

अश्लील चित्रों वाले पेन और लाइटर्स की बिक्री

२३३. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सच है कि दिल्ली व भारत के अन्य बड़े नगरों में सरे बाजार इस प्रकार के पेन व लाइटर्स बिकते हैं जिनमें महिलाओं के नग्न चित्र एवं अश्लील मुद्राएं छपी रहती हैं; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सामान की बिक्री और वितरण को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) और (ख). यह सच नहीं है कि ऐसे पेन और लाइटर्स दिल्ली में सरे बाजार बिक रहे हैं, परन्तु हाल ही में कनाट प्लेस का एक दुकानदार एक ग्राहक को अश्लील चित्र वाला बाल पार्सिट पेन दिखाते हुए पकड़ा गया। दिल्ली पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा २६२ के अधीन मामला दर्ज करके न्यायालय को भेज दिया है। अन्य बड़े नगरों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported intrusion of armed East Pakistan policemen into Indian waters in the Ganges in the Murshidabad district of West Bengal on the 18th February, 1963 and the opening of fire by them."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Sbrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Government of West Bengal have reported that on 17th February, 1963, at about 08.45 hours, an Indian patrol party found a Pakistani boat in Indian waters (and also on Indian soil), at Hazrahati Char, PS. Jalangi, District Murshidabad, manned by one Pakistani police personnel, in uniform, and three other Pakistani nationals, all armed with guns. As soon as they saw the Indian patrol party, the Pakistani party opened fire on them. Simultaneously, firing also started from the Pakistani side of the river. The Indian patrol party returned the fire, in self-defence and succeeded in over-powering the Pakistani police officer and his party. One Pakistani boat-man, however, jumped into the river and escaped. Three persons, including one Pakistani police officer, were arrested. Two guns, one rifle, some ammunition, a pair of binoculars and the boat were seized. It is also reported that the Pakistani police had first tried to drag some Indian fishermen and their boats to Pakistan.

A protest about the intrusion by the Pakistani party into Indian territory was lodged by the Government of West Bengal with the Government of East Pakistan on 20th February, 1963. Earlier on the same day, a protest had been received from the East Pakistan Government, alleging the arrest of 3 Pakistani nationals from, what was described in the protest as, "Pakistani territory". The Government of West Bengal refuted the allegation made by the Government of East Pakistan and reiterated that the Pakistani nationals were arrested after

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INTRUSION OF ARMED EAST PAKISTAN POLICEMEN INTO INDIAN WATERS IN THE GANGES ON 18TH FEBRUARY

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance 2779 (Ai) LSD—3.

[Shrimati Laxmi Menon]

they had intruded into Indian territory and resorted to unprovoked firing on an Indian patrol party.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that such intrusions have become quite common into West Bengal territory and also in view of the fact that these people come with arms, binoculars and all that, may I know what specific steps the Government have taken to ensure the security of these borders and also may I know where these arrested people have been kept?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The arrested people have been under custody. I cannot say where exactly they have been kept.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member be very particular to know where they have been kept? They have been kept in safe custody.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Because I am not so sure about it. From past experience I know that sometimes the people who are arrested on the borders, that is, Pakistani personnel or Pakistani policemen are released by our Government, but, on the other hand, our people who are arrested have been kept there and they have not been released. So, I want to make sure that this is done, and no unilateral release is made.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): May we know the rank of the arrested officers?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As regards the first part of the question which the hon. Member has stated, all precautions are taken to see that border intrusions do not take place.

12-07 hrs.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS IN BURMA

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister will now make a statement on the nationalisation of commercial banks in Burma.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a brief statement in reply to the notices which have been received from certain members regarding the recent decision of the Government of Burma to nationalise commercial banks.

As the House is aware, Indian banks and moneylenders have played a notable part in the past in assisting the growth and development of the Burmese economy. Until comparatively recent times, and even about eight or nine years ago, foreign banks, including those incorporated in India, continued to account for the bulk of the deposits, and provided a very substantial part of the credit needed by various enterprises. But in recent years, there has been a marked change in the position.

With the establishment of the State Commercial Bank of Burma in 1954, the exchange banks tended to become, even before the recent nationalisation, relatively less important. Other developments in Burma's economy also led to a significant reduction in the volume of deposits and other business handled by these banks. The deposits of the state commodity and other boards ceased to be available to them; and counterpart funds, arising from the sales of surplus agricultural commodities by the United States were also deposited, either with the Union Bank of Burma or with the State Commercial Bank, and were not available to the exchange banks.

Indian banks which were already well-established in Burma still continued to operate there, in spite of these rapid and far-reaching changes, as they were in a position to assist some important sectors of the Burmese economy and to provide the facilities necessary for handling import and export trade. At the time that the decision to nationalise the banks was announced, five Indian banks, namely, the State Bank of India, the Punjab