

to take appropriate and timely action. Efforts are being made to increase the production. Commodities which are in short supply are being imported to supplement their easy availability in the market. Import of sugar and edible oils, have been placed under OGL; pulses can also be imported at 10 per cent import duty. Public Distribution System is being strengthened and streamlined so that its benefits reach even in the inaccessible areas. Stringent action against hoarders, blackmarketeers and such other anti-social elements is being taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and similar other legislations.

Instances of malpractices in Super Bazar

732. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of malpractices having taken place that have come to the notice in the purchase of items/disposal thereof in the Super Bazar Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof and action taken thereon by the General Manager of Super Bazar;

(c) the steps taken to revamp and revitalise the Super Bazar;

(d) whether there is any proposal to involve the Super Bazar in the Public Distribution System by directing it to open Fair Price Shops in all its branch stores;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal for privatisation of Super Bazar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Three instances of irregularities in case of purchase have come to the notice of Super Bazar managements during the last three years. These were, one each in Grocery department, Footwear department and handloom department. On detection of the cases; disciplinary action was initiated against them. As a result of investigations major penalty was imposed on the officers working in these departments. The officer working in the handloom department expired before the penalty could be imposed on him.

(c) A continuous process of re-vamping and revitalisation of the functioning is being pursued by Super Bazar. These are computerisation of the various activities; introduction of automatic packing, renovation of the various Branch stores, incentive scheme for the employees to increase their productivity etc.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

भावी व्यापार पर नियंत्रण

733. मोलाना मोहम्मदुल्ला खान आजमी : क्या नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार भावी-व्यापार का नियंत्रण किस प्रकार करती है ;

(ख) इसका उद्देश्य क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या भावी योजनाएँ हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) वस्तुओं के भावी सीदा व्यापार पर नियंत्रण भारत

सरकार, ग्रामिण संचिदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 के अंतर्गत स्थापित वायदा बाजार आयोग तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा विभिन्न लिखतों और विनियमों जैसे (1) साधारण मांजिन, (2) विशेष मांजिन (3) खुली स्थिति पर सीमा (4) किसी विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए व्यापार का निलंबन (5) नए व्यापार का निषेध (6) बाल मुपद्रवी के कुछ महीनों में व्यापार में उछाल (7) मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव पर सीमा (8) अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मूल्य (9) संचिदाओं की समाप्ति (10) भावी सौदा व्यापार का निषेध और (11) प्रतिभूति जमा के माध्यम से संयुक्त रूप से किया जाता है।

(ख) भावी सौदा व्यापार पर नियंत्रण रखने के उद्देश्य से हैं : (1) छलधुक्ता प्रवृत्तियों पर रोक लगाना (2) जोखिमों अथवा त्रुटियों से बचना (3) भावी सौदा मूल्यों में व्यापक उतार-चढ़ाव को टालना।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने वायदा बाजार के संचालन की समीक्षा करने तथा वायदा बाजार आयोग की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रो० कमल नयन काबरा की अध्यक्षता में 15 जून, 1993 को एक समिति गठित की थी। समिति ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

Functioning of Super Bazar

734. SHRI O. P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Munafakhori Vyopari ban gaya hai Super Bazar" appearing in the daily 'Hindustan' of 22nd June, 1994;

(b) if so, the details about the points brought out in the news-item;

(c) the action taken on each of the point;

(d) whether there is any proposal to evaluate the working/functioning of the Super Bazar by a Committee of the Members of Parliament; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The points brought out and the position/action taken are given below:

(i) Super Bazar has deviated from its goal for which it was established in 1966 and has become profiteering trader.

Super Bazar has fulfilled the aims and objectives for which it was set up. The cooperative structure and strength have since become stronger. The number of its share holders have gone up over 36,000. Participation of share holders in the management of affairs of the Store has been broad based. It continues to serve consumer interests by effective market intervention, its conscious policy to keep prices below market prices, its operations through a number of static/mobile outlets etc.

(ii) There has been shortfall in the production of Super Bazar products and on the other hand it is promoting identical products of other manufacturers—instances of Besan and Viswas detergent have been quoted.

There has been increasing popularity of in house products and it has been with great difficulty that Super Bazar could meet the growing consumer demands. During the last financial year, Super Bazar had a record sale of over 27 lacs consumer pouches of various varieties of spices and over 7.5 lacs