

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Vegetable oils, coir yarn, tea, cotton waste, raw cotton, jute manufactures, oil seeds and leather.

(b) Instruments and apparatus, provision and oilmams' stores, metals and ores, artificial silk yarn, manures, starch, dextrine and farine, dyeing and tanning substances, chemical and chemical preparations.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the value of the exports to and imports from the Netherlands?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For which particular period?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: For last year.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For 1951-52 we have only information up to January 1952. The imports are in the region of about Rs. 816 lakhs. Exports are Rs. 620 lakhs and re-exports are Rs. 18 lakhs.

Shri Bansal: May I know if this information is not available in some of the publications of the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe, Sir, most of this information is available.

IMMOVABLE EVACUEE PROPERTY

***2188. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that evaluation of immovable evacuee property has been in progress for some months; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have postponed the recovery of the next instalments of any amounts due in respect of loans etc. from the displaced persons whose claims for their property had been verified?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the category of displaced persons who have been given this concession?

Shri A. P. Jain: Presumably the hon. Member refers to part (b). It refers to receivers of loans under the small urban loan scheme; unpaid instalments on account of the price of house or plot purchased from Government loans for education in India or abroad and loans for building houses.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will you, Sir, be pleased to allow question No. 2214 which relates to the same subject as question No. 2189.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister prefer to answer it now?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: It is being given precedence in the order and that is why I wanted to know whether it could be conveniently grouped. Anyhow, we will proceed in the usual order. Here the hon. Member wants the other question to be taken up.

Dr. Keskar: I do not mind.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

FILMS

***2189. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many films and of what kind have been examined by the Central Board of Censors since the formation of the Board?

(b) How many of these films have been censored?

(c) Has any Censor Code been drawn up?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a): 5,504 films, consisting of newsreels, documentaries, scientific films, educational films and feature films, were examined by the Board up to 30th June, 1952.

(b) 22 films have been rejected and, in 483 films, cuts have been ordered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

EXHIBITION OF FILMS

***2214. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that no picture shall be certified for public exhibition which will lower the moral standards of those who see it so that the sympathy of the audience is not thrown on the side of crime, wrong-doing, evil or sin;

(b) whether the Examining Committees conform to the directions issued by the Central Board of Film-Censors from time to time in so far as the determination whether a film is or is

not suitable for public exhibition is concerned; and

(c) whether the producers submit their scripts, dialogues, and songs for scrutiny and guidance to the Board of Film Censors or bodies attached to it, before shooting?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Under the Cinematograph Act no film is permitted to be exhibited to the public unless it has been examined and certified by the Central Board of Film Censors as suitable for public exhibition. The Central Board of Film Censors is a statutory authority and censors films through Examining Committees who act in accordance with a comprehensive Directive issued by the Central Board of Film Censors. The Directive was published in the Gazette of India on 1st March, 1952. It contains *inter alia* instructions which have been framed with a view to ensuring that films which lower the moral standards of those who see them or enlist the sympathy or admiration of the audience for criminal characters are not certified as suitable for public exhibition.

(c) No.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the film industries were consulted before drawing up the Censor Code?

Dr. Keskar: Presumably my hon. friend means the 'directives'. The directive is issued for the purpose of seeing that a film does not incite violation of law and order and lower morality. It is not a technical directive and therefore the question of asking the film companies to participate or give advice in this matter does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any complaints have been received by the Ministry that the Censor Code has not been followed by this Board?

Dr. Keskar: Government does receive from time to time complaints from the public regarding specific films, that they have certain parts which are objectionable. There is no general complaint regarding the Board.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Advisory Panels constituted in the regions have anything to recommend about the censorship of films?

Dr. Keskar: I have not understood the question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Advisory Panels have been formed in the three regions.

May I know whether their opinions are being taken into consideration also when these films are censored?

Dr. Keskar: The function of the Advisory Panels is to help the Board in seeing the film because it is a job which requires a lot of time and an examining Committee which consists of 2 or 3 members from among the panel is set up for the preliminary examination of any film which comes up for censorship and they convey their opinion to the Board and if there is any appeal against the opinion of the examining Committee, it is again examined by the revising Committee appointed by the Board. The opinion of the panel or the examining Committee of the panel is conveyed to the Board and not to the Government.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Film Inquiry Committee Report mentions that the producers of the films shall produce their scripts and dialogues etc. before shooting. May I know why they have not been asked to submit them before shooting?

