

DR. B. V. KESKAR : Yes, Sir, I am aware. But, as I said, no permission is required to shoot a film in India.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA : What is the extent of dollar exchange granted to them ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : I will require notice—if at all we have given any dollar exchange.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA : Is the Minister aware that another film is being made, or is likely to start very soon, and it will be called “Kheddah”?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : I am not aware of this particular film. As I said, certain firms have applied for facilities in the matter of exchange or other facilities, and I gave the names of the countries from which these firms come. If the hon. Member wishes, I will certainly make inquiries regarding this particular film.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA : Are there any Indians associated financially with any of these foreign films made in India ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : I think there are, with some of them.

DR. R. B. GOUR : In the name of shooting a film, is it not possible for these foreigners to film vulnerable spots in our country for their strategic purposes, and, if so, what steps does the Government intend to take to prevent that ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : Those spots are prohibited.

SHRI T. S. PATTABIRAMAN : Are we to take it that Government will not interfere even when the foreign film producers produce films which are damaging to the culture and civilization of this country ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : As the law stands at present, as long as the producer is not exhibiting the film in

51-C.S.D.

India—for which he will have to go to the Board of Censors—there is no ban on production.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : Have the Government thought it necessary to see that the films produced in India by foreign firms do not contain defamatory or anti-Indian propaganda matter ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : When a film is produced, it is only when it is shown in public or in private that the Government will be aware whether there is anything objectionable in it. In this country there is no law compelling a producer to submit the script in advance to Government and it is not possible for us to know, before the film is ready and exhibited somewhere, that it has some objectionable features.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY : Do the Government not think it desirable to have some arrangement in order to see that such films are submitted to Government prior to exhibition ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : That is a matter for consideration and can be discussed. I cannot say that *prima facie* it is not something which is desirable.

PROF. G. RANGA : That is just the point. Will the Government agree to study this problem as to whether it would be in the interests of this country or not to insist upon registration by these producers as well as distributors of foreign films in this country, in view of the fact that this is on the anvil and there is an amending Bill ?

DR. B. V. KESKAR : If hon. Members so desire, Government will be prepared to consider this.

PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S COAL TO WORLD RESERVE COAL

\*188. SHRI M. VALIULLA : Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of India's high grade coal to the total world reserve of coal ;

(b) what was the output of this coal in India in 1951-52 ;

(c) how much low grade coal was consumed in 1951-52, and what are the uses to which it was put ;

(d) what is in tons the quantity of the low grade coal reserve in India ; and

(e) what are the measures taken by Government (i) to save coal ; and (ii) to bring the low grade coal into use ?

THE MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI K. C. REDDY) : (a) About 0·03 per cent.

(b) Figures are maintained by calendar years only. The total output of higher grades, including grade I, in the Bengal/Bihar fields in 1951 was 21,672,721 tons. Coal produced in the Bengal/Bihar fields only have been graded.

(c) 4,853,838 tons in 1951 from the Bengal/Bihar fields. Low grade coal was mainly used for domestic consumption and brick burning purposes but industries like Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Oil Mills, Chemical Works, etc. also take a part or the whole of their requirements in low grade coal.

(d) The total reserves of low grade coal in India have not yet been determined, but from a study of the geology of the Indian coalfields, the reserves are believed to be very large.

(e) (i) and (ii), Under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, a Coal Board has been set up charged with the duty of dealing with problems relating to the conservation of coal. Stowing of coal mines is enforced both for safety and conservation. The Coal Board is actively investigating the problems relating to washing

and blending of coal. Industries using coal are advised on fuel economy measures. The grades and percentages of grade permissible for each industry have been fixed by the Coal Commissioner and industries are not allowed to use higher grades where low grades can be used without loss of efficiency.

SHRI M. VALIULLA : How long are the reserves likely to last ?

SHRI K. C. REDDY : Which reserves ?

SHRI M. VALIULLA : The coal reserves of India.

SHRI K. C. REDDY : Is the hon. Member referring to metallurgical coal or to coal of all grades ?

SHRI M. VALIULLA : Both low grade and high grade.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU : A thousand years.

SHRI K. C. REDDY : A survey has been carried out with regard to metallurgical coal. Even there we cannot be very specific. The information that we have is that it will last for a long time and we need not be apprehensive about it. With regard to low grade coal, we have not yet made a survey, as I have indicated.

SHRI M. VALIULLA : The hon. Minister was pleased to say that India's high grade coal reserve is about 0·03 per cent. of the world reserve of coal. If the world's production is to last for 5,000 years, how can India's last for 1,000 years ?

SHRI K. C. REDDY : Who said that our coal will last 1,000 years ? I did not say so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What the Prime Minister meant was that the potential reserves may be very large.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY : Has the attention of Government been drawn to the assurance given by the hon. Minister for Railways during the last

session, in answer to a question, that the railways would stop using, as far as possible, metallurgical coal, which cannot be replaced, as the hon. Minister will agree with me ; and, if so, what progress has been made in economising the use of metallurgical coal which is not suitable for use on the railway system in India ?

SHRI K. C. REDDY : I am afraid that question does not arise out of this specifically. In the first place, I am not aware what was the assurance that the Railway Minister gave. But we are trying to economise the use of metallurgical coal on our railways.

#### OCCUPATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY BY TIBETANS

†\*72. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tibetans have claimed the areas where the Gangotri and the Badrinath temples are situated ;

(b) whether attempts were made by the Tibetans in August 1951, to fly their flag in the Gumgum Nala in Tehri-Garhwal ;

(c) whether it is a fact that having established a permanent military outpost of theirs at Taklakot (Purang), the Tibetans are now continually checking and duly regulating the movements of the pilgrims proceeding to the other side to the Kailash mountain, the Mansarovar lake and the Khojarnath temple ;

(d) what has been the effect of all these developments on the normal trade being carried on by the Indian traders in Western Tibet during the summer of 1952 ; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent the violation of the Indian territories and the harassment of Indian pilgrims to the holy places by the Tibetans in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. K. CHANDA) : (a) Government are not aware of this and such a question does not arise.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) Reports have been received that the Chinese authorities have introduced some sort of a permit system for pilgrims and traders proceeding to Western Tibet. This is reported to have caused some inconvenience and delay.

(d) So far as Government is aware, trade carried on by our traders in Western Tibet has not been materially affected by these developments.

(e) Government are not aware of any violation of Indian territory. Any reports regarding harassment of Indian pilgrims are taken up by the Indian Trade Agent with the authorities concerned and, generally speaking, satisfaction is secured.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH : May I know if the Government is aware that the land frontier between India and Tibet at this spot is not demarcated ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU) : Parts of the frontier are not actually demarcated, but there is no doubt as to where the frontier is.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH : So far as my information goes, there have been continual frontier disputes between India and Tibet for the last 20 years or more, and there is a big file on this question in the offices of the former Tehri-Garhwal State. Is that correct ?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU : What has happened sometimes in the past is that certain Tibetans have crossed over and actually collected some revenue from the villagers on this side of the border. As there were hardly any communications in those days and it took about a month

†Postponed from 27th November 1952.