

best in the past three years to go ahead with the experiment. The net result is this, I am prepared to read out the figures. In 1970-71, we exported 10 dozens of roses the loss for which was Rs. 2,583; in 1971-72, we exported 205 dozens of roses the loss for which was Rs. 6,826; in 1972-73 we again tried to export 612 dozens the loss for which was Rs. 11,000. So, over a period of three years, we found that in spite of our best efforts, due to sheer intrinsic nature of the buying countries as well as the selling countries and the long distance involved as also the expenses for packing etc. we could not continue the exports.

**SHRI K. GOPAL :** Mr. Deputy Spesker, Sir, in the statement under (b) one of the reasons for discontinuing export of roses is because of the fast changing varietal preferences of the buyers in the importing countries.

As far as I know there is only one such varietal preference of roses with colours. Roses do not change the colours as many of us do. I would like to know how this could be one of the reasons for discontinuing the export of roses.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** It is time for you to change ?

**SHRI K. GOPAL :** Another reason for this, according to him, is the domestic demand being different from the export markets demand, limiting the expansion of area for cultivation of roses for export. In this connection, I would like to know from him whether steps have been taken by the S.T.C. to see that we now go in a big way for the cultivation of roses so that in future, the Ministry may consider favourably about the export of roses.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** I may reiterate that the S.T.C. tried on an experimental basis the export of roses but they found it was not economically feasible. This item is not a channelised item and the agriculturists and the growers are free to export if they could meet high expenses involved.

#### IMPORT OF ROUGH BLANKS

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\*510. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :**

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, takes unusually

long time to clear the release orders issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CLA), New Delhi for the import of rough blanks for the manufacture of optical lenses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite clearance of the release orders ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) and (b). There is no delay in servicing Release Orders in cases where the indents received from the parties are complete.

(c) A proforma has been devised in which the release order holders have to indicate technical details of their requirements which helps in speedy clearance of release orders by the canalising agency. Proposals to introduce further simplification in procedure are under consideration.

#### ENQUIRY CONDUCTED BY R.B.I. REGARDING RECOVERY OF CANCELLED NOTES

\*512. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the departmental inquiry initiated by Reserve Bank of India regarding the circumstances leading to the reported recovery of cancelled notes, has been submitted;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, how long would it take to finalise the inquiry report ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) to (c). The inquiry is still in progress and is likely to be completed shortly.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, बरामद विषये गये रहे नोटों की संख्या कितनी है, इन नोटों को किन लोगों ने बरामद किया, इसकी जांच का काम कब से चल रहा है, विलम्ब होने के कारण क्या है और कौन लोग इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं ।

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** The quantity or value of cancelled notes which was found

was an one-rupee packet containing 94 notes. This was found by one of the individual persons, a tenderer, in a garbage dump behind the Nizamuddin railway station; and he tendered it to the Reserve Bank office for exchange. The matter was reported to the police, and the Reserve Bank has also been conducting an inquiry. The notes were tendered at the Reserve Bank counter on 3rd December, 1973, and immediately a report was lodged with the Delhi police and the Delhi police has been enquiring into it. The investigation, are going on, and the Reserve Bank has also started disciplinary proceedings against some employees and show-cause notices have been given to them, and other procedural aspects are being followed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : इनकायरी चल रही है, देर नहीं हो रही है। आप भी जानते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक वा एच. प्रोसीजर है जिसके मतानुसार रिजर्व बैंक को चलना होगा, डिमिस्मिनरी प्रोसीजर फॉलो करना है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस तरह की गड़बड़ी आगे नहीं हो और जो गलत काम करने वाले हैं उनको भी ठीक से पकड़ा जाय क्या इस मामले में आप रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लॉईज एसोसिएशन से सहयोग लेते हैं या नहीं ? अगर नहीं लेते हैं तो क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I think in fairness I should not answer the hon Member's question only on the basis of the question that he has put. The first question he has asked is what precautions are being taken.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह की घटना आगे नहीं घटे और सही माने में अभियुक्त पकड़ा जाय इस काम में आप रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लॉईज एसोसिएशन का कोऑपरेशन लेना चाहते हैं, या लेते हैं ? अगर नहीं लेते हैं तो क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The fact is that this packet of one rupee notes containing 94 notes was of these which were disposed of under what is known as the standard procedure. This was properly sealed, properly punched. When I use the word 'punch', it will not properly communicate to hon members what is meant by it. Actually last time when this question came up in the House, I went to the Reserve Bank office here and saw the whole procedure. Nearly one fourth of the notes get destroyed by being punched. A hole of the dimensions of one rupee is there when a note is punched. As the hon. member, more than anybody else, knows these notes are sorted out note by note. Action on this particular packet was done under the standard procedure under which it was sorted out note by note. After sorting out a percentage of it was attested by two officers. Then it was put into—that is those which are to be declared to be destroyed—the incinerator for destruction. The other procedures that are there for destruction and regarding disposal of ashes were also followed. This is one of those cases where an accident has taken place. This note packet was also partly burnt out.

