

These measures have resulted in considerable reduction in border incidents.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether, in view of the persistence of these incidents, it is not desirable to strengthen the border police?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I think that the idea that these incidents have persisted is only partly true. They have persisted but the great majority of them, if you leave out the Jammu and Kashmir Cease Fire Line, have been very trivial, affecting some odd cattle or some property. Of course, there has been a very serious incident, as the House knows, at Nekowal some months ago, and the House will also remember that the border between India and Pakistan is a trifle over 4,000 miles. It is a long border and it is manifestly impossible to guard every mile and every bit of that border. I think that the Pakistan Government as well as our own Government are interested in putting a stop to these incidents as they profit nobody. We have not of course succeeded in that, but I don't think we should attach too much importance to these lesser incidents. The important ones sometimes occur once a year which, of course, should be dealt with more strictly.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether the border States on this side of India have asked for additional financial aid to strengthen their police?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The States are continually and persistently asking for aid in various directions which is a habit that they have got.

REQUIREMENTS AND EXPORT OF PULSES

*96 **SHRI H. C. DASAPPA** (ON BEHALF OF **SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY**): Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which pulses are exported; and

(b) the total annual requirements of pulses in the country and the surplus quantities available for export?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Precise information is not available. In 1954-55, the production of pulses was estimated to be in the region of 10 million tons. A quantity of 75,000 tons was earmarked for export from June 1954 up to the middle of July 1955.

STATEMENT

Export of Pulses

Principal countries to which pulses are exported are—

Ceylon, United Kingdom, Singapore and Federation of Malaya
Trinidad, Mauritius, British Guiana, Kenya, Hong Kong and Bahrein Islands.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know what is the exact quantity that has been exported?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The actual export was 13,500 tons.

DR P. C. MITRA: Is it a fact that the pulses imported by countries abroad are not for consumption as food but as fodder?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Most of the countries by which pulses are imported have done so mostly for food because there is a considerable Indian population there.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: From which places in India pulses are exported?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The pulses are grams, moong, masur, arhar and urad. The countries to which they are exported, you have got in the statement.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: My question was about the places from which pulses are exported.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: From ports like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: From what particular places are they produced and exported?

PROF. G. RANGA: From U.P.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: All over India.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: In what particular places?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Various pulses are produced in various places. I am not in a position to give that information.

SHRI N. D. M. PRASADARAO: Why should the quotas be announced after the harvest is reaped thereby denying the benefits of the higher prices accruing from these exports to the peasants?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Not always?

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What is the value of these exports?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I have not got the figure for value.

SHRI N. D. M. PRASADARAO: I am asking particularly for this year. When were the quotas announced?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: In July.

PROF. G. RANGA: Three months after the crop was put in the market.

PANEL OF APPROVED PRIVATE PRODUCERS

*102. **SHRI M. VALIULLA (ON BEHALF OF MOULANA M. FARUQI):** Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from private producers for being placed on the panel of approved private producers for the purpose of

getting films produced on contract on behalf of Government;

(b) whether the Committee appointed to examine these applications has since examined all the applications;

(c) how many producers have been placed on the panel and who are they;

(d) how many applications have been rejected; and

(e) what are the lines on which these applications have been considered?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN): (a) 145.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, Annexure No. 25.]

(d) 104.

(e) The applications were considered on the basis of the standing and reputation of the producers, the facilities available with them in the shape of equipment and technicians and the quality of the short films produced by them so far.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know what was the system which prevailed before the panel system came into vogue?

SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN: Previously, as soon as the Films Division programme was finalised, we called for tenders. The tenders were scrutinised by a Committee consisting of the Chief Producer, Films Division, a representative of the Finance Ministry and a representative of the Information Ministry. The system recommended by the Estimate Committee in their report for 1953-54 was that we should have a panel of producers and whenever a film is to be produced by a private producer, we should give it to one of the producers in the panel.