

LOK SABHA DEBATES

THIRD SERIES

Volume LII, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(March 26 to 29, 1966/Phalguna 25, 1887 to Chaitra 8, 1888 (Saka))



Fourth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LII contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 28, 1966/Chaitra 7,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at two minutes
past Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: We are two minutes
late

Shri Hem Barua: I think you
should say something about this lack
of quorum every day in the begin-
ing.

Mr. Speaker: The House should
be mindful of its dignity. It does
not look nice that I should wait here
and the House should start later than
11 O' Clock. I would request hon.
Members that they should make it a
point to be here by 11 O' Clock.

Shri Dwivedi.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जवानों के परिवारों को सहायता

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- * 802. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुवा :
श्री भागवत झा राजावत :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा मोर्चों पर तैनात सैनिकों
अथवा युद्ध में हताहतों के परिवारों के प्रति
सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार तथा उनकी कठि-
नाईयों को यथासम्भव शीघ्र दूर करने तथा
उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये

क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को
कोई हिदायतें जारी की हैं ; और यदि हा,
तो क्या ;

(ख) जो परिवार, अशिक्षित, अक्षम
अथवा क्रियाशील न होने के कारण स्थानीय
प्रशासन अधिकारियों तक नहीं पहुंच पाते
या असमर्थ होते हैं क्या उनकी खोज-खबर
लेने की भी कोई व्यवस्था सोची गई है अथवा
विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या तहसील, जिला एवं अन्य
प्रशासनिक इकाइयों के स्तर पर सैनिकों और
उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के प्रति उदार एवं
सहानुभूतिपूर्ण बर्ताव किये जाने हेतु सरकारी
व्यवस्था में कोई सुधार किया जा रहा है ;
और

(घ) क्या सुधार किया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The local authorities including
Village Panchayats and Block Deve-
lopment Officers through their State
Governments have been requested to
look after the problems of such
families.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The welfare
of the families of serving and ex-
Service personnel is normally looked
after by the DSS&ABs. However, to
strengthen and assist this Organisa-
tion in its work, Government have
sanctioned on long term basis the
appointment of 4 Liaison Officers at
the 4 Army Command Headquarters.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि सोम्वार

घोर सेलर्स बोर्ड्स के होते हुए भी सोल्जर्स की शिकायतों को मुनने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जिला घोर तहसील स्तर पर कार्रवाई नहीं होती ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने कोई दूसरा परिपत्र हाल में लिखा है इस समय तक जिस के कारण राज्य सरकारें सोल्जर्स को घोर उनके फौमिलीज को हर प्रकार की सहायता दें ? अगर ऐसा सरकुलर सरकार ने भेजा है तो उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ घोर किन-किन राज्यों न इस को स्वीकार किया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the Government of India is concerned, we attach considerable importance to the necessity for the welfare of families of soldiers, particularly jawans serving in the forward areas to be looked after. From time to time, we have been addressing the various State Governments in the matter. The Defence Minister has been himself writing letters to the Chief Ministers. The various State Governments have been also addressed in this matter. Letters have been written also to the Chief Secretaries, and we are quite conscious of the need for looking after their welfare, and everything possible is being done in this matter.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं पूछना कि स्टेट्स ने क्या जवाब दिया ?

Mr. Speaker: Any reply received from the States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The State governments' reaction has been quite favourable. In fact, as I have already stated, apart from that, there are other measures also taken to look after their welfare.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि सोल्जर्स सेलर्स बोर्ड के अलावा एक लियार्ज ऑफिसर भी मुकर्र किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सोल्जर्स घोर सेलर्स बोर्ड इनइफेक्टिव हैं या काम नहीं करते या राज्य सरकारें

उनकी परवाह नहीं करती ? यदि ऐसा है तो सोल्जर्स सेलर्स बोर्डों को घोर मजबूत बनाने के लिए घोर वह कारगर हो सकें इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Apart from the boards functioning, we have got other machinery also functioning. For example, I will refer to the three or four liaison officers attached to the various command headquarters.

Mr. Speaker: Anything done to make them more effective?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That would really have been found from the fact that even NCC officers have been entrusted with this work. They have met as many as 4754 families and it was known from the results that more than 95 per cent of the cases regarding the benefits to be given to these dependents and widows had all been settled and there may remain a few cases not yet settled and that would also be done so that their interests are looked after.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the families of jawans include old and invalid parents also . . . and if so . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has it come to the government's notice that quite a large number of these cases involve invalid parents who are still survivors and are their interests looked into?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir, their interests are also looked into.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Has the central government asked the states that they expect such kind of help as the minimum for the jawans because at present there are differences in the help and sympathy that they get in different states and that does not work well on the minds of jawans?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that there is difference in the treatment that is being accorded; it varies

from state to state. But there is definitely a change in the attitude of the governments as well as the district officers regarding this matter about the welfare of the jawans' families. There is more consciousness among the public at large and it is also reflected in the officers.

Shri Ranga: Why should there not be some uniformity?

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the district sailors and soldiers' board as it is at present constituted has only civilian authorities and if so are any enquiries made by them or through the district magistrates?

Shri A. M. Thomas: These boards have got their own machinery for enquiry. Apart from that there are welfare officers. Recently after the commencement of hostilities with Pakistan we have appointed some retired officers, majors and captains, released officers, to look after their welfare especially.

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी

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- * 803. श्री भागवत झा धाजाद :
 श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
 श्री ल० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरघा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों को संविधान स्विकृत राजभाषा हिन्दी में काम करने का प्रादेश दिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या किसी भारतीय दूतावास में हिन्दी में काम धारम्भ हो गया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) विदेश-स्थित हमारे मिशनों को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 से, संविधान के अन्तर्गत, हिन्दी संघ की राजभाषा बन गई है और उसी तारीख से अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ इसका उपयोग पत्र-व्यवहार करने के लिये किया जा सकता है और अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी फाइलों पर नोट लिखने में इसका उपयोग करता था तो कर सकता है ।

(ख) हमारे किसी भी मिशन ने अभी तक पूरी तरह से हिन्दी में काम करना शुरू नहीं किया है । लेकिन हमारे कुछ मिशन सीमित रूप में हिन्दी का उपयोग कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा धाजाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संसार के उन देशों में जहाँ पर हमारे पास वे देश अपनी भाषा में ही अपने नोट भेजते हैं, क्या हमने उन देशों को अपनी भाषा में नोट देना शुरू कर दिया है, या अभी अंग्रेजी में ही दे रहे हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अभी तक हम नोट तो अंग्रेजी में दे रहे हैं मगर यह जब हमारे राजदूत नियुक्त होते हैं दूसरे देशों में तो उन का जो बरैट प्राफ एपार्यमेंट होता है वह हिन्दी में होता है और मैं उन पर हिन्दी में दस्तखत करता हूँ ।

श्री भागवत झा धाजाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उन के पास यह निश्चित भेजा कि प्रमुक्त इस वर्ष से हिन्दी हमारी राजभाषा हुई क्या इसके साथ आपने उन को यह भी निर्देश दिया है कि कम से कम आप उनसे कुछ विषयों पर हिन्दी में कार्य करने की प्रार्था रखते हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अभी तक ऐसा मैं नहीं कर पाया हूँ ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों में जो हमारे राजदूत हैं उन्हें हमारे देश के संविधान को पढ़ने में या समझने में उन को कठिनाई होती है, यदि नहीं तो 15, 16 और 17 वर्ष होने पर भी हिन्दी में वे अपने नोट वगैरह नहीं लिख पाते तो भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उनको आदेश नहीं देती या भारत सरकार स्वयं इस बात में प्रथम है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उम डिल का क्या कारण है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जैसे बाकी मुहकमों में कुछ खेती हुई है उसी तरीके से मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विदेश मंत्रालय में भी हुई है । विदेशों में हिन्दी में काम करना और भी ज्यादा कठिन है क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल लार्ग्वेज में जो जवान वहाँ समझी जाय उसी का उपयोग होता कुछ बाजब है और उसी तरीके से काम चलता है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in any of our embassies there are Hindi stenographers and Hindi typewriters also?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will require notice for it, because I have not got these details.

Shri F. C. Borooah: May I know whether Hindi units are proposed to be set up in the embassies and, if so, what is the provision made in the budget for the current year?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sorry I have not got this.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने का कृपा करेंगे कि जिस समय विदेश स्थित दूतावासों में राजदूत भेजे जाते हैं तो उन में हिन्दी जानने वालों की बड़ी संख्या होती है या नहीं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हाँ वहाँ पहले नियुक्त किये गये हैं उन से उम्मीद की जाती है कि हिन्दी भी सीखें यह नहीं कि जिस वक्त रिफ्रेश-मेंट होता है उस वक्त इस का ख्याल रखना कि

जो हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं उन को दूसरों पर तरजीह दी जाय ऐसा अभी तक कोई काबदा नहीं है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : तरजीह देनी चाहिए ।

श्री स्यागी : क्या मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि रूस में विशेष रूप से हमारे एम्बेसी की घरेजी की बातचीत और खतोकिताबत को वह पसन्द नहीं करते और उन का लगातार तकाजा है कि हिन्दी में हमसे बातचीत की जाय जाय तो क्या मैं मंत्री जी को याद दिलाऊँ कि जब श्री खरखेब यहाँ प्रायः तब स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने मुझ से कहा था कि गाँव भाषा और के जितने कालस हैं उन्हें हिन्दी में कर दो और मेरे कहने से दो बंटे के अन्दर वह सब काशस हिन्दी में ट्रान्सलेट कर दिये गये थे तो इस को जानते हुए क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोई इंतजाम इस बात का किया है कि कम से कम रूस के लोगों के माथ हमारी बातचीत हिन्दी में हो ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, मुझे पता है और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि रूस में भी और दूसरे में भी बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं जिनकी कि अपनी भाषा घरेजी नहीं है और वह इस बात की धाशा रखते हैं कि हम उन से अपनी जवान में बात करे और कुछ ऐसा इंतजाम भी करे कि हमारी जवान उन देशों की बोनिबों में समझी जा सके । अब रूस में मुझे याद है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जिम वक्त गये थे तो उन की कई एक तकरीरें वहाँ हिन्दी में हुई थी और उन का उन के पाम इंतजाम था । हमारे पाम भी वहाँ एक इंटरप्रेटर है जो हिन्दी से रूसी भाषा में तर्जमा कर सकता है और उस का उपयोग कई मौकों पर हुआ भी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि जितने क्रोडेशिएल्स तैयार किये जाते हैं, प्रमाणपत्र जितने हैं, उनमें कितने घरेजी में तैयार होते हैं और कितने हिन्दी में तैयार होते हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ने तो धाज तक जितनों पर दस्तखत किये हैं और मेरा डायल है कि 25-30 होंगे, सब हिन्दी में थे। मैं मानता हूँ कि मुझे उनकी हिन्दी नहीं आती फिर भी मैं उन सब पर दस्तखत हिन्दी में करता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : पंजाबी जानते हों तो पंजाबी में करो।

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया : हमारे जो विदेश स्थित विभिन्न वृत्तावास हैं उन से हमारे यहां के विदेश मंत्रालय से जो पत्र व्यवहार होता है वह हिन्दी में होता है या अंग्रेजी में होता है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अंग्रेजी में होता है।

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that if this particular procedure were to become the practice, all those who do not know Hindi and those who hail from non-Hindi States are to be prevented from playing their proper role either in our Embassies or in the various delegations that have got to go on behalf of our country to other countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: Far from that. In fact, this position has been clarified more than once by my colleague, the Home Minister, and also by the Prime Minister that all those persons who are serving either in our missions abroad or in the government here will not in any way suffer for their not knowing Hindi or not knowing Hindi sufficiently well and arrangements will be made here as well as in our missions abroad to ensure that those who do not know Hindi do not suffer. It is quite another thing that we expect that Hindi should be learnt and we encourage it. But every care should be taken to ensure that no one is handicapped.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Arising out of this answer....

Mr. Speaker: I might have overlooked him, but now that I have

passed on to the next question, he will excuse me. If they are not satisfied, they can ask for a half-hour discussion. (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The point of csupplementaries is that questions which arise out of the answer have got to be put.

Mr. Speaker: He will excuse me. Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry I cannot promise any cooperation from our side. You are not prepared to make an exception in the case of the leader of a group and you allow the House to waste its time on all sorts of questions and points that are raised of order and of procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mukerjee knows it well that I have all respect for him and I would not have done it. But when there are so many members standing and I have passed on to the next question, they would not insist...

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I cannot get away from the feeling that there is discrimination. If we are polite and considerate to the Chair, we are not treated well enough.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We protest against such remarks.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

British Guiana

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804. Shri Madhu Limaye: •
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Guiana will achieve complete Independence, including control over foreign policy and defence on the 26th May, 1966; and

(b) whether the Independence treaty guarantees equal rights to all

sections of British Guiana's population?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) At the conclusion of the British Guiana Constitutional Conference held in London from November 2 to 19, 1965, it was announced by the British Colonial Secretary that agreement had been reached on the form of an independent constitution for British Guiana, "which provides for a sovereign democratic State with a Governor General appointed by the Queen".

After independence, British Guiana will be known as Guyana.

Although the Constitution is still in a draft stage, it is expected that the independent State of Guyana will control its foreign and defence policies.

(b) The Draft Constitution which was discussed at the London Constitutional Conference, contains in Chapter II provisions for equal rights to the various sections of British Guiana's population.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात सही है कि गिब्राना की स्वतंत्रता पर विचार करने के लिए जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उस का गिब्राना की सबसे बड़ी जो पार्टी है, छोदी जगन साहब की उस ने बहिष्कार किया था और इसलिए किया था कि उन को चुनाव में 46 प्रतिशत वोट प्राप्त होते हुए भी उन को दबाने के लिए एक ऐसी मतदान पद्धति को लादा गया जिससे बहुसंख्या के हित को धूमिल किया गया? यदि यह बात सही है, तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ब्रिटिश सरकार से कभी सलाह माँगी कि क्या इस के बारे में और कहा या कि इस तरह बहुसंख्या को न दबाया जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से सवाल लम्बा होता चला जायगा ।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that during the last general elections held in December, 1964 under the

system of proportional representation the People's Progressive Party received the largest number of votes cast, 45.8 per cent and 24 seats. The People's National Congress and the United Forces together polled 53 per cent of the votes with 22 and 7 seats respectively. We also know that the People's Progressive Party led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan did not take part in the Constitutional Conference. As to a coalition government being formed, if the other two parties combine they get a majority. It is true that on principle we have not been in favour of proportional representation of this type, because it leads to perpetuation of division of the people on racial basis. That is the policy which the British Government has been adopting there. We have pointed out from time to time that this is something which is not in accordance with our way of looking at democratic institutions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गिब्राना को जो स्वतंत्रता मिलने वाली है, क्या उस में कोई अपूर्णता रह जायेगी? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अंग्रेज वहाँ पर अपनी पूंजी और आर्थिक हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए अपनी सेना वहाँ रखने का जो अधिकार कायम रखने वाले हैं, उस से यह स्वतंत्रता न रह कर पुरानी गुलामी नई शकल में रहेगी?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to comment on the details of the constitutional provisions. We must also appreciate that it is a matter essentially between the people, the Government of British Guiana and the British Government. The British Government is the colonial power there, and we have always worked for ending of colonialism in all its form. About the actual details of the new Constitution, that is essentially a matter between the colonial power and the representatives of the people of the colonies concerned.

श्री किशन पटनायक : ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद किसी भी देश को छोड़ने से पहले वहाँ की साम्राज्य-

दायिकता को बढ़ावा दे कर प्रविष्य के लिए उस देश को बिल्कुल कमजोर बना देता है, इस का अनुभव भारत को है। तो इस अनुभव की पृष्ठभूमि में क्या हमारी सरकार ने गिआना के लोगों के साथ ऐसा कुछ सहयोग किया है, या उन को कोई सलाह या उपदेश दिया है कि वे इस खतरे से बचें और किस तरह बचें ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मेरा ज्वाल है कि यह ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा कि हम ब्रिटिश गिआना के लोगों को खुद अपने तौर पर सोचने का मौका दें। वे यह फैसला करें कि वे क्या चाहते हैं और किस तरह चाहते हैं ? हम अपनी राय का इजहार तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम किसी देश के लोगों के पास जा कर उन से कोई खास किस्म की अपील करें, यह हमारी पालिसी नहीं है, क्योंकि हम यह कोई उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि हम किसी भी देश के प्रान्शनी मामलात में, इन्टर्नल एफेयर्स में, दखल दें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जो कुछ अजीरिया में हुआ है, वही यहाँ भी होगा।

श्री भद्र लिमये : प्रंजेजों के द्वारा गिआना की लोक-निर्मुक्त सरकार कई वज़र बर्खास्त की गई है।

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस तरह बीच में बोलते न चले जायें।

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, are proposed to keep up and strengthen our cultural contacts with the residents of British Guiana who are of Indian origin?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a very important question. The House may kindly recall that one of our colleagues, a Member of Parliament was in a group of observers who went to British Guiana when the elections were held there. He and the Chairman of the team, Shri Tek Chand, a former Judge, have made certain recommendations, although this was

outside their official work, to strengthen the cultural contacts with the people of British Guiana. We are taking some steps in that direction.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether at any stage, either before or after this Constitutional Conference was held, the British Government or Dr. Cheddi Jagan, as leader of the majority party there, ever consulted the Government of India as a Member of the Commonwealth on any aspects of transfer of power and, if so, on what points we were consulted and what opinion we have given.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, it should be appreciated that they are not yet members of the Commonwealth, because they become members of the Commonwealth only after they emerge as independent or, at any rate, after they acquire the Dominion status. So there is no forum for consultation on that score. We have been in touch with the public opinion there, both the parties, and we should also appreciate that our approach should not be based purely on racial consideration. The House will recall that some years ago, Mr. Burnham, who is the Prime Minister there now—the present leader of government there—and Shri Cheddi Jagan had both come here. We, naturally, would like to deal with whatever may be the Government in power there, and we should look at that problem from that aspect. Where there is any fundamental point upon which we have to express an opinion, we should and we have clearly expressed our opinion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I expect that in the name of non-intervention in other countries' affairs our Government has not given up entirely the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial stand which has been the traditional feature of our policy. If they have given it up it is a different matter. If they have not given it up, how is it that in view of the questions put by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Kishan Pattnayak, which he did not deny—as a

matter of fact, he said that there were those elements in it— we did not take up this anti-colonial aspect of the matter with the British Government when Britain and we are members of the Commonwealth which is supposed to be an association?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to assure the hon. Member, if any assurance at all is necessary, that we steadfastly adhere to our strong policy of working against colonialism in any form, in any shape and in any part of the world, whether the colonial power is the British Government or any other colonial power. On that there should be no doubt at all.

The second point is about our conveying to the British Government our views about certain aspects of the constitution which will be a basis of transfer of power. We have made this position quite clear to the British Government from time to time. We have also publicly stated, on occasions more than one, our view of the provision of proportional representation. I think we have also made our position quite clear in the international gatherings about our position in relation to the introduction of these divisive forces which are generally adopted when transfer of power takes place and which creates a permanent schism between people of the countries which gain their freedom.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that whenever she has granted independence to her colonies, except in the case of India, Britain has always tried to perpetuate a sort of racial segregation in the respective countries, may I know why is it that our Government have not told Britain in a very straightforward way that at this rate it would not be possible for India to continue as a member of the Commonwealth?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a separate question altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: How is it a different question, Sir? He may say that

it is a 'tight' question, but it cannot be a different question. If we really believe in the liquidation of colonialism and in the liquidation of racial segregation, we must be able to tell Britain, which is trying to perpetuate these forces, that we are not going to tolerate these things and as a result of that we are not going to continue as a member of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker: Now that he has made these observations, the Minister would consider that.

श्री गुलश्रीवास जन्धव : ब्रिटिश गिघाना में जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं, उन में धीर जो हबशी लोग हैं उन दोनों में रिश्ता अच्छा रहे, क्या इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने वहां पर अपने एम्बेसेडर को कोई इन्स्ट्रक्शन् दी है ; यदि हां तो क्या ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हमारी हमेशा कोशिश रही है, इच्छा रही है कि हमारे जिन भाइयों का किसी वक्त हिन्दुस्तान से सम्बन्ध था धीर जो आज ब्रिटिश गिघाना के सिटिजन है, उन के धीर वहां पर रहने वाले दूसरे लोगों के आपसी सम्बन्ध दोस्ताना रहे, अच्छे रहे। इस काम के लिए हम कोशिश करते रहे हैं धीर करते रहेंगे।

प्रखबारी कागज

* 806. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या सूचना धीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रखबारी कागज की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार ने छोटे समाचार पत्रों को प्रखबारी कागज का धीर अधिक कोटा देने तथा बड़े समाचार पत्रों को प्रखबारी कागज का कम कोटा धीर छपाई के सफेद कागज का ज्यादा कोटा देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या बड़े समाचार पत्रों ने छपाई के सफेद कागज का मूल्य कुछ सीमा तक कम करने का अनुरोध किया है ; धीर

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दैनिक समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाने वाले सफेद कागज पर उत्पादन शुल्क हटा दिया गया है ताकि यह उबको बहुत महंगा न पड़े । फिलहाल दाम में और कमी करने का इरादा नहीं है ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस अनुपात से न्यूजप्रिंट छोटे नया बड़े प्रखबारनबीसों को दिया जाता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी, हां; डेली न्यूज पेपर्स को दिया जाता है, जिनका सर्कुलेशन 10 हजार से 50 हजार तक है । उनका 20 परसेंट अधिक किया गया है उससे जो उनको 1963-64 में मिला, वही 1964-65 में रखा गया और वही 1965-66 में रखा गया । जिनका सर्कुलेशन 10 हजार से 25 हजार तक है, उनको 20 परसेंट दिया गया, मारा न्यूज प्रिंट लेकिन जिनका 25 हजार से 50 हजार तक है, उनको 50 परसेंट न्यूज प्रिंट और 50 परसेंट व्हाइट पेपर दिया गया ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो छोटे-छोटे प्रखबारनबीसों को व्हाइट पेपर दिया जाता है, उनको हैसियत को देखकर कुछ दामों में कमी करने का इरादा है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : छोटे न्यूजपेपर्स को व्हाइट पेपर नहीं दिया जाता है, उनको न्यूज प्रिंट दिया जाता है, इस पर मैं ड्यूटी हटा दी गई है ।

Dr. Ranen Sena Recently, some time ago some of the daily newspapers had increased their prices from 16 paise to 18 paise on the plea that they have to use white paper instead of newsprint. May I know if the Government is aware of this fact and what

is the reaction of Government to this increase in the price of newspapers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, hon. Members might recall that one of the objectives behind the proposal for the introduction of the price-page schedule was also the recommendation that the price of the bigger newspapers should be increased on the basis of the number of pages so that there may not be unhealthy competition; in fact, in a way this increase answers or responds to that particular requirement in some measure—I am not saying entirely, but in some measure. I would say that there is no control on the pricing of newspapers as such.

Dr. Ranen Sena: He said just now that if the newspaper sheets are increased, prices will increase. There is no increase in the newspaper sheets.

Mr. Speaker: He did not say that; he is mistaken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that newsprint in this country is misused and sold in the black market and that there are small newspapers who have not been allotted adequate quota with the result that they have to run their newspapers entirely with the help of the black market; if so, has any inquiry been made and what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The reaction is quite clear. As and when any such case is reported and established, we shall certainly take the most drastic action against that paper. I also share the feeling that there is black market going on in newsprint and some papers are being accused of it, but unless and until we get at the facts. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are not getting it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia,

श्री हुकाम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि कुछ लोग कागज को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच देते हैं। तो साल भर में ऐसे कितने केसेज पकड़े गये? क्या यह बात सही है कि अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्र जो बहुत कम मात्रा में निकलते हैं, उनको ज्यादा कोटा दिया जाता है, जब कि हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों को जो अधिक मात्रा में निकलते हैं, ज्यादा कोटा नहीं दिया जाता है? इस पक्षपात का क्या कारण है?

श्री राज बहादुर : पहली बात तो यह कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अखबारों में पक्षपात नहीं किया जाता। दूसरी बात—कि कितने केसेज पकड़े गये, मैं इसके बारे में नहीं कह सकता लेकिन एक मशीनरी अपने मंत्रालय में हम लोगों ने शुरू की है जिसने सकुलेशन की जांच की है। किस पत्र का कितना सकुलेशन है, उसके आधार पर न्यूजप्रिंट कम किया गया है और इससे पिछले तीन सालों में काफी बचत हुई है।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस विभाग में नये मन्त्री पाये हैं, तो क्या आप उन अखबार वालों की प्रीविलेज सुनने की कृपा करेंगे, उनको मौका देंगे।

श्री राज बहादुर : अवश्य।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf : In view of the recommendation submitted to the Government by the small newspaper editors' committee—this aspect has been touched by them and they had recommended—that as far as small language newspapers are concerned, they do not get paper and if at all they get they get very little, may I know what steps Government are taking and by what time their conclusions would be known?

Shri Raj Bahadur : As the hon. Member is aware, the Diwakar Committee Report was placed on the Table of the House on the 9th March. The State Governments and may other ins-

titutions and organisations have to be consulted. I assure him that we shall not waste any time on this and we would like to come to some conclusions as early as possible.

