

manufactures binoculars of a high order at Dehra Dun.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are different things manufactured at different places. They do not overlap or conflict with each other. The demands of the country are great and terrific. Therefore, the more we make the better it is.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know at what stage the progress in the matter of formulation of the terms of collaboration lies at present?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already indicated in the earlier answer really the hitch was not so much on the terms, because they were more or less acceptable to us, but it was on the quality of camera which, as I mentioned earlier, should be of the highest possible quality and standard. Therefore, we have asked for one more or two more specifications to be received from them.

Manufacture of Films

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- Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
 Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri Nagi Reddy:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 *1290. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Karal Singhji:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri Ram Garib:
 Shri Dinesh Singh:
 Shri Bhanja Deo:
 Shri Nanjappa:
 Shri N. R. Muntswamy:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 234 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with several prominent firms in the world for setting up of projects for the manufacture of photographic and cinematographic films and X-ray films have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to set up a plant for the manufacture of raw film for the cinema industry as well as photographic paper, films and X-ray films, in collaboration with M.s. Bauchet of France. The agreement in this connection has been finalised and will be signed in the next few days.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the optimum capacity of production of this factory so far as different items are concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present we have contracted for a capacity of 3.5 million square metres of cinema films, 0.5 million square metres of photographic films and 0.5 million square metres of X-ray films.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far this capacity satisfies the needs of our country—what percentage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We estimate that about 60 per cent of the requirements would be met by this and another 40 per cent may have to be imported. But we are trying to cover up both in the private sector and the public sector more cinema and various other films.

Shri Palaniandy: Now that the cinema is shifting from black and white to technicolours, may I know whether the Government will contemplate to have technicolour films here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are making a beginning in one of the most

difficult lines where few under-developed countries in the matter of technological availability like India are contemplating this. Once we make a good headway we are quite sure and fully confident that we will be able to make all other things. All those things will follow.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Has the located site been changed from Nilgiris?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir, it will be at Ootacamund.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the agreement with the French manufacturers has been signed; if so, when the factory is likely to start?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, Sir, the factory is likely to start production somewhere in 1962, and work is going on at top speed. The agreement has been approved. The signing ceremony is to take place in Paris in the next week.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Has photographic films manufactured by this firm been in the Indian market; if so, may I know how well they have been received?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Indian market was concerned, not much film produced by this particular firm was coming in, but it is one of the very reputed firms and practically the whole French film industry is relying on them. We are also testing the films under practical tropical conditions in India and all those reels are coming here.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that some of the film producers represented to the Government that these French manufacturers are not experts in the field; if so, may I know whether this matter was considered before this agreement was entered into?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All facts were taken into consideration and every type of requirements and quality

have been properly specified, and guarantees of performance etc. stipulated in the agreement.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what is the total outlay for this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present the estimate is round about Rs 4½ crores, but it may go up to Rs. 7 crores in due course. It is also our intention to cover all the ancillaries like tricellulose acetate, mythelene dichloride and various other chemicals and ancillaries required for this industry.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know why this particular French firm has been selected in preference to the German, American and English firms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No American or British firm really made us any offer in the public sector. A German firm did make an offer, but their cost of technical know-how, plant and machinery needed for this was far too high almost 50 per cent to 100 per cent higher than the present collaboration and was a long period of delivery of plant and equipment.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have been badly let down by the French in one or two projects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should put the question.

Shri Joachim Alva: No, no; it is well known. It has come in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No inference, no insinuations and other things in the Question Hour. The question ought to be put straight, as to what information is required.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know why you preferred this French firm whose films have never been patronised or used in India, and why you did not go to Germany when offers were made to you.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have explained that point in a very elaborate manner.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much of foreign exchange will be saved when this factory is giving us optimum production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: When the optimum production comes up it will be about Rs. 5 crores a year, but in the beginning it will be about Rs. 3½ crores per year.

रबड़ तथा रबड़ की वस्तुयें

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*१२६१-
 { श्री पद्म बेव :
 { श्री भक्त वर्मान :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो:

(क) प्रति वर्ष देश में कितना मूल्य का रबड़ तथा रबड़ की वस्तुयें आयात की जाती हैं;

(ख) रबड़ का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) इस विषय में देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत में आयात की गयी रबड़ तथा रबड़ की वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है:—

(मूल्य '०००' रु० में)

वर्ष	आयातित रबड़ का मूल्य	रबड़ की आयातित वस्तुओं का मूल्य	कालम २ और ३ का योग
१९५७	४२,०११	३३,४४८	७५,४५९
१९५८	४२,२३६	१९,२१९	६१,४५५
१९५९ (जन०-नवम्बर)	६०,०१६	१०,३८२	७०,३९८

(ख) और (ग) भारत में कच्ची रबड़ का उत्पादन १९४८ के १५,४२२ टन से बढ़कर १९५९ में २३,३९२ टन हो गया है। इसके साथ सभी प्रकार की रबड़ की खपत १९४८ की १९,७१९ टन से बढ़ कर १९५९ में ४७,४५१ टन हो गयी है। प्राकृतिक रबड़ का उत्पादन अनिवार्यतः धीरे धीरे ही बढ़ सकता है क्योंकि रबड़ के पौधे को बढ़ा होने तथा उससे रबड़ निकलना शुरू होने में ७ या ८ साल लगते हैं। इसके विपरीत रबड़ की वस्तुएं बनाने के उद्योग का विकास होने के कारण उसकी खपत अधिक तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है। खपत के बराबर उत्पादन भी बढ़ाने के लिये रबड़ उत्पादकों को विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं। रबड़ बोर्ड, कोट्टायम एक योजना पर धमल कर रहा है जिसके

अनुसार कम रबड़ पैदा करने वाली ७०,००० एकड़ भूमि में १० वर्ष के अन्दर अधिक रबड़ पैदा करने वाले वृक्षों का पुनः आरोपण किया जायेगा। इस योजना में खंड प्रणाली के आधार पर रबड़ उत्पादकों को २५० रु० से लेकर ४०० रु० प्रति एकड़ तक सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है। यह योजना १९५७ में शुरू की गयी थी और इसके अधीन ८,१७३ एकड़ भूमि में नये रबड़ वृक्षों का आरोपण किया जा चुका है तथा रबड़ बोर्ड उत्पादकों को १५,३९,४७० रु० की सहायता दे चुका है।

जैसे जैसे साले गुजरती जायेंगी, पुनः वृक्षारोपण की रफ्तार तेज होते जाने की संभावना है। एक विस्तार सेवा भी शुरू की