

[Shri Shivraj Patel]

nics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1983-84, together with Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—1391185 for (i) to (iii)]

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Report of Public Accounts Committee on action taken on 196th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) regarding Delay in the installation of Continuous Channel Testing Bays (CCTB) and their unsatisfactory performance, irregular purchase of telephones inventory control and research, development and production.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI T. ALIBA IMTI

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that I have received a letter dated the 9th August, 1985, from Shri T. Aliba Iti stating that he is not in a position to attend the current session owing to serious illness of his father. He has requested for grant of leave of absence from all the sittings of the Rajya Sabha during the One Hundred and Thirty Fifth Session.

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Imti for remaining absent from the meetings of the House during the current Session?

(No. Hon. Member dissented):

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1985, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1985.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REFERENCE TO THE ALLEGED NEGLECT OF INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY TO THE DETRIMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up special mentions. Yes, Mr. Khu-shawaha—Absent. All right, Mr. Varadaraj.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Maruti Udyog is trying to import most of the plant and machinery for the manufacture of the Maruti cars in this country. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the Government, that ignoring the advice of the Director-General of Technical Development, Government of India, how is it possible that the advice of the DGTD can be rejected in case of Ma-

ruti m labour of Japanese companies? Successful commercial vehicle manufacturers like TELCO and Ashok Leyland are using special purpose machines made by Indian machine tool industry only. In spite of this, how it can be accepted that Maruti cannot purchase even one machine tool for making even a drain hole in their Gear Box. Ind-Suzuki, a joint venture of TVS group with the same collaborators as Maruti, i.e., Suzuki, have fully established their production with almost all indigenously procured plant and machinery and they are running it successfully. How is it that in case of Maruti, the same Suzuki finds the machines of Indian Machine Tool manufacturers unsuitable? If Maruti is allowed to import against the advice of DGTD, is the Government going to allow similar wholesale import in case of the following projects: Telco Honda, DCM Toyota, Standard Motors Rover Motor Corp. Allwyn Nissan Bajaj Benz, Prime Nissan. Eicher Mitsubishi, Swaraj Mazda, Hindustan Motors Isuzu, Kinetic Honda, Hero Honda. I would like to know whether it is a fact that if such import are being permitted, the total value of such imports may go up to Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores in the next three to four years. Have the implications of such an action been understood by anybody? The financial repercussions alone of the above action on the Indian Machine Tool industry will be disastrous. Has somebody thought over it?

Sir, the leading machine tool manufacturers are always going hand in hand with ancillaries and small scale industries, whom they have been nurturing for the last several years and who have been successful partners in country's development, along with the leading machine tool manufacturers. Will drying up of all orders from new automobile joint ventures not destroy the various already well established ancillaries and small scale industries in India whose establishment and development is one of the corner sto-

nes of the Industrial policy of the Government of India? If India's machine tool industry is debarred from participation in the country's automobile revolution, then where will the bright young engineers of this country get opportunities for employment as well as participation in country's development. Hundreds of thousands of bright young men having become idle spectators to the fruits of this industrial revolution falling outside India will become frustrated, whereby not only they will be unable to advance in step with world's technology, but even what is available today will at be destroyed. It is the declared objective of the Government to develop modern automobile technology in the country. If there is wholesale import of plant, how can the automobile technology be expected to develop in the country? Is it the objective of the Government to somehow put some cars on the road or to develop the capability of making cars? If it is latter, then the wholesale imports will produce the opposite results.

I would like to know whether the Government has looked into the fact that Indian Machine Tool Industry where nearly Rs. 400 crores have been invested. ..

MR. CHAIRMAN; You are repeating yourself.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ: ...with substantial imported technology and equipment from some of the best machine tool manufacturers cannot be incapable in meeting Maruti's requirements. Has the Government found HMT, the premier public sector undertaking of the country completely incapable of meeting this demand? Does this mean that the entire technology available with HMT is outdated? Government itself has invested substantial sums in MHT. is it going to be silent spectator when its own investment remains underutilised? Does this not need more careful investigation?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): This is quite a serious matter and we associate ourselves with this statement and we demand a discussion on this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed a special mention; otherwise I would not have allowed.

REFERENCE TO THE ALLEGED PURCHASE OF SUBSTANDARD DRUGS AND MEDICINES BY DESU

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक बहुत ही गंभीर शिकायत आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाइ अंडरटेकिंग के एक उच्चाधिकारी ने ढाई लाख रुपये की दवाइयाँ 24 जून को किसी कंपनी में जाकर देखी और आर्डर कर दिया कि सब दवाइयों को खरीद लिया जाए। 26 जून को दवाइयाँ आनी शुरू हो गईं और उन दवाइयों को विभिन्न अस्पतालों में बांटने के आदेश दिए गए। जब पता लगा कि इनमें फफूंदी लगी है तो डाक्टरों ने बना कर दिया कि वे दवाइयाँ प्रयोग नहीं की जा सकतीं। मेरी जानकारी में यह है जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में निकला कि जिन हैड आफ डिपार्टमेंट ने, जिन डाक्टरों ने इन दवाइयों को मंगवाया था, मेडिकल सुपरिटेण्डेंट ने पुरानी तारीख डालकर यह कहा कि इन दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल न किया जाए। मेडिकल बोर्ड जो सीनियरमोस्ट डाक्टरों और अधिकारियों का होता है, उनको बदल कर इस मामले को हथ-अप करने के लिए जो केवल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, न्यू-रामर्स हैं, उनका बोर्ड बनाया गया। कांग्रेस आई के एन. एम. पी. ने उसके चेयरमैन मिस्टर के. एस. गुजराल से खूद बताया और कहा कि इसको सी.बी.आई. या विजिलेंस से जांच करवाई जाए, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। बी. कॉलेक्स में फफूंदी लगी है और दूसरी जो दवाइयाँ हैं जो लिक्विड हैं, नाम के लिए लिक्विड हैं, किन्तु वे जम गई हैं।

पब्लिक में उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी कर दिया गया। इसलिए यह मामला बड़ा गंभीर है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले की सही जांच विजिलेंस से या सी.बी.आई. से करेगी और जिन आदमियों ने इस प्रकार की गलत दवाइयों का आर्डर किया है, खुद देखकर आर्डर किया है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही तुरन्त करेगी।

REFERENCE TO THE DEPORTATION OF TAMIL POLITICAL REFUGEES TO SRI LANKA

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu);
Mr. Chairman, with terrible pain and unbearable anguish, I draw the attention of this House to the matter of grave concern...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please; the Member should not show his back to the Chair.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: ... Unprecedented deportation of Sri Lankan Tamil leaders who came to this country as political refugees, being carried on by India, has caused indescribable anguish in the minds of Tamils all over the world. Mr. Chandrasaran, son of great Thanthai Silva who was called Eelam Gandhi, the great leader of Tamils in Sri Lanka. He was an advocate. He fought the cases of the detenus in those days, in the eighties. But when the riots started, his office was burnt. His house was burnt. He was about to be liquidated. At that time, he came to India as a political refugee, seeking mercy at the feet of this Government. Sir, he is the coordinator of the Organisation for the Protection of Tamils from Genocide, which is called the PRO-TEG. On the 23rd of August, at 7.15 PM, he was arrested by the police at Madras at his office. He was dragged down the staircase. He was not allowed even to change his dress. He was not allowed even to take his