Shri Ansar Harvani : Is the Government aware that three years ago a big newspaper in Calcutta was caught selling newsprint in the black market and the case was hushed up on the recommendation of the Government of West Bengal and, if so, what action Government is going to take against it?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I am not aware of it; as the hon. Member said, I am new to this Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua : May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that a few years ago—it is almost becoming a convention with this Ministry—newsprint was allotted to a particular newspaper before it was actually published because some people in the Congress Party are connected with the newspaper and the quota allotted was more than the quota that was necessary for the newspaper? May I know whether that anomaly is still continuing and, if so, is it going to be put right?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I am not at all aware of the facts or the insinuations made....

Shri Hem Barua : No insinuation.

Shri Raj Bahadur : He named the Congress Party. Is it not an insinuation? If he had not named the Party, I would not have said that. He cannot name the Party and get away with it.

Shri Hem Barua : I will. The newspaper is Patriot and there are some people in the Congress Party who are connected with this paper, and newsprint was allotted to this paper before it was actually published, and the quota that was allotted to it was more than what it applied for.

An hon. Member : Shame.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I repudiate it. I do not know of any paper which is a Congress paper.... (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say, the Congress paper; I said, the paper with which some Congressmen are connected. He is** (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An hon. Member: It is unparliamentary.

Shri Hem Barua: It might be unparliamentary.... (Interruptions). I did not say that it was the Congress paper. He is putting words in my mouth....

Mr. Speaker: What is it he has uttered?

Shri Hem Barua: That is**.. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: May I appeal to you, Sir, to ask him to withdraw those unparliamentary words?

Mr. Speaker: I had earlier also pleaded with the Members that they should not jump to such conclusion.

Shri Hem Barua: We have the right to point it out—I don't bother what happens to me—**. I have the right to point out that it is**.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I will have to order that those words might be expunged. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: On a point of order, Sir. Under Rule....

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In this Diwawar Committee Report which, I think, the Minister has at least tried to get examined, there are statements in the course of evidence before him as well as in the recommendations to the effect that a particular paper in

Calcutta which was started by a former Minister of Cabinet here got an extra assignment of newsprint because, perhaps of his connections and that in Calcutta a newspaper got newsprint allotted to it but never came out afterwards. These are matters of record as far as the Diwawar Committee Report is concerned and that is under examination. Now, here the Minister says that he is new and he does not know about it. What about his officers? They should keep him informed.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the expunction that you have ordered relates to certain unparliamentary words which an hon. Member has uttered or all the remarks in which those words were contained?

Mr. Speaker: Only those words.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do the Government keep a continuous and effective check on the allotted newsprint going into the illicit market?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We try to keep as much check as possible. We will welcome if any concrete instances about any paper are given and we will go into them.

Shri Kapur Singh: I wanted to know whether their checks are effective.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got a machinery about which I had already indicated in reply to an earlier question.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : छोटे समाचार पत्र दैनिक भी होते हैं और साप्ताहिक भी । साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्रों को यह निषेधित है कि उनके साथ कोश देने में न्याय नहीं करना जाता है और विशेष तौर से उनके साथ जो सरकार का विरोध करते हैं, क्या यह सही है ?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that there is no discrimination. If any discrimination is pointed out, we shall certainly look into it.

Negotiating Machinery for Civilian Defence Employees

***807. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiating machinery for the Civilian Defence employees has been restored;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite its restoration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Defence have been considering the setting up of an interim Negotiating Machinery pending the coming into being of a Joint Consultative Machinery for all Central Government employees. A draft of this interim Negotiating Machinery was discussed with the representatives of the All India Defence Employees Federation on 21st December, 1965. The draft was not wholly acceptable to them and the points made by them are under consideration of Government. Similar discussions were also proposed to be held with the representatives of the Indian National Defence Workers Federation on the proposed draft. The matter is linked up with the scheme of setting up a Joint Consultative Machinery for all Central Government employees which is under active consideration of Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I hope the hon. Minister is aware that this negotiating machinery was withdrawn after the 1960 strike as a result of punishment. This was restored in the case of Railway employees and the Posts & Telegraphs employees. I want to know why the Defence Ministry is waiting so long to restore this and is waiting for the J.C.M. to come.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that, in the wake of the strike in 1960, there has been a withdrawal of recognition of trade unions and also consequent on that, the negotiating machinery was also withdrawn. Subsequently this thing has been engaging the attention of the Government. In fact, in consultation with various Ministries we have also got a draft prepared which was discussed with the representatives of the All India Employees' Federation, of which the President is Mr. Banerjee himself. So he is very much in the picture.

In fact, after the discussion, they have raised certain points which have to be further discussed with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance. Any violent departure from the draft is not possible because that has been finalised in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Home. Now the delay is mainly due to the fact that they have suggested certain modifications and we have not been able to discuss also with the representatives of the other Federations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that most of the controversial issues have been settled and now the difference is so narrow that it can be patched up after a particular discussion. I would also like to know why this matter has been referred again to the Home Ministry and whether it is a fact that this is moving like a shuttle-cock between the Home Ministry and the Labour Ministry and is then coming to the court of the Defence Ministry without anything. May I know when this matter is likely to be finalised?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not quite correct to say that most of the things were sorted out. In fact, vital matters have been raised: one is the question of allowing outsiders to be office-bearers of the Association; secondly, the subjects for compulsory arbitration and whether voluntary arbitration would be available; they are vital

questions. Apart from that, when the Home Ministry is considering a scheme which would be applicable to all Ministries, in fairness and when there is some possibility of that being settled in the near future, we have to await the recommendations of the Home Ministry also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रगर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में भी प्रा-प्ट डिस्मिशन नहीं लिया जायगा तो घोर कहां लिया जायगा ? कब तक यह मामला नटकाये रखा जायगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may submit that the Defence Ministry itself took active interest and wanted restoration of this negotiating machinery; we are very anxious—the Defence Ministry itself is very anxious—but as I have said, the other circumstances have come in the way. We shall try to finalise it at the earliest possible time.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In Jammu & Kashmir sector, the Defence civilian workers, numbering in thousands, working in ordnance and other works, had put their grievances before the authorities for the last three or four years. May I know whether they have been finally redressed, particularly whether all of them have been brought on the permanent rosters of the civil Defence Service and, if not, how soon is it likely to be done?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question was raised by the hon. Member in the Informal Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament also. We are looking into the matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are the basic points of difference between the interim machinery which is now proposed and the previous negotiating machinery which existed prior to 1960?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There was provision for voluntary arbitration under the previous scheme. Under the present scheme, the subjects that would be dealt with by compulsory arbitration would be with regard to pay and allowances, weekly hours of work,

leave of a class or grade of employees, etc. Only such matters will be referred for arbitration.

श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय : प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, वे किसी प्रकार की हड़ताल न करें, उनको हड़ताल करने का अवसर न प्राप्त, इसके लिए सरकार बोन में विशेष कदम उठा रही है ? जैसा आपने कहा कि आप मुद्दों पर विचार कर रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If there is no strike, it goes to the credit of both the parties, namely the Government as well as the employees.

Earned Leave to Employees in Defence Establishments

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*808. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 746 on the 8th March, 1965 regarding earned leave to the industrial employees in the Defence Establishments and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if not, by what time it is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There is no change in the position since the reply was given to Unstarred Question No. 746 on the 8th March, 1965.

This is a general issue. When orders on the civil side are issued, the question of extending these orders to Defence Installations will also be considered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कठिनाई है जो सरकार के सामने था रही है ? क्या विकल्प है जो किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the Second Commission is concerned, their recommendations relate to both industrial employees as well as non-industrial employees. In the case of industrial employees, they had liberalised the leave entitlement and other things, but in the case of non-industrial employees, there was a certain amount of deliberalisation. So, we have to consider both sides. In fact, the Cabinet has considered the question and thought that for the present the *status quo* has to continue.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बिलम्ब तो सरकार कर रही है देर का कारण सरकार है और सफर कर रहे हैं कर्मचारी लोग । एक के अप्रगद्य के लिए दूसरों को सजा मिल रही है । यह पालिसी कब तक रहेगी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Government are not delaying it. This is a matter which affects not only the Defence Ministry but other Ministries too. A decision was taken by the Cabinet in this matter. We cannot ourselves take any decision on this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Pay Commission's recommendations were taken as an award? It is more than five years now, and the life of the Pay Commission is also finished or has expired. I would like to know the reason why the Finance Ministry does not agree to this when the recommendations were treated as an award. If the recommendations are not accepted, then what will be the sanctity of an award?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Normally, we would certainly like to implement all the recommendations of the Pay Commission. That is what we were doing also. But the hon. Member perhaps did not hear what I said. The Pay Commission themselves, while they liberalised the thing with regard to one sector, had deliberalised it with regard to another sector; so, Government thought that it was better to maintain the *status quo* rather

than dispense one set of employees and please another set of employees.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रौर जो मंत्रालय है, उन में न्यूनतम जो वेतन मिलता है उसकी अपेक्षा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में न्यूनतम वेतन क्या मिलता है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Off hand, I cannot say what the minimum is.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मिलिटरी में टैम्पोरेरी भरती की जाती है । जब एमरजेंसी होती है तो लोगों को भरती कर लिया जाता है और बाद में छोड़ दिया जाता है । ऐसे लोगों को नोकरी पाने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । क्या ऐसे लोगों के लिए भी प्राप्ते कुछ उपाय किया है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to these temporary employees, there are temporary employees and casual employees. I do not know to which particular sector the hon. Member is referring.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: Signals.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Whatever that be, we try to absorb the people rendered surplus in one sector, in other sectors; to the extent possible, we are doing it.

Component_s for Gnat Aircrafts

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*809. **Shri Karni Singhji:**

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts made to develop indigenous sources of supply of components required for the manufacture of Gnat aircraft;

(b) when the self-sufficiency can be attained in this regard; and

(c) the priority and target date which has been fixed in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) to (c). A high proportion of

components in terms of number of items are made in India for Gnats, but certain items like instruments and accessories have still to be imported. An Aircraft Accessories Division has recently been sanctioned in HAL, Bangalore. When this goes into production, the number of items to be imported will be further reduced. It will take a few years before a substantially higher self-sufficiency in aircraft production can be achieved.

Shri Karni Singhji: Knowing the background of how the foreign aid from foreign countries was withheld at the most crucial moment in the Indo-Pakistan war, I would like to know when we shall be able to manufacture the Gnat and all its components and spare parts one hundred per cent within the country.

Shri A. M. Thomas: To the extent possible, we are certainly keeping this matter in view. This question relates to Gnats. Even in the Gnats, 85 per cent of the components are manufactured here; we import only 15 per cent. In terms of value, the former is 60 per cent. But we have to take account of this that this is being manufactured under licence. First it was from Holland; now that company has been merged in Hawker Siddeley Aviation. In fact, as far as their parts are concerned, we are manufacturing even perhaps cent per cent. But that company itself is dependent on certain other parties for supplying certain parts. We will have to import those. That aspect may also be kept in mind.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Minister knows perfectly well that as long as we import one single screw and that screw is withheld from aid to India, our aircraft—the whole fleet of the air force—can be held up at the most crucial moment. Is there any proposal to get the private sector to help in the production of these parts?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated in the beginning that we are keeping that aspect in mind. That
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was why I have said in the main answer itself that an accessories division has been set up in HAL, Bangalore. We are also trying to utilise the private sector wherever possible. As regards some of these components we are importing; they are, for example, distance measuring equipment, radar ranging equipment and so on. I do not think the private sector as such may be in a position to manufacture these.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister of UK, said in a statement that Britain has stopped the supply of spare parts for military aircraft to India in order not to embarrass the UK Government, and since there is no supply of spare parts from abroad, particularly from Britain, may I know whether the manufacture of Gnats is at present at a standstill?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No; the manufacture is not at a standstill. It is going on as per schedule.

Shri Hem Barua: How? Without spare parts, how is it going on?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to say how it is going on.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. He does not want to say how the manufacture is going on. Is it in the public interest that he is not divulging it or is it because he does not want to divulge it that he does not give it. . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not proper for the hon. Member to ask with regard to stockpile and other things.

Shri Hem Barua: He says it is 'not proper to ask'. I do not know why. I want to tell the Ministers one thing. If they choose to give a scratch on our back, we can give it back on their back.

Mr. Speaker: He has given it. There is no need to reply.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member is unnecessarily getting excited about this matter.

In fact, in these matters to the extent possible, we would like to share with the House all the information. But is it worthwhile to give details of stockpile with regard to components and other things? I do not think it proper.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are these imported accessories and components for the Gnats obtained as an integral part of the original contract with the Armstrong Siddeley firm or are they obtained from time to time by commercial purchases, and may I know whether the supply has been steadily continuing since the Indo-Pak war or it has been held up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is as per commercial purchase that we are getting these. At the time of the Indo-Pakistan war, there were some difficulties because these were all put under licence and there has been a great deal of difficulty in getting clearance of licences. But now, as is known, they have lifted that ban, although it is still kept under licence.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि लाइसेंस के आधार पर यह 15 प्रतिशत पुर्जे बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं। तो क्या इस लाइसेंस की शर्तों को इस प्रकार से नहीं बदला जा सकता कि वह देश में बनाये जा सके मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि यह 15 फी सदी कीमत की है या वह कुल पुर्जों की है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is the total number. 15 per cent is the total number that we have to import. As I have already said, these things are not even manufactured by our co-labourers, viz. Hawker Siddeley people. It mainly relates to the fuel system which has to be purchased from Lucas so that we have to get them under other terms.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know how far our efforts to substitute such essential parts either at home or abroad has been successful for the parts which we were importing from

Britain and which stopped at the nick of the hour to force us to surrender our sovereignty to Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are making efforts in this direction. I cannot say to what extent we have succeeded. In the matter of this, in some of these items such as this measuring equipment and radar ranging equipment, if the supplies are kept, it would be desirable to have those supplies, because it may not be economic to put up manufacturing capacity for a small number of equipments, but all the same, we are trying to see whether it would be possible to manufacture indigenously.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if any efforts are also being made to improve upon its designs, to make its performance still better?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The performance is by and large satisfactory, that is our experience also. Of course, all the same, in the course of manufacture, certain improvements would certainly be made.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुर्जे मंगाये जाते हैं 15 फी सदी उन की कीमत का भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में किया जाता है या उसके बदले में हम कोई और सामान देते हैं उन्हें।

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct. all the accessories; only some parts, only some percentage, they have to be paid in foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: Whether we pay in foreign exchange or in some commodity.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We will have to pay in Sterling.

Development of Television

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- *813. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up for development of television including the setting up of 16 to 18 T.V. Centres with a number of relaying stations in India;

(b) if so, the broad out-lines and cost of the scheme; and

(c) the locations of the television centres to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpati): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration and details are being worked out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: By what time is this scheme going to be implemented and to what percentage of India's population will this TV services be available under the scheme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): We have got three proposals, one by the Ministry, which has been incorporated in the Fourth Plan proposals, which envisages the setting up of television centres in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur and expansion of Delhi, with possible extension to Ahmedabad and Srinagar. The Bhagavantam Committee has advised that in the next 7 to 10 years, 16 stations should be set up. The Chanda Committee has advised that 113 towns and about 2½ lakh villages should be covered. We have to decide, taking into account our financial limitations, how far we can go in this matter.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know on what basis the location of these television centres will be taken up, whether there is any chance of Northeast India getting its share, and if so, what?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think after these four centres which have been incorporated in the Fourth Plan, the next priority is for all the State capitals, one centre in each State, and in that particular matter, no discrimination will be shown.

श्री ज० बा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चार सेन्टर चौथी योजना में बनाये जा रहे हैं और जो शेष सेन्टर बाद में बनाये जायेंगे उन सब को फीड करने के लिये जो टेलिविजन यन्त्र हैं वह किस प्रकार देश में तैयार हो सकेंगे और वह कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे, तथा क्या वह पूरी संख्या में मिल सकेंगे ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जसा मैंने बतलाया इन प्रस्तावित चार सेन्टरों के लिये यन्त्रों के निर्माण का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है भारत एलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड और पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट से काफी परामर्श हुआ है और वह इस कार्य में संलग्न हैं कि हमारे यहां ही इन यन्त्रों को तैयार किया जा सके ।

श्री भागवत झा आखाब : टेलिविजन कार्यक्रम की जो रूपरेखा तैयार की जा रही है उस के अन्तर्गत क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि सिर्फ देश की शहरी आबादी की सुविधाओं का ही ख्याल रक्खा जायेगा । अगर यह सच नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कौन से देहाती इलाकों को टेलिविजन की उपलब्धियों की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सकेगी ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जसा मैंने टेलिविजन के सम्बन्ध में हमारी नीति का सम्बन्ध है, हम मुख्यतया शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से इसको चालू करना चाहते हैं और इसमें हमारे पिलानी इंस्टीट्यूट का बहुत अधिक महत्व है । इस बात का भी ध्यान रखने की चेष्टा की जायेगी किन्तु इस के केन्द्र प्राथमिक रूप से किसी न किसी प्रकार नगरों में ही होंगे जहां कि बिजनी सुविधा होगी ।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : यह देहातों तक के लिये भी होंगे या सिर्फ शहरों के लिये ।

श्री त्यागी : देहात भी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, घाल इंडिया रेडियो भी नगरों में कायम है लेकिन चारों ओर इसका प्रसार है ।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : वैसे ही क्या यह होगा ।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

लापता सैनिक कर्मचारी

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S.N.Q. 13. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

श्री प० ह० भील :

श्री बड़े :

श्री सेलियान :

श्री धोंकार सिंह :

श्री बनोहरन :

श्री कपूर सिंह :

श्री प्र० के० देब :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 मार्च, 1966 के "मार्च प्राफ दि नेशन" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय ने बहुत से परस्पर विरोधी बक्तव्य जारी किये जिनके कारण लापता कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धियों को घोर मानसिक पीड़ा हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या लेफ्टिनेंट जे० सी० तनेजा (एम 30699/3111) के मामले में कोई सचार्ड है; और

(ग) उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिन्होंने उनके सम्बन्धियों

को गलत तथा परस्पर विरोधी सूचनाएँ भेजी थीं ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is at present under investigation by the Army authorities. Action will be taken on receipt of the report of investigation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय, मन्त्री जी ने यह भ्रन्दाज से संख्या बतायी है तो क्या ऐसी भी कोई घटना हुई है कि जिसकी सूचना यह निकली हो कि यह सैनिक मारा गया और बाद में वह सैनिक पाया गया हो, ऐसी कोई सूचना आपने भेजी है क्या ? यदि हां तो कितने ऐसे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir, nearly 500 people are missing. That information is with the government in the sense that the families of these persons have been intimated that they are missing. I am mentioning this number approximately, not the exact number. It is roughly about 500.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि कितने सैनिक इस समय लापता हैं ? उनकी कोई सूची तैयार है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir. Unfortunately, in some cases fortunately I should say, those who were declared missing and even killed have been found to be in the list of prisoners of war and repatriated. The total number is about 16 or 17 people like that. When the number of persons killed, wounded and missing runs to thousands, I think the number 17 is not much. I am sorry for this also because even this percentage is not good because we have to be very careful in each and every case, because the feeling and the sentiment of the family members are involved. I have issued necessary instructions to see that no such mistake is repeated.

श्री बड़े : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बता-
येंगे कि इन्हीं तनेजा के बारे में 2-12-65 को
न्यूज दी गई मिसिंग, 9-12-65 को
still missing, believed killed. 11-12-65
को Death confirmed. , 29-12-65
को Missing, believed POW, matter
being investigated, ignore earlier in-
formation. 10-1-66 को Lt.'s name
appeared in casualty list released by
the defence headquarters. 11-1-66
को Defence Ministry message; mis-
sing, believed POW, give no cogni-
sance to press reports. यह न्यूज दी
गई है । तो यह जो 2-12-65,
9-12-65, 11-12-65, 10-1-66
और 11-1-66 को इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य
उनके क्रिय एण्ड किन को भेजे गए उसका
कारण क्या है और 11-1-66 से तनेजा के
बारे में आपके पास क्या प्रोपिनियन है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is, actual-
ly speaking, the news item. I have
said: yes, that mistake has been made.
That is exactly what is being investi-
gated. I am sorry for this.

Shri Bade: What is the reason?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must wait for
the final report of the investigations.
The reason seems to be this. Some-
times the unit to which he belongs
directly tries to convey certain infor-
mation to the family concerned. I
can understand that; they are inter-
ested that it reaches the family mem-
bers as soon as possible. Sometimes
there is some sort of inconsistency
about the information on which that
intimation is based. Sometime, they
get information: man is missing; some-
times people who are fighting with
him give some information. Some
sort of inconsistency develops. I am
sorry for this type of inconsistency.

Shri Manoharan: May I know whether the relations of Lieut. J. C. Taneja recently approached the Defence ministry for permission to

meet three officers who were posted
with Taneja and who subsequently
became prisoners of war and have
now been repatriated and brought
back to Mathura to have information
about his whereabouts and whether
the defence ministry refused such
permission and, if so, why?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is quite pos-
sible that this request must have been
made, but personally I am not aware
of what exactly has happened. I will
look into it.

Shri Kapur Singh: The preliminary
explanation which the hon. Minister
of Defence has given and the fantasti-
c state of affairs evidenced in the case
of Lt. Taneja entitles me to pose a
question as to whether this is the
general state of affairs prevailing in
the communication agency of the army
and, if so, what is being done to put
it on a little less fantastic basis?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think
that that is the general state of affairs.
That is why I mentioned that in all,
17 to 18 cases have happened out of
nearly 12,000 persons who were
wounded, missing and killed. Of
course, although even this number—17
to 18—is not good, I agree; but com-
pared to the total, one can draw one's
own conclusion that this is not the
general state of affairs.

Shri Inderjit Gupta: According to
the report of the Ministry of Defence
which has been circulated recently, I
found that 502 persons are missing
still, although it is past six months
and these people were not identified
among the persons who were ex-
changed. When the hon. Minister
says that their next of kin have been
duly informed, may I know whether
they have been informed that they
are missing and believed killed or is
there any chance whatsoever that
they may still be in captivity since
the exchange of prisoners has been
completed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The rules on
this matter are that when a person is

informed as missing, he is treated as missing for a minimum period of six months.

Shri Inderjit Gupta: That period is over.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In case there is no further information coming after six months, intimation is sent that he is missing, believed killed. This is the procedure that we follow. After nine months, it is confirmed that he is killed. That is the procedure that we follow.

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister of Kashmir has revealed in the floor of the House that he knew that the Pakistani infiltrators got into the State some three years back and he also revealed that Pakistani army officers visited the State and their whereabouts could not be known. In that context, may I know whether the Government is convinced by this, that the wrong information supplied to the families of the jawans is the outcome or is the result of the general chain of incompetence so far displayed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is another type of question that he has raised. I would certainly think that this is certainly not a good thing. We will have to take note of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that only one letter has been sent to the kith and kin of the these jawans of army officers and that was also in the month of November, 1965, and after that no intimation has been sent? I would like to know whether any step has been taken to inform them of the correct position or the position from day to day?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: After six months are over, we will have to inform every member of the family who is involved in this case. We will take necessary steps about it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

People of Indian Origin in Zanzibar

*805. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any diplomatic steps have been taken to ensure that proper treatment is meted out to the people of Indian origin living in Zanzibar by the Tanzanian Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our High Commissioner in Tanzania has taken up from time to time questions relating to citizenship, payment of pensions to Civil Servants, and the takeover of properties of persons of Indian origin with the Government of Tanzania.

Pension payments to Zanzibari pensioners have now been resumed and the citizenship issue is under active consideration of the Tanzanian authorities.

Study of Problems of Defence Personnel in Forward Areas

*810. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Scientists have gone to the forward areas of the country to study the problems of the Defence personnel there;

(b) the forward areas which they visited and studied;

(c) whether they have submitted their report to Government; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A number of defence scientists have been detailed to forward areas to study scientific problems and they have visited a number of places all along the border.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reports submitted by the scientists are being studied by appropriate authorities in the Ministry of Defence and Services Headquarters.

A.I.R. Farm Forum Programme

*811. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Farm Forum Programme is proposed to be launched shortly from the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme in various States by various Radio Stations; and

(c) the extent to which Kisans will be benefited by this programme?

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

(a) The Farm Forum Programme has been in existence for more than six years at different stations of All India Radio.

(b) The present frequency of this programme is twice a week i.e. on Tuesdays and Fridays. The broad feature of this programme is that it is a voluntary listening-cum-discussion-cum-action programme. After the broadcast, the members of the Forum discuss various points and suggestions made during the broadcast and follow them up by taking action on the advice given. If they have any queries or doubts, these are sent to the All India Radio Station concerned which deals with them in the next broadcast. The number of queries answered by various All India Radio stations during the year 1965 was 1,54,874. This two-way communication between All India Radio

and the rural listeners is the key-note of this scheme.

The main content of this programme is agricultural, though other topics of importance to villagers such as health, sanitation, family planning etc., are also discussed.

There are over 12,775 forums in the country today. It is proposed to intensify this activity in collaboration with the State Governments, which are primarily responsible for the setting up of forums and their successful functioning.

