

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 66].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the percentage that has been fixed for the sharing of the expenditure by the State and the Centre?

Dr. Keskar: There is no rigid percentage fixed, but, generally speaking, it is 50 : 50, that is to say, half to be borne by the State Government and half by the Central Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why the State Governments are asked to share 50 per cent of the expenditure, when the films are of all-India importance?

Dr. Keskar: Most of the films that we take up on behalf of the State Government are considered by the State to be very useful for them, but they might not be, if we consider it on an all-India basis, of so much utility and importance to the Centre. But we would like to help them to produce those films. That is the reason for this 50 : 50 sharing of expenditure.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether any documentary has been produced at the request of any particular State Government?

Dr. Keskar: We have produced a number of documentaries at the request of State Governments, not only for the States but for the Central Government also where we felt that the subject suggested was useful for us also.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether these documentaries are produced in all the regional languages of India or only in some particular languages, and if the latter, the reasons therefor?

Dr. Keskar: The documentaries that the Films Division produces for Plan publicity are produced in all the regional languages of India. Other documentaries are produced on a more

restricted basis, mainly for want of funds.

Shrimati Ila Falchoudhari: May I know how many documentary films were produced before 1953-54 and what the cost of producing them then was?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice.

Dyeing and Printing of Khadi

*622. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of allowing the dyeing and printing of Khadi in the textile mills of Bombay was even discussed by the late All India Khadi and Village Industries Board or its successor the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) whether any resolution was passed or decision taken in this respect by the Board or Commission; and

(c) if so, its full text?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The full text of the resolution adopted by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board at its 22nd meeting held on the 28th October, 1956 is as follows:—

“ITEM No. (13) of the Agenda:

Consideration of the note dated July, 1956 of Shri D. V. Lele, Member-in-charge, Khadi regarding dyeing, printing etc. of Khadi in mills.

The Board took the following decisions:

(i) The dyeing and printing of Khadi in mills should be discontinued by the end of December, 1956.

(ii) Shri D. V. Lele, Member-in-Charge, Khadi was requested to draw up proposals to carry out the work in question through the institutions of printers and/or artisans.

(iii) In regard to Government supplies the existing arrangements of dyeing of cloth in mills would continue till such time as suitable arrangements for the purpose were made by the Board. Shri S. C. Das Gupta was requested to draw up proposals for the purpose.

The Executive Committee was authorised to implement the above decisions."

It is understood that at a subsequent meeting, the Board authorised the Chairman to hold over action on the above resolution and to refer the matter to the Khadi Samiti of the Akhil Bharat Seva Sangh for its advice. The views of the Khadi Samiti are still awaited.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Is it not a fact that there was an earlier decision that the Khadi Board itself should set up centres for dyeing and printing?

Shri Kanungo: The Khadi Board which has since been converted into the Khadi Commission does not usually set up institutions for production and so on. It helps its component institutions to do so, and there are proposals for having dyeing houses by its component institutions.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know what happened to those proposals, because, if I heard correctly, the proposal was that such centres should be brought into being by December 1956? I would like to know how far they have proceeded with it.

Shri Kanungo: The number of institutions existing now is about 22 in different States, and proposals for having more dye-houses of various types are being considered by the Commission, and it is expected that by the end of this year, there will be something like a dozen houses more.

Shri Ranga: Is any effort being made to co-ordinate the work of

dyeing as between dyeing houses started and run by the Handloom Board and those established by the Khadi Commission, in order to economise and also to bring about better production?

Shri Kanungo: Wherever such dye-houses can serve both purposes, it will be considered.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the attitude of Government to the resolution cited by the hon. Minister just now, because machine dyeing is not consistent with the principle of the Khadi industry?

Shri Kanungo: I am not competent to express my own views, but as far as the work is concerned, certain supplies have got to be made and where existing facilities are not adequate, other facilities have got to be taken care of.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know how much of the indigenous dyes available in India is used in these places, and how much of foreign dyes is used.

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the exact break-up. But the fact of the matter is that indigenous dyes are very rare, and some of them do not serve the purpose in the sense that they are not fast enough to all tests.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the Commission knows that there are a large number of dyeing shops in a city like Calcutta which have very little work to do, and whether the Khadi Board has actually gone into the question as to whether these people can at least be utilised for handprinting?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of printing. Printing is always done where printers are available. As far as dyeing is concerned, the Commission takes care to find out where supplies are available.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: To which mills have these contracts been given?

Mr. Speaker: How many mills are there?

Shri Kanungo: About half a dozen were doing it. Now it is only bulk dyeing that is given to those mills where those facilities are available and are not available elsewhere

Export of Monkeys

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*623. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Ganpati Ram:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naldurgker:
Shri Nanshir Bharucha:
Shri P. K. Patel:
Shri Wodeyar:

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

(a) the number of licensees who export monkeys;

(b) whether Government are inviting more traders to grant licences for the export of monkeys in the near future;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is considerable resentment among the public at the horrible conditions to which these monkeys are subjected to during transit;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter;

(e) whether it is a fact that some prominent institutions like the 'World Coalition Against Vivisection' have requested the Government of India to put a ban on the export of monkeys from India; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The number used to be twenty but it has recently been reduced to four

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) Some representations were received. Suitable regulations have now been evolved and enforced

to secure humane treatment to monkeys during transit

(e) Yes, Sir

(f) Government do not propose to ban the export of monkeys. But every effort is made to minimise pain and suffering

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the SPCA has given any suggestion in this regard?

Shri Kanungo: Some societies have asked for a total banning of use of monkeys for research purposes. This matter has been gone into by the Government of India in its Health department along with the Governments of importing countries and research institutions of repute, and the fact of the matter is that this particular variety of monkey is necessary to further research on polio vaccine which is in a stage where success is imminent

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My question was whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, over which the Defence Minister presides, had given any suggestion in regard to this matter

Shri Kanungo: No, but the regulations which have been framed are more than any other society could offer

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the SPCA has sent a strong protest against the very inhuman conditions in which the monkeys are exported, and it has also sent a very detailed note as to what should be done, to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to be forwarded to the Government of India?

Shri Kanungo: I do not know when it has been received, but the point is that the regulations which have been worked out are considered adequate by all health and other authorities

श्री भवत बर्मान : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन बन्दरो को पकड़ने के लिए केवल हमारे देश पर ही क्यों कृपा दृष्टि की गई है ?