

the regret was expressed only with regard to this incident or in all cases?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: In all cases regrets have been expressed.

#### ADMISSION OF JAPAN IN THE U.N.O.

\*198. SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan have sought support from the Government of India for their inclusion as a member of the United Nations Organisation; and

(b) what stand Government have taken in the matter?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b). In December 1955, the Government of Japan thanked the Government of India for past support in the matter of Japan's admission to the United Nations and expressed the hope that such support would continue in future. In reply the Government of India assured the Government of Japan of their continued support and expressed the hope that Japan would be admitted to the United Nations before long.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: May I know, Sir, if any particular approach was made by the Government of Japan or any steps taken by the Government of India since the inclusion of 16 new nations in the last session of the U.N. Assembly?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Nothing has been done in the last few weeks or few hours.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: May I know, Sir, whether Japan's membership has been opposed simply to counteract the vote against Outer Mongolia and that but for the Formosa Government's attitude both the Governments would have been admitted as Members of the U.N.? Is that the position, Sir?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The hon. Member probably knows all the facts and can draw his own conclusions.

#### PRODUCTION OF FILMS IN INDIA BY FOREIGN FILM PRODUCERS

\*199. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to see that the foreign film producers do not produce films in India containing objectionable features; and

(b) if so, what is that machinery and in how many cases it was able to check the objectionable matter going into the hands of such film producers?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN): (a) and (b). There are no restrictions on the production of films by foreigners in India and no permission of Government is required for the purpose. It is only when foreign producers approach Government for facilities, whether for foreign exchange or otherwise, that Government takes certain steps to satisfy themselves that there are no objectionable features in the film before giving any facilities.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Am I to understand, Sir, that Government take objection only when they come for some aid and not otherwise? It means that they can go on shooting objectionable matters when they do not come for any aid from Government?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: The point is that if foreign producers shoot a film in India no Government permit is required, but if of course the film is processed and they want to show it in India it is necessary, and they cannot show it without a certificate of censorship. But if the film, though shot in India, is processed and shown outside India, there no special permit is wanted as the law stands at present.

**SHRI M. VALIULLA:** So am I to understand that Government only sees to this that no objectionable matter is shown by them in India and they do not mind if the film is shown outside India even though the matter may be objectionable?

**DR. B. V. KESKAR:** Well, Sir, it is obvious that it means that.

**SHRI M. VALIULLA:** When that is the position has the Government thought of any scheme or method to see that such things do not happen?

**DR. B. V. KESKAR:** Sir, it is a question of the legal position. At present there is no bar to anyone in the matter of producing a film in this country. When the film has only been shot it is very difficult to say as to what exists in that film unless processed. Supposing the film is not processed, how is it possible to take objection to anything that may be objectionable in it? The whole question will revolve round whether outside people should be allowed to come here and produce films, and, if I may say so, it forms part of a general question of principle as to whether foreigners should be allowed to do certain things here or not.

**SHRI J. V. K. VALLABHARAO:** Is it not necessary, in view of the fact that certain objection is taken in certain other countries to foreign film producers, that the Government should restrict them and also censor their films so that India is not pictured badly abroad?

**SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN:** It is a suggestion for action.

**DR. R. P. DUBE:** I want to know how long these foreigners have been coming and shooting these films?

**DR. B. V. KESKAR:** No foreigners in series or in large numbers are coming. Off and on foreign producers come and shoot here. It is more for background scenes probably. The people come off and on and it is difficult to give dates.

**SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Even from the security point of view, is it not necessary that the Government of India should try to see what is it that is shot and what is it that is taken outside the country?

**SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN:** For security reasons they are not allowed to take films in prohibited areas.

**SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** It is said that for security reasons films are not allowed to be taken from prohibited areas, even without seeing what is it that has been shot and taken outside the country. How can the Minister know what is being shot?

**SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN:** Camera-men will not be allowed in any prohibited area. That itself shows that he cannot go and take any pictures there.

**DR. D. H. VARIAVA:** Is there any rule for registering producers so that before they produce anything they must register with the Government? Thus the Government can restrict their production in India.

**DR. B. V. KESKAR:** That, Sir, can be done provided there is a general principle of registering all producers, which, of course, does not at present exist. There is a proposal that, like other industries, there should be a licence for anyone who wants to produce films. If such a proposition is taken up, then only we can ask the foreign producers who come here to register themselves.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** May I know, Sir, if the Government has any knowledge of the fact that at least some foreign producers operating in India are interested in producing films here which are objectionable from the point of view of India?

**SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN:** We have no knowledge.

**DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND:** How many objectionable documentaries of foreign films have

been brought to the notice of Government and what action has been taken by it?

**SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN:** Nothing has been brought to our notice and no action is needed.

#### GOVERNMENT BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSES IN INDIA

\*200. **SHRI M. VALIULLA:** Will the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of boarding and lodging houses maintained by the Central Government all over India; and

(b) what are the charges at each of those places?

**THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, Annexure No. 51.]

**SHRI M. VALIULLA:** In all these hostels is messing also compulsory?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** Where there is messing provided in the hostels it is compulsory unless a special exemption is granted.

**SHRI M. VALIULLA:** Now to get admission into these hostels is there any rule made as to which class of persons should be permitted and which should not? I am told that the Estate Officer of the Government of India is the officer for all these hostels. Is the public to seek his consent in all cases or are the local officers in charge of these hostels at these different places also competent to provide accommodation to those persons approaching them, and to what category of persons?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** It is a matter of detail. The Estate Officer is the controlling officer for all these hostels. When there is a lot of rush

sometimes people have to wait. Those who go on duty will get first preference. If there is any surplus accommodation those who are not entitled may also be given accommodation.

**PROF. G. RANGA:** Is there delegation of authority so that it should not be necessary for the prospective occupants to have to go to the Estate Officer but only go to the man in charge of any particular hostel?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** In Simla, Bombay and Calcutta it is the local man who makes the allotment unless there is some sort of advance booking. That can be arranged also through the Estate Officer here. So it is more to facilitate and to provide convenience to the prospective occupants rather than to put any restrictive control.

**DR. P. C. MITRA:** May I know whether the charges are uniform in the different places?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** I would request the hon. Member to have a look at the statement. It is all given there.

**DR. P. C. MITRA:** May I know the basis on which the charges are fixed?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** It is very difficult to answer such a difficult question! Obviously they would be based upon the cost involved both for running as well as the capital expenditure.

**SHRI M. VALIULLA:** Is there any proposal to increase the number of hostels and if so at what other places are they to be located?

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH:** The hon. Member is no doubt aware that a new hostel is being put up in Delhi on the Queensway. Outside Delhi there is no proposal for the time being to start any new hostel.

**SHRI M. VALIULLA:** There was one hostel at Pataudi House. Is it closed now?