(c) The bulk of the subjects included in the Farm Forum programmes are on agriculture of allied topics like Animal Husbandry and co-operation which are of practical and day to day use to the farmers. The subjects are chosen with care to suit the actual agricultural operation relevant to the season.

The Members of the Forums conduct discussions on the topic of the broadcast and with the help of the extension staff of the area undertake action projects.

Avadi Depot

*812. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Avadi Depot is being closed down by the Defence Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir. 206 Base Ordnance Depot at Avadi is being close down.

(b) The depot was set up during World War II to act as a Base Depot for feeding troops in Far East. This depot has now become redundant because it is not functioning as a Central Ordnance Depot or as a Command Depot for Units in Southern

Command. Even its limited role as a holding depot on behalf of other depots has come to an end.

Manufacture of War Ships

*814. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build war ships with foreign collaboration;

(b) the types of ships proposed to be manufactured; and

(c) the names of firms with which talks are at present going on?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A Collaboration Agreement was concluded in December 1964 with M/s. Vickers-Armstrong (Ship-builders) Ltd., and M/s. Yarrow & Co. Ltd. of U.K., for the construction of Leander Class Frigates at Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.

Relaxation of Censorship Regulations

*815. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to relax the existing censorship regulations for foreign and Indian films; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No difficulty has so far been either experienced by the Board in the certification of foreign and Indian films or brought to the notice of the Government in regard to the operation of the existing censorship regulations. As such it is not considered necessary to take up the question of revision of these rules, for the present.

Vietnam

*816. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Canada is considering a proposal in consultation with the Government of India on the role the International Control Commission could play to bring about the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam;

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

(c) the conclusions arrived at in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of Canada have been considering the utilisation of the services of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam towards a peaceful settlement of Vietnam question. The Government of Canada have informed the Government of India of their thinking in this regard.

(b) and (c). The proposal was only exploratory to find out how International Commission for Supervision and Control could help in this and no specific details were worked out. The proposal is not being pressed.

Netaji Jayanti

*817. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to broadcast a special programme annually on the occasion of Netaji Jayanti as is the practice on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti and Nehru Jayanti; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the advice of the Central Programme Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, given in 1961, Netaji Jayanti Celebrations are to be held every 5 years. But in pursuance of my predecessor's statement in the House in December, the advice of the Central Programme Advisory Committee will be sought at its next meeting in April, and a decision will be taken in the light thereof.

कारतूसों की कमी

* 818. श्री भाते : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागरिकों के प्रयोग के लिये भारत में आयात किये गये कारतूसों की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से उनको भारत में बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० व० धामस) : (क) विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई के कारण नागरिकों के इस्तेमाल के लिए कारतूस सीमित मात्रा में विदेश से आयात किये जाते हैं यद्यपि 22 इंच वाले बारूद की सप्लाई स्थिति सन्तोषजनक है, किन्तु 12 बोर वाले बारूद की धाम तोर पर कमी है ।

(ख) 1966 के अन्तर्गत 12 बोर वाले बारूद की उत्पादन क्षमता विभिन्न स्तरों पर बढ़ाई जा रही है और जल्दी ही उत्पादन बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ?

Visit of Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim

* 819. **Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal and Gyalmo of Sikkim visited New Delhi and

met the Prime Minister in February, 1966;

(b) if so, whether any Indian aid was sought by them for Sikkim's development; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir; but the question of assistance for Sikkim in the period 1966—71 has been separately under consideration.

(c) Government will in principle finance Sikkim's Third development plan, now in the process of finalisation, partly by grants and partly by loans as appropriate. The contemplated total outlay will be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

Summit Conference of Non-aligned Nations

* 820. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. Kandappan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported move by the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia for a limited Summit Conference of non-aligned nations has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). There has been some talk of holding a limited Summit Conference of non-aligned nations, but no definite proposals have been made so far.

Radio Broadcasts from Pakistan re. Disturbances in Mizo Hill District

*821. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a new bulletin in Bengali announced by the Pakistan Radio on the 6th March, 1966, describing the disturbances in the Mizo district of Assam as a "War of Liberation";

(b) whether he has taken any steps to tell Pakistan that this is highly improper and entirely inconsistent with the Tashkent declaration; and

(c) if so, Pakistan's reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports to this effect, but no authentic information is available as to whether such a broadcast was actually made. Nevertheless, this matter was taken up with the Pakistan authorities who denied the use of any such expression by Pakistan Radio.

विदेशी भाषाओं का ज्ञान

*822. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय विदेश सेवा के प्रशिक्षार्थियों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिये किसी विदेशी भाषा का ज्ञान अनिवार्य है;

(ख) क्या उनके लिये हिन्दी भाषा का ज्ञान होगा भी अनिवार्य है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार का उन्हें विदेशों में भेजने के पहिले उनके लिये हिन्दी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव है ?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) भारतीय विदेश सेवा में भर्ती किये जाने वाले तमाम व्यक्तियों के लिए एक विदेशी भाषा का अध्ययन करना और उसमें योग्यता प्राप्त करना जरूरी है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जबलपुर के घायुध कारखाने

*823. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर स्थित घायुध कारखानों में केन्द्रीय जांच थ्यूरो द्वारा जांच हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कारखानों में जो कारतूस बने थे, उन्हें नाकारा बताकर पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ कदाचारों के कारण कुछ लोगों को अपदम्य कर दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने इस काण्ड से बचने के लिये स्वयं ही त्याग-पत्र देने की पेश-कश की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री श्री ४०० धामस) : (क) जी, हां । गन कैरेज फैक्टरी, जबलपुर के एक प्रफसर के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय जांच थ्यूरो द्वारा जांच हो रही है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Manufacture of Avro-748 Planes

*824. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made to manufacture Avro-748 in Kanpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the speed of production is slow;

(c) if so, the steps taken to speed it up; and

(d) the number of Avros manufactured during 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). In answer to Unstarred Qn. No. 60 on the 16th August 65, it was stated that the production of aircraft at Kanpur was somewhat behind schedule and that the delay had been caused by non-receipt of components from abroad as well as to some extent to a smaller rate of build up of technical personnel. It had also been stated that 5 aircraft had so far been manufactured. 2 aircraft were delivered to the IAF prior to 1965 and 3 aircraft have been delivered during 1965. One more aircraft was completed in March 1966 and has been flown to UK for fitment of modifications required by the IAC. One more aircraft will be delivered to the IAF in May 1966. In addition, 7 aircraft are on the assembly line of which 2 are in the final erection stages.

The receipt of components since August 1965 has been unsatisfactory but efforts are being made to improve it. The progress of production in HAL (Kanpur Division) is also kept under continuous review.

बीलका में उपद्रव

*825. **श्री विनयि मिश्र :** क्या बहिरीक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तामिल भाषा

के सम्बन्ध में जनवरी, 1966 में बीलका में जो उपद्रव हुए थे उनमें कुछ भारतीय नागरिकों को भी क्षति उठानी पड़ी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी क्या क्षति हुई और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बहिरीक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Interim Reports of Chanda Committee

*826. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Solanki:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report at p. 16 of 'March of the Nation' (Weekly) dated the 5th February, 1966 to the effect that interim reports of the Chanda Committee regarding All-India Radio have not been presented to Parliament in entirety; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government have seen the report which appeared in the 'March of the Nation' dated the 5th February, 1966 regarding the Chanda Committee's interim reports on All India Radio.

(b) The three interim reports of the Committee have since been placed on the table of the Lok Sabha, in full, on 21st February, 1966, except in the case of the report on "Radio Coverage for Border Areas", in which four maps and one annexure have not been placed because they are classified documents.

Meeting of Indo-Pak Air Force Chiefs

*828. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of Pak-

istan Air Force, Marshal Nur Khan, recently visited New Delhi to have talks with their counterparts in India in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration; and

(b) if so, the result of the talks so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, from 14th to 16th March 1966.

(b) These talks were in continuation of the talks held at Peshawar in February 1966 during the visit of our Chief of the Air Staff. A statement indicating the decisions reached as a result of these talks is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5916/66].

Withdrawals from Chhamb-Jaurian Areas

*829. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation from Jammu and Kashmir State has met Government;

(b) whether Government have received some memoranda wherein it has been stated that while withdrawing from Poonch, Chhamb and Jaurian areas, the Pakistani troops told the people there that the Hindus should not construct pucca houses there as they would be returning to those places after some days;

(c) whether the withdrawing Pakistani troops raised anti-Indian slogans and some of them even wrote on the walls also; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). No delegation from Jammu and Kashmir State or memoranda have been received by the Government of India relating to the

subject indicated in part (b) of the Question. While some anti-Indian slogans were found scribbled on the walls of some buildings in the Chhamb Sector, no report has been received by Government about slogans raised by Pakistani troops while withdrawing. There was a vacuum for some time in the areas from which Pakistani troops withdrew and it is not likely that slogans, if any were raised, could have come to notice.

Shooting at an Army Helicopter by Mizo Hostiles

*830. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the statement made in reply to Call Attention Notice over the Mizo Hills situation on the 8th March, 1966 and to questions raised thereon and state:

(a) the circumstances under which an Army helicopter carrying the G.O.C. Eastern Command, was sniped at, and shot by Mizo hostiles; and

(b) the details of the incident and the damage caused thereby?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There was no sniping at or shooting of an IAF Helicopter. However on the 4th March 1966, an aircraft was on a reconnaissance-cum-supply dropping mission with the GOC-in-C, Eastern Command on board. While on its supply-dropping run, the aircraft was fired at by the hostiles from the ground. The aircraft received some bullet hits but returned to the airfield safely.

Wage Board for Cantonment Board Employees

*831. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cantonment Board employees throughout the country have demanded the

appointment of a Wage Board to consider the increase in their wages; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It is correct that the representatives of the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation have suggested the appointment of an Industrial Tribunal or a Wage Board.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Research in Cosmic Rays

2885. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay is making research on very high cosmic rays in collaboration with American experts;

(b) if so, the results of the research so far; and

(c) the productive and destructive potential of the cosmic rays under research?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has, from time to time, carried out cosmic ray experiments in collaboration with U.S. groups.

(b) These experiments constitute fundamental research and the results are described in a number of published papers.

(c) Considerable information relating to astrophysics and high energy elementary particle physics follows from such cosmic ray investigations. It is recognised that bursts of intense solar particle radiation can constitute serious hazards to supersonic aircraft flying in the stratosphere and to manned space vehicles which have to go through the radiation belts surrounding the earth, for example, in travel to the moon.

Institute for Jawans' Widows

2886. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up an Institution for the widows of the Jawans where they could be given training for nursing and other professions;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the programme of the training to be imparted to them; and

(c) the details of the widows qualifying for admission to the Institution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

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

Memorial to Heroes of Khem Karan

2887. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise a memorial in honour of the Khem Karan heroes at Khem Karan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the construction of the memorial will start; and

(d) the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The general policy of Government as already announced is not to encourage setting up of isolated individual memorials. A proposal is already under consideration for the construction of National War Memorial in Delhi to commemorate all our war dead after Independence. However, Government's attention has been drawn to a news item regarding construction of a memorial near Cheema village on Amritsar-Khemkaran Road by the local Army

Unit in collaboration with the State Government and the matter is being investigated.

(b) to (d). Do not arise at this stage.

Radios for Mysore Panchayats

2888. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural broadcasting sets supplied to the village Panchayats in Mysore State so far;

(b) the demand made by State Government so far to meet the needs of the village Panchayats;

(c) the extent to which the demand has been met;

(d) the cost of each rural radio set; and

(e) how much of it has to be paid by the Village Panchayat and how much by the Central and State Governments?

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

(a) 2,740.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Rs. 350/- per set approximately.

Per set.

(e) Central Government—Rs. 125/-
State Government—Rs. 100/-
Village Panchayat—Rs. 125/-.

Marine Diesel Engine Factory

2889. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for starting a Marine Diesel Engine Factory

in Kerala State with Norwegian collaboration has been finalised; and

(b) if so, by what time the factory will start production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence have not entered into any collaboration with Norway regarding the establishment of a Marine Diesel Engine Factory. A collaboration agreement already exists with M.A.N., a West German firm, and this is being pursued. A decision on the location of the new factory has not yet been taken.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भूमि

2891. **श्री वें० शि० पाटिल:**

श्री काबले:

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी गई भूमि का (खिलावार) व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय में यवतमाल जिले के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की ओर से कितने ऐसे शिकायतें हैं जिनमें उनको भूमि न दिये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें की गई हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वें० व० धामस): (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त हो जाने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) यवतमाल जिले के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की ओर से घाने वाली जमीन न मिलने की शिकायतों की पूरी संख्या का हिसाब नहीं रखा गया है । इस बारे में समय समय पर जो प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं वे राज्य के सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोंडों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के प्रार्यः सभी मामलों का निर्णय राज्य के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों पर निर्भर रहता है ।

Public Sector Industries under Defence Ministry

2892. Shri Siddlah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings and other limited companies under the control of his Ministry;

(b) the number of employees working in class I, II, III & IV categories in each of them as on the 1st March, 1966;

(c) whether reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of them; and

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category as on the 1st March, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). The following six Public Sector Undertakings are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence viz:—

- (i) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
- (ii) Bharat Electronics Ltd.
- (iii) Mazagon Dock Ltd.
- (iv) Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.
- (v) Praga Tools Ltd.; and
- (vi) Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.

Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., have adopted Government practice regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are given certain preference also in Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Praga-Tools Ltd.

(b) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trade Representations

2893. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which we have diplomatic relations and in which we have trade representation also;

(b) the names of countries with which we have diplomatic relations but where we have no trade representation; and

(c) the names of countries with which we have no diplomatic relations but where we have trade representation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5917/66].

Manufacture of Payloads for Test Rockets

2894. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is in a position to design and manufacture payloads for its test rockets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Payloads have been designed and fabricated so far for the study of—

- (i) winds in the region of 100-180 km.
- (ii) the equatorial electrojet.
- (iii) the Ionosphere.

Payloads for the study of certain other aspects are in the process of being designed.

Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets

2895. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics; Bangalore has

come forward to manufacture rural radios at very cheap rates; and

(b) If so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'सीलोन रेडियो' से प्रसारित फिल्मी गानों पर रायल्टी

2896. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरधा :

श्री भागवत झा भ्राजाव :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

श्री हिम्मतीसहका :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'रेडियो सीलोन' का अब तक निःशुल्क प्रसारण के हेतु दिये जा रहे फिल्मी गानों पर उनसे रायल्टी मांगी गई है; और

(ख) फिल्म निर्माणकर्ता संघ तथा भारत आने वाले रेडियो सीलोन के पदाधिकारियों के बीच हुई वार्ता का न्यौरा क्या है और उसमें क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) इंडियन मोशन पिक्चर प्रोड्यूसर्स एसोसिएशन और रेडियो सीलोन के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच रेडियो सीलोन के व्यापार विभाग से भारतीय फिल्मी गीतों के रिकार्ड प्रसारित करने के बारे में हुई बात-चीत की खबर प्रखबारों में छपी थी। यह बात-चीत एक गैर-सरकारी संस्था और विदेशी संस्था के बीच थी, धतः सरकार के पास प्रखबारों में छपी खबर के प्रतिरिक्त और कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Confiscation of Land of Indian Nationals in Nepal

2897. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lands belonging to Indian nationals having been confiscated by the Government of Nepal contrary to provisions contained in the India-Nepal treaty;

(b) if so, the action taken to get the lands restored; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government are aware that in one case the land previously gifted to an Indian national was confiscated by His Majesty's Government of Nepal subsequently.

(b) The case has been taken up with the Government of Nepal.

(c) There has not been any favourable response from the Government of Nepal.

सेवा-निवृत्त सैनिकों को नागरिक सेवाओं में नौकरी देना

2898. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री राम हरल शायब :

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवा से निवृत्त होने पर सैनिकों को नागरिक सेवाओं में नौकरी देने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन श्रेणियों में तथा उन विभागों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें उन्हें नौकरी दी जायेगी; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं जिन्होंने नौकरी के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजे

है तथा उनमें से कितने सैनिकों को नौकरी दी जा चुकी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी प्र० म० बामंस) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों के संस्थानों में खाली होने वाली जगहों का कुछ प्रतिशत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाय और इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय होने की सम्भावना है । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [एक्सप्लान्ड में रखा गया, बोलिये संख्या LT 5918/66] जिसमें सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये उन कार्यों का उल्लेख है जिनके अन्तर्गत सैनिक कार्मिकों को सेवा से निवृत्त पाने के बाद सिविल सेवाओं में रखने की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ।

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक 29,692 रिटायर्ड विमुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों के रजिस्ट्रारों पर दर्ज थे और 1965 के अन्तर्गत एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों द्वारा 13,710 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सिविल नौकरियों दिलाई गई थी । जहां तक भूतपूर्व अफसरों का सम्बन्ध है 31 दिसम्बर 1965 तक 665 निवृत्ति प्राप्ति अफसर केन्द्रीय राज्य सरकारों के विभागों में, सरकारी क्षेत्रों तथा प्राइवट क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त किए गये थे, जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभाग / सरकारी क्षेत्र के संस्थान	535
(ख) राज्य सरकारों तथा उनके सरकारी संस्थान	49
(ग) निजी क्षेत्र	81
टोटल	665

बूज क्षेत्र में ट्रांसमिटर

2899. श्री भागवत झा साजाब :

श्री म० सी० टिंडीबी :
श्री स० च० सक्कलत :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० च० बरणा :
श्रीवर्ती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बूज क्षेत्र में एक ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ट्रांसमिटर के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में, जो अभी योजना आयोग द्वारा मंजूर होना है, बूज क्षेत्र में प्रसारण के लिए, एक रेडियो केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) यदि उक्त प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हो गया तो उसे चौथी योजना की अवधि में पूरा किया जाएगा ।

Indian Jawans killed by China

2900. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Jawans killed by the Chinese in December, 1965; and

(b) the number of Chinese soldiers killed by the Indian Army?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Six.

(b) Thirty

Ideology Division

2901. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 767 on the 8th March, 1965 and state the nature of studies and the extent of progress made towards evolving a test for assessing the state of morale of the Armed Forces?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Ideology Division has completed a number of studies related to the morale of our Armed Forces and allied issues. Some other studies are under way. It would not be in the public interest to give details concerning these studies.

International Co-operation Year

2902. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum was provided for celebration of International Co-operation Year in India during 1965;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) the details of the expenditure;

(d) whether a statement on the celebrations will be laid on the Table;

(e) whether it is a fact that a number of non-Government organisations had come forward to join hands in making the celebrations more successful but their offers were not accepted;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether there are any proposals to sustain the enthusiasm and spirit of the International Co-operation Year in the years to come?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). During the year 1965-66, a sum of

Rs. 31,500 was sanctioned for the implementation of certain projects approved by the Indian National Committee for the International Co-operation Year.

(c) and (d). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5919/66].

(e) and (f). No, Sir. In fact non-official organisations played a leading part in the celebration of the International Co-operation Year.

(g) It is expected that various organisations will continue to make efforts to sustain the spirit of the International Co-operation Year.

Safety-belt along the Border

2903. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a safety-belt immediately all along the border in view of the situation arising out of the Indo-Pak conflict on the border in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The implications of the question of the hon. Member are not clear. However, measures for the safety of the Rajasthan border, as indeed of all our borders, are duly taken and kept under review from time to time.

प्रज्ञात विमान

2904. **श्री हुकूम चन्द कदवाय :**

श्री बड़े :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 दिसम्बर, 1966 को गदरा तथा बेमकरण मोर्चों के ऊपर प्रज्ञात विमानों ने उड़ान की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन देशों के थे;
घौर

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
श्री ० म० धामस) : (क) से (ग). 21 दिसम्बर,
1965 को खेमकरण क्षेत्र के ऊपर, घौर 22
दिसम्बर, 1965 को गदरा के ऊपर पाकि-
स्तानी एफ० 86 विमान उड़े थे। युद्ध विराम
उल्लंघन सम्बन्धी शिकायत संयुक्त राष्ट्रों
के प्रसक्तों को कर दी गई थी।

"Meet the Challenge" Exhibition

2905. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the
Minister of Information and Broad-
casting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
organised the "Meet the Challenge"
Exhibition in all Capitals of the
States;

(b) if not, which States have been
left out;

(c) whether any gate money was
collected; and

(d) if so, the total amount collected
so far and the purpose for which this
money will be spent?

The Minister of Information and
Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)
and (b). Yes, except Punjab, Madhya
Pradesh, Nagaland, Jammu and Kash-
mir and Gujarat. In Madhya Pradesh
and Punjab the exhibition was first
put up in other towns viz. Indore and
Amritsar. It was subsequently to
move to the capitals of the States but
the proposal was dropped on the sign-
ing of the Tashkent Declaration.

(c) Gate money was collected only
in one town viz. Calcutta. This was
done by the West Bengal State Citizens
Committee who sponsored the exhibi-
tion. Elsewhere admission to the
exhibition was free.

(d) In Calcutta, the State Citizens
Committee are reported to have col-
lected Rs. 1,56,116.15. According to
our information, the Citizens Com-
mittee propose to donate the amount
to the National Defence Fund after
meeting the expenditure on the exhibi-
tion.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राष्ट्रफेस द्वारा गोलीबारी

2906. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या
बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राष्ट्रफेस
द्वारा गोलीबारी के बारे में 11 नवम्बर,
1965 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1029 के
उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच पाकिस्तान सरकार
से कोई उत्तर मिल गया है ; घौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौर क्या
है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Passports for Pakistan

2907. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications
received from Indian citizens for pas-
ports to go to Pakistan during 1965-
66;

(b) the number of applications
granted; and

(c) the number of applications still
under consideration of Government?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The num-
ber of applications received from
Indian citizens for passports to go to
Pakistan during the period January,
1965 to February, 1966 was 84,905.

(b) The number of applications granted during the same period was 85,983.

(c) The number of applications under consideration, irrespective of the dates of receipt, at the end of February, 1966, was 42,980.

Resident Mission in Mongolia

2908. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1837 on the 6th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of opening a Resident Mission in Mongolia has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken regarding opening a resident mission in Ulan Bator.

Indian Citizens in Ceylon

2909. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian citizens who came to India from Ceylon upto the 31st January, 1966;

(b) the arrangements made so far for bringing back the money from Ceylon; and

(c) the total number of Indian citizens left in Ceylon at present?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Approximately 1,23,250 Indian citizens have come to India since 1954 till 31st December, 1965.

(b) The Government of Ceylon permit Indian nationals to take out with them assets upto a maximum of Rs. 75,000 when they leave Ceylon for permanent settlement abroad.

(c) Approximately 31,000.

Air Space Violations by Pakistan

2910. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1907 on the 6th December, 1965 regarding air violations by Pakistan and state:

(a) whether Government have received the reply of the protest which Government made to Pakistan about the Indian air space violations during the 13th and 17th November, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of reply received, if any; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Clearing of Mines in Liberated Areas

2911. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether two farmers were killed on the 28th December, 1965 in Cheema village in the border area of Khem Karan as a result of mine explosion;

(b) whether the farmers, who had gone to the fields for harvesting crops, had been duly warned and informed that there might be mines still lying there;

(c) the compensation, if any, paid to the victims' families; and

(d) whether the areas have now been cleared of mines?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two persons of village Asal Uttar were killed in the area of village Cheema on 25th December, 1965 (and not on 28th December, 1965) as a result of mine explosion.

(b) These persons had not gone to the fields for harvesting crops, but to collect brass of bomb shells. The area was fenced with barbed wire, and public had been informed that that area was mine infested and none should enter it. Even then, these two people lifted the barbed wire and entered the area.

(c) No compensation was paid as the Court of enquiry instituted to investigate this incident, opined that no military personnel were to blame for this incident.

(d) The area had not been cleared of mines at the time of the incident, but it has been cleared now.

Radio Sets to Rural Areas in Punjab

2912. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets allotted in the rural areas of Punjab till the end of December, 1965; and

(b) the number of radio sets proposed to be allotted to that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 11,722.

(b) The allocations for 1966-67 have not yet been finalised.

A.I.R. Station, Sambalpur

2913. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of the All India Radio Station at Sambalpur belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st January, 1966?

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

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	..	..
Other Employees	13	5
Total:	13	5

Heavy Water Manufacturing Plant

2914. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 552 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the establishment of a heavy water manufacturing plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under the consideration of Government.

Civil Vehicles hired during Indo-Pak Conflict

2915. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of civil motor vehicles hired or volunteered for defence purposes during Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) the number of such vehicles lost on account of enemy action; and

(c) the compensation paid, if any, to the owners by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The total number of vehicles hired, volunteered or requisitioned for defence purposes during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict is as under:

Hired—3,239 vehicles
Volunteered—12 vehicles
Requisitioned—16,462 vehicles and
10 trailers.
TOTAL: 19,713 vehicles and
10 trailers.

(b) 18 vehicles and 1 trailer were lost and 43 vehicles were damaged on account of enemy action, out of the vehicles requisitioned. None of the vehicles hired or volunteered was lost or damaged.

(c) The following amounts have so far been paid:—

- (i) Rs. 67,96,085.94 in respect of hire charges for vehicles hired or volunteered;
- (ii) Rs. 7,14,910.96 as compensation for use of vehicles requisitioned.
- (iii) Rs. 1,943.94 for requisitioned vehicles damaged for reasons other than enemy action.

