

(iii) G.S.R. 581 (E) and 582 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to wood pulp when imported for the manufacture of Newsprint from the countervailing duty and from the whole of the auxiliary duty.

(iv) G.S.R. 583 (E) and 584 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to component parts (including semi-knocked down packs and completely knocked down packs) of electronic type electronic wrist watches, when imported for manufacture of electronic modules from the basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty in excess of 20 per cent ad valorem.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6803/83.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras for the year 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6804/83]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi for the year 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6805/83]

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported unearthing of a Racket involving Transference of Black Money through Bank Demand Drafts

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“recent unearthing at different places of a racket involving transference of black money amounting to several crores of rupees through Bank Demand Drafts”.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Speaker,
Sir, Information was received that some shroffs at Bombay under the cover of discounting bank drafts were indulging in helping transfer of unaccounted sale proceeds of goods etc. In pursuance of this information, the searches were conducted

on 25th July, 1983 covering 19 premises at Bombay. The premises of some banks were also covered. The searches resulted in seizure of cash/bank drafts of Rs. 32.05 lakhs and bank accounts with balances of Rs. 18.49 lakhs were frozen. The news report in regard to these searches but the extent of such transactions appears to be exaggerated. It is believed that about 100 to 150 shroffs are doing this business in Bombay and their daily turn over ranges between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs. Taking an average figure of Rs. 1 lakh per shroff the total drafts discounted would amount to Rs. 10 crores per week approximately.

Similar searches had been conducted by the department earlier on 7.5.79, 13.9.82 and 21.3.83 also in which cash/drafts of Rs. 19.04 lakhs, Rs. 37.02 lakhs and Rs. 21.4 lakhs respectively were seized.

In the first search, the drafts were seized only after they had been cleared but in subsequent searches the Department had seized them before they could be sent for clearing. A number of shroffs had already offered to be assessed on the amounts of drafts including estimated commission earned on entire business. The Department is collecting the original draft applications, the account opening forms and other evidence for completing the assessments in these cases.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a very serious subject involving more than Rs. 70 crores. This illegal transaction is an organised one through the machinery in which that banking system works. Therefore, original operations of the banking system and bank employees has been involved in this big racket. The information given on this subject is not only inadequate but also incomplete. According to the information that I have gathered, this is the biggest dimension of racket of illegal transactions of unaccounted money. These transactions have been manipulated through the agents banks.

If I may say so, I have got certain documentary evidence to prove these things on the basis of certain paper cuttings. I would

like to quote from *The Hindustan Times*, dated 30.7.83. The headline is : 'Fake bank draft racket'. Even the bank drafts are being printed illegally through the printing machinery; and it has been spread over to various remote corners of the country and specially the Punjab National Bank is the prime bank for this kind of activity and racket. It has been reported widely. I would like to read from the press cuttings for the benefit of this House as well as the Hon. Members to know more facts and take action in this matter. I hope our government and the Finance Minister are taking several steps to unearth black money and prevent this parallel economy to growing. Various methods have been adopted to convert black money into illegal transactions.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, dated 30.7.83, says as follows :

"The CBI has unearthed an organised racket in counterfeiting the State Bank of India demand draft on the basis of which Rs. 54 lakhs was withdrawn from several branches of the bank in Punjab."

Even in the statement, they have not mentioned the names of the several branches which are operating this kind of transaction, this racket, etc. This effort had been made through the banking system. Therefore, it is a very serious matter.

Sir, this is a very dangerous situation that we are facing today.

"The racket was organised and instigated by Kuldip Mehta, a clerk of the State Bank of India, Khanna branch, who provided his friend, the owner of a printing press in Ludhiana, with samples of SBI demand drafts. He also gave the code of the demand drafts valued from Rs. 10,000 to one lakh and provided specimen signatures of the Bank Managers in remote areas in Punjab, obtained from the advise letters issued by them."

Sir, it is a very serious matter.

'Over a period of two months (April 1983, May 1983) 74 forged demand drafts of the SBI'.

This is a question of forged demand drafts being operated.

'Seventy four forged demand drafts of the SBI collectively valued at Rs. 54 lakh were deposited in three accounts with the Ludhiana Miller-ganj branch of the Punjab National Bank. The same amount was then withdrawn by several self cheques.'

I will also give the names, here.

'Five people including Kuldip Kumar Mehta and two employees of the Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana, have been arrested. So far Rs. 20 lakhs of the fraudulently withdrawn money has been recovered.

Even that has not been reported in the reply given.

'The CBI is on the lookout for two more people including the printing press owner.'

The forged transactions take place, people have been apprehended, some people have been arrested, the *modus operandi* of the printing of the forged drafts is known, but the owner of the printing press has not been arrested, and he has not been traced out so far !

'The arrested people include Satnam Singh of Ludhiana, Sushil Kumar Kaushal also of the same town, S.K. Kochhar, special assistant in the Punjab National Bank, and Mr. Goel, a Sub-Manager of of the same bank.'

It is like that. If you know that the wolf is allowed to watch the sheep

fowl, if the same people operating the racket where is any safety for the money in the banks ?

'The CBI has recovered Rs. 30,000 from Kuldip Kumar Mehta's house. He said he had kept some money with a cousin of his in Delhi. Rupees one lakh was recovered from there. Kuldip had also brought some jewellery, a scooter, a TV and a 'fridge' with the money. These have also been seized by the CBI.'

That is not forthcoming in this report.

'Although the printing press owner is absconding, a search of his relatives' house in Faridabad has led to the recovery of Rs. 13,83,000. The money according to his close relative was left behind by him in two trunks. The alleged cheat left in a hurry saying he had to go as someone had died.

Rs. 2,75,000 has been recovered from Sushil Kumar Kaushal's house. He is unemployed.'

How then did he happen to be in possession of the money ?

'The CBI probes revealed that after collecting the required samples from Kuldip Kumar Mehta, the printing press owner asked a close associate to open an account with the Punjab National Bank, Miller-ganj branch at Ludhiana. This man then opened another account in the same bank in the name of Gupta Enterprises. This account holder in turn opened an account in the name of Messers Guru Nanak. Gupta Enterprises then opened another account in the name of Nav Bharat Machine Tools. These accounts, it was later discovered, were operated in fictitious names.

These are the ramifications of the operations which are going on.

MR. SPEAKER : You have got limited time. So, compress it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am giving out the facts. The Hon. Minister has to take drastic action to find out the truth, and he has to carry out an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to finish it within twelve minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I will conclude.

'The forged demand drafts were deposited in these accounts. It was in late June that the SBI discovered the forgery and lodged a complaint with the Economic Offences Wing of the CBI.

The CBI found that the account opening form of the person who had introduced the other new accounts was missing from the files. This was ground enough to suspect the connivance of bank employees. That is how a wolf is watching a sheep pound. The arrest of two bank employees on July 20 led to the arrest of Satnam Singh who had opened an account for Nav Bharat Machine Tools. But the printing press owner and his associate who opened an account at the Millerganj PNB Branch are still absconding.

