

(ख) इन डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों के निर्माण पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम खर्च की गई है और सिनेमा मालिकों से कितनी रकम वसूल हुई है; और

(ग) विदेशों में प्रदर्शन के लिए कितनी डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्में भेजी गईं और इस काल में उन में कितनी फिल्मों को पारितोषिक मिले ?

t [DOCUMENTARY FILMS

*354. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAU-HAN: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of documentary films made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting so far in 1954-55;

(b) what amount has been spent by Government on the production of these documentaries and what amount has been realised from the cinema-owners; and

(c) how many documentary films were sent to foreign countries for exhibition and how many of them won awards during the same period?]

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बी० वी० कंसकर): (क) १९५४-५५ में अब तक फिल्मस डिवीजन ने ३१ डाक्यूमेंटरी चित्र बनाए और छ: गैर सरकारी निर्माताओं से तैयार करवाए गए।

(ख) जैसा कि अवतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४ के उत्तर में २ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को बताया जा चुका है फिल्मस डिवीजन के डाक्यूमेंटरी और न्यूज रील (समाचार चित्र) बनाने पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों प्रकार का खर्च होता है। किन्तु नियमित कास्ट अकाउंटिंग के अभाव में ठीक-ठीक यह बताना कठिन होगा कि एक डाक्यूमेंटरी पर कुल कितना खर्च पड़ता है। डाक्यूमेंटरी चित्रों और समाचार चित्रों की आय का अलग-अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

(ग) अब तक २५ डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों विदेशों को भेजी जा चुकी हैं। १९५२ में बनी 'ग्लिम्पसेज

आफ आसाम" नामक फिल्म को वाकटन कनेडा के तृतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्म उत्सव में "जनरल नान-थियेट्रिकल क्लास" में सम्मानित उल्लेख और योग्यता का प्रमाणपत्र मिला था।

[THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. B. V. KESKAR): (a) Thirty-one documentary films have so far been made by the units of the Films Division in the year 1954-55 and six were obtained from private producers.

(b) As already stated in reply to unstarred question No. 64 on the 2nd December 1954, direct and indirect expenses are incurred on the production of documentaries and newsreels by the Films Division. In the absence of regular cost accounting, it would be difficult to state with any precision what the expenses of any documentary are.

Figures of income are not maintained separately for documentaries and newsreels.

(c) 28 documentaries have been sent to foreign countries so far. The film "Glimpses of Assam" (produced in 1952) won Honourable Mention in General Non-theatrical Class at the Third International Documentary Film Festival, Yorkton, Canada and was awarded a Certificate of Merit.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मेरा सवाल एक डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्म के खर्च का नहीं था बल्कि यह था कि अब तक इस काम में कुल कितना खर्चा हुआ है। अगर आप अलग अलग न्यूज रील्स का खर्चा नहीं बतला सकते हैं, तो मिला-जुला खर्चा कितना हुआ है, वह बतला दें।

डा० बी० वी० कंसकर : मेरे पास इस वक्त आंकड़े नहीं हैं। उन्हें मैं आनरबल मेम्बर को बाद में दे सकता हूँ।

श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों को प्रदर्शित करने

में सिनेमा मालिकों से किस हिसाब से रुपया वसूल किया जाता है ?

डा० बी० वी० कंसकर : उसका एक फारमूला बन हुआ है, किन्तु वह इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास : हर डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्म की कितनी प्रतियां तैयार होती हैं ?

डा० बी० वी० कंसकर : यह मैं ठीक से नहीं कह सकता हूँ, करीब २०० प्रतियां तैयार होती हैं।

श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास : क्या इन फिल्मों की प्रतियां समस्त राज्य सरकारों को भेजी जाती हैं. यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से उसके बदले में क्या कुछ रुपया वसूल करती है या निःशुल्क देती है ?

डा० बी० वी० कंसकर : हर एक राज्य सरकार को हर एक डाक्यूमेंटरी की एक प्रतित्त मुफ्त, तोहफे के तौर पर दी जाती है। अगर उनको उससे ज्यादा जरूरत होती है तो उन्हें विशेष कीमत पर दी जा सकती है।

श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास : केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या यह विश्वास है कि वह जो डाक्यूमेंटरी राज्य सरकारों को देती है उनका राज्य सरकारें बराबर उपयोग करती हैं ?

श्री बी० वी० कंसकर : हमें राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी पर विश्वास है।

श्री डी० नारायण : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके द्वारा ये डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों स्कूलों में मुफ्त दिखलाई जा सकें ?