Compensation for the requisitioned vehicles and also for such vehicles lost or damaged due to enemy action has to be assessed and paid by the civil authorities and the amount thereafter recouped from the Defence Estimates. This assessment has not yet been completed and the concerned State Governments have been requested to expedite settlement.

स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के निधन पर शंभों का
न भुकाया जाना

2916. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की
रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्र मण्डल के किन्ही सदस्य
राष्ट्रों ने स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर
शास्त्री के निधन पर अपने शंभे नहीं भुकाये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;
और

(ग) क्या उनसे इसका कारण जानने का
कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं आई
कि राष्ट्रमण्डल के किसी सदस्य राष्ट्र ने
स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
की दुःखद मृत्यु के अवसर पर अपने शंभे आधे
नहीं भुकाए।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Enrolment of Gurkhas in Indian Army

2917. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will
the Minister of External Affairs be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment of Nepal are reconsidering the
question of enrolment of Gurkhas in
the Indian Army; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction
thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Govern-
ment have no information to this
effect.

(b) Does not arise.

U.N. Budgetary Committee's Proposals

2918. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will
the Minister of External Affairs be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 680 on the 6th
December, 1965 regarding U.N. Budge-
tary Committee's proposal regarding
re-imbursment of expenditure and
state:

(a) whether the proposal applied
only to the developing countries of
Asia and Africa;

(b) if not, on what grounds the
charge of discrimination is based or
justified; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for Govern-
ment's non-support to reduction or
economy in expenditure?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The decision applies to all member States.

(b) and (c). The economy effected by the revised scales of reimbursement of travel expenses would result in a marginal saving of \$ 250,000 out of a total U.N. budget of \$ 120,000,000. Since Member States contribute to the U.N. budget according to their capacity to pay, the benefit which would accrue to the developing countries as a result of the consequent reduction in their contributions to the U.N. budget would be more than offset by the additional expenditure they will have to incur on provision of appropriate travel facilities to their delegates to the U.N. As most of these countries are located far from U.N. headquarters the decision tends to discriminate against them. It was on these grounds that India had certain reservations in regard to the adoption of the revised procedure.

अणु शक्ति संस्थान के एक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा
घातमहत्या

2919. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशान पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 जनवरी, 1966 को अणुशक्ति संस्थान ट्राम्ब के एक वैज्ञानिक की मृत्यु हो गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने अपने बड़े अफसर की नाजायज डांट पर घातमहत्या की और बाद में उसे दिल के दौरा का मामला कह कर दबाया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) बात को दबाये जाने का कोई सबाल नहीं । वैज्ञानिक की मृत्यु की जांच

अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है । रासायनिक विश्लेषक की रिपोर्ट तथा अप-मृत्यु विचारक का अधिमत अभी नहीं मिले हैं ।

Chinese Pressure over Pakistan

2920. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about China's pressure over Pakistan for military installations in Gilgit; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

De-requisition of a Plot in Calcutta

2921. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of the 'K site' plot of Tollygunje, Calcutta are repeatedly demanding de-requisition of their land held by the Defence Department for the last twenty years; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The landowners have been informed that the land is now surplus to defence requirements and will be de-requisitioned after displaced persons from East Pakistan, who are in unauthorised occupation of the land since September, 1948, have been evicted. The question of evicting the squatters is under the consideration of Government.

In case however the landowners affected by any requisition order are

prepared to accept the return of the entire land along with squatters and deal directly with the squatters and further agree not to claim any compensation for damage, if any, done to the property during the period it remained with Government. Government have no objection to de-requisition such plot of land. The landowners who have represented to Government have been informed accordingly.

Poison in Food of N.C.C. Cadets

2922. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 475 on the 21st February, 1966 regarding poison in Food of N.C.C. cadets and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Investigation of the case by the Police has been completed.

(b) It is understood that a charge-sheet against the accused is being filed in Court, shortly.

Manufacture of Rockets

**2923. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first India made rocket used for space research will roll out of the assembly plant before June, 1966;

(b) if so, the special features of the rocket under manufacture; and

(c) whether Space science and Technology Centre will be set up at Veli Hill near Thumba?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The first Indian made rocket is now expected to roll off the assembly line towards the end of the year.

(b) As stated earlier in the House, this rocket is specially designed for a variety of scientific investigations at high altitudes.

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy is considering a proposal to set up a Space Science and Technology Centre at Veli Hill near Thumba.

New Transmitters in Shillong and Pasighat

2924. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether two new transmitters of the All-India Radio have been set up at Shillong and at Pasighat (NEFA); and

(b) if so, their respective transmitting capacity?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transmitters set up at Shillong and Pasighat are both low-power medium-wave transmitters which will serve the respective centres and their environs.

National Defence Academy Examinations

**2925. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1,512, on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it has since been decided to revise the minimum qualifications for eligibility for admission to

the National Defence Academy Examination from High-school pass to Higher Secondary;

(b) if so, whether the age limits for eligibility to that examination have also been suitably revised and if so, what are the revised age limits; and

(c) whether any representations/applications for revision of the age limits have also been received and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) to (c). The question of revising the qualifications, and the age limits, for admission to the N.D.A. is still under examination and this position has been intimated in reply to the representations received.

Defence Research and Development Organisation

2926. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Engineering of the Defence Research and Development Organisation has developed a variety of engineering goods of indigenous design;

(b) if so, the outstanding items designed and developed so far; and

(c) the saving in foreign exchange expenditure effected thereby so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The items of indigenous design includes both stores specially designed and developed by R. & D. (Engineers) for the Services and other stores of indigenous origin (for civilian purposes) subsequently modified to suit the requirements of the Services. Some examples of such equipment are given below:

(i) Trailer 5 Ton 4 Wheeled for Motor Tugs.

(ii) Air Conditioning Unit for certain Radar.

(iii) Boat Recce 3 Man.

(iv) Boat Assault Pneumatic.

(v) Mine Prodder.

(vi) Pumping sets including Flexible, Drive, Engine and Packless Glands.

(vii) Punched Tape and ancillaries comprising Laying Unit, Rewinding Unit, Spools and Anti-twister Units.

(c) If the item were imported in the quantities that are now manufactured, the cost involved would exceed rupees one crore.

Mizo Refugees in Burma

2927. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Mizo refugees have emigrated to Burma and settled at the frontier town of Tiddim;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). According to available information it appears that about 1000 Mizos crossed into Burma in the second week of March, 1966.

(c) Government is unhappy as this act of Mizos may create some problem for our friendly neighbour Burma with whom we will co-operate fully for taking suitable steps to cope with this act of the Mizos.

Assets of Indian Repatriates from Burma

2928. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assets left by the Indian repatriates from Burma in the

custody of the Indian High Commission in Burma; and

(b) the progress so far made for repatriation of these assets?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Eight packages of jewellery are still in the custody of the Indian Embassy.

(b) The owners can claim their jewellery at any time.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में पुस्तकालय

2929. श्री बिशम प्रसाद : क्या बड़े-शिक्षण-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में किन किन भारतीय दूतावासों में पुस्तकालय हैं और उनमें किन किन पुस्तकालयों में भारतीय पुस्तकाध्यक्ष हैं और किन किन में विदेशी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष हैं;

(ख) जिन पुस्तकालयों में विदेशी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष हैं उनमें भारतीय पुस्तकाध्यक्ष न होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इन पुस्तकालयों में भारतीयों को पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के रूप में भेजने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

बड़े शिक्षण-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) विदेश-स्थित जिन भारतीय मिशनो में पुस्तकालय हैं उनकी सूची साथ सभा पटल पर रखी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या LT—5920/66] है। निम्नलिखित जगहों पर भारतीय मिशनो में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष लाइब्रेरी के काम की, देखभाल करते हैं :

ब्रुसेल्स, बोन्न, कोलम्बो, काहिरा, काठमांडू, लागोस, लन्दन, न्यूयार्क, नैरोबी, ओटावा, पेरिस, टोकियो, तेहरान और वाशिंगटन।

काठमांडू को छोड़ कर, जहाँ हमारा एक भारत-भास्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष है, पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की जगहें स्थानीय होती हैं और उन पर स्थानीय रूप से नियुक्त कर्मचारी काम करते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विदेश-स्थित हमारे तमाम मिशनो में भारत-भास्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष भेजना संभव नहीं हो सका है, क्योंकि भारतीय-भास्थानी कर्मचारियों पर खर्च, जोकि अधिकांश विदेशी मुद्रा में होता है, स्थानीय रूप से नियुक्त कर्मचारियों पर किए जाने वाले खर्च के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा होता है। बहरहाल, हमने सिद्धान्त रूप में भारत-भास्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष भेजना स्वीकार कर लिया है, लेकिन यह तब किया जाएगा जब अधिकांश धन-राशि सुलभ हो जाएगी और विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति सुधर जाएगी।

Ratio of U.D.Cs. to L.D.Cs. in Defence Establishments

2930. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of Upper Division Clerks to Lower Division Clerks has been revised in the Defence Establishments:

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) whether these orders will apply to all Defence Establishments including Ordnance Factories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The ratio of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks has been revised in the Army Ordnance Corps and the Corps of Electrical & Mechanical Engineers from 1:4 to 3:8 and necessary orders have been issued.

(c) No, Sir. The question of revising the ratio of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks in other Defence Establishments including Ordnance Factories is under consideration.

12.08 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

HEALTH OF SHRI GOPALAN

Mr. Speaker: I have received a Calling Attention Notice from Dr. Lohia and others about the health of Shri A. K. Gopalan. Is the Minister ready with any statement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): In the afternoon, I shall give the information.

Mr. Speaker: The statement would be made in the afternoon.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): By what time, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: At what time could it be made?

Shri Nanda: 5 O'clock.

An hon. Member: What is it about, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: About Shri Gopalan's health. Will 4 O'clock be all right?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: At 4 O'clock, the statement would be made.

12.09 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICES

BASTAR INCIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have got six Adjournment Motions and 18 Calling Attention Notices about the Bastar incident. Of course, the matter is serious and is of urgent importance as well. But I am not satisfied so far that this is the Centre's responsibility. Shri Lohia may satisfy me on that point. He need not go into other matters.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बस्तर में हत्या-काण्ड हुआ है उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की बिल्कुल साफ असफलतायें हैं और वह संविधान की चार धाराओं को लेकर है—244, 47, 256 और 353।

सबसे पहले मैं संविधान की धारा 244 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। पांचवीं फेहरिस्त की धाराएँ जो कि परिगणित इलाक़े हैं और परिगणित जातियाँ हैं किसी राज्य में असम को छोड़ कर के उनके प्रशासन और नियन्त्रण के बारे में लागू होंगी। यह 244 है। जो किम्ब शैब्यूल है उसको अगर आप पढ़ेंगे तो उसमें साफ़ लिखा हुआ है कि केन्द्र का नियन्त्रण रहता है। क्या आपने इसे देख लिया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो हाँ देख लिया, अब आगे चलिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : "The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas."

यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि रहना चाहिए। जिन इलाकों में यह सब कुछ हुआ है वह शैब्यूल ऐरियाज में आते हैं क्योंकि प्रतागढ़, नारायणपुर और दन्तेवारा तहसीलें और कुटूर और भोपालपतनाम, जमींदारीज, यह सब बस्तर जिले में हैं। सरकार ने खुद ऐलान किया है कि यह परिगणित इलाक़े हैं। इस लिए जहाँ तक धारा 244 का सवाल है भारत सरकार ने उसके अनुसार काम न करके अपनी असफलता दिखाई है। यह परिगणित इलाक़े हैं। परिगणित इलाक़ों में के प्रशासन और नियन्त्रण के बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा बतलाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सदन का ध्यान धारा 47 की तरफ़ खींचूंगा। अब मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में ही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। राज्य

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अपना प्राथमिक कर्तव्य मानेगा खाने पीने का, रहने के स्तर को, जनता के रहने के स्तर को ऊंचा करने का और मर्वमाधारण को सुधारने का। अब भोजन का मामला राज्य का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप कौनसा पढ़ रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 47 धारा पढ़ी है। इस सम्बन्ध में चूँकि पूरी इत्तिला आप को नहीं मिली हो अगर सिर्फ आपने भ्रूखबारों पर निर्भर किया हो तो मैं आप को यह बतला दूँ कि जो बस्तर के सर्वोपरि नेता थे, महाराज थे जरूर लेकिन अब तक एक तरीके से यह भी भंजदेव हो चुके थे। उन्होंने 13 तारीख से 20 तारीख तक भूख हड़ताल की थी इसी भूख के मामले को लेकर 13 से 20 तारीख तक भूख हड़ताल की थी। अपने इलाके के लोगों के भूख से मरने के कारण यह हड़ताल उन्होंने की थी ताकि भूख से वे न मरें। वहाँ पर धान को लेकर एक बहुत जबरदस्त वसूली चल रही है जिसको लेकर एक तहलका मचा हुआ है और यह मामला महीनों से चला आ रहा है। धारा 47 का वहाँ बिल्कुल माफ़ तरीके से उल्लंघन हो गया है। यह दूसरा हुआ। इसके बारे में मुझे क्या और कुछ कहने की जरूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं। आगे बढ़िये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं आपका ध्यान 256 की तरफ़ दिलाता हूँ। जो भी संसद् के बनाये हुए कानून हों या जो कोई मौजूदा कानून राज्य में हों उन को लागू किया जाय यह कर्तव्य इस संघ का भी हो जाता है दिल्ली सरकार का भी हो जाता है। वह दिल्ली सरकार राज्यों को हिदायतें दे इन कानूनों के अनुसार कार्यवाही कराने के लिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आप से खाली इतना कहना है कि जिस ढंग से श्री भंजदेव मरे हुए पाये गये और मैं ख़ाम तौर से उनका

नाम लेता हूँ वैसे तो पता नहीं 20,50,100 कितने मरे होंगे यह अभी तक मालूम नहीं हो पाया है। लेकिन उससे लोगों के मन में यह शक़ पैदा हो रहा है कि क्या सरकार ने अपनी राजनीति के अस्त्रों में क़ल को भी एक अस्त्र मान लिया है? सब कानूनों वहाँ उठ गयी थीं और अगर आप मुझे इजाज़त दें तो मैं बतलाऊँ कि किस ढंग से वह मरे हुए पाये गये अपने घर के अन्दर? इस वक़्त अभी पता नहीं है। तीसरी चीज़ भी उल्लंघन हुई। अब मैं आप से कहूँ कि एक माधारण तौर पर जो संकटकालीन कानून है उस पर भी ध्यान दें तो दफ़ा 353 अपने आप लागू हो जाती है क्योंकि इस वक़्त संकटकालीन कानून सारे देश में है इसलिए बस्तर में भी है और हममें भी बिल्कुल साफ़ है जो कुछ इस संबंधान में कहा गया है लेकिन दिल्ली सरकार की कार्यपालिका शक्ति राज्य के मुहकमों में भी चली जाती है जब तक कि संकटकालीन कानून है (व्यवधान)।

आप अंग्रेज़ हैं इसलिए मैं अंग्रेज़ी में पढ़ कर सुनायें देता हूँ :—

"notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;"

अंग्रेज़ी में मैं आपको वह भी बतला दूँ जो कि मैंने हिन्दी में कहा था :—

"Murder has become an instrument of State policy."

बहुत से हमारे साथी इन कालमों को अंग्रेज़ी में ही समझ पाते हैं बाकी अगर आप साहबान समझ गये होंगे तो मुझे उन्हें अंग्रेज़ी में पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो उन चार कलमों को अंग्रेज़ी में पढ़ कर सुना दूँ ?

प्रथम महोदय : जी कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you all know, this is essentially a tribal area and more than 80 per cent of the people are tribal people. They had looked upon Shri Bhanj Deo as their leader. For years, for months, for the past few weeks there have been representations made to the Central Government complaining against the local government and, more especially, against the local administration in the districts, against the police, against the revenue authorities and all those people. They had also complained about shortage of food and against the compulsory food levy. In spite of all these things the Central Government did not raise its little finger in their protection and on their behalf to caution the local government with a view to see and prevent these untoward events. Only a few days before this unfortunate happening the ex-Maharaja, Bhanj Deo, sent a representation to the President and also, I think, to the Home Ministry, expressing grave fears that his life was in danger and that the local authorities—I am not quite prepared to say whether he included the local government or not—were intending to attack him and all those who were offering worship to their Goddess and who were associated with him in that fort and in that hunger-strike. He had said that he was apprehending danger to his own life. In spite of all these things the Government of India did not do anything. The protection, the welfare, the advancement of the tribal people has been made a special charge on the Government of India. It is because the Government of India has been failing in regard to this particular duty and it has been dealing with these people in the same manner as the other advanced people that these things have happened and this particular tragedy has taken place.

Sir, the Chief Minister there made a reference to Mizo Hills. We do not

know what is happening there, but we do know that these people have been suffering from malnutrition and from hunger. I am not quite sure whether there have been some hunger deaths, but I shall not be surprised if there were some. In spite of this, this compulsory levy has been imposed on these people in such a callous manner. This is in continuation of the earlier oppression. All these things have brought things to a head. While these things were brought to a head, while these representations were being made to the Government of India, the Government of India, together with their President, have failed signally in their duty to intercede between those unfortunate suffering people and the local government and its vengeful policy. The consequence is this terrible tragedy.

As my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, has said, it is not only the Maharaja who was killed, who was murdered according to me, but scores of helpless tribals have been murdered in that place. Various objections may be raised by the Government by taking advantage of the fact that the local Government is there in charge of law and order, it has appointed a Commission of Inquiry and so on. Sir, such means can be adopted in order to get rid of any one who is here in the Opposition through the means of the local Government. There would be no redress unless this House is given an opportunity of discussing this matter and taking this Government to task and also knowing what Government has done and is going to do in order to see, in order to assure not only those people but all the people who are in the opposition to this Government that their life would not be in danger that their political and social existence would not be destroyed by the fiat of the local Government through this kind of mischief under the guise of decentralisation.

Shri W. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I support Dr. Lohia and Professor Ranga in their contentions that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the responsibility of the Government of India is very definitely attracted over what has happened in Bastar. During his life time, the former Maharaja of Bastar was subjected to all kinds of activities on the part of the Government of India, rightly or wrongly, and now that he has died in very deplorable, almost dastardly, circumstances, surely it devolves on the Government of India to give some explanation for the situation that prevailed in that part of the country which has led to these events happening. It also stands to reason that where our tribal people are concerned—and in that part of Madhya Pradesh there is a contiguous region where they live in very large numbers—since they have been known to be devoted to the person of the late Maharaja of Bastar, it becomes a very serious matter, particularly in view of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh having already stated that it was some thing in the nature of a Mizo or Naga upsurge.

Shri Bade (Khargone): No, no.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That was so. We saw it in the papers and we can only proceed on the basis of information which is supplied to us by reputable press agencies.

The Maharaja of Bastar also used to be in the receipt of privy purse payments from the Government of India and when somebody who belongs to that category of Indian princes who at one time enjoyed a certain position in the country, the hangover of which has not gone altogether—surely, the Government of India is very responsible for it—when a person belongs to an order of people who were in a special category, and that is a fact of life, and when such a person dies in this kind of circumstances, surely something ought to be done. But the more important consideration is that our tribal people are concerned and in regard to the tribal

people this Government has shown such egregious failure in execution and implementation of its policies and this very poignant circumstance, melancholy circumstances gives us an occasion for discussion of this matter.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore city): Sir, I want to submit to you two points. The first point is that this is a matter coming under the rule of sub judice.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So far as the tragedy is concerned, all of us deeply regret it and we do not want such things to happen. But the question is who is at fault or whose responsibility it is. The State Government has already appointed an Inquiry Commission.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : धगर कांप्रेसी मर जाते, तो हम देखते कि माननीय सदस्य कैसे इस का विरोध करते हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब (भागलपुर) : तीन मारे गए हैं ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The State Government has already appointed a High Court Judge, under the Central Act, the Commissions of Inquiry Act, to go into this matter.

Therefore, the whole question.... (Interruption).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज एन्क्वायरी के लिए नियुक्त होना चाहिए ।

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : मध्य प्रदेश का जज इस जांच में नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

श्री बड़े : वह तो मुख्य मंत्री के दोस्त हैं ।

श्री हुक्म चन्व कछवाय (देवास) : वह श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र का निजी एवं घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। यह जांच करने के लिए केन्द्र का कोई व्यक्ति जाए।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It will not be possible for us to hear them if they do not hear us.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am going to tell them.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : हम सब को गोली मार दी जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They will kindly listen to me. What we have to say must be in a regulated and orderly manner. I must plead with Members that only one Member must speak at one time. The other day some other Members were with me and we were at a luncheon with a foreign diplomat. When he said that he had seen simultaneous translations but it was only in the Lok Sabha that he had seen simultaneous speaking, really I felt ashamed at that moment. This should not be resorted to. Simultaneous speaking is never heard of in any Parliament.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सही नहीं है। सभी लोक सभाओं में ऐसा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी जगह ऐसा नहीं होता है।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इंग्लैंड में सदस्य इस से ज्यादा बोलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो माननीय सदस्य इंग्लैंड में ही चले जायें। यहाँ ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री बागड़ी : यहाँ अध्यक्ष ज्यादा बोलते हैं। वहाँ अध्यक्ष नहीं बोलते हैं।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: A High Court Judge has already been appointed to

inquire into the whole affair. To discuss that subject on the floor of this House would certainly prejudice the case either for or against, one side or the other. You have given time to all of us to make out a case regarding the admissibility of the motion. But you see that people are already talking about the merits of the case and are passing remarks against the State Government and against some one or the other. That was not the intention with which you allowed this debate. The debate ought to restrict itself to the admissibility of the motion according to rules. I realise that many of my hon. friends are greatly upset with this tragedy and, therefore, I can understand a little going astray so far as the expression of emotion is concerned. But they are seasoned parliamentarians, and I would appeal to them that this is not the occasion to express their considered opinion on the merits of the case itself and to attribute motives to the State Government, the Chief Minister and the Central Government. Is it the occasion, Sir? In the course of the debate on the admissibility of the motion, can such things be said? Therefore, even if my hon. friends want to press for the admissibility of the motion, I would appeal to you, Sir, to see that the rules are interpreted, not that emotions are interpreted.

Shri Nath Pat (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I shall try to restrict myself to the admissibility of the motion. I have heard very carefully the words that have been uttered and I know that I am to plead for the admissibility of the motion. I have three grounds for the admissibility of the motion.

The first is a well established precedent in the House regarding this very same unfortunate area of Bastar. I had tried to raise it on a previous occasion when the same people had opened fire in Jagdalpur in Bastar and twelve, whom this Government contemptuously calls Tribals—a word used by foreigners and which

[Shri Nath Pai]

no Indian patriot should use about any other Indian—fellow Indians, twelve of them, were killed. We tried to raise it and your worthy predecessor, Shri Ayyangar, was in the Chair, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Home Minister. The matter was allowed to be discussed, not on an adjournment motion, but the rigidity of the rule was not so strictly enforced against us because the matter was too serious. Shri Shastri came forward and said that he shared the anxiety and would like to make a statement because the killing of twelve Indians was not to be spurned aside and avoided in this House by taking shelter behind the Indian Penal Code and some provisions of the Constitution. That is a precedent which should have the sancity and the authority of a rule.

The second important thing is the admission of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh who himself says that conditions bordering on rebellion prevail in India. This is the admission of the Chief Minister for the justification of the heinous murder of twelve men. Then, that is the justification for the House to interfere and the authority is the admission of such conditions prevailing on the part of the Chief Minister.

Thirdly, I would like to draw your attention to this that, I think, still Mr. Nanda insists on continuing the Emergency. And if here is the Emergency in this country, if conditions continue to deteriorate continuously, this Government is called upon to issue necessary instructions for the rectification of those conditions. This is what article 353 (a) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised."

This is not an outburst. It is a combination of series of things that had been happening there and, therefore, the Government was called upon to issue the necessary instructions to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to see that matters do not deteriorate.

Having said this, may I say one or two things within the narrow limits prescribed for me by Mr. Hanumanthaiya, remembering that the matter is *sub judice*? When I read about this news in the papers, the question that cropped up in my mind was: Is this country fast approaching to the state of affairs of Tshombe's Congo where Lumumba was murdered. Are these new equations that any disagreement, any dissent, any difference, will invariably draw the threat of destruction and liquidation? We know the tragic conditions that have been prevailing, the atmosphere of fear that has been going on, between this unfortunate young man who had perhaps his weaknesses—he was perhaps temperamental—and the others. Only ten days back this House discussed that shocking outrage at Panipat and a shudder of horror and anguish went through the nation. May I ask the Government: Is the premeditated massacre at Jagdalpur not worse than the mad act of a mob which was temporarily seized by frenzy? We are told they are tribals, I take the greatest objection to this word being used by Government spokesmen that they are tribals. They are fellow Indians. If they are tribals, who is responsible for that? If we have failed in integrating so many Indians in the mainstream of our life, are the tribals to be blamed or is it an indictment against this Government?