How was this modus operandi started in Bombay? The drafts are sent to Bombay in the name of various people. The sender's agent comes to the 'shroff', who operate in small shops or in the street corners, asking for cash. The agent is then asked to come the next morning after the banks open when he is paid the cash, after deducting the shroff's commission. The accounts in the names of "William Shakespeare" and "Kalidas" have been found in the banks as drafts have come in their favour. I do not know whether Buddha's name is also there. Therefore, a very big racket is going on. The operations, even according to the statement of the Hon. Minister, were started in the year 1979. Therefore, from 1979 these

things are going on. I would like to ask the following questions of the Hon. Minister : Which are the banks where these transactions have taken place? Have enquiries been made from other Banks also about this kind of transactions? What are the ramifications of this racket? Has any machinery been put to dismantle this fraud? Has the Ministry thought of making drastic changes in the system of transactions so that this type of frauds do not take place? Are there any higher-ups from the Banks itself involved, who are encouraging these agents to operate in those Banks? These activities have been going on since 1979. What was the amount involved which was unearthed? Has the owner of the forged printing press been traced and arrested? Has any fresh probe been made by the Hon. Minister to check this kind of transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The Hon. Member has asked for clarifications in the context of the information which he has with him.

As I mentioned and he has himself admitted that the matter is under investigation. When it is in the process of investigation, unless some definite conclusions are arrived at, it is not possible to state whether any higher-up in the Banks are involved, and whether there is any other organisation within the system working in league with them. Therefore, we are trying to unearth it. There are two angles. One angle is from the banking sector. We shall have to tighten our machinery to avoid this type of things. Whenever we get information or collect information, on that basis we have to unearth it. We are having it examined from both angles. The names of the banks which were covered are :

Central Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Vijaya Bank, Canara Bank, State Bank of India, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Memon Cooperative Bank Ltd., Ahmednagar, Cooperative Bank Limited, Allan Cooperative Bank Ltd.,

Deccan Merchants Cooperative Bank Limited, New India Cooperative Bank Limited.

The premises of all the branches of these banks in Bombay were covered by these investigations. In the text of the statement we have indicated what type of seizure we had. So far as the shroffs are concerned, the Hon. Member himself has explained the *modus operandi*. I would not like to comment on it. More or less, the *modus operandi* is same. On earlier occasion also, in 1979, these people were raided and thereafter they made their disclosures and in the recent two raids also they have been covered.

A question has been asked what legal steps we are taking apart from realising the taxes and other dues. In most of the cases they themselves have now come forward when they are caught, to disclose their incomes and are prepared to comply with the tax laws. But from the criminal side what type of prosecution we can have is being examined in consultation with the Law Ministry. With regard to the investigation from the banking side, already I have mentioned that the whole matter, particularly the matter which the Hon. Member referred to, is under investigation by CBI and unless the investigation is complete, it would not be possible for me to indicate what conclusions we have. If he has any communication, he can kindly pass it on to me and I will definitely get it examined.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : There is some mistake, Sir.

Two Dandavates are there. When two questions are there, you club them together. So, I request you to club them together and ask one of them to speak and you give me a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : Only thing is that I feel something for Prof. Dandavate but I

cannot help him either because ladies come first and I have to call Mrs. Dandavate first.

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह न्यूज आई थी, जिसके आधार पर हमने यह कालिंग एटेंशन दिया था। उसमें जो मौडस आपरेन्डी थी, वह उन्होंने दिया लेकिन फैक्ट यह है कि जिस विजनसमैन ने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे थे और जो सीज किये गये थे उनमें से एक भी विजनसमैन आगे नहीं आया यह कहने के लिए कि हमने ये भेजे थे। आपने जवाब दिया है कि बम्बई में 100-50 शोप्स ऐसी हैं, जो इस प्रकार का व्यापार करती हैं लेकिन आपने इन ड्राफ्टों के बारे में कुछ इंकवायरी नहीं की कि कौन से विजनसमैन थे, जिन्होंने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे। किसने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे, जब तक आपको इसका पता नहीं चलता, तब तक आपको यह पता नहीं चलेगा कि यह पैसा कहां से आया है और यह ब्लैक मनी का पैसा कहां से आया और किसके पास गया। उनके नाम आपके पास नहीं है। क्या आपको ऐसे कुछ लोग मिले हैं, जिन्होंने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे हैं, इसका जवाब आपने नहीं दिया है और दुःख की बात यह है कि आपके जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकस हैं, उनमें ज्यादा ऐसे केस हुए हैं, जिन्होंने इन ड्राफ्टों का क्लियरेंस किया है। यह क्लियरेंस जिन बैंकों ने किया है, उनमें नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक ज्यादा है और आप जानते होंगे कि ऐसा काम पहले भी हुआ है और फ्राडूलेंट ट्रान्जेक्शन्स बैंकों के मैनेजर्स द्वारा कराए गये हैं, वे उसमें पार्टी रहे हैं और उनमें शरीक रहे हैं और आपने पहले कई बैंकों के मैनेजर्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी की है लेकिन ये कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने कालीदास के नाम से ड्राफ्ट भेजे हैं, शेक्सपीयर के नाम से ड्राफ्ट भेजे हैं और मोहनचन्द करमचन्द के

नाम से भी भेजे होंगे क्योंकि गांधी जी के नाम से वे भेज नहीं सकते थे। जब इस तरह के नामों से ड्राफ्ट भेजे जाते हैं, तो मैं यह समझती हूँ कि बैंकों के मैनेजरों की जिम्मेवारी हो जाती है कि वे यह देखें कि ये सही नाम से भेजे जा रहे हैं या नहीं। क्या आपने इस बारे में कोई खोज की और ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा, जिनके नाम से ये आए हैं। कोई गिरफ्तारी ऐसे लोगों की हुई या कोई ऐसी इन्क्वायरी हुई है कि असली लोग कौन थे, जिन्होंने ये ड्राफ्ट लिये। मुझे तो यह लगता है कि ड्राफ्ट जिस प्रकार से इशू किये जाते हैं, उसके लिए जो आप का सिस्टम है, उसमें आपको कुछ तब्दीली करनी पड़ेगी। आपने 10 हजार रुपये की लिमिट के बारे में बताया है और यह कहा है कि अगर कोई आदमी 10 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा एमाऊन्ट का ड्राफ्ट लेता है तो उसमें हम दखलान्दाजी कर सकते हैं Majority of drafts were for less than Rs, 10,000. कोई 2,500 के करीब है। इस प्रकार की खबर आई है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो ब्लैक मनी इतना बढ़ गया है, अन्दाजा है कि जो 195 - 9 में 9 परसेंट था, आज वह 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा हो गया है उसको कम करने के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आपने कोशिश की है। आपने स्पेशल बियरर बोण्ड भी निकाले। एक यह ड्राफ्ट भेजने का भी नया काम शुरू हो गया है। यह भी ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी करने का नया तरीका है। इसके द्वारा भी ब्लैक मनी का ट्रांजेक्शन शुरू हो गया है। आपने भी कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, जनता पार्टी के राज में भी एक हजार रुपये के नोट का काम शुरू हुआ था लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा काम नहीं हुआ। हमारे देश में ब्लैक मनी का घंघा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आजकल कितनी ब्लैक मनी देश में है, मैं नहीं कह सकती हूँ। आपने एक नेशनल इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ फाइनेंसिंग पालिसी सितम्बर, 1982 में कायम

