Oral Answers VAISAKHA 7, 1883 (SAKA)

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the staff that is being appointed under each Executive Engineer will suffice for the amount of work that is in arrears and for the new works?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have already answered that it is assumed that this staff will do.

Transistor Radios

+ ( Shri D. C. Sharma: \*1757. { Shri Pangarkar: ( Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 459 on the 25th November, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to manufacture transistor radios in our country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Most of the radio manufacturers have already commenced production of transistor radios. The total number of transistor radios produced during the last part of 1960 is of the order of 9,000-A target of 100,000 transistor sets has been fixed for 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this target of one lakh transistor sets will be completed in 1961 when only a few thousands have been manufactured during 1960?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This programme began only in the middle of last year. Then they had to import the plant and machinery. And it represents the production only of the last one or one and a half months. So it will easily reach the tigure of one lakh during the twelve months of 1961.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the price of the transistor sets which have been manufactured so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are of different prices and of different manufacturers. This is not part of the manufacture of cheap radio sets costing between Rs. 125 to Rs. 150. That is a diffeffrent project altogether. Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the quality of these transistor sets has been examined and, if so, whether it has been found to be as good as that of the transistor sets from other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is there any proposal to produce these transistor sets from Bharat Electronics?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not transistor radio sets; but transistors, apart from transistorised radio sets, may be manufactured in Bharat Electronics.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May l know whether Jankar transistor radio set has been manufactured in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are bundreds of brands.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Jhankar is an Indian transistor radio set.  $I_t$  is sold in the market.

Shri Manubbai Shah: It is one of them.

Shri Thimmaiah: I was told that a licence was given to Remco for manufacturing these transistor sets. May I know whether the radios have been manufactured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no separate licence. We have simplified the procedure under the  $Ac_t$  and said that any manufacturer of radio can manufacture up to fifty per cent. of his capacity as transistorised radio sets.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go to the next question. It is very important.

Broadcasting Facilities to Political Parties for Election Propaganda + \*1758. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Hem Barua: Shri A. K. Gopalan: Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has advised Government APRIL 27, 1961

that All India Rado should provide broadcasting facilities for election propaganda to recognised political parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) to (c). The Election Commission have intimated that an informal discussion that they had with spokesmen of various political parties in Parliament on 18th February, the parties represented did not favour the suggestion of giving broadcasting facilities to any party recognised or otherwise.

The Commission have drawn attention to the press release issued by them which represents the considered view of the informal meeting, which says "the groups represented did not favour the suggestion of giving broadcasting facilities to any party recognised or otherwise. Nor did they want the question to be reopened with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether any advice was taken from the States and, if so, what was their reaction to this?

**Shri A. C. Joshi:** I do not think any advice was sought from the States.

श्री वभूति मिश्र : मैं मंत्री महीदम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस कान्फ्रेंस में किस किस पार्टी के लोग ग्राये थे ग्रीर उनकी इस बारे में क्या क्या राय है ?

श्वी ग्रा० चं० जोशी : विभिन्न राज-नीतिक दलों की जो इस बारे में राय थी वह मैं ने मुख्य प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतला दी। इस सम्मेलन में जिन जिन पार्टियों ने भाग लिया उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं : कांग्रेस, पी० एस० पी०, कम्युनिस्ट, यून।इटेड प्रोग्रेसिव, सोशलिस्ट्स, रिपब्लिकन, गणतंत्र परिषद, हिन्दू महासभा व स्वतंत्र पार्टी । श्री विभूति मिश्र : जबकि ग्रीर देशों में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को ग्रपना चुनाव प्रचार करने के वास्ते यह ब्राडर्फाांग्टंग की सहूलियस मिलती है तो क्या यहां की किसी पार्टी ने भी इसकी सहलियत लेनी नहीं चाही ?

श्री ग्रा॰ चं॰ जोशी : एलेक्शन कमिशन ने बतलाया है कि यहां की राजनीतिक पार्टियां चुनाव प्रचार के वास्ते ब्राङकास्टिंग की फैसेलेटीज नहीं चाहती हैं श्रीर इसलिए वह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the fact that the political parties have not asked for any facilities of broadcasting on the radio for election purposes, may I know whether Government themselves are ready—they need not force it on them—but whether they are themselves ready to have a broad outline of the plan for broadcasting, if some of the political parties change their opinion in the meanwhile?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a hypothetical question.

Shri Kalika Singh: When the Swatantra Party has not been recognised by the Election Commission, how did they participate in that conference about election propaganda?

Shri Ansar Harvani: The hon. the Parliamentary Secretary said that the various political parties were against this. May I know which was the political party which was against the suggestion of broadcasting on the radio?

Shri A. C. Joshi: The discussions took place with the Election Commission and not with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. We know only the view of the Election Commission.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the parties represented  $a_t$  this conference rejected the proposal because they felt that the entire time is monopolised by one particular political party and the time given to other political parties is so contemptuous? Shri Tyagi: The experiment has not yet been tried. How can he say so?

Mr. Speaker: The upshot is that the political parties do not want this.

## Nagaland

+ \*1760, ∫ Shri D. C. Sharma: ∫ Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Council has been formed for the new Nagaland State;

(b) whether any tribe or any group other than Naga National Council has opposed such formation;

(c) if so, the name of the tribe or group and the reasons for opposition; and

(d) how far the opposition of the tribe or group has affected the main-tenance of law and order in Naga Hills and Tuensang Area?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The interim arrangements for Nagaland have been brought into force. The Interim Body was sworn in on the 18th February, 1961. The Executive Council consisting of five Councillors was sworn on 16th March, 1961.

(b) and (c). No tribe as such has opposed the interim arrangements. All of them have elected their representatives to the Interim Body. The hostiles and their sympathisers are, however, opposed to the new set-up. Their aim is to sabotage its working and keep alive the hostile movement.

(d) There has been an increase in the hostile activities after the understanding reached at Delhi. The villagers have, however, generally withstood the hostile propaganda and threats. The situation is steadily improving.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what subjects are in the charge of the Executive Council of five which has been elected?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: A number of subjects dealing with matters of administration involving general policy and schemes of development; also to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the constitutional position of the Governor vis-a-vis this interim body and the executive committee, and whether any meetings have so far been held by both these bodies with the Governor?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Governor is in overall charge of the whole administration. The whole thing is given in the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, (No. 2 of 1961), which was placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know for how long Nagaland will remain in the charge of the Ministry of External Affairs, because it should be in the charge of the Home Ministry, since it is a part of the Assam State?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This question has not arisen. There is no date fixed for any change, nor has it been decided whether there will be any change. It is not the desire of the Ministry of External Affairs to continue to be in charge of it, but it was a particular desire of the Naga representatives that this old arrangement should continue. That is why we have acceded to it.

Shri Nath Pai: The desire was that the Prime Minister should handle, that the particular individual, namely, he, should handle it, and not the Ministry, because it leads to some different impressions, I think we are fair in suggesting that what the Nagas wanted was that the present Prime Minister of India should be personally handling their affairs, and not the Ministry.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think that the hon. Member is quite