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I submit that only the other day the President remarked that there is violence in the air. We condemn any kind of violence. When Dr. Lohia, the other day, analysed it, we agreed that those who are inciting violence are wrong.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रगर हमेशा इसी तरह एक राय करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री नाथ पाई : जैसे आप करेंगे, वैसे हम भी करेंगे।

I ask: Is this violence only one-sided? The Prime Minister, before leaving the country, expressed this hope, "When I am abroad, I hope, nothing will go wrong in this country." Do they think that this will enhance our prestige abroad when the world headlines will be, a Maharaja massacred in his Palace? Will it enhance the prestige and the image of India? I want that this House be given a fair opportunity to discuss this affair. This trigger-happy mentality has to be curbed. The reply from that side should not be that there is going to be an inquiry into this affair. We want that inquiry so far as this particular episode is concerned. But we want a wider inquiry, over and above the judicial inquiry into this firing and ruthless killings which makes us hang down our heads in shame, into what had been happening in Bastar and what forces had been in operation to eliminate and liquidate this man who had been wronged. I hope Mr. Nanda will not try to take shelter behind this rule or that rule but will boldly say, "We will face any inquiry, not only this judicial inquiry but a wider inquiry."

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow all Mr. Bade.

श्री बड़े : इस मोशन की एडमिनिस्ट्रिटी के बारे में संविधान के अन्दर जो कानून की बात है, वही मैं आपको सुनाऊंगा। मैं स्वयं मध्य प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ और मैंने अस्तर देखा है। मैं वहाँ के महाराजा से भी मिला हूँ। वहाँ पर महाराज ने केवल इतना ही कहा था कि इन आदिवासियों को अनाज मिलना चाहिये, इस पर उनके ऊपर गोली चलाई गई। अस्तर की कन्डीशन दो-तीन साल से इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि सम्भल नहीं पा

रही है। वहाँ के महाराजा ने गवर्नर को प्रीसिडेन्ट को अपना मेमोरेण्डम भेजा था, लेकिन गवर्नर ने जो कि ट्राइबल एरिया के लिए रेस्पॉन्सिबल होता है, कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और न ही गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ध्यान दिया क्योंकि according to the Fifth Schedule

"The Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas.."

हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि गवर्नर ने क्या एक्शन लिया और उस के बाद वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया, जिसके कारण कि यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई। मिश्रा जी वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वह यह समझते थे कि यह आदमी हमारे रास्ते का कांटा है, इस लिये यह मौका निकाल कर उसको भून दिया गया। कहा गया कि उनको तीन गोलियाँ लगी हैं लेकिन वास्तव में उनको 8 गोलियाँ लगी, बल्कि उनके साथ दो ट्राइबल औरतें भी भी उस एरिया की।

श्री हनुमतीया जी ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, इस वास्ते अभी उस विषय पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत पहले जब वहाँ गोली चली थी, उस समय मैं इस पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर नहीं था, उस समय भी ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वायरी हुई थी लेकिन इस पार्लियामेंट में भी उस समय चर्चा हुई थी, इसके बारे में आपके पास प्रेसिडेन्ट है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ मुख्य मंत्री जी ने यह जो नाटक का दुखद अन्त कर दिया है, राजा का खून कर के, उसके कारण और भी कई खून हुए और फिर कह दिया कि ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वायरी

[श्री बड़े]

कर रहे हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस घबसर पर हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह यहां से सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज भेजें और वह जांच करें। वहां पर ट्राइबल एरिया के लोगों को बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं है और वे 50 लाख आदिवासी इनके विरुद्ध उठने वाले हैं। इस लिये पार्लियामेंट में माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने मेरा यह कहना है कि वहां पर सी०बी०आई० को इन्क्वायरी करनी चाहिये क्योंकि वहां पर सारा पैलेस पुलिस के कब्जे में है और सब आदिवासियों में भगदड़ मच गई है, एक तरह से वहां पर पुलिस का राज्य हो गया है। इस लिये इस बारे में सी०बी०आई० को रिपोर्ट करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेन्टर की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : यह तो बिल्कुल मानी हुई बात है कि ट्राइबल क्षेत्र की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नर की है, और गवर्नर पार्लियामेंट के प्रति जिम्मेदार है, इस लिये वहां पर इन्क्वायरी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को करानी चाहिये। इस तरह से तो वे वहां पर सब को भून डालेंगे और आदिवासियों की हत्या हो जायेगी और न मालूम वहां पर क्या होने वाला है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि जो एडजानमेंट भोगन मैंने दिया है वह मैंने अग्नर बी. कास्टीट्यूशन दिया है, क्योंकि पूरा बस्तर ट्राइबल एरिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब घाप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत जरूरी बात ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब घाप . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार या गृह मंत्री तभी जवाब दें जब सारी बातें सामने आ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : बस्तर के जो एम०पी० हैं उनकी बात भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय घाप सुन लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे भी घाप सुनिये न। मुझ से घाप इतना नाराज क्यों रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय जवाब किन बातों का देंगे। सब बातें तो उनके सामने आ जानी चाहियें (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सब बैठ जाइये। घाप क्यों खड़े हैं? यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी के बारे में ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ। घाप मुझे सुन तो लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मੈम्बर को नहीं सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री लक्ष्मन् भवानी (बस्तर) : मैं बस्तर जिले का हूँ और वहां से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। वहां पर हलवी भाषा बोली जाती है। मैंने कुछ हिन्दी सीख ली है और मैं अपनी बात अपनी टूटी फूटी हिन्दी में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां की भाषा दूसरी है लेकिन मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहूंगा। मैं बस्तर जिले में 13 तारीख से लेकर 19 तारीख तक था। महाराजा प्रवीण चन्द्र भंजदेव से मैं मिला था। जब महाराजा ने भूख हड़ताल की उसके पहले जो कुछ हुआ मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। नारायणपुर, धबजमाड़ा कोयलीवेड़ा आदि में जो आदिवासी रहते

हैं उनके पास खाने के लिए चावल प्रादि नहीं था । वे महाराजा के पास उनके महल गए और उनसे कहा कि वे उनके लिए चावल का इंतजाम करें । हम भूखे मर रहे हैं । ये लोग महाराजा के सामने रोये धोये । महाराजा ने कहा कि प्राप भूखे क्यों मरते हैं, मैं ही भूखा मर जाता हूँ और प्रापकी खातिर मैं भूख हड़ताल करता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार चावल का इंतजाम प्रापके लिए नहीं कर रही है इस वास्ते मैं भूख हड़ताल करता हूँ । वह भूख हड़ताल करके बैठ गए । इससे पहले चावल के लिए वहां कई बार साठियां चली थीं । तेरह तारीख को सुभद्रा महारानी ने मुझे बताया कि महाराजा भूख हड़ताल करके बैठ गए हैं । मैं महाराजा के पास गया और उन से पूछा कि वह भूख हड़ताल करके क्यों बैठ गए हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार यहां लोगों को घनाज नहीं भेज रही है, इस वास्ते मैं भूख हड़ताल कर रहा हूँ । मैं कलेक्टर के पास गया और वहां जा कर उन से और डिप्टी कलेक्टर से रेस्ट हाउस में मिला । मैंने उनसे कहा कि महाराजा भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और प्राप कोई चावल का इंतजाम क्यों नहीं करते हैं, घनाज का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं करते हैं, क्यों घनाज इस इनाके में नहीं भेज रहे हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारे महाराजा बार-बार हमें तंग कर रहे हैं । हम लोग इंतजाम कर रहे हैं । मैंने वापिस घा कर महाराजा साहब को सब कुछ बताया । लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई इंतजाम नहीं हुआ । कोई चावल उस क्षेत्र में नहीं भेजा गया । मैंने महाराजा से प्रार्थना की कि वह अपनी भूख हड़ताल वापिस ले लें लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा करने से इन्कार कर दिया । 20 तारीख को मैं दिल्ली को घा गया । घाने के बाद मुझे यह पता लगा कि वहां पर मारपीट हुई है, कतल हुए हैं और कितने ही प्रादिवासी मारे गए

हैं । उसके बाद अब यह समाचार प्राया है कि महाराजा और उनके साथ कई प्रादिवासी मार डाले गए हैं ।

प्राप देखिये कि बच्चा भी दूध के लिए चिल्लाता है तो उसको भी मां दूध दे देती है । लेकिन नागरिक जब भूख शान्त करने के लिए, घपना पेट भरने के लिए घनाज की मांग करते हैं तो उन पर साठियां और गोलियां सरकार की तरफ से चलाई जाती हैं । लोगों को गोली से मार दिया जाता है । गोली से उनको भून दिया जाता है ।

प्रापको यह भी पता होगा कि हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में लेवी सिस्टम है । वहां पर यह कहा गया है कि जिन के यहां घनाज पैदा हुआ है, घनाज पका है वे एक किलो, दो किलो घनाज दें । इस लेवी के बारे में वहां पर हमारे खाद्य मंत्री श्री गीतम शर्मा भी हवाई जहाज के जरिये गये थे । उन्होंने जा कर कहा था कि अगर लेवी नहीं दोगे तो तुम्हें घनाज नहीं दिया जायेगा नम लेवी न दो और हम घनाज नहीं देंगे । अगर रायपुर में घनाज बचता है तो उसको प्राप बस्तर में ला कर इस्तेमाल कर लो और बस्तर में बचता है तो रायपुर में ला कर इस्तेमाल कर लो । प्राप इस के बारे में कमिश्नर के साथ जा कर मिल लें और ऐसा इंतजाम कर लें । हमने कहा कि दण्डकारण्य के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध प्राप करेंगे जहां पर बहुत से कारखाने हैं और जहां पर बाहर के लोग घा कर रह रहे हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि वहां हम केन्द्र से लेकर घनाज बगैरह दे देंगे । हमने जाकर प्रादिवासीयों को समझाया कि जिन के यहां फसन पक गई है व लेवी दे दें और लेवी चार

[श्री लखमू भवानी]

पांच गांवों की एक जगह वहीं गांव में रखी जायगी और उन्हीं के काम धाएगी। जिन के यहां फसल पकी नहीं थी वे कहां से लेबी दे सकते थे। लोगों ने कहा कि उनके पास खाने के लिए नहीं है तो वे कहां से दें, कहां से बीज के लिए रखें, क्या करें और क्या न करें। कुछ लोगों ने लेबी दे भी दी। कलेक्टर धादि जो लोग थे, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी थे उन्होंने जबदस्ती जा कर लोगों से लेबी बसूल की और निकाल कर वहीं उसको रखने के बजाय जगदलपुर बगैरह भेज दिया। जब उनको कहा गया कि वे बाहर न ले जायें तो उस पर भी मार पीट हुई। लेबी ले कर जब बाहर भेजने लग गए तो गड़बड़ी वहां पर हुई। अब धाप जानते हैं कि वहां के लोग, बस्तर के लोग धनपड़ हैं, पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं। उनको जब तक अच्छी तरह से समझाया न जाए वे समझते नहीं हैं। वे पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, धादिवासी लोग हैं। जब गोली से उनको समझाया जाता है तो मामला और भी खराब हो जाता है। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब धाप बैठ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपोजीशन को कहूंगा कि हर एक भादमी को सुनना मेरे लिए लाजिम था। अब मुझे गवर्नमेंट को भी सुन लेने दीजिये। मैं ने छः सात मैम्बरज को सुन लिया है। हर एक मैम्बर यह कहे कि उसको मौका दिया जाए तो यह किस तरह से सम्भव हो सकता है। यह नाजायज है कि धाप इस तरह से मुझे फोर्स करें। सब को मैं कैसे सुन सकता हूँ। पंद्रह बीस मैम्बरज को मैं वहीं सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा 376 के अन्दर—

श्री लखमू भवानी : मैंने अपनी बात अभी तक खत्म नहीं की है। वहां पर लोगों को ठीक तरह से समझाया बुझाया नहीं गया है। वहां पर हालत बहुत खराब है, गम्भीर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहां पर जांच करे और प्रदेश सरकार के सुपुर्द यह मामला न किया जाए। वे धनपड़ लोग हैं। गोली चला कर धाप उनको खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस काम को धाप अपने हाथ में लें और धाप उनको जा कर समझायें और जांच करवायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कामरोको प्रस्ताव का धाप सदन में उल्लेख करते हैं तो जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव दिया है, उनको तो धाप सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने नहीं कहा कि सब को धाप सुन लें। मैं कह रहा था प्रस्तावकों को सुनने के बाद धाप गृह मंत्री से या सरकार से पूछते हैं कि क्या वह धाक्षेप उठाना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद धाप फैसला करते हैं। अब गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें इसके पहले मैं उन बातों को धापके सामने रखूंगा जो अब तक नहीं कही गई हैं। नियम 60 में—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मैम्बर को सुनना लाजिम नहीं है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कह रहा हूँ—

श्री मधु लिमये : 80(2) में साफ लिखा हुआ है। जब सरकार धाक्षेप उठाये तो उस से पहले कम से कम उन

धाराओं को तो पढ़ें । मुझे घ्राप उन धाराओं को तो बताने दीजिये । मैं धारायें घ्रापको बता देता हूँ और घ्राप खुद देख लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखी हुई है । हर मन्वर—

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दोहराने वाला नहीं हूँ । केवल नई धारायें बता रहा हूँ । मुझ से घ्राप इतना नाराज क्यों रहते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता है । क्या मेरे चेहरे से घ्रापको चिढ़ है या बात से चिढ़ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तकलीफ यह है कि घ्राप कहते हैं कि घ्राप से मैं नाराज हूँ और दूसरे कहते हैं कि मैं घ्रापकी बहुत रियायत करता हूँ—

श्री मधु लिमये : रियायत का क्या सवाल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दम्यानि में हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : धारायें तो कम से कम नोट कर लीजिये । संविधान की धारा 47 है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 46 भी है । मैं केवल विषय बताता हूँ । इस में प्रादिवासियों के लिए विशेष संरक्षण की चर्चा है । भूख की चर्चा मेरे नेता ने की है । उसके बाद 339 है । उस में परिगणित इलाके की चर्चा नहीं है, सभी प्रादिवासी क्षेत्र तथा जनता के हित की रक्षा के मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशेष जिम्मेदारी की चर्चा है और निदेश देने का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस में दिया गया । मेरे नेता ने कह दिया है कि यह इलाका सौड्यूल्ड एरिया है । न

हो, तो भी करना पड़ता है 339(2) के अन्दर आयद 275 धारा भी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 275 मैंने देख लिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 275 जो है उसको पढ़ना पड़ेगा । वह जरा काम्प्लिकेटेड है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जो अनुदान दिया जाता प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये उस के बारे में साफ प्रोवाइजो है, मैं उसे पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State."

उस के बाद सैड्यूल्ड 5 है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने बतला दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने ने पैरा तीन बतलाया । सैड्यूल्ड 5 में प्राये राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति की विशेष जिम्मेदारियाँ और केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारियाँ बननाई गई हैं । उस में पैरा 5(2) में कहा गया है :

"The Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area."

गूड गवर्नमेंट का जिक्र है, शांति का भी जिक्र है । घ्राप का सैड्यूल्ड एरियाज और सैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन है उस की रिपोर्ट में भी है—बहुत सी बातें हैं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लेकिन घाप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं इस लिये मजबूरी है—मैं घाप को बतला देता हूँ, 281 पृष्ठ है, उस में गृह मंत्रालय के कर्तव्य बतलाये गये हैं, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त कमिश्नर है :

"The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the policy and co-ordination of all tribal welfare programmes, and has a large say in regard to allocation of funds for them."

फिर प्रागे कहा गया है :

"In the Ministry, besides the Minister himself, there is a senior officer of the status of Secretary..."

प्रब मैं प्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारा मामला जो हुआ है उस में विकास की बात है, प्रताज की वसूली की बात है, प्रौर व्यापक बातें हैं जिन का इन सभी घाटाओं से सम्बन्ध है। इस पर हनुमतया साहब ने जो प्रक्षेप उठाया कि सब जुडिस है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का घाप को जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है मैं उस का जवाब दे दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन मामला सब जुडिस है ? घटना क्रम को प्रस्थापित करने का तथा गोलिकांड संबंधी अधिकांशियों की जिम्मेदारी का। लेकिन काम रोकने प्रस्ताव प्रादिवासी इलाकों के बारे में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है या जिम्मेदारी है उस संबंध में उसकी प्रसफलत को ले कर है।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Before I say anything more, I must state that we are exceedingly unhappy and deeply distressed about what has happened in Jagdalpur on the 25th and 26th of this month.

What has happened there is extremely unfortunate and painful. It has resulted in loss of life. Several lives have been lost, including that of Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo, ex-ruler of Bastar. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : सेवरल के क्या माने हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रब घाप बँठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : कितने मरे हैं, यह बतलाया जाये।

श्री श्रींकर लाल बेरवा : गोलियों से उड़ाये हैं, मरे नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या घाप खामोश हो कर सुनेंगे नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : कोई मुखमरी बोड़ ही घाई थी जिस में मरे।

Shri Nanda: I share the deepest sympathy with all concerned over the loss and suffering.

The question has been raised that what has occurred there attracts the responsibility of the Centre. Also, hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, has said that even though these occurrences may be *sub judice*, he will expect us to allow a wider enquiry, and a wider discussion to take place here. In this House, this party is prepared to have any discussion, provided it is permissible, admissible, because this House functions within the framework of a Constitution and certain rules. Therefore, it is not a question that we are afraid of any enquiry, but the point is this.

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has already made three statements in the State Assembly on the incident and thereafter, a commission of inquiry under the Commis-

sions of Inquiry Act has been appointed to enquire into the matter. A sitting Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court has been nominated by the Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court and appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to conduct the enquiry. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्र द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिये । मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए बिलकुल तैयार नहीं हूँ । वह जज मुख्य मंत्री का मित्र है ।

Shri Nanda: I place on the Table of the House a copy of the notification appointing this commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5921/66].

Other things have been brought up, the circumstances, the background etc. If this enquiry, judicial enquiry, brings out anything which relates the circumstances there to any failure of responsibility on the part of the Centre, we shall certainly take it up, but at present we cannot presume anything at all that there has been any failure, and I would take exception to the reflection cast on a Judge of the High Court. What is the basis for that? When the Ministry is dealing with this matter and there is a vote of no confidence, let it be decided there so far as the administration of the Ministry is concerned. This is not a question to be brought up here. (Interruptions.)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उस समय तक तो सब खरम हो जायेगा ।

Shri Nanda: This should be settled one way or the other.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्र द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिये ।... (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से बोलने से कुछ नहीं होगा । मैं बोलता हूँ इतना सुनने के बाद तो मुझे बोलने न दिया

जाये, मुझ सुनने न दिया जाये, इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा । क्या मैं फैसला इसलिये दे दूँ कि प्राप ने इतने जोर से मुझ पर दबाव डाला है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी मांग तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा जांच कराने की है । इस में प्राप को क्या प्राप्ति है । ... (ब्यवधान)

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I submit that the local Government says that it was a rebellion? Therefore, it becomes a political question which we are entitled to discuss here.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): If this is correct that Bastar is obviously a scheduled area,—we all seem to miss that question—if the Home Minister accepts it as a scheduled area, then he cannot get behind the direct responsibility of the Central Government. The Fifth Schedule, clause (3) regarding the administration of the scheduled areas, reads like this:

“...and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas.”

It comes squarely within the responsibility of the Union.

Mr. Speaker: That power extends—the Union Government has that power to give those directions, but if there are no directions, whether there is failure on the part of Government and whether that becomes the responsibility of the Centre to give that direction, the jurisdiction, that is what I want to ask Mr. Anthony.

Shri Frank Anthony: The way I would put it is this. Apart from Mr. Nath Pal's argument that there is an emergency and that there is a suggestion of a rebellion, if the duty of the Centre extends to giving directions to the State in respect of a scheduled area—apparently that is what

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the Fifth Schedule says, and this is a scheduled area—than a *fortiorari* it will extend to telling them, "we want an enquiry which will be completely above suspicion, we will tell you whom you should appoint, we will tell you precisely what you should do to ensure that the enquiry is absolutely above any suspicion, you remove all your local officials". There would be an abdication of responsibility if the Centre did not assume this direct responsibility in this matter?

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): May a tribal Member of this House say a word in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: He will sit down.

Shri Swell: I have been sitting. I am trying to catch your eye. I have not been given any permission to say a word on it.

Mr. Speaker: How can every Member expect an opportunity? I cannot allow every Member.

Shri Swell: I have tabled an adjournment motion. Nobody from my group has spoken. I am a tribal Member of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will kindly sit down. I will see if I can give him an opportunity, but he will sit down first.

13 hrs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Will the hon. Home Minister communicate to the Madhya Pradesh government that in the wider interest of the nation, they should not take up any rigid attitude. The Home minister should nominate a member of the Supreme court judiciary or an ex-chief Justice. The other day Justice Gajendragadkar retired from the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of India and he can easily be nominated.

I am quite sure the whole of India would accept his judgment; that will be completely above any suspicion or any reflection of any kind. That will inspire people's confidence (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Swell: You have been pleased to accept that the responsibility of the central government is to the extent of issuing directions to the state government with regard to the administration of these scheduled areas. This matter of Bastar has been before the country for the last many years and recently there has been quite some agitation. The ex-ruler of Bastar, I think, has drawn the attention of the central government to the danger of his personal life. There has been agitation about food and he has been on fast for so many days. Now, has the central government taken cognisance of this fact and have they issued any directions to the Madhya Pradesh government with regard to this matter? If they have not issued any direction, it has been a clear failure on the part of the Central government in not having issued any direction and having allowed the situation to develop in this manner. I have given an answer to the question you put to Mr. Frank Anthony. The central government by not having issued any direction to the state government with regard to his area has failed in its duty.

Shri Nath Pal: When I submitted to you earlier, I was handicapped because I did not have a particular paper. You know how difficult it is to get quick references in this House though under you conditions have a little improved. I should like to point out to you that the question whether the area is scheduled or not is an important question. Under a notification of the Madhya Pradesh government, Bastar is a scheduled area.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Minister whether he agrees with this.

Shri Nath Pal: Let me conclude. If it is a scheduled area, the question

arises. I am quoting now the authority of the Madhya Pradesh government. They say: "The M.P. government has declared the following as scheduled areas in Raipur division, Bastar....." "The whole of Bastar district is there and then other areas are given. Once we accept that it is a scheduled area, then it becomes clear. The last sentence which my friend did not read is this: "The executive power of the Union shall extend to giving directions to the state...." The word is 'shall'.

Mr. Speaker: They had these powers?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, and they failed to exercise those powers.

Mr. Speaker: There is one question about the past action or past events. The hon. Members might sit down. They did not consider it necessary to issue any instructions or any directions. That is one thing. Secondly, Mr. Anthony has now argued that they have the authority and therefore, they could issue instructions that instead of a judge of the High Court, a judge of the Supreme Court might be appointed to go into all the things. These are two distinct things: whether by failing and not thinking it proper to give any direction while the area was a scheduled area, there is any failure on the part of the government. That is one thing. The second is whether the government has those powers. Now, Members feel so much agitated. Will they issue a direction to the state government now that instead of making it an enquiry by one judge, a Supreme Court judge might be appointed. These are two distinct things. Let me make clear the position to the hon. Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: Regarding admissibility, are you satisfied with facts that it is a central responsibility by virtue of its being a scheduled area?

Mr. Speaker: He may resume his seat; I have heard him.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मैं कितनी बार खड़ा हुआ, आप मुझे भयसर ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप गृह मंत्री से एक साथ इस प्रश्न का भी उत्तर ले लें कि जब प्रान्तीय सरकार किसी केस में पार्टी बन जाय और स्वयं उसके संबंध में इस प्रकार के प्रमाण सदन को मिल चुके हों कि श्री प्रवीणचन्द्र भंजदेव के देहान्त के बाद प्राध्व बट्टे में पोस्ट माटम करके और उनकी पत्नी के घाने के पहले ही शव को भी जला दिया गया तो फिर क्यों नहीं केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी धाती है ?

डा० राज बनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सारा सवाल सब-जूडिस पर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको तां मैं ने सुन लिया। अब मुझे औरों को सुनने दीजिए। दोबारा मैं आपको बक्त नहीं दे सकता।... (व्यवधान)... डाक्टर साहब, मैंने आपको सुन लिया। इस तरह से अगर किसी के प्रायुमेंट्स रह जाय और वह दोबारा कहना चाह तो मैं नहीं सुन सकता...

डा० राज बनोहर लोहिया : इसके मानी मैं मान लेता हूँ कि विचारधीन तर्क का आप पर भसर नहीं पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। अब मैं नहीं सुन सकता।... (व्यवधान) नहीं अब मैं नहीं सुन सकता।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that as regards the importance of the subject and the desirability of Parliament to discuss important matters.. (Interruptions.) I am one of those who believe that we should have full and free discussion with regard to every matter that agitate the mind of the country.

Shri Ranga: It is an important matter.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: It is important; it is vital; it deals with a weak and vulnerable section of our society. The Centre may have responsibility. I even concede that the Centre has failed to discharge that responsibility but, this is an important 'but'..... (Interruptions.)

An hon. Member: The motion must be admitted; he concedes that failure.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Will I not be allowed to complete my sentence?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot do anything; Dr. Lohia might ask for permission.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: May I complete what I was going to say?

More important than a discussion in Parliament is the fact that we should not in any way prejudice a tribunal which has been appointed with a sitting judge.. (Interruptions.)