किया था—टू क्वान्टिफाई द ब्लैक मनी इन द कन्ट्री। उसको कायम हुए भी एक साल हो गया है। उसने अब तक कहां तक काम किया है, उसने कोई रिपोर्ट आपको दी है या नहीं? क्या आप उसको भी एक्सटेंशन देंगे? यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आपको मिली है या नहीं? अगर मिली है तो उस पर आपने कहां तक काम किया है? इसकी खबर भी आपको देनी चाहिए।

ड्राफ्ट से ब्लैक मनी भेजने का काम जो शुरू हुआ है इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? सरकार ने अपनी ओर से ही ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी करने के लिए बियरर बोण्ड का प्रोग्राम निकाला था जो कि हमारी दृष्टि में ठीक नहीं है, मोरल नहीं है। इससे टेक्स पेयर के साथ अन्याय होता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में मिस्टर गुप्ता ने अपने डिसेन्टिंग जजमेंट में कहा है—देट इज मोर इजी। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आप ड्राफ्ट के बदले में फिर बियरर बोण्ड देंगे? यह जो बियरर बोण्ड बेचे जा रहे हैं—इट हैज वीकन नेशनल करेन्सी। इनके बारे में तो पता ही नहीं चलता कि किसने किसको ये दिये, किसने लिये। अगर आप ड्राफ्ट के ऊपर कायवाही करें तो आपको कम से कम यह तो पता चलेगा कि किसने किसको ड्राफ्ट भेजा, कौन इसको लेने जा रहा है। इसके ऊपर आपकी कुछ-न-कुछ निगरानी रह सकती है, कुछ कंट्रोल रह सकता है। लेकिन बियरर बोण्ड से आपको नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये ही प्राप्त हुए हैं और उसके बारे में आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। दस माल के वाद भी आपका उन पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रहने वाला है। वह ब्लैक मनी व्हाइट मनी बन जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ड्राफ्ट के बदले में बियरर बोण्ड करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? बियरर बोण्ड की जो आपकी स्कीम थी कि ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट

मनी करने से उसका आप प्रोडक्टिव परपजिज के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे, क्या वह वियरर बोण्ड स्कीम आप फिर लाने जा रहे हैं ?

मुझे आपके सामने एक और सवाल करना है। मंत्री महोदय को मैंने दो खत भेजे थे। एक रणजीत शिपिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और दूसरा मैकनेन मैकनी के बारे में। इनके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक के पास शिकायतें भेजी गई थीं कि इन लोगों ने बाहर एकपोर्ट करके उसका जो पैसा था उसका रणजीत कम्पनी के दिलीप भाई ने 38 लाख रुपये का लोन लिया। उसके लिए उन्होंने इजाजत मांगी जो उन्हें मिल गई। जब मेरे पास यह खबर आई तो वह मैंने आपके पास भेज दी। उनके यहाँ रेड हुआ और डाकुमेंट्स मिले।

12.34 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जिन अफसर ने उनके यहां रेड किया था उनका ट्रांसफर हो गया, ऐसा कुछ लगता है। इस प्रकार से ब्लैक मनी जनरेट करने का काम चल रहा है। इसकी शिकायतें आपके पास भेजी गईं। आपने उनका एकनोलिजमेंट करने के सिवाय और कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। इस रेड में जो डाकुमेंट्स आपके पास आये, उन पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की।

आगे चल कर मैकनेन के जो शेअर्स हैं, वे फिर बेचने की कोशिश चल रही है। उस पर भी आपने क्या कार्यवाही की, उसका भी कोई पता नहीं है। यह जो सारा ब्लैक मनी जनरेट करने का रणजीत कम्पनी का व्यवहार है इस पर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

The Reserve Bank of India is involved in all these things.

अगर मूल स्रोत पर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो मुझे लगता है कि छोटे-छोटे बैंक मैनेजर्स भी इस प्रकार का काम करने लगेंगे।

अंत में मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो ड्राफ्ट सिस्टम है इसमें आप क्या तबदीली करने वाले हैं जिससे आगे चलकर इस प्रकार के गलत काम न हों। कितने ऐसे बिजनेसमैन हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह के ड्राफ्टों से पैसा भेजा और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई? जिन बैंकों ने इस प्रकार का पैसा दिया है ऐसे कितने बैंक मैनेजर्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त रणदीप कम्पनी की जो मैंने शिकायत की थी उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई। इन सब बातों का मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE ; Sir, the Hon. Lady Member has raised almost everything under the sun within the compass of this Calling Attention, from non-resident investment to a letter which she wrote to me, and I do not know since when it has become the practice of writing the letter and then making the allegation. After all, she has asked me to inquire into a certain allegation which she has reported. Before the allegation is established and investigation takes place, she has said, if I have understood her correctly, that they are indulging in some sort of malpractices. It is for her to come to the conclusion, I cannot easily come to the conclusion merely by getting a letter unless it is thoroughly looked into as to whether they have indulged in some malpractices or not.

Sir, about the moot question, from what she has suggested, I do not know whether she had understood the implication of it. Just now we are having a discussion on the banks. Every day I was told on the floor of this House and the other House to please simplify the procedure and provide services to the customer and now she is suggesting to me that in respect of every draft let the bank Manager or the Cashier

or the clerk at the bank investigate as to who is the man, what is his source, and take in that process to get encashed a draft one month or two months. And if that becomes the idea of the Hon. Member, I am afraid I cannot accept it because she herself will come and tell me that 'your entire system will come to a grinding halt'. So, whatever you say, this is the problem. Today if you make a draft for Rs. 2000/-.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Perhaps I have not been able to express myself clearly. I will not say that each and every draft should be scrutinised for that purpose. There should be some kind of procedure by which henceforth this kind of transactions will not take place. This is what I have asked you. I won't say that every draft should be scrutinised in such a way that there will be delay in giving the money.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This is precisely the point. That is why you have not understood the scheme or the way in which people are taking advantage of I am telling that. Now, what is the system? There can be three types of drafts. One is Account payee—there is no problem, it will be deposited in the Account. Another is crossed draft That is also crossed, that can also be deposited in the Account. But the draft which is "to order" is the draft where this type of malpractices are taking place. If the person concerned has no account, then he will have to get it certified. What these people are doing is they are getting it certified by the shroffs and these shroffs have their accounts, they are know to the bank people who are encashing it. There may be some involvement, I do not rule out that possibility. But if you look at it plainly from the procedural point of view, when I say that one discounting agent or a shroff is putting his stamp it would be normally the bank manager who has the tendency to get it encashed whatever be the name. Sometimes it is in some other name. Somebody might have applied in that name. What can you do? If Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose goes he is actually there, but he could

not find the full name, Mr. Alluri Subhash Chandra Bose, but his name will be "Subhash Chandra Bose". 'Kalidas' is a common name. It is not that only the great poet who can have the name of Kalidas, but sometimes some other name also can be 'Kalidas',

