ली में लूटे गए, कितने लोग पकड़े गए और कितनों को सजा हुई? जो रेजिडेंशियल डकैतियाँ और हत्याएँ हुई हैं, उनकी तफ़्तील क्या है और उनके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है? मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो उन्होंने पैरा 6 में बताया है कि,

"The Delhi Police have taken the following steps to supplement security arrangements at strategic sensitive public places:"

उन्होंने बताया है कि 1 से 10 तक के बताये हुए स्थानों का इन्तजामात किए

भाए, जो ग्राम हालत में इंतजामात होने ही चाहिए और होते हैं। इसमें कोई खास बात नहीं है। जो अब स्थिति देश में है उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए आपने क्या दूसरे इंतजामात किए हैं जिससे कि इस देश को, इस देश की जनता को यह यकीन हो जाए सरकार उनकी जिन्दगी की, उनके बच्चों की और उनकी प्राप्ति की रक्षा कर सकती है। मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार इस संबंध में पूरे तरीके से नाकाम रही है और इस सरकार से कोई उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है कि यहाँ के लोगों की जिन्दगी की हिफाजत हो सकती है। मुझे अप मुझाफ करे कि जो गृह मंत्री हैं, यह गृह मंत्री तो बन गए हैं, और हर वक्त गृह मंत्री आते हैं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री अपने कार्य में नाकाम रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री ही क्या, जो केन्द्र की सरकार है वह पुरो तरह से नाकाम हुई है। जो हत्याएँ हुई हैं और जो परिस्थिति है, जैसा कि इससे पहले ही कहा गया कि जो पार्लियामेंट है, जो देश की सब से बड़ी पंचायत है उसके भवन को ही उड़ाने की कोशिश की गई है। यहाँ तक कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को बिडनैप करने का भी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और उनके बच्चों को भी बिडनैप करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। नम म चीजों के बारे में आपने कोई ऐसा खास इंतजाम किया है जिससे कि संसद सदस्य को ही नहीं बल्कि ग्राम जनता को भी यकीन हो जाए कि यह सरकार हमारी हिफाजत कर सकती है? थैंक यू।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उप सभापति जी, श्री सुरेश कलम ड का जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है इसमें इस बात की चर्चा थी कि दिल्ली में महत्वपूर्ण तथा संवेदनशील सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर भुरक्षा की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है। मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य जो मैंने पढ़ा है इसको पढ़ने के बाद आज मुझे पहली बार जानकारी हुई कि इस देश का सर्वोच्च संस्था इस देश की संसद और इस देश का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय यह महत्वपूर्ण स्थान नहीं है, क्योंकि मंत्री जी ने अपने

है, लेकिन संसद में किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है और इस देश की जो सब से बड़ी सर्वोच्च न्यायपालिका है वहाँ पर किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है इसकी तनिक भी मानवर चर्चा नहीं की गई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह सरकार कितनी गैर समझदार और कितनी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं के खिलाफ सोचने वाला है, यह मन्वर इस बात का सबूत है और साथ-साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी का जो वक्तव्य है यह बिल्कुल झूठ का पुलिदा है और झूठ से इनका यह वक्तव्य प्रारम्भ होता है। इनके वक्तव्य के बारे में थ केवल दो पंक्तियाँ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ,

"The existing security arrangements at strategic and sensitive public places in Delhi are not inadequate."

जिस दिल्ली में अप्रैल, 80 से सन्त निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या से असंवाकियों की घटनाओं का सिलसिला प्रारंभ होता है और वह आज तक चला आता है चाहे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हत्या रही हो, चाहे सदस्य ड० वी०एन० तिवरी की हत्या—हालाँकि वह चन्डीगढ़ में हुई थी—या ललित मावन या उनकी पत्नी श्रीमती गीतांति मावन की हत्या रही हो, चाहे मनचन्दा की हत्या रही हो या काउंसिलर अर्जुनदास की हत्या रही हो। मई के महीने में पिछले साल, 22 स्थानों पर एक साथ ट्रांजिस्टर बलस्त, की घटनाएँ हुई। किसी भी देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। देश के प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या प्रधान मंत्री के सरकारी अवास पर उन लोगों के द्वारा की गई हो जिनकी जिम्मेदारी थी प्रधान मंत्री का मुक्षा करना—इससे बढ़कर और कोई इस बात का सबूत नहीं हो 2म कि सरकार कितनी अक्षम है और जो सरकार अपने प्रधान मंत्री की जिन्दगी को नहीं बचा सकती ऐसी सरकार का एक क्षण भी इस देश में सत्ता में बना रहने का अधिकार नहीं है।

जिस पुलिस की आज चर्चा की गई थी इस वक्तव्य में उस दिल्ली की पुलिस

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि राज जो पुलिस फोर्स है— मैं सबको नहीं कहता—उसमें ऐसे लोग हैं...