Shri Ranga: It has not come into existence.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: It has .. (Interruptions.) The question to be determined is: what were the facts? What were the causes; who was responsible? All this has to be done by a High Court judge. I am surprised that an eminent lawyer like my hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee who was a judge of the High Court should himself cast reflections on a sitting High Court judge.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I have not. I am pointing out that the government of Madhya Pradesh is itself a party; therefore it is better in its own interest to do as I said.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I was a member of the judiciary; he was a member of the judiciary. I am proud of our judiciary. Is it suggested that a judge of the High Court nominated by the Chief Justice will not do jus-

tice between the State and the individual? We have been doing that all our lives. As I said, Mr. Chatterjee himself should have decided cases when the State was a party. I submit, Sir, it is a very serious reflection on the independence of the judiciary in our country. We are proud of our judiciary. I do not think it can ever be said that a High Court Judge will not decide fairly because one of the parties is the State Government. Every day we dispose of such cases in our Courts. Why should not a High Court Judge be appointed .. (Interruption). Rule 59 reads:

"No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:

Then the proviso is this:

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry....

That means, the matter raised is about the procedure to be followed by the tribunal or the subject-matter which means the terms of reference or the stage at which the enquiry is, once a tribunal is appointed. With great respect, I submit, a motion of adjournment which deals with the matter which is pending before the tribunal cannot be allowed. It will frustrate the whole enquiry.

Shri Nanda: May I re-emphasize the position? My colleague said 'even assuming'. It is a fact that it is a scheduled area. It is also a fact that there is, under the emergency powers, power which extends to the issue of a directive. But where are the conditions and where is the situation to issue a directive?

An hon. Member: There was a break-down.

Shri Nanda: No break-down (*Interruption*). Nothing has happened which will require any discussion which will necessarily involve and entail bringing up facts which will be *sub judice*.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Chagla has conceded Government's failure.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister said that Mr. Chagla was assuming—'even assuming there has been a failure'..

Shri Nath Pal: No, no. He said he conceded.

Mr. Speaker: I also know that. I recollect that Mr. Chagla said: 'Even I concede' (*Interruption*). If Government say there is any failure... (*Interruption*). But there is very limited scope for this discussion. We cannot discuss the events which led to the murder itself. The discussion will have to be very much restrictive... (*Interruption*). Unless they have been brought in, I am rather feeling doubtful whether there will be any use of this discussion in this manner. Therefore, I would rather think that the Home Minister might make a statement and elucidation or clarification might be sought by the Members.

Shri Ranga: Let us have a regular discussion separately.

Mr. Speaker: After the statement, that can be considered whether we can have a discussion also on that. But we will have a statement from the Home Minister first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You ask Dr. Lohia.

Mr. Speaker: I remember that.

डा० राव मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, पहले मंत्री जो बयान दे दें। फिर उस के बाद प्राय और हम लोग मिल कर

फसला कर कि स्वयं प्रस्ताव प्राये या नहीं।

अप्यक्त मनोदय : एक बयान तो जरूर प्रा जाना चाहिए।

Shri Nanda: I want time so that I can collect the facts.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow afternoon?

Shri Nanda: I have already the statements which have been made by the Chief Minister.

Shri Nath Pal: We are not interested in that.

Shri Nanda: All that information I have. Any more information I will have to collect.

डा० राव मनोहर लोहिया : कल साढ़े तीन बजे बयान हो जाए इन का, यह मैं सलाह देता हूँ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You said murder. It is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he will collect the information.

Shri Nath Pal: If he is going to give us the rehash which was given..

Mr. Speaker: I cannot decide it beforehand.

Shri Nath Pal: After having admitted that the Government has accepted responsibility, if Mr. Nanda proposes to give a rehash of the explanation given by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, we are not interested. We want to be assured that information will be collected by the agency of the Central Government, not the State Government.

Shri Nanda: If it is going to be a wide-ranging inquiry, it is not going to be possible within the next few hours—collection of information. Some information we have. Others we will have to collect.

(Stt.)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बयान गृह मंत्री जी का तीन बजे तक घाप करवा दीजिए ताकि फिर भी अगर हम को स्थगित प्रस्ताव करना पड़े तो चार बजे तक वह प्रस्ताव लाया जा सके। कल तीन बजे तक इन का बयान करवा दीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: Would it be possible by three o'clock tomorrow? If he feels that that time is not sufficient, he can have it day after tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Shri Nanda: Yes, day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: On the one hand it is said that the Central Government should have all the information. For that, if he wants time we should give him time. Day after tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

13.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, DEFENCE SERVICES

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication (Shri Jaganath Rao): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1966, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5912/66].
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1964-65 and Commercial Appendix thereto. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5913/66].

REPORT OF ELECTRONICS COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Electronics Committee 1966 (omitting Security classified portions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5914/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRAGA TOOLS

Shri A. M. Thomas: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5915/66].

13.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FOOD AID BY CANADA

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Subramaniam): I am happy to inform the House that the Government of Canada have announced their intention to offer food aid to the Government of India of \$56 million during the Canadian fiscal year 1966-67 beginning 1st April, 1966. This amount added to the \$15 million emergency food aid already given by Canada would mean the supply of about one million tons of Canadian wheat and would be of great help to us in meeting the difficult food situation during the coming months. I would like to convey on behalf of the Government of India our thanks to the Canadian Government for this generous and timely assistance to tide over this difficult period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On Friday I said that the Hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture might make a statement on the food supply position to Bengal. Will you kindly ask him to make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: He has heard it.

13.18 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, HYDERABAD

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, Shri A. C. Guha, has under Clause (ix) (b) of Direction 101 of Directions by the Speaker presented me a report of the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee on the Defence Research and Development Laboratory, Hyderabad of the Ministry of Defence. The Sub-Committee at their sitting held on 16th March, 1966 approved the report. As in the view of the Sub-Committee the Report contains information of classified nature, the disclosure of which is likely to be prejudicial to national security, the Chairman has desired that the report may be treated as secret and has also requested me to forward the report to Government. I have accordingly forwarded the report to the Minister of Defence with a request that the action taken thereon may, in due course, be intimated to the Chairman, Estimates Committee.

13.19 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT ON FOOD POSITION IN WEST BENGAL

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the Minister's statement?

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister going to make a statement on the food position in Bengal?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Perhaps I may be able to make a statement tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are all the reports secret?

13.19½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Air India.

13.20 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri M. E. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, we would like to know when the hon. Minister will be replying to the debate. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Out of four hours, 50 minutes, have already been exhausted. Three hours and ten minutes remain. That means that we have to finish it at 4.30. How much time will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): About 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Then, at quarter to four, I shall call him. Now, Shri D. S. Chaudhuri.

श्री सि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत शुक्रवार को सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने हुए मैंने माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन किया था कि बृज लोक, मथुरा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना की जाय। मैंने यह भी निवेदन किया था कि वहां पर रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने की मांग केवल मेरी ही

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

नहीं है बल्कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी लोक सभा के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने भी लिख कर दिया है, बहुत सी संस्थाओं की यह मांग है और जनता की मांग है हमारे माननीय मंत्री जिन्होंने ब्रजभाषा की बहुत सेवा को है, भाषा के लिए बहुत कार्य किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें उनका सहयोग होगा और वहाँ मथुरा में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना की जायेगी। मैं इसी दौरान के बीच में मथुरा गया था तो मुझे मल्लाम हुआ कि वहाँ की जनता में ग्राम धारणा पैदा हो गई है कि वहाँ रेडियो स्टेशन खुलने वाला है क्योंकि वहाँ कुछ रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने सम्बन्धी जांच भ्रादि हुई थी और रेडियो स्टेशन वहाँ पर कायम होने के बारे में वहाँ के स्थानीय प्रखबारों में निकल गया है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वहाँ एक रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने की घोषणा तुरन्त होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री जी आज बहस का जवाब दें उसी वक्त इस की घोषणा कर दी जाय और मेरी समझ में इसकी घोषणा करने का इससे भ्रच्छा व उपयुक्त भवसर दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों से भी निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस रेडियो स्टेशन की मांग में मेरे साथ सहयोग करें और ऐसा होने से बहुत टिक रहेगा।

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात जोकि हमारे और देश के सामने है वह भ्रन्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने की है। खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हमारे देश के किसान भाई करते हैं भ्रन्न उमका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को शिक्षित करने और सलाह देने भ्रादि के जहाँ भ्रनेकों कार्य किये जाते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि रेडियो स्टेशन के द्वारा और इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा बहुत कुछ उपयोगी कार्य किया जा सकता है लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए कोई संकोच नहीं और मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा करेंगे कि जिस तरीके से किसानों की उपेक्षा और भ्रगह की जाती है, जिस तरीके से किसानों को भ्रवहेलना अन्य सरकारी विभागों द्वारा की जाती है उसी प्रकार इसमें भी उनको विकास का उयुक्त भ्रवसर नहीं दिया जाता, उन के

13.23 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

उत्पान व विकास भ्रादि के कार्यक्रम रुक जाते हैं। भ्रगर हम देखें कि कितना समय बोलने वालों का दिया जाता है उसमें कितना किसानों को, मैं यही कहूँगा कि इस मंत्रालय की तरफ से भी किसानों के प्रति बिलकुल उपेक्षा है। आज जब खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या बनी हुई है जब हम सब के सामने प्रश्न है कि हम उत्पादन बढ़ायें तो किसानों की उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए भी उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि जहाँ किसानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खून, पसीना एक करता है वहाँ उनके बच्चों ने लड़ाई लड़ी। किसानों के बच्चे भारी तादाद में सेना में शामिल होकर शत्रु से लड़े और देश की रक्षा के लिए अपनी कुर्बानी दी। उनके माता पिता, किसान लोग खेतों में काम करते हैं और जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं या जो हमारे जवान देश की रक्षा करते हैं और शत्रु से मोर्चा लेते हैं उन के लिए भ्रगर वे भी दूध और भ्रन्न पैदा न करें तो वह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है और काम ठीक नहीं बन सकता है। मैं इस से भ्रगो कहता हूँ कि हमारी जो सरकार बनी हुई है इस सरकार के बनाने में भी किसानों का प्रमुख रूप से हाथ है। अधिकतर वोट इस के लिए दिए हैं तो वह किसानों ने ही दिये हैं। जो किसान रक्षा करें, जो किसान उत्पादन बढ़ायें और जो किसान हमें वोट देकर शासन की कुर्सी पर बयें उन्हीं किसानों की भ्रन्न उपेक्षा हो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से ज्यादा गलत बात और कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है मैं माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस तरह के कार्यक्रम रक्खें और ऐसे विगेषण रक्खें जिन्हें कि इस समस्या का व्यवहारिक ज्ञान हो, भ्रभी जो व्यवस्था है वह ठीक और उपयुक्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके लिए ऐसे व्यक्ति रक्खें जाय जिन को खेती का व्यवहारिक ज्ञान हो और वह व्यवहारिक ज्ञान के भ्रगधार पर किसानों को उसकी शिक्षा दें कि किस तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है, किस तरीके से भ्रच्छी फसल हो सकती

हैं और किस तरीके से किसानों को जो सुविधाएं उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए और जो साधन उन्हें प्राप्त होने चाहिए वह सब उन्हें मिल सकते हैं। किसानों के साथ कौसी उपेक्षा घाज बर्ती जा रही है वह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। अब होता यह है कि हर विभाग का कोई एक विशेषज्ञ होता है। अगर गाने की कोई बात हो तो उस गाने के विशेषज्ञ की राय ली जायगी अगर इंजीनियरिंग की बात हो तो इंजीनियरिंग के विशेषज्ञ से बात की जायगी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि जब कोई खेती की बात हो किसानों की बात हो किसान के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति बनाई जाती है, उस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई जाती है तो उस के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे व्यक्ति लिये जाते हैं जिनको की महज किताबी ज्ञान होता है, जिनको कि कालिज सम्बन्धी और दूसरे देशों का ज्ञान होता है लेकिन खेती का व्यवहारिक ज्ञान नहीं होता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकारी कार्यक्रम जो किसानों के लिए रक्खा जाय उस कार्यक्रम को बनाने के लिए और उचित सलाह देने के लिए उन में भी व्यवहारिक ज्ञान रखने वाले विशेषज्ञ व्यक्ति रखे जायें। उन्हें खेती बाड़ी का अनुभव होना चाहिए। खाली यह बतलाने और लैबचर देने से काम नहीं चलना वाला है कि अमरीका में खेती कैसे होती है, जापान और दूसरे देशों में खेती कैसे होती है बल्कि उन्हें यह बतलाने की जरूरत है कि वे यहां अपने देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में और साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कसे देश के अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं? इस दिशा में रेडियो द्वारा भी उपयोगी सलाह किसानों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रोग्रामों द्वारा दी जा सकती है। ऐसे व्यवहारिक ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्तियों की छायात्रा का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु अल इंडिया रेडियो स्टेशन से किसानों को उनकी भाषा में उपयोगी सलाह की जानी चाहिए।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में मैंने पढ़ा है कि बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए अल इंडिया रेडियो

प्रोग्राम देता है। यहां दिल्ली में बच्चों को शिक्षा देने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम अल इंडिया रेडियो स्टेशन से प्रसारित किये जाते हैं लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे इतने बड़े देश में और जितनी उसकी विशाल जनसंख्या है उसके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अब यहां दिल्ली में इस तरह के विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देने के कार्यक्रम रखने की क्या जरूरत है? यहां बसे ही बड़े बड़े कालिज हैं, युनिवर्सिटीज हैं, विशेष योग्यता और अनुभव प्राप्त अध्यापक और प्रोफेसर्स आदि हैं, जहां अन्य सभी प्रकार की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं व साधन सुलभ हैं। अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा यहां विद्यार्थी लोग प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। रेडियो द्वारा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रोग्राम ऐसे स्थानों पर प्रसारित कराये जाने चाहिए जहां कि ऐसे साधन व सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जहां प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, गांव स्तर पर स्कूल हैं, जहां कि अध्यापक विशेष योग्यता वाले नहीं होते हैं। हर एक प्राइमरी स्कूल में अगर प्राप रेडियो की व्यवस्था कर सकें तो वह उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। रेडियो स्टेशन द्वारा वहां की स्थानीय भाषा में यह शिक्षा प्रदान की जाय जिसे कि वह उसका पूरा पूरा लाभ उठा सकें। अब गांव के मास्टर जो कि थोड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले होते हैं वह ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे नहीं होते हैं जिनको बाहर का ज्ञान नहीं होता है वहां के लिए रेडियो द्वारा ऐसे शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विशेष प्रसारण कराये जाने चाहिए ताकि वहां के लोगों को वह अच्छी और विशेष शिक्षा सुलभ हो सके जो कि उन्हें नहीं प्राप्त हो पाती है।

मैं तो यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि यह मंत्रालय कैबिनेट में यह सवाल उठाये और शिक्षा मंत्रालय से बात करके बिल मंत्रालय से अधिक रुपया प्राप्त करे और शिक्षा मंत्रालय और यह मंत्रालय अगर आपस में सहयोग करते हैं तो मेरी राय में शिक्षा के लिए जितना यह मंत्रालय उपयोगी कार्य कर सकता है उतना दूसरा नहीं कर सकता है। रेडियो से

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

इस तरह के शिक्षापद प्रोग्राम की व्यवस्था गांव के स्कूलों में करने में निश्चित रूप से गांव के विद्यार्थियों को लाभ होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस घोर ध्यान दिया जाय और इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की उपेक्षा न की जाय।

घन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैंने जो तीन बातें रखी हैं उन पर बे ध्यान दें। पहली मुख्य बात तो यह मैंने कही है कि बृज क्षेत्र में मथुरा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैंने यह कही है कि किसानों की शिक्षा व उनके उत्पादन बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में ऐसे विशेषज्ञ रखे जाय जिनको कि महज किताबी ज्ञान न होकर व्यवहारिक ज्ञान खेती का हो। जिन्होंने कि दूसरे देशों से शिक्षा लेकर और उच्च व विशेष योग्यता खोज घादि कार्य करके पाई हो ऐसे लोग इसमें रखे जायें। तीसरी बात मैंने यह कही है कि गांवों में वहाँ के प्राईमरी स्तर के अध्यापकों को उच्च और विशेष जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए गांवों के प्राईमरी स्कूलों में रेडियो प्रसारण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि उनके लिए विशेष प्रकार के प्रोग्राम्स सुनाये जा सकें। दिल्ली में इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ तो अच्छे अच्छे अध्यापक मिल सकते हैं, अच्छे से अच्छे प्रोफेसर्स मिल सकते हैं इसलिए यह रेडियो द्वारा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रोग्राम्स देने की व्यवस्था गांवों के स्कूलों के लिए होनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय का पुनः ध्यान उस घोर दिशाते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारी बृज की जनता, मथुरा

की जनता मंत्री महोदय के मुँह से यह घोषणा सुनने की घ्राणा कर रही है कि मथुरा में रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किया जायगा।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hear I have only an inauspicious total of 13 minutes to advance all my arguments, but I hope that you will let me have some extra time.

Mr. Chairman: He will have it (interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My friend Shri Raj Bahadur's predecessor in office is the Prime Minister of the country and her former deputy, a good friend of ours, is now a Minister of State, which makes me think how it is that our Information and Broadcasting Minister is not a member of the Cabinet. I say this is not a question of personality but because of the Ministry's importance in the scheme of things, and I do think that it is rather a bad thing that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry appears to have been downgraded to ascertain extent.

In regard to broadcasting, which is the biggest aspect perhaps of the work of the minister over there, we do have an accumulated lot of grouses. Recently the Chanda Committee has expressed what it call its total disappointment at the unimaginative planning which is a feature of our broadcasting, because the programmes, generally speaking, are dull and dry. We have noted also from time to time very serious complaints against All India Radio. For instance, the complaint regarding the non-utilisation for nearly two years of a 100 KW transmitter with costly imported equipment, ageing in godowns and the site-selection roaming from Chandigarh to Dibrugarh is typical of the

leisurely ways of the All India Radio, which I do hope Mr. Raj Bahadur will see to it no longer continues.

I know sometimes All India Radio has done good work, specially during the difficult times that the country went through last year, but there is a long backlog of official apathy and misdirection, which has got to be rectified.

All India Radio, I am sorry to have to say, has a pitiful record over external broadcasts, reference to which has already been made in this House. AIR has about 160 hours a week for external broadcasts, whereas China with which country we seem to be developing a fixation, has 937 hours a week, second only to the quantum of USSR, and even such small countries as Cuba and North Korea have more than 200 hours a week. Besides, even apart from external broadcasts, does AIR want to make itself heard both literally and metaphorically? Their equipment is very worn out and we cannot even hear Calcutta properly. We hear about national integration and all that kind of thing. Let alone external broadcasts, we cannot even hear our own internal broadcasts. We are told about transmitters coming from foreign countries, which is a good thing as far as it goes, but it does not satisfy us, because the way things are being done is by no means indicative of progress in the future.

The Soviet transmitter, it seems, will not be installed till late in 1967 and will perhaps go on the air only in 1968. This delay has been due to the government's own inability to decide early what kind of transmitter we wanted from the USSR. This is one aspect of the way in which our AIR has been working.

As far as its news reporting is concerned, I have been constrained to notice that it dutifully headlines and displays neo-imperialist propaganda, even in contrast to our newspapers, who do not behave too well—AIR 3048 (AI) LSD—5.

quoting Teheran and Paris for rumours of Soekarno's overthrow, days before anything of the sort happened. Even now that kind of thing has not happened. The overthrow of Soekarno, a greater leader of Asia, has not really taken place. But the way in which AIR puts across these things—it gloats over Soekarno having a fall and Nkrumah in Ghana going the way of all flesh and that kind of thing—these are howlers for which the country's foreign policy will have to pay. All India Radio's job is to see to it that no hinderances are placed in the implementation of our friendly and independent foreign policy.

In regard to its own domestic affairs, AIR has staff artistes—some 2000 really capable and talented people spread all over India. But, unlike in other broadcasting organisations in other countries, their services are not permanent. The Chief Producer has a twelve-year contract, which is a good thing. But as far as the staff artistes are concerned, they can be transferred anywhere in India, but they have only a very short-term contract. They have insecurity of service and no pensions. No wage board is appointed when they ask for it. Their pay is inadequate and that is their grouse. Their association is not recognised. The demands of this large body of really capable people who are running the AIR from day to day, who are the people who project their voices before the people, are left unrecognised.

Apart from staff artistes, inside their own organisation, AIR has specialised in a kind of treatment of artistes of reputation of which, I think it ought to be ashamed. Recently Chatur Lal, a top tabla artiste died. But it was discovered after his death and after wonderful obituary notices appeared in the newspapers that AIR had most ridiculously graded him as a B Class artiste and therefore there was not even a single recording of his tabla play. Being a very humble

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

B Class artiste, he was not considered worthy of that distinction! This kind of thing takes place in regard to people who are a by-word in the country and whom people know as really representative of our culture.

We talk about Sangeeta Sammelanis and that kind of thing. They are good as far as they go; but they do not go far enough; because the AIR does not seem to be making a search for talent. After all, it is not enough only to feature established celebrities who do not require encouragement from AIR. AIR has to go and find out talent in the country, develop them and bring them out, so that really and truly our musical and artistic life can be enriched.

Inside the establishment, there is so much discrimination, I could not understand, for instance, why at the time of the Tokyo Olympics, someone was sent to Tokyo to do the commentary who had never done a sports commentary in this country. If we wanted a sports commentator to go to Tokyo, someone should have gone who had already done sports commentary in our country. A Hindi commentator was sent, but he was put to the ignominy—Mr. Raj Bahadur should take note of it—of making comments only during the interval when the hockey match between India and Pakistan was played in Tokyo. A Burra Sahib was there, representing a paper in India, and because he had a British voice he was chosen to make the commentary, while the Hindi commentator was asked to comment only during the interval. This kind of thing is a little too much.

There are other failures also of AIR. When Lal Bahadur Shastri died, no feature programme was ready. Everybody has referred to it, including my friend, Mr. Hem Barua. The BBC in its World Service gave a touching and effective feature, but we could not do it.

I do not want to pick out only the deficiencies, but since there is very little time, I have to rush through them. We discovered during the last emergency period some features being put up which were not by any means good enough; on the country, they created a contrary impression. There was feature called "the Vacant Chair" produced by one of AIR's top men. It was an interview with a father whose son was killed in battle. It was psychologically entirely inept and many Members of Parliament have been constrained to remark about it. A person with an excellent radio voice, who might be top-class news reader is not necessarily a good feature writer at the same time. But it seems to be the policy of AIR to help only those who are already at the top and not to help those who are there who can be encouraged to develop their talents a great deal.

Reference has already been made in this House to certain most irresponsible acts committed by AIR—features like the story which was not true regarding the suicide dive on enemy installations during the Indo-Pakistan confrontation, which was a serious lapse. I do not think the distance between Akash Vani Bhavan and Vayu Bhavan is quite so much that they could not get in touch with the Air Force authorities, because they were embarrassed. When this kind of story, which was not true, was featured by AIR people came to believe it and then they were told it was not true. It was a most embarrassing situation and whoever was responsible has got to be ferreted out for particular punishment, because this kind of thing tarnishes the image of our country, which is already badly tarnished in the eyes of many parts of the world.

As far as our technical people are concerned, the engineers in AIR are frustrated. They point out how we procure materials which are easily available in the country like simple amplifiers, simple measuring instru-

ments, etc. from abroad. Recently under Japanese credit, an indent has been placed for a border station for materials which are made in India. We talk about import substitution and all that kind of thing, but in the meantime, this is what happens. We treat our own engineers like dirt. When the TV installation was made at Delhi by the West Germans, many unpleasant situations were created because of their superior attitude towards our own engineers, who have done the same kind of thing before. Now the Russians are going to instal a megawatt transmitter in Calcutta. But there again, our engineers can do a job of work just as well and there is no reason why whether they are Russians or Japanese or Germans, our engineers should be kept out of the picture. The Minister, I hope, would tell us that he has complete confidence in our Indian engineers and he does not want to humiliate them. They have got a feeling that they are being humiliated. I hope, also, he would see to it that there is a central workshop in AIR where equipments could be repaired by special staff. AIR seems to be the only government department which does not have a central workshop of this sort, which we do need and which we can work.

Shri Hem Barua referred last time to the film *Neel Akasher Niche* done by a very distinguished director, Mrinal Sen, on which a ban was put. Shri Raj Bahadur was good enough to tell us that the ban has been lifted. But whoever was responsible for this kind of stupid action has to be told where he stands because this was a film which was applauded by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad when they saw it, and everybody welcomed it as a really good contribution.

In regard to television, on which I must say a word, I do not quite understand why Government does not explain to the country its sense of priorities. It is no good saying that television would help our education.

I do not know—AIR is assisting educational processes in Delhi or somewhere—God knows what kind of educational assistance we get from AIR, but I remember a paper remarking on this business, of it being more economical according to the Chanda Committee's report to invest in television than to build schools. The newspaper editorially commented that "when Shri Subramaniam sees that food grows more easily on the TV screen than on India's soil he may, who knows, be inclined to follow the Committee's fabulous formula." Personally I do not like too much of this devotion to gadgetry. I have seen television; I am not too impressed. But do we at this point of time need to bother very urgently and expensively about television, because educationists in Calcutta say that Government is spending hundred crores on television but they cannot spare a few crores for them?