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : William Shakespeare also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know whether somebody can have the name of William Shakespeare or not. But I know, Mr. Alluri Subhash Chandra Bose was telling me that all his brothers have the name of either Chittaranjan Das of Subhash Chandra Bose, the stalwarts of Bengal. So it is a habit, sometimes it happens. But actually this is a racket,

I do not rule out that possibility and from that angle we are trying to handle it. The only persons who could give us some clue are the shroffs. But unfortunately they have not been able to give it. If you talk of Rs. 10,000, whatever be the cut off point, people will try to take advantage of it. If I make it Rs. 5,000 then you will be finding that the drafts will be of Rs. 4990/- but still it is not an excuse that nothing could be done. These investigations have taken place. We have examined it and from there we are trying to find out. If in that process we want to do away with the whole system, then I am afraid that the remedy will be more serious than disease itself. So, within the existing frame work what can be done, it can be looked into.

Bearer Bonds and other things have been discussed so many times. I would not like to discuss that nor the scope of non-residents investment here, because that is not appropriate here. What we have suggested in the process of investigation is whether we can streamline. You are making allegations that all big banks are involved. After all these are the banks who have their branches. Drafts have to be encashed through bank branches. So, some of the nationalised banks would be involved—involv-

ed not in the sense that they are part of the conspiracy or part of the game. They may or may not be unless we investigate and come to conclusion, we cannot say. But from the mere fact that they have made payment, they have encashed the draft after endorsement by the Shroff, you cannot come to conclusion. That is his job. You have to do that. But if you find that there are certain other evidence-circumstantial or otherwise to establish his involvement or connection, then it is a totally different case. I do not accept this position that all big bank people are involved in it. If I knew the name of the person I would have given and told you. That is why we are investigating who are the persons who are doing this. How do you know? I take money. I just purchase a draft. I send that draft by post to broker. Broker goes to Shroff. Shroff receives it. So many persons are involved in the process. We have to detect the man who originally purchased the draft. It will take time. Just now we have taken from the Bank original application. We are trying to locate what is the connection between the person who purchased the draft and through whom he has got it encashed. All this we are trying to establish and for that we have seized the original draft application and investigations are going on. This is a matter which we are trying to tackle seriously. As I mentioned in reply to Shri Lakkappa's question from both angle from the banking system and from direct taxes system we are trying to tackle the problem.

श्री भोहरमव असरार अहमद (बदायूँ) :
मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है उससे मेरी सन्तुष्टि नहीं हुई है। यह कहा गया है कि श्रौफ के जरिये इसको डिमकाउंट किया गया। क्या इन श्रौफ्स को बाउंड डाउन नहीं किया जा सकता कि ये रिकार्ड मेटेन करें कि किसन उनको ड्राफ्ट दिया, कब दिया, किस कारण उन्होंने दिया? आपने बयान में यह लिखा है : "unaccounted sale proceeds of goods etc." सम्झ में नहीं आया कि एटसैट्रा का क्या मतलब है? माल को बेचने का रुपया या बेईमानी का पैसा है?

आपने यह कहा है कि बम्बई में 19 जगह तलाशी हुई है। आपने वे जगह नहीं बताई हैं। बम्बई में यह होता है तो कलकत्ता में क्या होता होगा, मद्रास, कानपुर में क्या होता होगा और दिल्ली की क्या हालत होगी? क्या कोई इंटेलेजैस विंग सरकार ने अब तक गठित किया है जो इस तरीके की ब्लैक मनी का पता लनाए और ट्राफ्ट्स के जरिये से इनकम टैक्स की होने वाली चोरियों को रोके? और काले धन को सफेद करने से रोका जाय। इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हुई?

यह मामला लगभग 5,7 साल से चल रहा है इस बीच में क्या कोई ऐसा स्कीम बनायी जिसके जरिये से इस गन्दगी को दूर करने की कार्यवाही की गई हो? हमने यह भी पढ़ा कि कमीशन बनाया गया, कमेटी हुई, फलाना हुआ डिमकाना हुआ, परन्तु यह कहीं नहीं बताया गया कि उसके हिसाब से क्या-क्या कार्यवाहियां हुई। जब श्रौफ डिस्काउन्टिंग मनी देता है, कमीशन लेता है तो हम कानून के जरिये से उसको मजबूर कर सकते हैं कि जो भी ट्राफ्ट या चैक आयेगा उसका हिसाब पूरी तफसील से मेन्टेन करके हम बताये। हम यह पता लगाये कहां-कहां से कैसे-कैसे और कब-कब यह काम हो रहा है तो इसमें तो समय लगेगा और बैंकों में आजकल अगर बेईमानी चले तो वहां पर तो कागजात भी बदल दिये जाते हैं और जब तक आप पता लगायेंगे कि किसने झूठे दस्तखत करके ड्राफ्ट बनाया है, वह मारे कागजात और दस्तखत बदल दिये जायेंगे। इसलिये जो ड्राफ्ट थे कई जगहों पर छापे लगाने चाहिये थे। लेकिन छापे लगने बाद में तब तक सारी कार्यवाही पूरी हो जायगी।

कहां-कहां की दरखास्तें थीं, उसका कोई व्यौरा नहीं है? किस काम के लिये आये वह

भी हमें नहीं बताया गया क्योंकि जो सबर छपी थी हमारे अखबार में उसमें कहा गया कि बैंक ड्राफ्ट रैकिट से 70 करोड़ हर हफ्ते की जालसाजी हो रही है। सरकार ने 70 करोड़ न मान करके 10 करोड़ मान लिया है कि हर हफ्ते श्रौफ के जरिये में रैकिट है। अगर और जगहों के बारे में रैकिट का पता लगायेंगे तो पता नहीं कितनी रकम होगी इसी वजह से ब्लैक मनी खत्म करना मुश्किल हो गया है और लगातार हमें तो टैक्सेज बढ़ाने पड़ रहे हैं। इन तमाम बातों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही हुई ?