As far as the whole procedure is concerned, of course, when an inquiry is going on, they will find out if there is anything, further wrong in the procedure in which case it will be remedied.

He asked about those who are responsible for it. The point is that the Reserve Bank has to find out. There is no outsider involved in this. No outsider can be responsible for it. There must be certain negligence at some point in regard to the procedure and they will have to locate where this negligence was, because it has gone through all the procedures. It is only the procedure of burning and the ashes being dealt with properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not seem to have slept properly last night. You cannot organise your thoughts. You have conveyed everything.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I thought this explanation was necessary because it is a question of the nation's currency. It is not a question of somebody having taken it. There is a standard procedure. There has

been some negligence into which some inquiry is being conducted both by the police and the Reserve Bank authorities.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Since this one rupee currency gets circulated tremendously and naturally gets disintegrated in the process and it is a costly procedure to replenish it and there have been news items to the effect that the entire one rupee currency is going to be substituted by a suitable coin.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is a different question.

**Shri B. V. NAIK :** If so, by what time we can expect the substitution of the one rupee note by the coin?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This does not arise.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I just want to ask a question regarding the scope and then I will put my question. The hon. Minister has made a reference in the course of his reply to the procedure of burning and destroying currency notes. I would like a clarification from you whether you would permit a particular question regarding this procedure.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question of procedure is a much bigger question. He has explained the procedure, when notes are considered as no longer in use, when they are punched and how it has to be done.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I want to ask a supplementary on that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You can ask a question which is relevant.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will it be relevant in this question?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** As the hon. Minister has made a cursory reference to the process of destroying and cancelling notes, in that connection, I would like to seek a clarification from him, as far as the special procedure or emergency procedure for destroying notes is concerned, because it is full of potentialities for allowing the notes to be destroyed, to go out and allowed to be misused by the others. May I know whether he would reconsider the entire attitude to the process of destroying soiled currency notes by special procedures?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is a suggestion for action.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It is an suggestion for inaction, unfortunately.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Next question.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I raised this issue sometime back, and they are not doing anything. I would be very glad if it is a suggestion for action, but it is a suggestion for inaction.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Order, please. Shri Ulaganambi.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Regarding the instance of taking away notes from banks, whether it is the Reserve Bank or the State Bank, by legal or illegal means—it started from Nagarwala's instance—

**DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** What is legal or illegal here, I do not know.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Currency notes have been taken away.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** This is not about taking away currency notes. This is about action for disposal of notes that are considered to be no longer fit for use by the Reserve Bank.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** My specific question is, this sort of instance, or incident, has taken place in our country,—

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think this is one isolated incident that has happened.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** It started from Nagarwala's incident. May I know what are the loopholes and whether the Government will come forward to remove the loopholes arising from an inefficient and incapable administration?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is a suggestion for action. Plug up the loopholes. Next question.

#### EXPORT OF SUB-STANDARD HANDLOOM FABRICS

\*513. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :**  
**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the export of sub-standard handloom fabrics; and

(b) if so, remedial measures proposed?