

डा० गोविन्द वास : यद्यपि यह बात बहुत पुरानी हो गई है और बार-बार इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता रहा है, क्या इस यह बाद सरकार जानती है कि इस समय जिस प्रकार के चित्रों का निर्माण हो रहा है, उन से हमारे देश की नई पीढ़ी, विशेषकर युवकों का नैतिक पतन हो रहा है ? क्या सेंसर के मामले में इस प्रकार के कुछ नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं कि जिन से इस प्रकार के फिल्मों का निर्माण ही न हो सके, या इस प्रकार के जो फिल्म बनते हैं उन में इस प्रकार के हिस्सों को काट दिया जाय ?

डा० केशकर : इस मामले में बजट डिबेट्स में काफी बहस हो चुकी है। ऐसे सिद्धान्त के मामले में सवालों के जवाब में कुछ ज्यादा कहना मेरे लिये कठिन है। लेकिन निर्माताओं से जो मतभेद रहा है वह मूल सिद्धान्तों के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि हम उन सिद्धान्तों का इंटरप्रेटेशन किस प्रकार करें, इस बारे में रहा है, और कुछ दूसरी प्रोसीजरल बातों के बारे में शिकायत है कि उन से काम में अड़चन पड़ती है और उस में देर लगती है। इन सब के बारे में कोई संतोषजनक तरीका निकालने का हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that Government have received a number of representations from a number of women's organisations and a large number of signatures asking for a more effective and stricter censorship, and is it a fact that they have also asked for some kind of pre-censorship so that bad films are not produced and some guidance is given before the producers spend a large amount of money on the films which later creates difficulties? If so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

Dr. Keskar: I am aware that there is a very strong body of public opinion in favour of having a pre-censorship of films and Government

tries to take all factors into consideration in evolving a policy which is rational and balanced.

श्री जगदीश श्रवस्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि कुछ मशहूर फिल्मी कलाकार जो उत्पादक बन गये हैं फिल्मों के, वे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों से उन के लिये प्रशंसापत्र प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, उसके बाद सेंसर बोर्ड में ले जाते हैं। साथ ही साथ क्या यह भी वे जानते हैं कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की शिकायत है कि छोटे छोटे फिल्म उत्पादकों के फिल्मों को सेंसर करने में देरी की जाती है और बड़ों को प्रश्रय दिया जाता है ?

डा० केशकर : मेरे पास शिकायत नहीं आई है, लेकिन चूंकि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है, इस लिये मैं इस की तहकीकात करूंगा।

Anti-Indian Chinese Propaganda

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- *11. { Shri Radha Raman;
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri P. G. Deb;
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state: ..

(a) whether Chinese press at home and outside has been carrying on propaganda against various statements made by him particularly during the non-aligned nations' meet at Belgrade;

(b) if so, what is the nature of this and whether Government have made any protest to Chinese Government regarding the same;

(c) whether Government also took steps to counteract this false propa-

ganda; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main burden of this propaganda is to show that India took a soft line on the question of colonialism at the behest of certain Western Powers, and has, in consequence, isolated herself from the main trend of Afro-Asian thought. The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to the campaign sustained in the Chinese Press to misrepresent and distort the Prime Minister's statement at Belgrade with the mischievous view of creating general prejudice against Government of India's policies. To correct the impression created by Chinese propaganda, the true version of the Prime Minister's statement has been widely circulated drawing attention, at the same time, to the distortions in the Chinese version of the statement.

(c) and (d). The Government of India's stand on the question of colonialism is well known. No amount of malicious Chinese propaganda will mislead people into believing stories about a change in Government's policy in regard to colonialism.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government's attempts at counteraction in respect of certain distorted statements and misstatements, as the Deputy Minister has just pointed out, have created some positive results with regard to the propaganda which the Chinese press has undertaken?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is very difficult to know the reaction of the Chinese press, because, as everybody knows, there is no freedom of the press there, and everything is controlled by the State. So, we do not know exactly what the reactions of the Chinese people are in this matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What steps have been taken by the Indian Embassy in Peking in this respect?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I said in answer to the original question, we give the correct version, and then we have got our own publications, the Indian News and other hand-outs, in which we state the truth about these things.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Chinese press has picked up this particular sentence in the hon. Prime Minister's address, namely, "The era of classic colonialism is gone and dead" and, if it is a fact, may I know the basic reasons on account of which, the hon. Prime Minister made this statement, a statement which is unrelated to facts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I would refer the hon. Member to recent history which justifies hundred per cent what I said.

Shri Hem Barua: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have followed it. Now, I will call Question No. 21 also which will be taken up along with this question. Some hon. Members had asked me to take it up with this.