यह भी निखा है कि इन्फॉर्मेशन वाज रिमीब्ड। सूचना जुलाई में मिली, इसके पहले नहीं मिली। अगर नहीं मिली तो क्यों नहीं मिली ? आपका इंटेलीजेंस विंग क्या कर रहा था ? बैंकों का अगर इंटेलीजेंस विंग नहीं है तो बनाया जाय। और अगर है तो क्या कर रहा था, क्यों सोता रहा। और जगह के बड़े-बड़े शहरों के बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में भी हमें बताया जाय।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, first of all, the Hon. Member has misunderstood when I said Rs. 10 crores. It is not that Rs. 10 crores is the racket. Rs. 10 crores can be the average transaction of business in a week. There may be genuine business and there may be illegal activities which we are considering just now.

Secondly, in regard to the Intelligence Wing, so far as the Department of Revenue is concerned, we have the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Enforcement. In the income-tax Department itself, we have one information system to collect intelligence and on the basis of that we get information. I have given on the floor of this House the number of raids and searches conducted a number of times. I think Hon. Members are aware of it. If I understand correctly, even in the first quarter of the current year, total number of raids and searches was nearly about 1400 or 1500.

Therefore, these are regular transactions. It is the job of the Department and it is a continuing one. But I think one good suggestion that the Hon. Member has made and it can help us to keep the particulars of some of the persons who are conducting the services, the shroffs, if we make it obligatory on them to maintain a record of their customers. Presently, they are not maintaining such record. That is why the difficulty is there. It is a good suggestion. I think we can act upon it. They ought to maintain record of their customers particularly if the transaction are big. If it is a small transaction of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, it is all right. But if it is a transaction of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 or Rs. 9000, they can maintain some particulars. But that can be the future action. So far as the present practice is concerned, all these people have not got any record. Even when we raided the premises, we did not get a single piece of paper. They were not maintaining any record. I think, it is a good suggestion and we should have it.

In regard to banking, as I mentioned initially, because our emphasis on the banking sector has been all along that you simplify the procedure, don't be too meticulous in extending service to the customers, I think, that is correct even with a little risk of involvement like this. But at the same time, we shall have to see what in built arrangement we can develop in the system itself by greater supervision from the higher officers, having control the Reserve Bank, periodical inspections, etc. so that this type of things could be avoided. I am looking at it from that angle also.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : About those of us who have given the Calling Attention notice on the subject, I shall make it very clear to the Hon. Minister concerned that it is not to defame the banking institution or the nationalised banks. We are committed to the system of banking and particularly the nationalised banking sector and, in order that it should be improved and all the defects removed we are putting certain questions and seeking clarifications.

I am glad that the Hon. Minister has not given a blanket reply by saying that

everything is all right, nothing is wrong in the kingdom of heaven and everything clean. He has pointed out that there are certain malpractices and they want to investigate all those mal-practices and see that the entire system is cleansed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI BUTA SINGH : No Finance Minister can give that certificate to the kingdom of heaven.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should also follow suit.

In the written statement that the Hon. Minister has read, he has referred to various searches that he conducted. He draws an inference saying, "The news report is in regard to these searches but the extent of such transactions appears to be exaggerated "

I would like to ask him particularly in the background of the reply that he has given : Is it not a fact that in 1982 Rs. 132 crores were swindled in collusion with the custodians of banks; like, Chairman, Directors, Managers, etc. and, in contract, the armed dacoits who tried to loot the banks were able to benefit Rs. 1.36 crores ? That was the plunder they could indulge in. Is it not a fact that those who are indulging in this type of transactions or irregularities or misappropriations feel that misappropriation is a better weapon to plunder rather than the armed dacoites ? Therefore, they have able to actually loot Rs. 13.2 crores. I do not go by witch-hunting process because something has appeared somewhere; I will not be believing in that.

Here, I would like to know from the Hon Minister whether it is not a fact that the number of frauds and amounts involved in branch offices in India, as reported by the public sector banks to the Reserve Bank of India during the dates of occurrence are as follows : I will give a table of frauds like a railway time-table. Here is a fraud table. This has been submitted to the Reserve Bank of India and I

want to know whether he has studied in-depth this particular table.

Bank Group (Public Sector)

State Bank of India and its Associates.

In 1980, the frauds committed were 439 and the amount involved was Rs. 1.38 crores.

In 1981 the number of frauds was 445 and the amount involved was Rs. 3.70 crores. In 1982 the number of frauds was 452 and the amount involved was Rs. 60.2 crores.

Then we come to the 14 nationalised banks. I would like the Finance Minister either to confirm or to deny this. Is it not a fact that in 1980 in the 14 nationalised banks the total number frauds was 1024 and the amount involved was Rs. 6.24 crores; in 1981 the number of frauds was 1290 and the amount involved was Rs. 14.58 crores; in 1982 the number of frauds committed was 972 and the amount involved was Rs. 8.10 crores ?

We move on to the six other nationalised banks. Is it true that in 1980 the number of frauds committed was 131 and the amount involved was Rs. 0.78 crore; in 1981 the number of frauds was 156 and the amount involved was Rs. 2.06 crores; in 1982 the number of frauds was 150 and the amount involved was 1.82 crores ?

If you take only the public sector banks, the total in all the public sector banks would be : in 1980 the total number of frauds 1594 and the amount involved Rs. 8.40 crores; in 1981 the total number of frauds committed 1891 and the amount involved Rs. 20.34 crores; in 1982 the total number of frauds committed 1574 and the total amount involved Rs. 15.94 crores.

My information is that report has already been submitted to the Reserve Bank. Therefore, I would like to know if this particular report is incorrect and if the

Reserve Bank has not been informed about it, I will be the happiest person. But if it is a fact, I am alarmed and I hope that the Minister will take the necessary steps to see that all these things are set right.

The CBI from time to time has been intervening in all these matters and they have been conducting investigations. Last time when I had raised the question, the Hon. Minister said that on some of the points that we had raised, he would have to go in depth, make necessary enquires and check up all the details. I had raised it during the Third Reading of the Finance Bill. And today I am raising further queries

Is it not a fact that the CBI had found unaccounted black money amounting to Rs. 13 lakhs with Mr. R. Raghupathy, Chairman of the Syndicate Bank and in the raids on Mr. Raghupathy's residence and office at Bangalore and Manipal the CBI authorities found two wireless telephones, jewellery worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs and shares of 'Reliance'? 'Reliance' is actually headed by a very interesting type of industrialist in Bombay; I need not make a reference to it. After the raids were conducted and all these things were found out, I want to know whether it is fact or not, the CBI had recommended to the Finance Ministry that Mr. Raghupathy's house and office were searched and these objectionable materials and money were found and, therefore, he should not be allowed to continue in the present position; but he continued functioning as Chairman of the Syndicate Bank and on top it, just as sometimes people for their wrong deeds are kicked upstairs, he was made Director of the Export-Import Bank. Is it a fact or not? And if that was done, what were the extraneous circumstances that made the Ministry take that decision in spite of the fact that the CBI had recommended that this gentleman should be sent on leave? They did not accept that recommendation, they did not send him on leave, but they made him Director of the Export-Import Bank. That is what they have done. If this was done, what were the reasons for

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Just half a minute. I know that the new rules demand that the time should be contracted.

