

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE; If there is any specific allegation, and if he brings it to my notice—as he has done, but in general terms—definitely I will look into it. In regard to representation, I will have to look into it. I cannot say off-hand who represents which State.

#### Disposal of Smuggled Goods

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\*506. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the procedure at present adopted by Government regarding the disposal of smuggled goods;

(b) whether Government are considering new scheme for the disposal of smuggled goods;

(c) if so, the details of the new scheme; and

(d) what is the value of the smuggled goods which are ripe for disposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b).

(d) The value of the confiscated goods ripe for disposal as on 31st March, 1980, was Rs. 10.75 crores.

#### Statement

*Manner of disposal of different categories of goods*

Description	Manner of disposal
1. Trade goods . . . . .	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2. Conveyances . . . . .	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriate departmentally.
3. Gold and silver . . . . .	Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4. Indian and foreign currency . . . . .	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5. Arms & Ammunition . . . . .	Arms and ammunition of other than 0.38 and 0.32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:—
	(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
	(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).

Description	Maner of disposal
	<p>(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.</p> <p>(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.</p> <p>Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.</p>
6. Antiquities . . . . .	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7. Wild life Products . . . . .	These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price.
8. Synthetic and metallic yarn . . . . .	Synthetic and metallic yarn is sold to weavers' cooperatives/associations and to actual users.
9. Liquor . . . . .	Liquor is disposed of to India Tourism Development Corporation against the Import quotas or against the quotas of other eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10. Diamonds . . . . .	Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender
12. Watches . . . . .	<p>Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months they are offered for sale to:—</p> <p>(a) Military and Para-Military Organisations for use of the personnel, and</p> <p>(b) N.C.C.F. for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.</p>

Description	Manner of disposal
13. Electronic goods . . . . .	Electronic goods like calculators, tape-recorders etc. and typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities.
14. Synthetic Textiles . . . . .	<p>Synthetic textiles are to be exported,</p> <p><i>Additional Measures</i></p> <p>Synthetic textiles and other consumers goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Through retail sale by Customs Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots,</li> <li>(2) By sale to Military and para-Military Organisations for use of their personnel ; and</li> <li>(3) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Ltd., for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.</li> </ol>

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether sufficient publicity is given before selling the goods in public auction, and whether Government had received complaints about selling of these goods through public auction. If so, what action is Government thinking of taking, to see that there is no scope for complaint from the public?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Each type of goods is disposed of in a particular way. For instance, the trade goods are all disposed of by public auction, whereas vehicles are transferred to the department. Gold and silver are transferred to the Mint of the Government. If it is foreign currency, it is taken by the Government. Like that, for each one of these items there is a way of disposal. In respect of those which are sold by public auction, publicity is given in respect of such auctions. And people come and bid. This is the usual procedure.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** In respect of wrist watches, synthetic goods etc. which are good to the consumers through cooperatives and the Super Bazars, are the rates fixed by the Finance Department, or by the parties concerned, i.e. purchaser, the cooperative society or the Super Bazar which is selling those goods to the consumer?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** When some of these goods are sold to Super Bazars for distribution to the consumers, the Department fixes the prices at which it will sell them to the Super Bazar, Cooperatives etc. Then the price is fixed by the cooperatives for retail sale by them. The price for the first point of sale, from the Department to the Super Bazar and Cooperatives, is fixed by the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is now over.