

कहीं ऐसी नौबत न आ जाए कि आपकी सरकार गिरे। लेकिन मैं आपकी सरकार की एक बेल-दिसर हूँ और मेरी पार्टी भी आपकी सरकार की बेल-दिसर है। हम चाहते हैं कि दूरे पांच साल तक आपकी सरकार इस देश में राज करे। इन शब्दों के साथ आपने मुझे जो अपना स्पेशल मैसेज रखने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती भार्गव अल्वा : (कण्टक) :
हम सब आपके साथ हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Shri Syed Sibtey Razi. He is not here. Shri Gurudas Gupta.

Menacing increase in Smuggling of Gold

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the menacing problem of smuggling involving the country as a whole.

Recently, a study has been made at an authoritative level regarding the problem and volume of smuggling. It has been revealed that smuggling is menacingly on the rise and more so, between the years 1984 and 1988. The indication of the tendencies in 1989 is also one of the rampant increase in smuggling.

The extent of smuggling is generally reduced from the quantum of seizures and also from other corroborative evidence such as, the value, of the dollar and the pound in , the *hawala* market, the volume of inward remittances and the open display of smuggled goods. Another element in the process of determination of the volume of smuggling, particularly, that of gold, is the calculation of the average profitability of the smuggled gold per ten grammes in the *hawala* market. Whereas, the value of seized goods was Rs. 27.82 crores in 1975, in 1988 it has gone up to Rs. 443.32

crores. The profit of smuggling of gold in 1975 per 10 grams was only Rs. 41.61, in 1988 it has been found to be around Rs. 454 per 10 gram. The increase as such is much more than the price rise in the corresponding period. Therefore, the bulk of smuggled goods, particularly gold, is coming in vessels and launches from Dubai to western coast. The main direct take-off points are Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong and Kuala Lumpur. From Bangkok gold is taken to Nepal and from Nepal it is smuggled to India. Thai Airlines and Nepalese Airlines are made use of by gold smugglers on a large scale. The land route via China Lhasa and Nepal is found to be convenient for gold-smuggling.

Indo-Bangladesh (border of late has also become an important landmark in the routes of smuggling, as also Saurashtra coast and Lakshadweep coast are the latest addition to the conventional gold-smuggling routes. It is not because of ornamentalising of Indian women that there is rise in the demand for gold in the country, gold is the golden form of investment of black money. With the rise in the accumulation of black money, demand for gold being on the rise, black money is financing the black trade. On the other hand, the fruit of the black trade is being invested in gold smuggling and smuggling of other goods.

The statement of the Finance Minister made recently points out that the volume of Black money circulation in the country is around Rs. 40,000 crores. This, according to me, is a thoroughly and totally under-statement. Therefore, in this background (I demand that the Government sets up a different anti-gold smuggling agency, India must take up the matter of smuggling of gold with Nepal and other countries in this region. With the change of political set-up it will be possible to adopt a more coordinated move. The tentacles of intelligence agencies must extend to the take-off points and supply base. What is needed is a political will. It also constitutes a part

[Shri Gurudas Das Gupta

of the battle against black money. Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): You have to catch a train also.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Yes, Sir, I have to catch the train after I mentioned this.

What I want to say is that during all this period there was a total absence of political will on the part of the ruling circle. Along with the problem of smuggling of gold I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the deteriorating situation of Indo-Bangladesh border. Indo-Bangladesh an India-Nepal border are almost open borders and the situation is that the most essential goods and commodities are being in and smuggled out. But that is not as important as the menacingly increasing problem of smuggling of young women across the Indo-Bangladesh border. Recently 16 young women were* caught while they were being smuggled out of Bangladesh into West Bengal. It has been found by the security agencies that the price that is being paid per each adult woman smuggled is around Rs. 16000. They are being kept in some place nearer to the border and I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that these smuggled young women are being given respectability by arranging fake passports issued by the regional passport office situated in the city of Calcutta. For whom passports cannot be arranged, they are being smuggled to Pakistan via Indo-Pakistan border in the Punjab region. Therefore, in such a situation I wish the Government takes up seriously the fight against smuggling of gold as also the question of protecting Indo-Bangladesh border. The question of fight against smuggling of gold is deeply connected with our fight against black money. If Government is not serious, then I suppose not only smuggling cannot be prevented, but the expansion of the black money also

cannot be curbed. And if this is not done, the spiralling price rise also cannot be controlled. I wish this new Government comes to senses at least on the question of gold smuggling in the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee. Absent. Shri M. C. Bhandre. Absent Shri Ish Dutt Yadav.

Demand for clearance of Projects submitted by Uttar Pradesh Government to the Central Government

श्री ईश दत्त यादव : (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जनहित के अत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को इस माननीय सदन में उठाने और केन्द्र सरकार के सज्ञान में ले जाने के लिए मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार मानता हूँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के नेतृत्व में प्रदेश सरकार बहुमुखी विकास और जनता की अभिलाषाएँ और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए हरसंभव प्रयास कर रही है इसी उद्देश्य से प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं का प्रारूप तैयार करके केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दिया है जो अभी लम्बित है।

योजना संसाधनों का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उपयोग किया जायेगा। इनमें रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए कृटीर उद्योग, पेयजल, ग्रामीण सड़कें, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण, शिक्षा, जन स्वास्थ्य आदि सम्मिलित हैं। क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को भी समाप्त करने का प्रयास है। अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति, अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग, समाज के कमजोर वर्ग, महिलाओं आदि के प्राथिक विकास और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को त्वरित गति में चलाने का कार्यक्रम है। इनके लिए प्रदेश सरकार को अतिरिक्त संसाधनों की आवश्यकता है और केन्द्र सरकार से अधिक से अधिक अनुराशि की अपेक्षा है।