Is it a fact that, in all fictitious names, accounts are started and the drafts are sent to them? You will be surprised to know that some of the top-ranking literatures of the past century have been inducted into the banking system. There is an account in the name of William Shakespeare.

There is account in the name of Kalidas Panditji. You might have studied Kalidas but he is being utilised as a target of corruption.....

13 hrs.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Here also there is a discrimination. No account in the name of Dr. Allama Iqbal?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is because you do not believe in taking interest.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : I am sure if the Finance Minister orders a proper inquiry, I can assure my Hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla that investigations will indicate that there is equality of corruption and opportunities of corruption irrespective of caste, community or religion. Therefore, you will also come across some other names which are famous in the fields of religion and literature.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I know something of Koran, no Muslim takes interest. That is why they have not taken the name of Allama Iqbal.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : After seeing the fictitious draft transactions, I would like to know whether any concrete action has been taken. The report says that probably there is a transfer of Rs. 70

crores per week. I am not sure whether this astronomical figure is correct and I will be happy if it is not true. But the *Hindustan Times* report says that transfers of black money through drafts amount to Rs. 70 crores per week. We would like to be assured that the facts are otherwise.

I would like to know in the end whether due to these frauds not only through these fictitious drafts but through various other *modus operandi* or whatever illegal practices have been resorted to, the profitability of the banks has been reduced and if so, to what extent these malpractices have contributed to the decline in the profitability of the banks and what steps will be taken by your Ministry to see that all these loopholes are plugged?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Member has deviated a little from the main call attention notice...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have done it skilfully.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : But not so skilfully. You have touched a little bit of income tax also. But you have totally concentrated on banking.

Three or four major questions the Hon. Member has put. One is about the bank drafts. Perhaps he is himself aware that I took a meeting of the Chief Executives of the Banks and I am really concerned over the increasing reported frauds in the banking sector. I had a full-dress discussion with the Chief Executives including the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and they have suggested a number of remedial steps. One obvious thing is to revive the earlier practice of having very frequent inspections to look into intra-bank transfers which is one of the major sources of fraud. But the physical expansion of the banks—in 1969, the number of branches was 6800 and today it is 40,000 branches—poses a problem. But that is not an excuse

for not doing physical inspection. We have to see that the qualitative performance does not decrease. Keeping that in view, I have suggested a number of remedial measures to see that the frauds in the banks are brought down. After all, the biggest capital of a bank is not the money; it is the good will. People have confidence in the banks. That is why they make them the custodian of their money. Therefore, if the banks lose the confidence of the customers, that would be a very bad day for the whole system itself. So, we are particular about that aspect and we are taking care of it.

The particular case which the Hon. Member mentioned—I think I have replied on an earlier occasion also—about the Chairman of the Syndicate Bank. As the investigation is still going on—it has not concluded—it was decided that he may continue and when the CBI comes to a firm conclusion, then it would be possible for us to take a decision.

It is nobody's case to protect somebody if he is found guilty. Obviously, we shall have to take a view if one has established the case. That is the point. In regard to the nomination to the Eximp Bank, it is not done because of one individual. Firstly, the whole proposal was mooted long before the C.B.I. case was started. Secondly, we ought to nominate some bankers to the Board of the Eximp Bank keeping in view—not the individual—the role of the bank in the export and import business. For instance, it would be very difficult to include those banks whose investment for whose contribution in the export trade is bad. We do not have an ex-officio person while nominating him to the Board of the Eximp Bank representing the banking sector. But, we take note of the contribution of the bank itself. If the bank has nothing to do with the export and import business, it is no use nominating the director on the board of the bank.

From this point of view, Syndicate Bank is important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are defending a weak case.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No question of defending a weak case. I have already explained that I am not defending him. The moment changes are established, definitely we shall take action against him. What I am saying is that unless the changes are established, investigation is in the process—I thought it would not be right to take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Excuse me for interrupting you. In the administration, it is an accepted norm that when an agency like that the CBI makes such a serious allegation and gives the Ministry its advice that he should be sent on leave, you must accept that particular advice. At least you should see that man is not put in charge of an important organisation like the Import and Export Bank. This is what you have done.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here the Hon. Member is utterly mistaken. In the Export and Import Bank, merely the nomination to the Board of Directors is not to put somebody in charge. Some bankers ought to be nominated as others are nominated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You had put him as a Director.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Put it this way. He was a Member on the Board of Directors. You call him as a Director and I do not mind that. There is a Chairman and there is a Chief Executive who are entrusted with the two Eximp Bank. The third question is about the quantum. I had explained that. Had the Hon. Member taken care to see that, I had not said that. It is not Rs. 70 crores. After all it is nobody's case. I said that looking into the average business and keeping in view the number of staff, some attempt was made that if the figure was Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000, what could be quantum of transaction in a week? It is just done under some rough calculation.

But, if some body comes forward and says that he can establish that it was Rs. 70

crores, I am not going to disprove that because I have no proof to exclusively say that it is not Rs. 70 crores.

About the 4th aspect, I am told that the C. B. I. has not given any such advice. I do not know if the Hon. Member has any specific information. But, my office has told me that they did not give any such advice. Lastly, in regard to specific points as to how to control this type of activity, I am sorry I have to repeat it. I cannot give a blanket assurance 'Yes, I will be able to stop these generation of black money, a voidance of tax or evasion of taxes. Prof. Dandavate was saying almost the same point. He asked, what steps would you take to prevent the operation of black money including the prevention of release of a sizeable number of COFEPOSA detenus? We are trying to take various measures—number of seizures have been intensified; the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Department have been intensified and seizures by the Customs Directorate of Enforcement and other enforcement agencies have also been intensified.

The number of COFEPOSA detenus has also increased. All these things we are taking to tackle the problem but at the same time I would not claim that we have been able to eradicate the evil totally. Substantially there is influence of this type of activities and this is almost a relentless fight.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have placed before you an extract from the report of the public sector banks.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have told you although I do not recollect exact figure yet I myself am aware of the increase of fraud. The number cases reported to us is increasing. Keeping that in view I had a special meeting with the Chief Executives of the banks including the Governor, Reserve Bank of India and discussed issues. We have identified the areas where action is needed and we have suggested corrective measures.

13. 11. hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 8th August, 1983, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
3. Consideration and passing of :
 - (a) The Emigration Bill, 1983.
 - (b) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as reported by the Joint Committee.
4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1983.
5. Consideration and passing of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill, 1983.
6. Discussion and voting on :—
 - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railway) for 1983-84.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, I would request you to include the following items for discussion in the next week's business commencing on 8th August, 1983 :—

1. Recent agreement regarding sharing of the Teesta water between India and Bangladesh in which 39% has been allotted to India and 36% to Bangla Desh in dry season which will adversely affect the agricultural production of West Bengal which is already deficit in food. West Bengal government have expressed its dissatisfaction regarding this agreement and it is against the larger interest of our country.