कल्याण मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी] : इलेक्शन ने दिखा दिया देश की जनता किसके साथ हैं... (व्यवधान) भारत की जनता से जवाब मिल गया...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : जवाब कर्नाटक में मिला, जवाब आन्ध्र प्रदेश में मिला, जवाब जम्मू और काश्मीर में, हरियाणा में मिलेगा...

डा० (श्रीमती) राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : श्रीमता इन्दिरा गांधी को हत्या के बाद के समय में इस देश की जनता ने हमारा साथ दिया।

श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय : मान्यवर, मैं पुलिस की चर्चा कर रहा था। मैं तीन पुलिस कमियों के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उसका सबूत है वीर अर्जुन 24 तारीख का। इसमें लिखा है—दिल्ली पुलिस के सब-इंस्पेक्टर जमानत पर रिहा। इसमें चर्चा है कि कोई सब-इंस्पेक्टर श्री शर्मा को कस्टम अधिकारियों ने 19 जून को इन्दिरा हवाई अड्डे के बाहर 19 लाख रुपये का सोना और 9 लाख रुपये लेकर भागने का प्रयास करते समय गिरफ्तार किया। दिल्ली पुलिस की महिला थानेदार और बुनिया की प्रसिद्ध खिजाड़ी कुमारी प्रीति अरोड़ा को दिल्ली पुलिस ने तीन माह की सब-इंस्पेक्टर की ट्रेनिंग देने के बाद बर्खास्त कर दिया इसलिए कि उन्होंने एक अन्य ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर रहे सब-इंस्पेक्टर की अश्लील हरकत को सहन नहीं किया। तीसरी खबर दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में आज की जनसत्ता में है—दरोगा के पास वायरलेस सेट और अफीम मिली। दिल्ली पुलिस के सब-इंस्पेक्टर को आज सुबह गिरफ्तार करके उसके पास से एक अत्यन्त प्राधुनिक वायरलेस सेट, लगभग दो किलो अफीम और चोरी के दो स्कूटर

बराबर किए गए। हवाई अड्डे पर तैनात गंभीर सिंह राणा को बंदी बनाकर उससे पूछताछ की जा रही है। जिस हवाई अड्डे की चर्चा हमारे मित्र श्री कलमाडी कर रहे थे, जिस स्थान पर ऐसे पुलिसकर्मी होंगे, ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारी होंगे, उनके जरिए इस देश के नागरिकों की सुरक्षा कभी भी नहीं हो सकती और इसलिए सरकार से मेरा इस बात का अनुरोध है कि दिल्ली में जो पुलिसकर्मी हैं, चाहे बड़े पुलिस अधिकारी हों, चाहे छोटे पुलिस अधिकारी हों, उनकी तुरन्त स्क्रीनिंग करवाएं। जिनसे आशा की जाती है कि हमारी सुरक्षा करें, जिनसे आशा की जाती है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाएं, वही लोग जब अपराध कर रहे हैं, वही लोग जब लोगों को मरवा रहे हैं और उन्हीं की साजिश से देश के बड़े-बड़े राजनेताओं की हत्या हो रही है तो इस देश में कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं रहने वाली है।

मान्यवर, 7 व्यक्ति कनाडा में गिरफ्तार किए गए और कनाडा की अदालत ने उनके ऊपर इस बात का आरोप लगाया कि इस देश की संसद को वे उड़ाने की साजिश कर रहे थे बम के जरिए और उसके बाद पिछले ही महीने कुछ लोग दिल्ली में भी गिरफ्तार किए गए। इसी संसद में पिछले सत्र में अपने अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 54 में श्री कलमाडी और श्री धर्मचन्द्र प्रशान्त से पूछा है—

Whether it is a fact that CBI is enquiring into a case of attempt to bomb the Parliament House by the extremists? The reply was 'yes, Six'.

