

न भी पाकिस्तान को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ?

श्री सखत खनी खा : पत्र का तो हमें इस समय पता नहीं है मगर एक्सटर्नल एम्बेसल मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी जनरल ने पाकिस्तान के मिनिस्टर को बुलाया था और उनसे इस मामले में बात की थी । उनको यह बात नागवार गुजरी थी ।

श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार विरोधी प्रचार करता जाये तो उसका प्रतिकार करने के लिये हमारी सरकार क्या कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा संचालक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हमारी कोशिश यही होती है कि जो सही वाक्यात हो वे सामने रखे जाये । हम यह पसन्द नहीं करते कि उसी ढंग की बातें करे जैसे कि अक्सर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से की जाती हैं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Normally, when there is such a violation of diplomatic etiquette, the country to which that representative is accredited, calls for an explanation. Could we know if the Syrian Government had asked for any explanation, and if so, what was the answer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague had just replied to that. He said, we do not know if any written communication was sent or not. But, we are informed that the Syrian Foreign Office sent for the Pakistan Minister in Damascus and expressed their displeasure on this kind of activity.

Export of Indian Films to Russia

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*811. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions regarding the export of Indian Films to the Soviet Union;

(b) whether the Government of India have received applications for licence to export South Indian Films to the Soviet Union;

(c) if so, whether the licences have been granted; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in granting the licences?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) There are no restrictions on the export of films from India to foreign countries.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Shri Punnoose: Does it mean that there is no need for any licence or permit to export films?

Shri Satish Chandra: Exchange of films is encouraged to earn foreign exchange. No permission is required.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it true that an application for licence was sent from Kerala and it was rejected?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no licence. If the Soviet Union wants to import any films, from India, it can do so.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know if the hon Minister is in a position to tell us how many Indian films were exported to the Soviet Union in 1956 and 1957?

Shri Satish Chandra: Eleven pictures were exported recently—I do not know the exact dates—to the Soviet Union.

Shri Ranga: Are we giving any encouragement or assistance to get the pictures dubbed in Russian and other European languages so that they can be sent there and popularised and foreign exchange gained, in view of the fact that the picture *Awaraz* and another picture dealing with *zamin* became extremely popular and ran for three or four weeks in each place?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): This question has been discussed by some of

the producers whose films attained a certain degree of popularity in foreign countries. I think it will be taken up. It cannot be done in a general way. It will depend on the pictures. Suppose a picture is dubbed and afterwards, it does not prove popular, all that money is wasted. Where a producer or a particular actor is popular and the picture can probably attain a certain degree of popularity in that country, this can be taken up. This has already been discussed by certain producers.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether the export of Indian films is on the decrease or in the increase to foreign countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is very much on the increase.

Shri Heda: May I know what arrangements or facilities are given to the exporters of Indian films to get foreign exchange? How do they realise their money back?

Shri Satish Chandra: By the usual banking arrangements. Sometimes, they get in return pictures from those countries for exhibition in India. Sometimes, they get payment in foreign exchange. The money is deposited there and they can receive payment in rupees in India.

आष्टिकल ग्लास संयंत्र

*६१२. श्री भक्त बर्षान क्या वास्तव्य नया उद्योग बना १४ मई, १९५७ के तारा-न्त प्रश्न संख्या २० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में गढ़ बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि भारत में आष्टिकल ग्लास संयंत्र की स्थापना की दिशा में इस बोध क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The recommendation made by the team of Soviet Experts for the establishment of an optical glass plant has been accepted in principle by Government. It is proposed to execute this project from the long-term credit offered by the

Soviet Union. A detailed project report from Russian Experts is awaited after which the actual work will begin.

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के बारे में भारत के किन किन स्थानों पर विचार किया गया और अन्त में किस के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया गया ?

श्री मनुभई शाह : जो टीम मायी थी वह सात जगह गयी थी, देहरादून, आगरा, कलकत्ता, त्रिवेन्द्रम, बनारस, इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ, और उसके बाद उन्होंने रिवॉर्ट की है।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के बारे में सोवियत सरकार ने कुछ सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है ? वह सहायता किस प्रकार की होगी, मशीनरी के रूप में या किनी और प्रकार की ?

श्री मनुभई शाह : जैसा कि हाउस को पता है सर्वाधिक सरकार ने ५०० मिलियन रूबल की इमदाद करने का वायदा किया है। उसमें से १० कराड़ रुपया इसके लिये खर्च होगा।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the estimated cost of the project and how much of that cost will be met by the Soviet credit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The credit will cover the entire foreign exchange component.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the estimated cost?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 2 crores of foreign exchange for the whole plant estimated to cost Rs. 3 to 3.5 crores.

Shri A. C. Gaha: May I know what the production capacity of this factory is likely to be and what is the internal requirement?