2. The Fertiliser Corporation of India was split into five companies, but after that it is incurring huge losses overhead expenses and other reasons. Now the Ministry for Fertiliser and Chemicals is thinking not further splitting into eight companies which will incur further losses and which is against the nation's interest.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (इज्जैन) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित करने का मैं सुझाव देता हूँ :

प्रथम विषय :

विगत वर्षों से मध्य प्रदेश की विकास गति अवरुद्ध है। जहाँ एक ओर प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट व्याप्त है वहीं दूसरी ओर मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इन्दौर का होप टैक्सटाइल अब तक चालू नहीं किया जा सका है। बिजली के अभाव में औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा कृषि उत्पादन प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। प्रदेश के कई जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति विद्यमान है। इतना ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत दी जाने वाली सहायता अपर्याप्त है। स्कूली शिक्षा की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। अनेक स्थानों

पर स्कूल भवन के अभाव में तथा शिक्षकों की कमी के कारण शिक्षा की प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है।

द्वितीय विषय :

विगत दिनों मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर-भोपाल नई दिल्ली के बीच नई रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की घोषणा हुई थी, किन्तु न तो यह रेल सेवा रांची एक्सप्रेस प्रारम्भ हो पाई है और न ही उज्जैन में टी०वी० सेन्टर की स्थापना की जा सकी है। इसके कारण जनता में व्यापक असन्तोष और रोष व्याप्त है।

कृपया उपरोक्त विषय आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित किये जावें।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

1. बिल्डिंग कोड में मुधार—सूर्य लम्बे समय तक सस्ती दरों पर ऊर्जा प्रदान करने वाला ऐसा स्रोत है जो पृथ्वी की ओर प्रतिवर्ष 2,400 क्यू ऊर्जा फेंकता है। इसका अल्प सा अंश ही मानवोपयोगी कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त है और सहारा के बाद लगभग पूरे वर्ष भर अपने देश में ही सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध है। जिसका लाभ हमें उठाना चाहिये। यद्यपि सौर ऊर्जा से विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत व्यावसायिक स्तर पर लाने के लिये बहुत अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता है फिर भी अनाज सुखाने, तरणतालों का पानी गर्म करने एवं प्रशीतन में इसका उपयोग तो किया ही जा सकता है। सौर चूल्हा एवं सौर पंप के उपयोग से ऊर्जा के परम्परागत भंडार में भरपूर बचत की संभावना है। विद्युत उत्पादन में भी सौर ऊर्जा की उपयोगिता आंकी जा रही है।

लेह के एक गांव के चांगलमसाड़ में लगी सौर पट्टियों से स्थानीय स्कूल तथा अस्पताल में विद्युत आपूर्ति के साथ-साथ सड़कों पर रोशनी भी की जाती है। 0। से 1 कि०का० क्षमता के बिजली घर घरेलू उपयोग के लिये ही बिजली उत्पादन करेंगे जिसे सौर सेल की पट्टियों की कतार छत पर लगाने से ही तैयार किया जा सकता है।

अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि बिल्डिंग कोड में आवश्यकतानुसार मुधार कर इमारतों की छत पर सौर ऊर्जा उपयोग के लिये संयंत्र लगाने की अनिवार्यता कर दी जाय।

2. वनस्पति घी में गाय, सुअर एवं अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी मिलाने के घंघे का रहस्योद्घाटन पर देश के असंख्य लोगों की धार्मिक भावना पर गहरा आघात लगा है। यह काला घंघा करने वाले कारखानेदार व भ्रष्ट व्यापारी पहले की तरह ही इस कुकृत्य में लिप्त हैं। 24 जुलाई रविवार की रात रांची के बाहरी अंचल पंडारा में एक सिलिकेट फैक्टरी के गोदाम में पुलिस द्वारा 200 क्विंटल चर्बी देखे जाने के बावजूद भी उचित कार्रवाई के अभाव में उस क्षेत्र में व्यापक जनरोष व्याप्त है। स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा ढीलापन दिखाने के कारण भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों को फर्जी का राजपत्र तैयार करा कर अपराधी बचने का रास्ता निकालने में व्यस्त हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह मिलावट करने वालों के खिलाफ एक सख्त विधेयक लावे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह में निम्न-लिखित विषयों पर बहस चाहता हूँ :—

दिल्ली के मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, शाहदरा की स्थिति दिनों दिन खराब होती जा रही है। बाये दिन समाचार-पत्रों में भी उक्त अस्पताल की दुर्दशा के संबंध में समाचार छपते रहते हैं। यदि 29.6.83 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया एवं स्टेट्समेन तथा पेट्रियाट के विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को जो मानसिक रोग अस्पताल शाहदरा के संबंध में निकले हैं, को देखा जाये तो काफी गंभीर है। मैंने तथा कई संसद सदस्यों ने इस संबंध में कई बार संसद में प्रश्न भी किये लेकिन स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। अतः मानसिक रोग अस्पताल शाहदरा की दुर्दशा के संबंध में अगले सप्ताह बहस करायी जाये।

(2) फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के करीब दो हजार कर्मचारी पिछले ढाई महीने से दिल्ली में घरेलू पर है। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा नियम का खुलकर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। नियमों के अनुसार अभी तक मजदूरों को नियमित नहीं किया गया है। सबसे आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि एफ.सी.आई. जितना पैसा मजदूरों के लिये ठेकेदार को देती है कर्मचारी की मांग है कि वह पैसा उन्हें ही सीधे दिया जाये। चूंकि ठेकेदार को एफ.सी.आई. जो पैसा देती है उसका आधा भी ठेकेदार मजदूरों को नहीं देता है। सरकार पता नहीं क्यों नहीं एफ.सी.आई. से ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर रही है ?

अतः इस संबंध में भी बहस कराई जाये।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): In addition to the proposals made by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, I submit that the following items may also be kindly included in the Agenda :

(a) On the Left Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza strip and Labanon, the Palestinians under

the Yoke of occupation forces of Israel are subjected to the worst type of oppression and humiliation. India has always wholeheartedly supported the just cause of Palestine. Arabs and peace loving world have praised India for its support in unequivocal terms to the Palestinian cause and fullfledged diplomatic status it has offered to P.L.O.

India in its capacity as President of Non-Aligned Nations must rise to the occasion and try to defuse the dangerous situation in Lebanon by trying to resolve the differences between Syria and P.L.O. on one hand and two warring factions within P.L.O. on the other, and thus helping to forge unity in the Arab world.