I come to my last point, Sir, because I have to rush over everything and delete a good deal of things I wanted to say, and that is in relation to the question of relating our socio-economic objectives to the newspaper industry. But the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has never tackled it. It has failed to check monopoly in newspaper industry. The Government is not unduly anxious to formulate any long-term plan for a balanced growth of the Press and anti-monopoly activities. During Question Hour it came out that there was a flourishing blackmarket in newsprint and in Calcutta a newspaper collected its newsprint but the paper never came out. The Diwakar Committee has made recommendations for instance, about the price-page schedule and a ceiling on advertisement space. The Diwakar Committee has recommended that even if the Constitution needs amendment let this be done at once. It has also pointed out that on account of the emergency being still there we do not even need a constitutional amendment to have price-page schedule. But the Minister, early this morning, said that the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

rise in newspaper prices is a good thing. I do not know. The price-page schedule has not come. Without a price-page schedule being put into operation here are the newspaper magnates who are asking more money from the people. Here is the newspaper published by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists which gives facts and figures about how the newspaper price rise is absolutely unjustified.

In regard to publication there are many gaps. Gandhiji's collected works are brought out in English and also in Hindi. Why not in the other languages? The Ministry is bringing out Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's collected works or something of that sort. We were told that royalties would be payable to whoever is the heir. This is a rather embarrassing thing. After all, Jawaharlal Nehru's ideas can be spread by other means than by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting publishing his collected works straightaway. When the beneficiary is going to be the Prime Minister of this country in regard to royalties from that, Government at least should hold its hand. That kind of thing is not done anywhere, it should not be done.

Because the Deputy Leader of the Swatantra Party had devoted his entire speech to the question of an independent television authority entirely independent of Government, I want to say this. I know that sooner or later television is going to come to this country. There is no doubt about it. But let not Government be inveigled by the kind of interest which Shri Masani represents. The very fact that he devoted his entire speech to championing the cause of people who might be running the television authority shows how certain lobbies are at work in this country against which the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has got to take steps. An independent authority, like independents in public life,

is very often undependable. We cannot depend upon them. Let the Government take it over, whenever television comes. This kind of gadgetry we may not be able to afford very soon and in ample measure, but whenever it comes Government must be there because Government is answerable to the people and Government must be their to run it, and no attention should be paid to such interests who so obviously argue the case on behalf of some people who are the "big money bags" in our country.

I say, therefore, there are many matters in regard to which the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has got to put his own house in order. But I do hope that, forgetful of the fact that Government has for some mysterious reason denigrated his Ministry by not putting him in the Cabinet, let him go ahead and work in a manner so that we can talk about him much more generously than we do now, because he is a friend of ours, we have known for so long and I personally would have been very much more happy if I could compliment him a great deal more than I have done.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on these Demands I shall mainly confine myself to the working of the All India Radio, for there is very little time at my disposal. Before I do so, I wish to say a few words about television in our country.

Sir, the plans to have television in the country has been acclaimed by many people; it has also been criticised by quite a few. Personally, I believe that it is a very revolutionary step which, if implemented with maturity and imagination, would go a long way in shaping the destiny of our people in many fields such as agriculture, education and so on. Therefore, I welcome it. I am also of the opinion that television is not an item

of luxury as was pointed out by Shri Masani, but it is a necessity for a developing country such as ours, and if we accept the fact, as we should, that television promotes enormously the cause of education the cause of agriculture and so on, then ways and means could always be found out by the Government to meet the situation and to meet the challenge. There is one suggestion made by the Chanda Committee, that television should be handed over to a corporation. I support this suggestion. But I am of the opinion that in the initial stages of development, when television is going to have all sorts of teething trouble, Government should have full authority and control over this organisation. Later on, when the pace of work and a pattern has been set, it can be handed over to a corporation which could utilise it for the benefit of the people.

Now, before I proceed any further I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the violation of article 4 of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan. Sir, the world knows we are implementing the terms of the agreement in letter and spirit; but it is not so in Pakistan. The Tashkent Declaration, for various reasons, is a sacred document for us. Only the other day at one Urdu Mushaira an Urdu poet hailed the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration in these words:

तुम एक बार घ्राघ्रो तो हम मिल के दोस्तों
मीसाके ताशकंद को तसबोरें जा बनार्ये ।

"If only you could embrace our friendship, then we can make the spirit of Tashkent part of our lives". This is the spirit in which our people look upon this agreement. But what we gather from the Pakistan press, what we know from newspapers such as *Navai Waqt*, *Jang*, *Dawn* and many others, and what the speeches of Pakistani leaders like President Ayub Khan and Mr. Bhutto tell us, makes it clear that they are not restraining themselves from damaging the spirit of Tashkent. I, therefore, urge upon

the Minister to check upon these details and then re-shape the policy accordingly in regard to the publicity media, under its control. That is absolutely necessary; it is very important; because we do not want to be caught napping again this time. In any case, we owe it to the people that they should be told facts bluntly as they exist.

Now I shall come to broadcasting. I am sorry to say that broadcasting has received rather shabby treatment from the Government. The Planning Commission has allotted to it a very niggardly sum, which is hardly in tune with the times. It is no exaggeration to say that if Government could take this broadcasting medium a little more seriously than what it does at the moment there could be a revolutionary change in the pattern of thinking of the farmers, carrying the youth and the children. I think the Planning Commission has to be awakened to this reality and the sooner we do it the better for us.

Since All India Radio is a part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I will now say a few words about the Ministry. I am sorry to say Government has not accorded this Ministry finally the recognition that it deserves. At one time it was headed by a man of such eminence as Sardar Valabbhai Patel, who was also the Deputy Prime Minister; then after some time Mrs. Gandhi took over and now Shri Raj Bahadur is in charge of this portfolio. We all know is a very competent Minister with an excellent record of work in the past years. But, again there has been a change in the status of the Ministry. I see no reason really as to why this Ministry should not be ranked, as Professor Mukerjee has said, with, say, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I am sure that the hon. Minister will convey to the Prime Minister, the views of the Members on this matter.

Now I shall come to certain aspects of the All India Radio. I would say

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that it is an organization seething with discontent and frustration in many respects. The All India Radio is tied up with its past; thanks to the authorities who at different times at different levels have either in their ignorance or in arrogance, have done more damage to this institution than good. Somehow, the All India Radio always reminds me of the picture of a toiling man who looks hopefully towards the future but whose steps are uncertain because of the cartload of unhappy yesterdays he carries on his head. We shall be very grateful to the Minister if he could release this organisation from the fetters of the past and put the house in order for unless and until it is done we should not expect any second results from broadcasting.

Speaking about the chaotic conditions in the All India Radio, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the condition of the programme executives. These are the people who bear the brunt of most of the planning and execution of programmes. What is their fate? I know for certain that there are more than 150 programme executives at the moment who have not known a single promotion in all their lives even though they have put in 15, 18 or even 20 years of service. The trouble is that All India Radio, although it is an all-India service, is not included in the All India Services such as Administrative Service, Foreign Service or Railway Service. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister that in the interest of efficiency of working the pay scales of the officers have to be revised and they should be given opportunities for promotion within a reasonable time.

I shall now turn my attention to the performance of the All India Radio during the recent past. We remember that at the time of the Chinese aggression the All India Radio was simply stunned into inaction. But this time it was not so. This time it rose to the occasion and kept

up the morale of the people. It has been an unforgettable experience to listen to the majesty of words of Melville de Mellow and also the features that he has produced; they made the nation throb with emotions. There have been many other features such as Focus and Topic For Today which were completely revitalised. The credit for all this should go to the Director-General and the personnel of the All India Radio who must have worked tirelessly to make them a success.

While our home-broadcasts have been of excellent quality, unfortunately, I cannot say the same thing about our external broadcasts. They are dismal failures very unimaginative and very uninspiring. In our external broadcasts we are yet to grasp the fact that the number of target areas our external agencies have, are vastly different from one another constitutionally, politically and racially; and we have to cater to them according to their needs. For instance, it is no good telling the Arab countries that Pakistan is a theocratic State. That is not going to cut ice with them for the simple reason that those countries themselves are based on religion and monarchy. Therefore, if we have to win over those countries more and more to our side we have to do it in a more imaginative and more subtle manner.

Certain items from home broadcasts are repeated in our external services without proper selection, editing or adaptation. For instance, during the time of the crisis our leaders were making appeals for communal harmony. While it may have great significance for us, it is not so for the people abroad. On the other hand, it may give the impression as if our people are spitting apart.

Finally, I would request the Minister to give a little more attention to places like Bhopal. I have been urging the Minister for quite some time

that Urdu programme for half an hour should be started from Bhopal, the reason among others is that Urdu is still very close to the people of Bhopal. It is the language of the people and it is but fair they should be approached in the language they understand and appreciate. Besides this, it will also help the local talent to come up. I am sure the Minister will give it due attention.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have always considered the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as one of the most important Ministries of our Government because it is the function of the Ministry to convey the warmth and glow of freedom to the Indian people and to convey the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people to the Government. There were days when this Ministry was presided over by a man like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Then two successive Ministers came who were given the status of Minister of State. Year after year I pleaded on the floor of this House that this Ministry should be raised to the status of a Ministry under Cabinet Minister. I was glad that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru acceded to this request and Dr. B. Gopala Reddi was appointed as Minister with Cabinet rank in charge of this Ministry. As has been pointed out by Shri Hiren Mukerjee and Shrimati Maimoona Sultan the present Minister is a very experienced and able Minister. I hope and trust that our request will be conveyed to the Prime Minister that he should be given the status and rank of a full-fledged Cabinet Minister.

I have to offer brickbats as well as bouquets to the present Minister. I must start with brickbats. A decade ago the Press Commission had recommended that the monopoly of the press should be broken, but nothing has been done so far. Parliamentary democracy in this country is at ransom in the hands of three press barons. Most of the revenue of advertising which is being given by the Government is given to these papers,

which are preaching communal hatred, which are preaching everything against socialism and everything against this Government. I do not want that the press in this country should be muzzled. I do not believe that the freedom of the press should be curtailed. But, at the same time, I believe that the freedom should not be given to the press in this country in a way which will undermine the policies and programmes of socialism. I know it very well that these press lords, press barons, want to create in this country a society in which the underdogs may not grow. Therefore, these tendencies should be curbed.

14.00 hrs.

I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will seriously see to the recent report which has been given by Shri Diwakar about the small-scale newspapers and a beginning will be made so that at least 50 per cent of the revenue of Government advertisements, 50 per cent of the revenue of railway advertisements and 50 per cent revenue of the State Corporations' advertisements should go to the smaller papers. I hope and trust that soon he will create a finance corporation which will be able to finance these papers in the matter of having presses and of purchasing newsprint and other things. It is necessary that the power of the press barons should be curtailed. If parliamentary democracy is to survive in this country, we have to see that the smaller papers should grow and the monopoly of the press is broken, otherwise, I see a very bleak future for democracy in this country.

All India Radio has been one of the most criticized institutions of the Government of India, but I can say with full authority at my command that in recent years All India Radio has made certain progress. In recent years things in All India Radio have considerably improved; but still now they need improvement. The Hindi language which is being used by the All India Radio is absolutely unintelligible to those people who have claim

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to speak Hindi either in Delhi or in Lucknow or in Bhopal or in Rajasthan. Therefore, it is necessary that the Hindi language being used by All India Radio should be simplified and made intelligible to the people.

Urdu, which is a great language of this country and which is spoken in many parts of the country, is completely being neglected by All India Radio. Some years back the Urdu Majlis programme had been started by All India Radio and I will request the hon. Minister to examine the popularity of that programme. He will find that there is hardly any programme which is so popular as the programme of Urdu Majlis in Urdu-speaking and Hindi-speaking regions. But, unfortunately, Urdu Majlis is given only half an hour. I will request the hon. Minister to increase the time for this broadcast and to have Urdu broadcasts more frequently, to give more time on the air to Urdu broadcasts. Hyderabad, Lucknow, Delhi—these are all Urdu-speaking stations and I see no justification why Urdu should not be used in these regions and given a better place.

I would also pay my tributes to the Vividh Bharati programme. There were the days of puritan music of Dr. Keskar. I am glad that those days are over. They were the days when people used to listen only to Radio Ceylon; but, now with Vividh Bharati coming up, people listen to All India Radio also. I hope and trust that this programme will be extended to other stations also so that popular music may be heard by the people who want to hear popular music.

The News Department of All India Radio is very much criticized. It is true that there is a lot of scope for improvement in the News Department but I can say that their feature, Newsreel, is of an excellent quality. It is a very nice programme. The newsreel, which depicts interviews between the All India Radio and the

various celebrities who come to this country, is being listened not only in this country but outside this country also. I hope and trust that this feature will be improved and more popularised and more extended.

One word about external publicity. It is very unfortunate that in the Government of India everything is duplicated. We have got an information department in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry but external publicity has been handed over to the External Affairs Ministry. I hope and trust that the present Minister will insist upon the Prime Minister that external publicity should be handled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and not by the External Affairs Ministry because we have got the resources, we have got the Press Information Bureau, we have got the Publications Division, we have got the All India Radio, we have got the audio-visual publicity organisation and with all these organisations we can handle that publicity in a much better way than the External Affairs Ministry is doing. It will mean economy, non-duplication and improvement. Therefore, the hon. Minister should assert himself and see that external publicity is brought under the purview of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar):
Very good suggestion.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Then there is the Publications Division. The Publications Division also is an empire in various departments. I understand that there is a Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; there is a Publications Division in the Ministry of Education; there is a Publications Division in the Ministry of Finance and there is a Publications Division in the Ministry of Commerce. This is all duplication; this is all sheer waste. I hope and

trust that all these publications organisations of the various ministries would be brought under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the extra expenses which are being incurred by the various ministries who are fond of having their own empire would be curtailed.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We agree.

Shri Ansar Harvani: With these words, I hope and trust that the hon. Minister, who is new to this ministry . . . (Interruption).

An hon. Member: He is an old Minister.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I have seen him piloting the ship in the Ministry of Transport and I hope he will pilot the ship of this ministry successfully and to the real goal.

श्री प्रकाशवाणी शास्त्री (विजनीर) : सभापति जी, मैं अपने मित्रों से सहमत हूँ कि सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय का महत्व इसी से प्रकट है कि देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद इस विभाग का दायित्व स्वयम् तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल ने लिया और उन के बाद श्री दिवाकर जैसे गम्भीर और अनुभववी व्यक्ति इस विभाग के मिनिस्टर रहे। मुझे खेद है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में प्रकाशवाणी को और इस विभाग को जो महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये था उस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण इस विभाग को नहीं माना गया। लेकिन नहीं कह सकता कि जाने या भनजाने में, अब यह विभाग श्री राज बहादुर जी को दिया गया है। श्री राज बहादुर से यह संसद् और यह देश अच्छी तरह परिचित है। वे परिश्रमी और मेहनती व्यक्ति हैं। अपने विभाग के हर कार्य में तह तक जाना चाहते हैं और बड़ा के प्रत्येक कार्य का नई दिशा देने का प्रयास करते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि सूचना तथा प्रसार मंत्रालय में उनका आगमन देश को एक नई दिशा देगा और इस मंत्रालय के इतिहास में एक नया अध्याय

जोड़ेगा। मैं उन के मंत्री होने पर अपनी ओर से उन का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

प्रकाशवाणी प्रचार का सब से बड़ा और सब से समर्थ माध्यम है, लेकिन दो कारणों से उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। एक कारण है हमारे देश में शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटरों का अभाव और दूसरा कारण है प्रकाशवाणी द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं को अपेक्षित मात्रा में प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाना। जहाँ तक ट्रांसमिटरों की बात है, मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए कष्ट है कि अभी तक ट्रांसमिटर की समस्या राजनीतिक कारणों से बराबर उलझती ही चली जा रही है। चीनी आक्रमण के समय यह प्रश्न उठा था तब देश में बड़ी दृढ़ता से अनुभव किया गया था कि शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर जल्दी से जल्दी यहाँ पर आना चाहिये। लेकिन उस के बाद राजनीतिक दावपेचों में पड़ कर कि किस देश से उसे खरीदा जाये, कैसे खरीदा जाये, उस के लिये एपी पेमेन्ट हो या बिदेशी मुद्रा में मूल्य दिया जाये, इन सब चक्करों में इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि टेलिविजन की भी देश में बहुत उपयोगिता है लेकिन टेलिविजन आरम्भ करने का उतना तात्कालिक प्रश्न हमारे देश के लिये नहीं था जितना कि शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर का लाना था। अगर सरकार अब तक इस विषय में डील करती रही तो अब कम से कम यह हम भूल का तेजी से सुधारे।

जहाँ तक दूसरी बात है अर्थात् प्रकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में भारतीय भाषाओं की उपेक्षा मैं एक ही उदाहरण उसके लिए देना चाहूंगा। और मेरा अनुमान है कि श्री राज बहादुर जी के कानों तक बढ़ गया भी हांगा पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों सन् 1947 के पहले एक देश थे। दोनों में समान रूप से

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अंग्रेजी का प्रचार था। अब भी भारतवर्ष में विशेष रूप से अंग्रेजी का कोई प्रचार नहीं हुआ है, यद्यपि यह जरूर है सरकार अंग्रेजी के मोह में अभी तक फंसी हुई है। किन्तु पाकिस्तान ने अपनी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ किया है उस का तुलनात्मक विवरण देते हुए दो शब्द कहूंगा। पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने 15 नवम्बर, 1965 को प्रातः पीने घाठ बजे जो अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन प्रसारित हुआ उस की एक सूचना का हिन्दी अनुवाद ज्यों का त्यों पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

“कल रेडियो प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति घोषित की गई थी, उस के अनुसार रेडियो पाकिस्तान आज से 1.10 दोपहर, 5.10 शाम और 10.00 बजे रात को प्रसारित होने वाले तीन अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन बन्द कर रहा है। इस के अतिरिक्त रात को 8.20 पर अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित की जाने वाली समाचार समीक्षा और रेडियो पाकिस्तान के सभी केन्द्रों से रिले होने वाले स्थानीय अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन भी आज से बन्द किये जा रहे हैं। अंग्रेजी में केवल दो बुलेटिन होंगे। एक मुबहल एक शाम को। सबेर का अंग्रेजी का बुलेटिन 15 मिनट के बजाय 10 मिनट का होगा।”

पहले पांच बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी के और एक अंग्रेजी समीक्षा पाकिस्तान रेडियो से होती थी पर अब केवल दो बुलेटिन पाकिस्तान रेडियो से प्रसारित होते हैं। इस के मुकाबले में भारतीय रेडियो की क्या स्थिति है? जिस समय पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ उस समय उन्होंने अंग्रेजी के 9 बुलेटिन रबे और हिन्दी के 8 बुलेटिन रबे। कुछ फीचर भी आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किये गये। अंग्रेजी के प्रति दिन लगभग 6 फीचर प्रसारित किये जाते थे और आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्र उन को रिले करते थे। और बजे सुनने

का अच्छा समय होता था अर्थात् 8.30 बजे उस समय उन को सुनाया जाता था। उस के मुकाबले में हिन्दी के कुछ फीचरों के सम्बन्ध में जब समाचारपत्रों में आलोचनाएँ प्रकाशित हुईं कि हिन्दी की या दूसरी देशों भाषाओं की इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा क्यों है तब कुछ फीचर रिले किये गये।

14.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन एक तो वह सब केन्द्रों से रिले नहीं किये गये, दूसरे रिले करने का जो समय था वह रात को दस बजे या दस बजे के बाद जब धाम तौर से सब लोग सो जाते हैं उस समय यह फीचर वहाँ से प्रसारित किये जाते थे। अंग्रेजी का इतना बोलवाला पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय था कि उस समय जो देशी भाषाओं के या देशी लोकगीत आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित होते थे जैसे डोला है, भाल्ला है, मगठी का पवाड़ा है या तेलग का बुरकिया है। इन गीतों के प्रारम्भ में जो घोषणा होती थी वह घोषणा भी अंग्रेजी में की जाती थी। अब डोला या भाल्ला सुनने वाला जो कोई व्यक्ति होगा क्या वह हिन्दी न जानता होगा? लेकिन आकाशवाणी से जो इनको प्रसारित करने वाला व्यक्ति था वह यह कहकर के भाल्ला सुनवाता था।

Now you hear the Bundel Khand song Alha.

यानी भाल्ला सुनने वाले को भी अंग्रेजी में पहले उसका परिचय देने की जरूरत है। यह आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी मोह का एक उदाहरण है।

अंग्रेजी बलों में अपनी आहुवाही खूदने के लिए आकाशवाणी का विभाग क्या करता है उसका मैं एक परिचय आप को देना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि दुःख से हमारे मिनिस्टर भारत की आरमा को अंग्रेजी बलों के माध्यम से पढ़ते हैं और उनके बड़े बड़े सेक्रेटरीज बितने हैं वह भी अंग्रेजी बलों के माध्यम से देश की जानकारी लेते हैं। इसका परिचय यह है कि

विभाग के अधिकारी अंग्रेजी पत्रों के सम्पादकों को और उनमें काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को बड़ी बड़ी कीमती प्रति दिन देकर बुलाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए प्राकाशवाणी में फोकस, टॉपिक फार टुडे और फीचर, यूनिट टाकसेल प्रादि हैं। इन्हें तैयार करने के लिए नियमित कर्मचारी यहां नियुक्त हैं जिनको हजार से लेकर डेढ़ हजार तक की मासिक तनखाह दी जाती है। फिर क्या आवश्यकता थी कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति वहां पर बुलाये जाते थे जिनको 60 से लेकर 100 रुपये तक प्रति दिन दिये जाते थे और उनसे फिर यह टॉपिक और फीचर्स लिखवाये जाते थे? केवल इसलिए कि इस वैसे को देकर उनके माध्यम से अंग्रेजी पत्रों में अपनी प्रशंसा छपवाये जो मिनिस्टर्स के कार्यों तक पहुंचे और जिससे वह इनके सम्बन्ध में अपना अच्छा मत बनाने में सफल हो सकें।

जहां तक विदेश विभाग का सम्बन्ध है विदेश सेवा की स्थिति क्या है? उसका भी मैं उदाहरण उपाध्यक्ष जी, देता हूँ। तीन वर्ष पहले फिजी के सम्बन्ध में 12 से लेकर डेढ़ बजे तक डेढ़ घंटे हिन्दी का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होता था। फिजी की अधिकांश जनता हिन्दी भाषाभाषी है। लेकिन जनवरी 1965 से अब से संविधान की दृष्टि से हिन्दी देश की प्रमुख भाषा हुई, प्राकाशवाणी के फिजी के कार्यक्रम बन्द कर दिये गये। यह हिन्दी को मान्यता प्राकाशवाणी से मिली। इसी तरह से फिजी, मार्टीनिक और ब्रिटिश गायना जहां पर भारतीय अधिकार सभ्यता में रहते हैं, चर्चित था कि उनके कार्यक्रमों को बन्दना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह नीति क्या है कि जो तीन चार सास पहले विदेशों के लिए बार बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते थे उनमें से एक बन्द कर दिया जाता था और मुझे है कि पहली प्रश्न से एक ऐसा प्राकाशवाणी जा रहा है कि 9.50 का जो हिन्दी बुलेटिन विदेशों के लिए जाता है उसको भी बन्द कर दिया जाय और शेष जो दो बुलेटिन हैं उनका भी दस दस मिनट

का समय बटाकर के पांच पांच मिनट कर दिया जाय। यानी विदेशों के लिए जो 40 मिनट समय हिन्दी को दिया जाता था प्राकाशवाणी से अब वह केवल दस मिनट होने जा रहा है।

जहां तक बुलेटिनों की आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है इसी से अनुमान लगाए कि जिस समय पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण चल रहा था अंग्रेजी के भक्त किस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय समाचारों की उपेक्षा करते रहे और राष्ट्रीय समाचारों को प्रमुख देते रहे बलवन्तराय मेहता का जिस दिन देहावसान हुआ, प्रातःकाल जो सबसे पहला हिन्दी बुलेटिन था उसने यहीं से प्रारम्भ किया कि हम बड़े दुःख के साथ देश को यह सूचना देते हैं कि गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता का विमान दुर्घटना में देहावसान हो गया। लेकिन अंग्रेजी का बुलेटिन इसको इतना महत्व नहीं देता। वह पहले और समाचार सुनवाने के बाद भारत में कहता है कि श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता का भी देहावसान हो गया। इसी प्रकार से जिस दिन चीन ने तीन दिन का प्रेसीडेंट हिन्दुस्तान को दिया था उसी दिन भारत के रक्षा मंत्री ने एक सन्देश देश के नाम प्रसारित किया। लेकिन रक्षा मंत्री का सन्देश बाद में प्रसारित किया गया और जो चीन की धमकी थी वह पहले प्रसारित की गई। तो जब बुलेटिनों की नीति यह है, वहां कार्य करने वालों की नीति यह है तो क्या होगा? अभी पीछे प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव में जो हुआ, मैं उस दुःखद घटाय का छोड़ना नहीं चाहता। प्राकाशवाणी समाचार प्रसारित करती थी या बातवचन निर्मात्र करने का काम करती थी? बंगाल के अन्दर अभी जो उग्रद्वन्द्व है, लिफ्ट स्ट कम्प्यूनिस्टों के समाचारों को किस तरह से प्रसारित दिया गया, क्या इन तमाम बातों को देश के निवासी नहीं समझते कि किस प्रकार समाचारों का संबन्ध किया जाता है और उनको प्रेषित मात्रा में महत्व देने के बजाय अनपेक्षित महत्व दिया जाता है?

