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London it was said that these Seaiands would be used mainly for training Indian gunners and radar operators to strike down enemy aircraft. My hon. friend has just now admitted that it is essentially a communication aircraft. How do they propose to train these?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is trying to put in my mouth what he has himself said. I said, in addition to being a communication aircraft, it is to be used as a training aircraft. Because Indian pilots have had no experience of amphibian planes so far, they will be able to handle these planes and get experience about landing on sea. They will also be used for air rescue operations at sea. This unit forms only the nucleus of further development. We are making a start. It will be our attempt to get fighter aircraft also at an early date.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that Sealands have been there from as far back as 1948 and they have not been accepted by any Navy in this world, and are not likely to be, may I know the reasons why the Indian Navy has thought it wiser to accept Sealands?

Shri Satish Chandra: I take that information from the hon. Member. He is actually giving out information. As far as I know, they were being used elsewhere.

SUPPLY OF FILMS TO TROOPS

- *400. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the usual supply of films to troops through Government was recently stopped by a decision of the Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association;
- (b) if so, what was the reason therefor; and
- (c) whether that decision is still in force?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). The supply of films was not actually stopped, but while negotiations for a fresh contract were in progress, the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association intimated that, in view of certain observations made by General Cariappa in a speech at Madras, the Association had decided not to enter

into any fresh agreement. The Association later reconsidered the matter and agreed to renew the agreement.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the nature of the arrangement for showing films to the Indian Army officers?

Sardar Majithia: There are two ways. One, films are obtained direct by persons who own theatres and the other is, Government also have obtained some films and shown in forward areas.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: What are the films shown and who censors the English and Hindi films for the Defence forces?

Sardar Majithia: So far as Defence forces are concerned, censoring does not arise because we select the films that we find suitable.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any special arrangement is made for showing films to men in the operational areas?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, it is done.

FAMINE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

- *401. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.
- (a) what were the terms of reference of the Central Famine Investigation Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. V. Ramamurthy that toured the famine-affected areas of Deccan;
- (b) the total cost incurred on this Committee:
- (c) the principal recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (d) the recommendations that were accepted by Government and implemented?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) No Central Famine Investigation Committee has been set up but teams of officers were sent to the famine affected areas of Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras to study the situation on the spot. Shri S. V. Ramamurthy led the team of officers to the first three States. Their terms were to study in detail the nature and extent of the distress in the affected areas and recommend suitable measures of providing relief on a permanent and semi-permanent basis.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the visit of these official tour is met