(b) The visitors from distant lands who spend weeks and sometimes months in Kashmir Valley want to know through TV visual transmissions something about the present developments besides past cultural heritage of this country. So far TV Srinagar has failed in its duty to produce standard and well meaning programmes. Need is felt to upgrade the Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar and raise its standard and efficiency to the expectations of foreign tourists as well as Indian tourists coming in large numbers. Its switching over to colour programmes is also need of the hour.

I would suggest that these matters are discussed in the House next week.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्न विषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाए :

1— उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की व्यवस्था चिंताजनक है। ट्यूबवैल किसानों के बिजली

बिना बन्द रहते हैं। किसान स्वयं या उसके कामगार 24 घंटे प्रतीक्षा में रहते हैं कि कब बिजली आ जाए। बिजली न आने पर भी मजदूरी देनी पड़ती है। ऐसा संसार में कहीं नहीं होगा कि पूरे महीना या कई महीने तक बिजली न मिलने पर भी उनसे पूरे महीने की बिजली के व्यय का पैसा ले लिया जाता हो। इंडस्ट्री व अन्य कामों में बिजली की खुले आम चोरी होती है। यही स्थिति रही तो आने वाली फसल के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा वर्ष से पहले खरीफ की फसल बिजली के अभाव में नहीं बोई गई।

ऊर्जा मंत्री को बिजली उत्पादन को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और किसानों को बिजली देने में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

इस विषय को विचार के लिए अगले सप्ताह के बिजनेस में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

2— मथुरा नगर उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राचीन तीर्थ स्थान होने के कारण संसार में प्रसिद्ध है। कोई भी तीर्थ स्थान मथुरा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण नहीं। वहां की हालत चिंताजनक है। मथुरा के पास वृन्दावन, गोकुल, बल्देव, गोवर्धन नन्दगांव, बरसाना आदि अनेक तीर्थ स्थान हैं। सबकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। वृन्दावन, गोकुल और मथुरा में वर्षा के बाद यमुना का पवित्र जल नहाने योग्य नहीं रहता। गोवर्धन की परिक्रमा मार्ग, जहां लाखों यात्री परिक्रमा को आते हैं, ठीक नहीं है। मानसी गंगा की स्थिति खराब है। मूरकुटी की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। गलियां व सड़क खराब हैं। गन्दगी रहती है। शौचनालयों के अभाव में स्त्री पुरुष सड़कों पर टूटी जाते हैं। देश व विदेश तक के यात्री अत्यंत दुखी होते हैं। करोड़ों जनता के तीर्थ स्थान की स्थिति ठीक नहीं। पर्यटन और

इनवायरमेंट मंत्रियों के अनेक बार आश्वासन देने के बाद भी अभी कुछ नहीं हुआ। इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The matter relating to revamping of major public sector undertakings that are perpetually incurring a heavy loss of Rs. 1000/- crores annually, deserves serious attention of the Government of India. Even though the Prime Minister is reported to be taking keen interest in the working of these undertakings and has been unhappy over the performance of these units, there is need to take 'really drastic measures' to make these units viable. It is a sector which carries an investment of over Rs. 25,000/- crores and, therefore, government must exercise effective control over these undertakings so that money was not squandered away. In the meantime, measures suggested by the Prime Minister's Secretariat in order to make the units viable may be placed before the Parliament for discussion and for seeking suggestions of the members.

It is the most opportune time to close down the sick units or else get them run through workers' cooperatives. The pilferage in some undertakings needs to be investigated and checked. It has been reported in a section of the press that irregularities have been committed by certain public undertakings and corporations. These matters must be placed before the Parliament.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : I request that the following may also be included in the next week's agenda.

1. The State of Kerala is facing a serious food situation. The Statutory Rationing System in the State is almost collapsing due to the failure of the Centre to supply adequate rice to the State. Due to unprecedented drought this year the whole of the paddy cultivation is destroyed and the public market price of rice is going up and now it is Rs. 5.60 per kilo. Therefore,

it is necessary to include in the agenda—
'Supply of Rice to Kerala'.

2. The Post and Telegraph employees of Kerala are under continuous attack by the authorities in spite of the assurance given by the Minister in a recent conference. Thousands of them are being transferred to distant places and many are terminated without justifiable reasons. Time and again this fact is brought before the concerned Minister by the employees. In spite of the same, they are being victimised for the same, they are being victimised for their legitimate trade union activity. Therefore, 'Victimisation of P & T employees in Kerala' should also be included in the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : (Dum Dum) :
I want to mention the following item to be included in the next week's list of business:—

Against lockouts, closures affecting more than 200 concerns in West Bengal denotification of Central Government Undertakings, against freight discrimination while steel and iron prices have been equalised other basic industrial raw materials the Government is refusing to equalise their prices. Again in 1951 the eastern region (i.e. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa) was topmost in power production and now is in the lowest rung of ladder which obviously demands immediately many more power plants in the region for immediate licensing and construction of Haldia Petro Chemical Complex, the location of an electronic unit in Salt Lake for which one hundred acres have been set apart by the Union Government. A general strike is going to take place towards the end of September because Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the North-East are being seriously affected in this matter. Further the Central Marketing Organisation of the Steel Authority of India located in Calcutta is being disbanded. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited is being shifted from Calcutta to New Delhi and one after another work of SBI of Calcutta is being trans-

ferred to Bombay. All these things require a thorough discussion.

I, therefore, press for the inclusion of the above item in the next week's list of business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri C.P. Shailani.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आठ अगस्त 1983 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह में लोक सभा की कार्रवाई में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषय को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें।

भारत के बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों में सबसे पिछड़ा म्यान श्रावस्ती है। श्रावस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला गौडा व बहराइच की सीमा पर स्थिति है।

श्रावस्ती के पिछड़ेपन का देखते हुए उसके विकास कार्य को भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण पिछले कई वर्षों से करा रहा है। जेतवन श्रावस्ती खण्डरहो का पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा तारों से घेरते समय कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों को घेरावन्दी करने से छोड़ दिया गया है तथा पुरातत्व विभाग की कुछ भूमि पर ग्राम समाज ने अनाधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है तथा कुछ भूमि किसानों के कब्जे में है। यही नहीं पुरातत्व विभाग के महानिदेशक ने जो नक्शा और साइट प्लान श्रावस्ती के अधिकारियों को कार्यान्वयन हेतु दिया है उसमें से कुछ भूमि को अपनी हदबन्दी में न लेकर वहां के कुछ लोगों को दे दिया गया है। जेतवन खंडहर जहां भगवान बुद्ध ने उन्नीस चौमास बिताए थे के चारों ओर देश विदेश के धर्म यात्री एवं पर्यटक परिक्रमा देते हैं। इन पवित्र स्थानों पर झाड़ भंकाड़ के जंगलों को काट कर वहां सुन्दर फूल पौधे लगवाने की आवश्यकता है। जेतवन व