

(d) the amount spent during the current calendar year to date for Television and the amount of foreign exchange counterpart of it?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) July, 1958.

(b) Rs. 66.96 lakhs (approx.).

(c) (i) Rs. 8.69 lakhs (approx.) from Free Resources.

(ii) Rs. 5.25 lakhs (approx.) from Dutch Credit.

(d) The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June, 1966 was Rs. 25.84 lakhs (approx.). The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.)

Television

2. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the current calendar year to date for television and the amount of foreign exchange counterpart of it;

(b) whether any friendly country or countries has or have assisted India in introducing television by giving equipments free of cost or by selling them at a lower price; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries and the nature of such help?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June, 1966 was Rs. 25.84 lakhs (approx.). The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.).

(b) and (c). In 1958-59 the United States Government gave on loan studio equipment costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Last year, the Federal Republic of Germany offered to make a

gift of T. V. studio equipment worth about Rs. 18 lakhs and to train Indian personnel in operation and maintenance of the equipment. Major part of this equipment was received in June-July, 1965 and the rest was received during the current calendar year.

Earlier, UNESCO had made available funds for procurements of television receivers, production of special programmes, etc. The Ford Foundation had also assisted in procurement of television receivers, essential equipment and training of Indians in the field of television.

Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

3. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the age, qualifications and research works, if any, of the recently appointed Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) the number of research papers published by him in foreign scientific journals with their names and the subjects of each of those papers;

(c) the functions of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, whether they are purely administrative or the Chairman has also to guide the research; and

(d) the total number of employees, class-wise, in the Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, recently appointed as Secretary and ex-officio Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, is forty-six years of age.

He took the Natural Science Tripos at the University of Cambridge in 1939 leading to a B.A.(Hons.) degree in 1940 and an M.A. from the University of Cambridge in 1942. In 1939, he was admitted to the Cavendish Laboratory as a research worker, but during the war, conducted research in the field of cosmic rays at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, under the supervision of Professor

Sir C. V. Raman. His main interest in cosmic ray research at that time was in the investigation of the production in the atmosphere of the newly discovered mu-mesons, and in the time variations of cosmic ray intensity. From 1945 to 1947, he conducted experimental research at the Cavendish Laboratory on the photo-fission of uranium and on the oscillations of the atmosphere. He received his doctorate from the University of Cambridge in 1947.

Since 1947, he has been Professor of Cosmic Ray Physics at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, becoming its Director in June 1965. He was also Director of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association from 1947 to 1955, and the Director of the Indian Institute of Management from 1962 to 1965. Since 1962, he has been responsible for the scientific planning, organisation and implementation of the Indian Space Research programme, particularly at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, and of the Sounding Rocket Development Group at the Space Science & Technology Centre in Trivandrum. His research in recent years has centred round the astrophysical implications of cosmic ray time variations, with particular reference to solar activity and the physics of interplanetary space. Work done by him in collaboration with his students has led to the discovery of new solar relationships of cosmic ray variations.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was the President of the Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress in 1961, was the recipient of the Shri Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial award for physics in 1962, and of the award of Padma Bhushan in January 1966. He was a member of the Cosmic Ray Commission of the International Union of Pure & Applied Physics, and the Secretary of its Sub-Commission on Cosmic Ray Intensity Variations. He is Chairman of the COSPAR Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experi-

ments. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet. He is a Fellow of: The Indian Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Sciences of India, the Physical Society of London, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and is a member of: the American Physical Society and the American Geophysical Union.

(b) Dr. Sarabhai has published 39 research papers in foreign scientific journals, the most important being the Proceedings of the Royal Society (U.K.), Proceedings of the Physical Society of London (U.K.), Astrophysical Journal (U.S.), Physical Review (U.S.), the Journal of Geophysical Research (U.S.), the Journal of Planetary and Space Science (U.K.), Nuovo Cimento (Italy) and the Journal of Physical Society of Japan. The names and subjects of his research publications are given in the Appendix. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6437/66.]

(c) The Atomic Energy Commission is mainly a policy making body of which the Secretary to Government in the Department of Atomic Energy is the ex-officio Chairman under the Resolution setting up the Commission, which provides that the Chairman shall be responsible under the Prime Minister for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising Government on matters of atomic policy. The Chairman may also guide research and development work.

From 1962 onwards, the present Chairman of the Commission has been directly concerned with the Indian Space Research programme with particular emphasis on the investigation of Equatorial aeronomy. Since the death of Dr. Bhabha, Mr. Homi N. Sethna has been appointed Director of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay.

(d) The number of employees class-wise in the Commission as on June 30, 1966 was as under:—

Class I	1967
Class II	991

Class III	6004
Class IV	1648
Total	10,610

Separate Service for Publicity of Science

**4. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate regular service for more efficient publicity of science in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the feasibility of the proposal; and

(c) the approximate expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Employment of Retired Service Officers

**5. Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2041 on the 14th March, 1966 and state at what stage the proposal to allocate a quota for retired Service Officers for employment in the civilian departments and public sector industries is at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): Orders have since been issued reserving 20 per cent of the permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10 per cent of permanent vacancies in Class III posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen for a period of 2 years in the first instance with effect from 1st July,

1966. The State Governments and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India in respect of Public Sector Undertakings have also been requested to issue orders for similar reservations. There is no proposal for reservation of posts for retired service officers under consideration.

Advertisements in Daily Newspapers in India

6. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of daily newspapers in the country having a circulation of more than 15,000 copies in all languages;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement showing the number of classified advertisements inserted in each of the above newspapers during the period 1960-61 to 1966 with reference to their circulation, column inches inserted and the tariffs paid; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the disparity in inserting classified advertisements?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6438/66].

(b) Information regarding the number of classified advertisements inserted with reference to column inches and Tariffs paid is a matter of confidence between the Government and each one of the papers individually which cannot be divulged unilaterally without prior consultation with and consent of the papers concerned.

(c) Advertisements are given to newspapers and periodicals according to the requirements of each release. Every endeavour is being made to allocate space to newspapers as equitably as practicable consistent with the main aim and purpose of advertising.