डा० बी० वी० कंसकर : सरकार की इच्छा तो बहुत है कि इस तरह की फिल्मों स्कूलों में दिखलाई जाएं किन्तु भारतवर्ष में स्कूल बहुत हैं और इसलिए बहुत सी प्रतियां की आवश्यकता होगी जिन पर बहुत रुपया खर्च आएगा। लेकिन यह सुभाव है कि स्कूलों में कम दाम पर डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों दिखलाई जाएं। इस चीज का फायदा उठाने के लिए प्रचार की आवश्यकता है।

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: What is the difference in the cost of production between the films produced by the Films Division and those produced by private individuals?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: I have not understood the first part, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the difference in expenditure incurred by the Films Division and by the private individuals?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: The expenses in connection with the production of documentaries are not standardised. There may be a documentary for which you might have to travel over the whole of the country in order to prepare something for ten minutes which would cost very much while there may be others which would be produced in the studios and which would not cost much. Even in the cases in which we ask the private producers to produce some documentaries for us, we fix the price according to the specific requirement of each documentary separately.

SHRI K. MADHAVA MENON: Are these documentaries shown in all the States in the Union?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: Yes, Sir, in every State of the Union except Madras.

SHRI K. MADHAVA MENON: Why is it that these documentaries are not being shown in the State of Madras?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: In that State, there were certain cinema regulations which were in force even before the coming into force of the present Constitution. After the coming into force of the Constitution, a new cinema Act was passed in accordance with the constitutional provisions and the Madras State was not able in time to change its old regulations and frame new regulations according to the Constitution. The old regulations were challenged by cinema exhibitors in Madras and those regulations were declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court.

SHRI K. MADHAVA MENON: May I know whether the Government will take steps to see that the Madras people also get the privilege of seeing the documentaries?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. B. V. KESKAR: There is a Bill pending before the Madras Legislature.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: Are these documentaries shown by the State Government through the private cinemas or through Government-owned machines?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: The documentaries are issued to all the cinema theatres in India not by the State Governments but by the distributing agency of the Government of India. The State Governments, whatever they get, probably show them in private shows or in schools or some such places.

SHRI K. MADHAVA MENON: What are the steps that have been taken to see that the Madras people may also have the benefit of seeing these documentaries?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: There is a Bill pending before the Madras Assembly.

ABOLITION OF THE POST OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, A. I. R.

*355. SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to abolish the post of the Director-General of All India Radio?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. B. V. KESKAR) : No, Sir.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: May I know for what time this post has remained without a permanent and a whole-time incumbent and whether, during this period, *the* work and efficiency has suffered?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: Sir, the hon. Member has a wrong conception of the duties of the Director-General. The Director-General is a high executive authority who works under the directions issued by Government from time to time. The Director-General is not the satrap or a person who runs an institution.

The post of the Director-General is not kept vacant; there is always somebody in charge of it.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: The question is for what period it remained vacant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROBLEMS FACING MICA INDUSTRY IN RAJASTHAN

*330. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the problems facing the mica industry in Rajasthan; and

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to help the industry and its employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India have received from the Rajasthan Industrial and Mining Association, Bhilwara, a copy of their representation addressed to the Rajasthan Government. One of the suggestions was that the Central Government might be requested to set up an Export Promotion Organisation, to assist and organise export trade, which eventually would also help the employees in the mica industry. Government of India have already moved in the matter and have decided to set up an Export Promotion Council for mica. The details of this scheme are being worked out.

INDIAN AND PAKISTANI NATIONALS WHO VISITED PAKISTAN AND INDIA RESPECTIVELY

*331. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during the year 1954; and

(b) the number of Indian nationals who visited Pakistan on temporary passports during the same period?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

*341. SHRI SARDAR SINGH or KHETRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers of the Indian Council of World Affairs are being utilised for preparatory work in connection with the Asian-African Conference to be held in Bandung; and

(b) if so, what are their special qualifications for being chosen for this assignment?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) The Government of India have sent three persons to represent them in the Joint Secretariat set up for the Bandung Conference. Two of these are Government officials, the third is Dr. Appadorai, Secretary General of the Indian Council of World Affairs. A number of other officials will proceed later to Indonesia in connection with this conference.

(h) Dr. Appadorai was chosen for this purpose because of his consider-

able experience in this kind of work. He was one of the chief organisers of the Asian Relations Conference in 1947.

FACTORIES PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

*347. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories producing artificial fertilizers in India;

(b) what was their total output in 1953-54; and

(c) what was the contribution of Messrs. Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., to the total output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Twenty.

(b) 307,170 tons of ammonium sulphate and 65,684 tons of superphosphate.

(c) About 250,000 tons of ammonium sulphate only.

ILL-TREATMENT MET WITH BY INDIANS IN PHILIPPINES

*350. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations that Indian nationals in Philippines are being badly treated; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any representation to this effect. Very recently, however, a report was received that a number of Indian nationals as well as others had been asked to leave the Philippines in accordance