

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, some more supplementaries may be allowed on this.

Mr. Speaker: Your leader have already put supplementaries. This is the second question that we have finished in 40 minutes. Some hon. Members are taking objection to this. You cannot discuss the whole planning during the Question Hour. I do not mind spending a full day on one question. But I would like you to consider, if we are able to cover only two questions in one hour, how will it be possible to carry on the business of the House? Shri Manibhai Patel objected from that corner. We have done two questions only today so far. Is it fair to the House? Only a few of you shouting is not proper.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: But there should be some proportion. We spent half an hour over the first question and only five minutes on the second.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 62.

Gold and Watches Seized in Bombay

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*62. **Shri N. K. Sanghi:**
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Oskar Singh:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 40 lakhs worth of watches and gold have been seized in Bombay by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the first week of April, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (**Shri K. C. Pant:**) (a) and (b). On 2nd April, 1967 officers of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibi-

tion Intelligence' Bureau of the Bombay City Police intercepted a mechanised vessel in the sea off Bombay and recovered 18,000 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 15,74,000 at the international rate, 5,100 pieces of watches worth about Rs. 7,14,000, 4 fishing nets worth about Rs. 81,000 and other goods worth about Rs. 4,940. The mechanised vessel worth about Rs. 20,000 was also seized.

(c) The seized goods and the vessel were handed over to the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate for action under the customs law. The case is under investigation.

Shri N. K. Sanghi: A large number of cases have been reported in the last few months. May I know from the Minister whether this shows that smuggling of imported goods has increased in the country or the department has become more vigilant in tracking down smugglers?

Shri K. C. Pant: The department has certainly become more vigilant and it has taken executive, legislative as well as economic measures. If my hon. friend is interested, I can give him all the details.

Shri N. K. Sanghi: With the increase in smuggling in the country, is it all right for the Government to allow the sale of these goods on the footpaths in towns like Bombay and Calcutta?

Shri K. C. Pant: Not knowingly.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the final disposal of these seized goods, because just now he said that they are given over to the Customs authorities? Are they permanently deposited into the Reserve Bank, or are they auctioned, or do they go and smuggle it again into some other market?

Shri K. C. Pant: As far as I know, they are sold in certain shops and they are marked as such.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: They are not auctioned.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: Is it a fact that international gangs are working in smuggling these goods and sometimes when they are caught, they attempt to fire at these people and make their escape?

Shri K. C. Pant: Yes, Sir; sometimes they do.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सोना पकड़ा गया था उस के बाद भी क्या कुछ धोर सोना धोर चड़ियां धरैव रूप से धाई हुई पकड़ी गई हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बतलावेगी कि इस विषय में गृह हो रही है या इस में कोई कमी धाई है ?

श्री कुम्भचन्द्र पन्त : स्मॉलिन में या पकड़े जाने में ?

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : जो सोना धोर चड़ियां धरैव रूप से धा रही हैं, उसमें ।

श्री कुम्भचन्द्र पन्त : सन् 1964 में 1900 किलो ग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया धोर 93098 चड़ियां, सन् 1965 में 2300 किलो ग्राम सोना धोर 83,012 चड़ियां पकड़ी गई, सन् 1966 में 2260 किलो ग्राम सोना धोर 59066 चड़ियां पकड़ी गई ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि बिलनी स्मनन की गई वस्तुयें पकड़ी जाती हैं या ट्रायिस्टर्स वरैरह पकड़े जाते हैं यह कस्टम हाउसेज में कुछ कंटेनर पर मोर्बां को दिवे जाते हैं, 20 परसेंट या 10 परसेंट पर, धोर उन को बाजार में नहीं बेचा जाता है, जिस में कि जन साधारण को खरवा हो सके ?

श्री कुम्भचन्द्र पन्त : मैं इस के बारे में इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकता । पूछ ताछ करना पड़ेगा ।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: May I know from the hon. Minister as to who are the persons involved in smuggling activity....

Mr. Speaker: How can he give names?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: and whether they have arrested anybody. What is the nature of investigation they have conducted?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the names of the smugglers and whether anybody has been arrested.

Shri K. C. Pant: We do not know the names of the smugglers and no person has been arrested.

श्री धार्व करैलेशीव : बम्बई में जो चड़ियां धोर सोना बड़े पैमाने पर पकड़ा जाता है उस के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि धरव गल्फ धोर बम्बई के बीच में रोज तस्कर ब्यापार करने वाले जहाज धाते जाते हैं धोर जूहू, माहिनी, चीपाटी तथा महारष्ट्र सचिवालय के सामने सोना, कपड़ा, माइलन धोर दूसरी तस्कर चीजे बे जाते हैं ? पिछले कई वर्षों में जो करोड़ों रुपयों का मास पकड़ा गया है उस के तस्कर ब्यापार को हुमेजा के विदे रोकने के बास्ते बहुत सक्त कारंवाई करने के बास्ते क्या हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजदानी या नेवी का इस्तेमाल करने की भी बात सोची जा सकती है ?

श्री कुम्भचन्द्र पन्त : नेवी के साथ मिल जुल कर जहां तक हो सकता है लांचेज का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ।

श्री दस० दस० बीबी : बम्बई में डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का माइलन पकड़ा गया था । यह कुछ स्मॉलिन का है धोर कुछ साइलेंट का है । यह भी बतलाया गया है कि साइलेंट का जो मास है यह ऑक मार्केट में बेचा जाने के कारण कटीरुकीय धोर करोड़ रुपया जो हुनको इनकम टैक्स में मिल सकता था नहीं मिलेगा ; क्या ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं धवाई जा सकती जिस के द्वारा इनकम टैक्स का 1 या 2 करोड़ रुप० को इस्किन किया जा सके

की कुम्भकाम कल : यह नाम सवुर में पकड़ा गया है। इस में नार्सेस का कोई तबाल नहीं है। यह सब स्वगल्ल बुद्ध है।

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The hon. Member refers to some other case, not to this particular case. In that case, the position is that there was some which was smuggled and some which was obtained by licences for use for itself. But it was sold away to other people. Therefore, that was also confiscated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes, for whom I have a great deal of regard, said that the smuggled goods in terms of watches, gold, nylon and other things are being sold in front of the Secretariat of Maharashtra Government. I want to know if the Secretariat of Maharashtra Government which was built up by Mr. Y. B. Chavan is being used for this purpose and, if not, he should be asked to withdraw these remarks.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Next Question.

Shri Umanath: Q. 64 and Q. 65 may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

National Projects Construction Corporation

*64. Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri H. K. Modak:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Ram Singh Ayrwal:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Projects Construction Corporation submitting a charter of

demands to Government and have gone on strike to press their demands;

(b) if so, what are their main demands;

(c) the extent of loss suffered as a result of the strike; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the employees?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The N.P.C.C. workers' Union at Farakka (West Bengal), Chandan and Gandak (Bihar) and Agra (U.P.) submitted a charter of demands to the management together with notice of strike on the 11th March 1967, 31st January 1967, 26th December, 1966 and 24th March, 1967 respectively and threatened to go on strike in case their demands were not conceded. Their main demands were as follows:

1. Revision of Pay Scales.
2. Contributory Provident Fund Scheme should immediately be introduced and the management should implement the Scheme from the very inception of the establishment.
3. The N.P.C.C. management should provide housing facilities to the workers or instead house rent at the rate of 15 per cent of the pay.
4. Higher rates of dearness allowance for workcharge employees.
5. All categories of workers be given Project Allowance.
6. The workers be given travelling allowance as per rules of the Government of India.