तो मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश की संसद को बम से उड़ाने के सिलसिले में कुछ लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उस में भले ही सी०बी०आई० की जांच चल रही हो, लेकिन उन की प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट क्या है और उस प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है? सरकार की ओर से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और संसद बचाने के लिये और जो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण

स्थान हैं उन को बचाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

और अंत में एक बात पूछ कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। 20 जून को दिल्ली में दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये इस आरोप में कि वह लोग किसी मस्जिद को उड़ाने वाले थे। यह आरोप पुलिस चाबों ने लगाया है। उसके ठीक कुछ दिन पूर्व इसी दिल्ली में बिरला मंदिर जो है काली बाड़ी के पास, उस मंदिर को उड़ाने के सिलसिले में भी कुछ लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो यह समझ रही है कि इस देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में जो कुछ सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है वह ठीक है और उसे और सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इसी नतीजे पर पहुंची है, इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण मैं निश्चित रूप से मंत्री जी से और सरकार से चाहूंगा।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): lax. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is no two opinions on the subject that there should be adequate security arrangements for the vital installations not only in Delhi but throughout the country because terrorists can strike at any point. Now, Sir, while we are debating here on the security arrangements at Delhi, the report comes that the terrorists have struck and a large number of people have been killed. In fact, it is a very sad commentary on the debate that we are having in the Parliament today, as if we are being mocked at by the terrorists and as if we are conducting an exercise in the Parliament which is theoretical. How to contain terrorism? Terrorists are striking, they are killing people. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that despite the narration of elaborate arrangements for containing terrorism and arranging security for the vital installations, is it not a failure on the part of intelligence to know beforehand the conspiracies of the terrorists? Sir, by gearing up the intelligence network we meant that the intelligence should

be so geared up that they can unearth the conspiracy itself and they can contain terrorism and bring the culprits to book at the conspiracy stage itself and not that they are striking and then they are brought to book. In that even, what happens. People are killed, some installations are demolished and then only, we run after them and some of them are caught and put to trial. But the intelligence agency should be so geared up that they can unearth the conspiracy itself and then only, it can be contained. But here, I see, Intelligence of the Government has totally failed. I do not know what Mr. P. Chidambaram will say? Whether he will claim, no, intelligence has not failed. It has succeeded. But in my opinion, intelligence in our country is failing to tackle the terrorists menace.

Now, Sir although this Calling Attention Motion is confined to Delhi only yet the terrorist activities are confined not only to Delhi but it has spread everywhere. Then what about the security arrangements of the vital installations outside Delhi? Terrorists can strike at any time at any target. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about that also. Not only that, he has mentioned in his report that in the Airports and Railway Stations, elaborate arrangements are being made. But the terrorists may not attack just at the airport or at the railway station. In between they may attack. On the railway track something may be done. In the running bus they are doing something. They are holding it up and killing people. In this situation, how are the terrorists going to be contained? So I would like to know from the hon. Minister what arrangements are being made to protect the lives of the people while they are travelling.

Then, Sir, another point that I would like to mention is that in the name of security—security is very necessary and very urgent, I agree—the ordinary innocent people should not be harassed. That aspect also should be considered. Again recently we got a circular from the Government and that circular puts some

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

restriction* on the entry of MPs in some Government departments like Defence. I do not understand what difficulty is there...