Dr. Keskar: The Film Inquiry Committee Report is not being implemented. It is being examined. It is only when some Act is passed which will permit Government to ask film companies to submit their scripts, dialogues etc. for examination before shooting that we can take the step.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What steps are being taken by the Government to get a better standard of morals so far as the exhibition of films is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: It is all very vague.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know how many of the films examined and rejected were foreign films?

Dr. Keskar: I would not be able to tell specifically, I think of the 22 films, quite a large number are foreign films.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government have taken any steps so that the censoring may be done before the films are produced, i.e. when they are in the story stage and the script is supplied to the Board?

Dr. Keskar: That is one of the recommendations of the Film Inquiry Committee and we are considering how this can be implemented.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने प्रश्न नम्बर २१८९ के (सी) पार्ट में यह कहा है कि इस प्रकार का सेन्सर बोर्ड

बना लिया गया है। क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो सेन्सर बोर्ड बनाया गया है वह इस प्रकार का है कि उस में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन फिल्म कम्पनियों को उन से निकल भागने की बहुत गुंजाइश है ?

डा० केसकर : कोड बनाने के बाद उस के अमल में लाने में जो कुछ हमें तजुर्बा हुआ है उस को देखते हुए और क्या करना चाहिये इस के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है ।

Shri Dabhi: On what specific grounds were the 22 films rejected?

Mr. Speaker: I think there must have been different grounds. It is very difficult to go into these details.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know what steps Government have taken to censor the exhibition of foreign films that do not help the moral growth of our people?

Dr. Keskar: We apply the same standard to foreign films or Indian films. Our directive to the Board is to see that films which lower the moral standards should not be allowed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Central Censor Board has anything to do in recommending the exchange of Indian films with foreign films?

Dr. Keskar: The Board has exclusively the work of censoring the films and it has no other function.

T.B. PATIENTS AMONG DISPLACED PERSONS

*2190. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the grants made for the treatment of T. B. patients among displaced persons during the last three years, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): 1949-50, Rs. 5,00,000; 1950-51, Rs. 9,25,913; 1951-52, Rs. 13,65,000.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether these grants have been made to the hospitals and sanatoria or to State Governments?

Shri A. P. Jain: To the hospitals, sometimes direct and sometimes through the State Governments.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know the total number of beds that have been provided in the different hospitals special-ly for T.B. refugee patients?

Shri A. P. Jain: 1950-51, 553; 1951-52, 608.

Shri B. K. Das: Has any arrangement been made for their treatment outside if they are not admitted into the hospitals?

Shri A. P. Jain: In some cases, some assistance is given.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the number of T.B. patients among the refugees?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not got any figures.

Shri B. K. Das: Was there not an estimate made by the T.B. Adviser of the Government of India some time ago?

Shri A. P. Jain: A very rough estimate was made; it is not dependable.

सेठ अचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो रिफ्यूजीज टी० बी० के मरीज हैं उन को मदद मिलने का क्या तरीका है ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन: एक तो उन की मदद मिलने का तरीका यह है कि जिन की बीमारी काफ़ी बढ़ जाती है तो उन को अस्पताल में दाखिल किया जाता है। दूसरा मदद मिलने का तरीका यह है कि जिन की बीमारी कम होती है तो जहाँ तक मुमकिन होता है उन को बाहर का मरीज़ ट्रीट (treat) किया जाता है। तीसरा तरीका यह है कि जो अस्पताल में दाखिल होते हैं अगर उन के बच्चे वगैरह होते हैं और उन का कोई दूसरा इन्तज़ाम नहीं होता तो उस के लिये हम स्कीम बना रहे हैं कि उन को कुछ मुना-सिब मदद दी जाय।

सेठ अचल सिंह: वह किस तरीके से एप्रोच (approach) करें कि उन को यह मदद मिल सके ?