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALA-VIYA: Also in certain parts of the Home Ministry.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Yes, in certain parts of the Home Ministry. We have our identity cards. If we show the card, what is the difficulty in allowing us «o enter those offices? But still they have put some restrictions. I feel that there are unnecessary restrictions and it is unnecessary harassment even in the case of MPs. In the name of security neither the public nor the MPs should be harassed. My last question is, what will the Government do not only to check terrorism in our country, not only killing of people in a bus or by exploding an aircraft or by exploding some vital installation, but also individual assassinations that are taking place? Some of my friends have mentioned it. Nobody knows who wiH be assassinated, when and where because we are all raising our voice against terrorism. Everybody is raising his voice against terrorism and so everybody must be a target of terrorism. So what is the guarantee of individual safety and security? How many people will be guarded by the Government? What are the elaborate arrangements for the security of all those who are engaged in public work and who are raising their voice against terrorism? How will they be safe? Unless their safety and security is to a certain extent ensured, it will be very difficult to fight terrorism from inside Parliament only. So I would like the hon. Minister to clarify these aspects.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a certain pointedness that has been given to this morning's discussion on account of the fact that has been broueht to the notice of the House by the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee. Now, I have listened with some care to the statement of the hon. Minister of State, which I find to be bureaucratically informative. That is perhaps to its nature.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM; Whose nature?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is sketchy and while it is sketchily informative, it sheds no light on what is and has been of vital concern to all of us for the past so many years. When the history of this period, particularly the post-1980 period, gets to be analysed by historians, the two most signal failures that they will point out to are the failures of intelligence and of security. Time does not permit me to elaborate what I say. And it is not only on account of the late Prime Minister's assassination- or the continuing violence or the acts of terrorism that afflict the land which make me say so. There is also a certain pointedness to this debate enquiring into the security systems in Delhi because there is a symbolism of Delhi, which is not just the administrative capital of the country. Delhi is symbolically the heart of India. If security systems in Delhi are inadequate, if security systems in Delhi represent repeated failures, then they do not convey a message of assurance or conviction about the governance or about how things are going on in the country. So what characterises the security systems in Delhi to a lay citizen like me? There are four or five characteristics which I will put across to the hon. Minister of State and I would appreciate if in his reply, he elaborates on them. The first is that the security systems in Delhi are partial and inadequate because they are overconcentrated. I will take a minute to explain why they are inadequate and they are overconcentrated. They are overconcentrated in the political heart of this vast snawling metropolis which is Delhi. As far as the political heart of this metropolis is concerned, there is a proliferation of security agencies, of security personnel but not security-mindedness, just »he illusion of security. Because of this over-concentratedness the requirements of the rest of the metropolis are downgraded, have become of secondary importance. That is the first lack.

The second is that the security systems in D-lhi are unintellicent. They are unintelligent bo'h in their approach and in the lack of intelligence that they have.

They are unintelligent in their approach -which is exemplified by two or three examples which I will give as I proceed further. The lack of intelligence input is obvious to all. I started by saying that when historians begin to analyse what went wrong in the last five-six years, they will say that failure of intelligence was one of the most signal failures of these past years. That failure continues; the lack of intelligence input continues to be one of our major security deficiencies. Therefore, they are inefficient. That is the characteristic of the security systems in Delhi. Why are they inefficient? They are inefficient because there is no coordination, there is no one single authority which can weave all the agencies of law-keeping, of security, into one efficient, one purposeful, organisation and yield them as one. They are inefficient because of my final observation on the security systems in the capital; because they are overobtrusive; overobtrusive and, therefore, they are uncivilised. It is not for me to find fault with those in uniform who are entrusted with the thankless task of protecting a proliferation of VIPs in this capital. They are overobtrusive when it comes to pretending to keep secure those that feel that they need to be kept secure, but as far as the lay citizen is concerned, he becomes of secondary importance. Because of this overobtrusiveness, there comes into being in the entire security apparatus of Delhi, a certain amount of uncivilisedness. I would like to caution the Government, therefore, against two very major lacks which bear repetition—i.e. this lack of intelligence and the perils of overobtrusiveness. About lack of intelligence the Government has denied and will come forward to say that sufficient intelligence is available and that all efforts are being made etc. If sufficient intelligence were available, then these repeated blasts and killings could not have possibly taken place; if sufficient intelligence were available in a metropolitan capital like Delhi bombs could not have been planted on the roads in the form of transistors. I do not want to go into details and take up time of the House. About overobtrusiveness however, I would like to give three examples and all these three exam-

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pies are personal examples; they are not second hand. I had to go one morning to the Armed Forces Dental Centre* which is about ten minutes away from Parliament and I chose to walk. It was a beautiful February morning and so I chose to walk from the Armed Forces Dental Centre to Parliament. After having crossed Vijaya Chowk suddenly somebody shouts at me from across Vijaya Chowk, "*Hatao isko*". I am not an object to be removed from the road. I am not an object in the form of cattle or animals to be removed from the road. So I stayed where I was. Upon asking the policeman what he wanted me to do he said, though a pedestrian, he wanted me to get off the road. And when I explained to him saying that I was already off the road and I was, in fact, walking on the left side of the road, he said, 'A VIP is coming, you have to go and hide behind the bushes.' This is not an exaggeration. I refused either to reveal my identity or to go and hide behind the bushes.

The second example: I am going back from the Parliament House and, unfortunately for me, the same day—some VIP, was coming—this is a daily occurrence and I am giving only three examples* though it is just like this on all the roads of Delhi—precisely at the moment that I had left the Parliament House I was stopped, just when I was crossing the Vijay Chowk and the policeman shouted, "Take your car off the road". When I pointed out to him that I have an old Fiat of 1960 vintage and that I could not make it climb up and go off the road and that the best thing that I could do was to stay where I was upon which he said that he would shoot me and he would fire at me. To which I said, "This is something against which I have no power. You are free to do so. I cannot possibly take the car off the road."

Now, I come to the third example. Both of my sons happen to be 'Singhs', and this is an accident of birth and both of them, whenever they leave the country, everytime they leave the country—they are both students—are stopped at the

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

Immigration and everytime the Immigra-
tion has asked them, "You better change
your names and add surnames. Aa a
matter of principle, I said, they would not
add surnames and merely because a
'Singh*' is there to their names, they are
treated as suspects. (*Time Bell rings*).

One more example: Manvendra Singh,
another son of mine, has also suffered
the same fate. He is stopped on the
.o;id and he is told: "You better stop.
VIP is coming.". He stops. A police-
man pulls him out of the car by his col-
lar and takes his car and keeps it for three
,iours and he tells on the portable wire-
less set which they carry that he was
possibly trying to ram the Prime Mini-
ster's car! For three hours my son is kept
in police custody! I consider all thes; in-
cidents as demeaning as a citizen and
not as an MP and they are demeaning
even to complain about. It is because, as
I said, of this kind of over-obtrusiveness,
combined with inefficiency of security
systems, combined with a lack of intelli-
gence, that is at the heart of the creation
of a whole climate of insecurity. You
have made it so obtrusive. The world
over there is terrorism and the whole
world is faced with terrorism. You can
so to any other part of the world and see.
Nowhere else in the world do we have
such an uncivilized security, such an
over-security to the VIPs such an obtrusi-
vely uncivilized security system, there-
fore, such an inefficient security system as
we have in India. And I charge the pre-
i Government of India with perpetua-
tin»r inefficiency because they cannot do
otherwise, they cannot improve upon ft
because they have no thought in their
empty heads. (*Time Bell rings*). Just two
or three questions more, Sir.

How many agencies. Sir, at the last
count, that is, this morning, were involved
in the task of security in Delhi? Who is
carrying them out? How many agen-
cies? Please, Sir, do not let the Minister
get away with an obfuscatory answer.

The sef »nd question: Where and hoW
does the proliferation of the agencies
end?

The third question: What is the staree
of the much-vaunted NSO? Und*-
whose control is it? Is it with th*
honourable Minister of State who is re-
plying to the debate or is it with tha
third honourable Minister of State whoa*
absence is particularly manifest these days
in Parliament?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It it »
fair.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is a very
fair question and it is not for the honour-
able Minister of State to determine whe-
ther it is a fair comment or an unfair
comment

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA-
JAN (Tamil Nadu): The Chair caa
determine.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, taa
Chair can determine. He can tell the
Chair that he finds it as unfair.

Just two final questions, Sir. What ar*
the rules with regard to the use of th*
roads in the Capital? What are we to do
as citizens when a stray VIP chooses to
use any of the roads in Delhi? What
rules are we, the citizens, then are oblig-
ed to obey? And would they please pub-
. lish these rules so that we cooperate or
are enabled to cooperate with them?

Finally, Sir,—and this is something
which comes as a plea, and it is the final
sentence from the hon. Ministers state-
ment itself, which says:

"In the final analysis, security fa
public places can be enhanced only
with the active cooperation of the pub-
lic...." etc. etc.

I would like to give the hon. Minister
of State in assurance, and to the Govern-
ment an assurance, that we would like to
cooperate, not just fully, whole-heartedly,
but actively. Will you please tell Oi
how we are to cooperate, witi whom w*
are to cooperate? Will you please tell
us what rules obtain within which m
have to cooperate, because cooperation la

a vacuum is not possible—. (*Time Bell rings*) And cooperation will inefficiency is certainly not possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, it is quite appropriate that we are discussing the law and order situation of the capital of our country when this morning we had a strike of the insurgency at the neighbourhood of the city. Let me, Sir, quote from today's newspaper. It is the *Times of India*. And on the front page there is a box news: "Woman stabbed to death". And in the course of the news it has been said that she was stabbed in the day-time when a large number of people who were residents of the area were present in their homes. This is how the situation in Delhi at the present moment is being describe. In my humble understanding, Delhi is not only the capital of Republic of India under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. But in my understanding, Delhi has become also the capital of the criminals of our country—not only for our country but may be for our neighbourhood also. And it has become a most sensitive point of conspiracy that is being hatched against our country itself. Sir, the protection of the Prime Minister is very important and protection of the leading members of the ruling party is also very important. I do not grudge. Because Prime Minister has to be protected if the country is to be ruled. And since the country is to be ruled, the Prime Minister must live. I understand that. But the country consists not only of the Prime Minister sitting at the top; we have citizens of the country. The Prime Minister happens to be the first citizen or the leader of the citizens of the country. Therefore, it is extremely necessary that the political and peaceful life of this capital is guaranteed by the administration. I do not speak of the strategic installations. Other speakers have been speaking on it. I should speak about the normal life, civic life, city life of Delhi.

Drug trafficking is on the rise. I hope the Minister who is in charge shall take

note of it. And drug trafficking is on the rise also among the students. That day a student of 18 years was arrested and put in Tihar Jail. Sir, if this thing is on the rise to such an extent, it is a shame for country as Hundreds of our girl students had to go on strike to demand protection of their dignity and modesty. This is happening in the city of Delhi itself.

Thirdly, Sir, I am told, and it is also my experience that it is difficult to go out with a woman in the street in the night in some of the posh areas of Delhi. I have been told by some of our friends in the other cities that they do not prefer to come to Delhi by night trains because on the way from the station to the residence they may be robbed. Actually one of our friends was robbed. It is actually a shame for the citizens of Indian Republic, because their capital is so unprotected, not because Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was killed, not because a Member of Parliament was killed, but because the city life is so unprotected. And it is unprotected even after we have deployed such a large volume of personnel, police personnel, military personnel, and every thing there. There is everything there.

1.00 p.m. There is pomp and grandeur. There is everything except security. The Police is there. The Military is there. But there is no security for the common man. Security may be there for Mr. Chidambaram. I don't grudge it. But there should be equal security for a worker at the Delhi Textile Mill. I don't ask you to secure my life. That is for me to look after. But you must secure the life of the DCM workers. You must secure the life of the girl students studying in colleges.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Das Gupta, would you like to conclude now or at 5-00 p.m. when we take it up again?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I will finish in two or three minutes. I myself have been a victim of this burglary. In the Vithalbhai Patel House, one day I came from the Airport, went to the house and put my baggage there. Then I came to Parliament. When I returned

[Shri Gurudas Das Gupta]
at 4-00 P.M., I found that my room was open. The lock was broken and there *wns selective theft. Many things* could have been taken away. They were not taken away. But some of the files relating to the corruption in public sector and private sector, some of which I have raised in the House, were stolen. The Police have not been able to trace them till now. It was selective theft. This is the situation. I expect the hon. Minister ia charge of Home Affairs—There may he more than one Minister and I expect it from the Minister who is present—to tell us what concrete steps have been takea not only to protect the strategij installations and the life of the leading members of the Government, but to protect the lives of the citizens and to allow he citizens to carry on the normal activities in the late hours. I hope there is coordination between all the three Ministers. It is a matter of shame that in the city of Delhi, capital of India, people cannot move out in the way they ihould. Somebody was speaking about 'Otes. Let me tell you, Mr. Deputy lairman, that people are going to lose onfidence in the Government who rules Delhi because it cannot protect the common life of the common people here. [here is going to be an erosion in your lopularity. You may take it or you may ioi take it. *It ia the* writing on the wall.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI:
fe take the challenge.

SHRI GURDAS DAS GUPTA: I hope lis lady will have some patience to lisen to me. People will lose confidence if a Government cannot protect the lives ! its citizens. Tt is no Government if it moot protect the lives of its citizens.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN- The ouse stands adjourned till 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of th* clock, The Vice-Chairman, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, in the Chair

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERN.
MENT BUSINESS POR THE WEEK
COMMENCING 28TH JULY, 1186.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing. 28th July, 1986, will consist of:

1. Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986.

(b) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:

(a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

(c) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1985.

(d) The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill, 1985.

3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 and consideration and passing of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986, aa passed by Lok Sabha.