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

इसलिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं जिनको मैं संक्षेप में कहता हूँ एक तो हिन्दी के प्रमुख राजभाषा होने पर जो बुलेटिन हिन्दी के हैं वह हर कार्यक्रम में पहले प्रसारित किये जायें और देश के सब स्टेशनों से वह रिले किये जायें। आप पूछेंगे कि इससे क्षत्रीय भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों में हानि पड़ जायगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि क्षत्रीय भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों में कोई कटौती न की जाय बल्कि अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों में कटौती करके हिन्दी के बुलेटिन सब स्टेशनों से प्रसारित किये जायें। विदेश विभाग की तरह प्रकाशवाणी में एक राष्ट्रीय सेवा विभाग की स्थापना की जाय। हिन्दी समाचार और हिन्दी के जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं इनके लिए एक स्वतंत्र विभाग की स्थापना इसके अन्दर होनी चाहिए। आपके पास लखनऊ, जयपुर, पटना, भोपाल, वाराणसी में प्रस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो की ओर से हिन्दी की टेलीप्रिन्टर सबिड बाकायदा लगी हुई है तो जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं उनकी विधान सभाओं के समाचार या उनके समाचार हिन्दी में लेकर प्रसारित करें इसके अन्दर आपको किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दो बातें मैं अन्त में फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड और समाचार एजेंसियों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड की आज क्या स्थिति है? हमारे देश में हल्के फुल्के दृश्य जिस तरह से आज तैयार हो रहे हैं, अर्द्ध-नग्न दृश्यों को जिस तरह से बढ़ावा मिल रहा है उनका आचार्य दिनोबा भावे जैसे संत ने भी विरोध किया था। घिमे पिटे यही पुराने कथानक हैं, इस दिशा में भी आपको कुछ सोचना चाहिए। मेरे कहने का यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि फिल्मों के अन्दर जितना अच्छा सरसता का अंश है उसको संबंध समाप्त कर दिया जाय। श्री राज बहादुर जी तो आज के

निवासी हैं, राधा के प्रदेश के निवासी हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कि उनके रहते हुए सरसकता बिलकुल ही चली जायगी लेकिन इतना मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संस्कृति के भी तो वह प्रमी हैं, इतना तो कम से कम वह नहीं करेंगे कि फिल्मों के नाम पर देश में बिलकुल विदेशी चित्रों का अन्धधुन्ध अनुकरण किया जाय।

जहां तक समाचार एजेंसियों का सम्बन्ध है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह से पी०टी०आई० को आप महत्व देते हैं उसी तरह से दूसरी न्यूज एजेंसीज को भी जैसे यू०एन०आई० वगैरह हैं, उनको भी महत्व देकर बढ़ायें। इसके प्रतिरिक्त भारतीय भाषाओं की जो समाचार समितियां हैं या तो एक अच्छी पूर्ण शक्ति समिति स्थापित करें और यह अगर नहीं होता है तो उसे हिन्दुस्तान समाचार है जो राष्ट्रीय समाचार देशी भाषाओं के माध्यम से देता है उसको आप प्रोत्साहन दें जिससे यह और भी अधिक बढ़ सके।

अन्त में एक यह बात कह कर के समाप्त करता हूँ कि विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन अवश्य करे। जब भी इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की चर्चा आती है तो इस बात पर आलोचना होती है कि सरकार केवल उन पत्रों को विज्ञापन देकर उपकृत करती है कि जो सरकार की प्रशंसा करते हैं। सरकार के लिए तो देश के सारे पत्रों को एक समान रूप से मिया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली राजधानी से दो दैनिक पत्र निकलते हैं मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हू कि देश में उनके पाठकों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है पर उनको विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते हैं। तो इस दिशा में भी दोहरी नीति न अपनायी जाय। मुझे विश्वास है कि श्री राज बहादुर जैसे गम्भीर आदमी के हाथ में यह विभाग आया है तो कुछ निर्णय भी गम्भीरता के साथ में अब लिये जायेंगे।

**Shri Kasinatha Dorai (Aruppukko-
tai):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) :
घ्राप व्यवस्था दें मय्यक्त महोदय, सदन में
गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Shri Kasinatha Dorai: Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I would like to congratulate the Ministry for the excellent work done by them, specially by the radio station in Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: No quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may wait. The bell is being rung. . . now there is quorum. He may continue now.

Shri Kasinatha Dorai: Not only colleagues from Jammu & Kashmir have attested to this but also the members of the Defence Services from the south have spoken very highly of the excellent work done in that area.

Frequent references have been made by members to the promotion of this Ministry; hitherto they have been said in the way of best wishes, but today Prof. Hiren Mukerjee has produced a plausible argument for this purpose and I hope the Government's attention will be drawn to promote this Ministry to a higher level.

I would like to appreciate the work started as the Institute of mass communication by the Ministry. But at the same time, I would like to say that the public have not been properly informed of the very many good things that Government is doing. As a matter of fact, in my own Constituency, a number of block centres

have not opened their information centres; that means, so much of literature printed by the Centre is lying waste without being of any use to the public. Even some of the gram sewaks may be given some kind of training; besides those people who are getting a special training under the scheme, they may also be given training to contact the masses and tell them of some of the Government's plans—Five-Year Plans and all that—so that we can get some kind of co-operation from the public when we go to execute these plans and policies.

Lot of literature is printed in English; it is not of much use in southern States, especially in Madras State. It will, therefore, be very useful if it can be translated into regional languages.

Coming to the tribal programme, I think it will be very useful if information about other tribes also is given in a special programme and is supplied to a particular tribe so that a kind of information can be given to them to promote national integration. For instance, we speak so much about Nagas; it will be very useful if some kind of research is done on the subject of Naga tribes; though we thank the Rev. Scott for having brought about educational, religious, medical and institutional changes into that area, somehow that missionary has created an impression in Nagaland that the Naga tribes are some people separated from the rest of India. In this connection, I would like to mention a book—it is available in Parliament Library written by a Ceylonese, Navaratna, entitled "Tamils in Ceylon" where very happy and useful references have been given about the Naga tribes both in north Ceylon and in Tamilnad and also in Kerala and from where we can learn of so much of civilisation about those people.

On the question of music I would like to say a few words. Though 50 per cent of the time has been allot-

[Shri Kasinatha Dorai]

ted to it, no special head for music is found in the report; there are, of course, sub-heads but music deserves a separate head under the scheme. Especially in a country like India where we can boast of a hoary past, much emphasis should be laid on the classicals of everything, whether it is music or literature or civilization; at least the masses should be able to appreciate it. Those were the days in the past when all the classics were the close preserve of a privileged few, but now the masses will have to appreciate all those; for instance, a knowledge of classical music will help integration. Just as we use the word 'Defence-oriented', we must use the word 'integration-oriented' and all our schemes should be on those lines. In this connection I would like to mention that, in Delhi, an academy, Shankara Academy, has been started—Shankara was a great national integrator. Government may usefully contact such private bodies and give more publicity to their activities. Similarly an institution has been started in the south called Ramalinga Mission, which gives the quintessence of the southern civilisation; that also may be given some publicity.

Then there is a reference to the language issue. There has been some reference to the rioting in Taminad last year. The Ministry can usefully inform the public and give clear information and also remedial measures in time so that recurrence of such riotings may be avoided.

With regard to communal harmony, simply saying that Hindus, Muslims, Christians and people of all religions must live together may not help. I say this because a number of interested parties are stressing on the points of disagreement to the public and are developing hatred among one another. I, therefore, feel that the points of agreement between the many cultures should be highlighted by the radio.

One thing that should be appreciated is the National Discipline Scheme. I do not know its broad features; I have not had the time to study it; anyway, this reserves a mention.

About external publicity, I would like to suggest that documentaries should be prepared with regard to the treatment of minorities, for instance, how the Muslims are treated in India, and these documentaries may be shown with advantage in foreign countries, especially in the middle east countries, to remove the prejudices likely to be created by interested countries.

Reference has also been made to Indo-U.A.R. culture. Here I would like to suggest that we may give some information to the neighbouring Muslim countries about some of our shrines like Ajmer and other shrines in the north and Nagoor and Ervadi in the south. At the same time we may also request the U.A.R. countries to give us a little information about their old culture like the culture centring around sphinx, pyramids, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shri Kasinatha Dorai: I may be given a few more minutes. I rarely speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes are given for each.

Shri Kasinath Dorai: Countries like India and U.A.R. have got certain points of agreement in that we both believe in non-alignment, secularism and all that. The visits of statesmen from many countries, from USSR, America and others, also emphasize that we treat all people alike.

Cultural delegation and social delegation also may be exchanged between U.A.R. and India.

About catering to the jawans, I would like to say that all the precious things of our motherland may be prepared and shown to them for keeping up the spirit besides the items of entertainment value.

With regard to the use of party flags, some members also have told me that they are exhibited. Here, let us state clearly all the difficulties that are likely to crop up later on. Unless these things are censored in time, the Government may have to think of re-constituting such Censor Boards. For instance, I have read captions of a certain film 'If I order'. It smacks something of the language or the policy of a dictator's Government, many actors and directors are involved in it. Hence, I would suggest that Government draws their attention to the dangers of such captions, of course, by using a most courteous language especially when we deal with actors and artistes and all these people. We have to treat them with the utmost courtesy. In fact, Prof. Mukerjee was also referring to the way in which we should treat the artistes. It is not enough merely paying a safe salary but we must give them a decent enough salary if not better. In the days of the Mughal period and even in the days before, the artistes were treated as equals if not superiors.

I would also like to mention about the cartoons that appear in the papers. There are many sexy items mentioned in them. These cannot go hand in hand with our family planning. The Government may curb this kind of literature and cartoons to the extent possible.

Finally I would like to say a word in appreciation of the Ministry for playing the devotional songs; they are doing it very well. A little more money must be spent on improving

upon it. It creates an atmosphere of love. In these days when a number of people and parties—I don't exclude my party—are trying to spread hatred and hatred campaigns are going on, this is inevitable in a democratic set-up—let there be honest people to create an atmosphere of love and for this purpose, devotional songs play a great part. Here I would like to quote four lines of an old poem:

"So many Gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind
When just the act of being kind
Is all this world needs."

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में जो सुस्तियाँ हैं, उनकी धालोचना हम कई सालों से मुनते आ रहे हैं। जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस मन्त्रालय की मन्त्री बनीं, तो हमने सोचा कि अब इसमें कुछ सुधार होगा, लेकिन सुधार होने के बजाये यह मन्त्रालय और बिगड़ता चला गया। मैं मन्त्री महोदय, श्री राज बहादुर, से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर वह इस मन्त्रालय की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें, तो अच्छा होगा। इस वक्त इस मन्त्रालय को जो राजनैतिक प्रखाड़ा बना रखा है, वह इस बारे में भी कदम उठाएँ और इस को राजनैतिक प्रखाड़ा न बनने दें।

कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में भाल इण्डिया रेडियो से जो प्रचार किया गया, उससे मालूम पड़ता था कि यह भाल इण्डिया रेडियो नहीं, बल्कि "भाल इन्दिरा रेडियो" है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इसमें जो भी सुनतियाँ हैं, वह उनको जल्दी से जल्दी सुधारने की कोशिश करें।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल महोबा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : भाल इण्डिया रेडियो के प्रचार का हम पर असर नहीं होता है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह ठीक है कि नानभय सख्तियों ने उसका विरोध किया।

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा]

था, लेकिन फिर भी वह प्रचार जारी रहा। उस चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रचार किया गया था, उसके कारण इस को "भाल इंडिया रेडियो" न कह कर "भाल इन्दिरा रेडियो" ही कहना ज्यादा ठीक होगा। उस प्रचार को छिपाया न जाये। इस विभाग में जो खामियाँ हैं, उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं आप के सामने भाल इण्डिया रेडियो की सुस्ती का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। रात के डेढ़, दो बजे ताशकन्द में शास्त्री जी की मृत्यु हुई। विदेशों के रेडियो स्टेशन रात के तीन चार बजे ही यह समाचार प्रसारित करने लग गए, लेकिन भाल इण्डिया रेडियो से यह समाचार सवेरे पांच बजे प्रसारित किया गया, हालाँकि उसका विशेष सम्वाददाता शास्त्री जी के साथ ताशकन्द गया था, लेकिन उसने इस बात की परवाह नहीं की कि इस समाचार को उसी समय प्रसारित किया जाये। इसके लिए मैं उनका जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूँ।

राजधानी के एक महत्वपूर्ण पेपर ने लिखा है कि डायरेक्टर जेनेरल की जो निष्क्रियता हुई है, वह भी नेताओं के घाघार पर हुई है। एक दूसरे महकमे में, संगीत नाटक एकेडमी में, इन की रिपोर्ट खराब थी, लेकिन फिर भी इन को यहाँ बांध दिया गया। इसका क्या कारण था? जब वह अनभिज्ञ थे और उनकी रिपोर्ट खराब थी, तो फिर उन को इसमें बांधना सलत बात है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में कुछ ऐसे भी अधिकारी हैं, जिनका कम्युनिस्टों से सौंधा सम्बन्ध है, जो कि बाहर के लोगों को सब बातें पहुंचा देते हैं।

एक माननीय सवस्य : वे कौन हैं ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : अगर इस की जांच की जायेगी, तो मैं यह सूचना दूंगा।

जिस वक्त पंजाब में झगड़ा हुआ, उस वक्त राज्य सरकार ने दो पत्रों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को यह नहीं कहा कि उन्होंने यह प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया है और उन समाचार पत्रों के अधिकारों का हनन क्यों किया है। उन पत्रों ने कोई ख़ास गुनाह तो नहीं किया था। यह एक बड़ी शर्मनाक घटना थी। यह तो भयूबशाही हो गई, जिसने पाकिस्तान में झगड़े होने पर पत्रों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था। यह सलत बात है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक किताब है "प्लैज रीन्यूड" इसको छापने के लिए दो अफ़मर कलकत्ता गये हवाई जहाज से। इस किताब के लिए विदेशी पेपर का उपयोग किया गया। हमारे गरीब छात्रमियों को तो विदेशी मुद्रा के दर्शन नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन इन किताब का छापने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई। इस किताब में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का भाषण तो था 26 जनवरी का, लेकिन फांटे उनकी शादी का छापा गया। यह कैसे चलेगा? क्या विदेशी मुद्रा का इस प्रकार उपयोग किया जायेगा? जयपुर अधिवेशन में वितरित करने के लिए इस किताब की पांच हजार कॉपियाँ छपवाई गईं। धरे परमात्मा! यदि विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में ऐसा अन्याय होता है, तो देश का उत्थान होना बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

1965 की डायरी को छापने का ठेका एक ऐसे ठेकेदार को दिया गया, जिसका टेंडर ही इनवैलिड था। इसमें पचास हजार रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है। बम्बई के उस ठेकेदार का टेंडर टाइम के बाद प्राया, लेकिन उसको एडमिट करके कोर्टेशन खोस कर रेट्स को घाउट कर दिया गया। वह ठेका एक ऐसे ठेकेदार को दिया गया, जो कि "बी" क्लास ठेकेदार था, जबकि "ए" क्लास ठेकेदारों को यह काम नहीं दिया गया।

यह डायरी बहुत निकम्मी थी और 1966 की डायरी के मुकाबले में रहीं की टाकरी में फेंकने लायक थी। यह डायरी विदेशों में बाटने के लिए भंजी गई, लेकिन ट्रिस्ट्स के हेड ऑफिस से यह रिपोर्ट आई कि यह डायरी रहीं की टाकरी में फेंकने के काबिल है, इसको विदेशों में नहीं भेज सकते हैं।

एक एलबम इस छयाल से छापी गई कि उस को न्यूयार्क के मेले में बांटा जायेगा। वित्त मन्त्रालय ने कहा कि उस के लिए हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है। डायरेक्टर साहब ने कहा कि ये एलबम बहुत बिकेगी—एक-एक डालर में बिकेगी। इस प्रकार उस एलबम की पांच हजार प्रतियां छपवाई गईं। लेकिन उसकी पचास प्रतियां भी नहीं बिकी और इस प्रकार पच्चीस हजार रुपये का नुकसान हो गया। जब ये एलबम बाजार में नहीं बिकती है और विदेशों के लोग उस को लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो फिर डायरेक्टर साहब उस को अपने घर में रख लें। इस तरह के कार्यों में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करना और देश को गुमरहा करना बहुत बुरी बात है। अभी सन् 1966 की डायरी उमी टेकेदार को दी गई, जिस टेकेदार का सन 1965 में नाम तक नहीं लिया गया था, जिसको राष्ट्रपति ने इनाम दिया था, उसका नाम तक नहीं रखा। सन् 1965 के डायरी छपवाने के मामले को बनाने के लिये उसी टेकेदार को बुलाया गया। अब आप दोनों डायरियों को मिला कर देखें कि कितना अन्तर है। वह ऑफिस में जब टाइम से डायरी नहीं बनी, तो उसके ऊपर 80 हजार की पीलेटो डाल दी गई, इस पर उस क्लर्क को नहां से ट्रान्स्फर कर दिया और इस तरह से उस मामले को रफ़्त-दफ़्त करके मामले को गुम कर दिया। यदि प्रसारण के महकमे में इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा का सत्यानाश किया जाय, तो बतलाइये इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा।

अब मैं विविध भारतीय को आपके सामने लेता हूँ। विविध भारती में रोजाना बड़ी बिबे-3048(A1) LSD-8.

पिटे गाने धाते हैं और दिन में तीन-तीन दफ़ा एक ही धादमी के नाम लेकर गवाये जाते हैं, जैसे रिकार्ड कर रखा है। सुबह किशन पटनायक, दोपहर को किशन पटनायक और फिर शाम को किशन पटनायक, तीन तीन दफ़ा जैसे रिकार्ड कर रखा है...

बी राज बहादुर : गाना कौनसा है, वह तो बतलाइये।

बी ऑफ़र लाल बेरबा : विविध भारती के अन्दर इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। आज हमारे व्यापारियों का बहुत ज्यादा पैसा सीलोन रेडियो पर खर्च होता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह पैसा विविध भारतीय की धाये और सोलोन रेडियो को भेजे जाने वाले साठे एडवर्टिजमेण्ट बन्द किये जायें। क्योंकि इस तरह से हमारे देश का बहुत काफ़ी पैसा विदेश को चला जाता है। लेकिन हमारे मन्त्री जी की धड़ेजी से ज्यादा प्यार है, है इमलिये विदेशों से ज्यादा प्यार है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब वालों को नहीं है।

बी ऑफ़र लाल बेरबा : अब वालों को इसमें सुधार करना चाहिये।

इस समय जयपुर और बीकानेर के रेडियो स्टेशन मिल कर बोलते हैं, बीकानेर और उदयपुर के रेडियो स्टेशन मिल कर बोलते हैं, तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछता हूँ कि कौटा इसमें क्यों छूट जाता है। कौटा में हाड़ीती भाषा का रेडियो स्टेशन होना चाहिये। हाड़ीती भाषा हमारे राजस्थान की एक महान भाषा है, उसका गाना सुनाने में आपको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसलिये जयपुर और कौटा का स्टेशन मिला कर उसका प्रसारण किया जाय।

अब मैं हिन्दी के बारे में बोले से धाकड़े बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारे नये मन्त्री

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा]

भी प्राये धीर उन्होंने मन्वी बनते ही हिन्दी के जितने भी टेलीप्रिन्टसं ये, उनको बन्द कर दिया और उनसे कह दिया कि अगर तुम लौकरी करना चाहते हो तो तुम्हें अंग्रेजी वालों से 20 रु० कम मिलेंगे, इस तरह से हिन्दी का उत्थान हो रहा है क्योंकि इनको अंग्रेजी से ज्यादा मोह है। मैं इस तरह के घ्रष्टाचार के बिल्कुल विपरीत हूँ।

अब मैं आपको पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1960 से 1965 तक 4,492 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुईं, जिनमें 2,572 अंग्रेजी की हैं। सिर्फ 691 हिन्दी में और 768 अन्य भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हुईं। सन् 1959 से 1965 तक कोई तरक्की हिन्दी के अन्दर नहीं हुई। हिन्दी में 1959 पुस्तकों से घट कर 728 रह गई, मराठी में 358 से घट कर 218 रह गई, गुजराती में 190 से घट कर 165, तामील में 268 से घट कर 193, तेलगु में 142 से घट कर 108, कन्नड में 161 से घट कर 74, उर्दू में 179 से घट कर 54 और बंगला में ३४८ से घट कर २६, लकड़ इसके मुकाबले में अंग्रेजी के प्रकाशन में पांच साल में 1893 से बढ़ कर 3272 हो गई। यह कितने शर्म की बात है, हमारी हिन्दी के साथ यह कितना बड़ा अत्याचार हो रहा है।

अभी मैं यहां पर चन्दा समिति की बातें सुन रहा था टेलीविजन के बारे में। टेलीविजन के लिये बहुत से मेम्बरों ने बहुत तारीफ की है, लेकिन मैं उसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। आज देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता भुखमरी की शिकार है, क्या हमारी जनता का टेलीविजन के द्वारा पेट भरा जायगा। हमारे देश की जनता को आज अनाज और खाद नहीं मिल रही है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आज टेलीविजन लगाया जा रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस देश को खाद में निभर नहीं बनाया जाता, तब तक ऐसी योजनाय न बनाई जायें, जिनसे गरीब जनता पर असर पड़े। इसका लाभ कुछ

उच्च अधिकारियों को, ए और बी क्लास अधिकारियों को ही होगा, लेकिन जो बाकी की गरीब जनता है, उसको इससे कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकेगा।

मैं एक बात और रखना चाहता हूँ। दिवाकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जो कि छोटे अखबारों के बारे में है, चन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पहले आई थी, लेकिन चन्दा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तो आप जल्दी लागू करने जा रहे हैं, जबकि दिवाकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आपने रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल रखा है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर शीघ्र प्रमल किया जाय और छोटे पत्रकारों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, ताकि वे गांव-गांव में हर जिले में, हर गांव में किसानों के पास पहुंच सक।

एक निवेदन मैं और करना चाहता हूँ। गर्मी के दिनों में किसानों का जो प्रोग्राम होता है, वह उस समय होता है जब किसान खेत में होता है। इसलिये उसको वह समय एनाट किया जाय, जबकि किसान घर पर आ जाय। जिस समय किसान खेत पर होता है, उस समय उसके प्रसारण से कोई फायदा नहीं है, उस समय पंचायत समिति के केन्द्रों में रेडियो बजा करे, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, इसलिये उसके समय में परिवर्तन किया जाय।

आज प्रसारण के अन्दर जितना भी घ्रष्टाचार है, जो राजनीतिक अखाड़ों के शिकार बने हुए है, उन घ्रष्टाचारों की जांच की जाय।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मन्त्रालय सुधना और प्रसारण का एक ऐसा विभाग है, कि जिसके काम पर हिन्दुस्तानी प्रजातन्त्र का सफल संचालन और उसका अच्छा प्रबन्ध निर्भर करता है। प्रजातन्त्र के सफल संचालन के लिये शिक्षित और जाग्रत लोकमत की आवश्यकता होती है। यह बात हम लोगों

को मालूम है कि 15 वर्ष के स्वराज्य के बाद भी अभी हमारे देश में पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की तादाद बहुत ही कम है। ऐसी भयस्था में ग्राम इण्डिया रेडियो एक साधन है कि जिसके जरिये हम हिन्दुस्तान के उन क़ोरों-क़ोरों तक प्रजातन्त्र के सम्बन्ध की बातें पहुंचा सकते हैं, जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं या जिन्हें हमने अभी तक पढ़ा लिखा नहीं बनाया है। इस दृष्टि से जो-जो काम इस प्रजातन्त्र के सफल संचालन और शिक्षित और जाग्रत लोकमत के लिये चाहिये, वह काम इस मन्त्रालय के जिम्मे है। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के लिये धीरे-धीरे इस विभाग का विस्तार होता जा रहा है और जिन-जिन बातों की आवश्यकता मौलिक या गौणरूप से है, उसकी तर्क सरकार का ध्यान दिया जाने लगा है। लेकिन अभी भी जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह जो प्रचार विभाग है, या प्रसार विभाग है, यह हिन्दुस्तान की ज़रोब जनता तक या जो सरकार की बातें पहुंचाने में असमर्थ है या लोकमत को शिक्षित करने के लिये जिन बातों की आवश्यकता होती है, उन बातों के प्रचार में अभी तक समर्थ नहीं हो सका है। उसका एक कारण तो यह है जैसा कि इस सदन में स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ता है कि अभी भी हम अंग्रेज़ी के प्रचार के लिये ज्यादा समय देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी भाषायें प्रमुख भाषायें हैं, 14-15 के लगभग हैं, हां सकता है कि राज्य सरकारों के जरिये स्थानीय भाषा में जनता तक विचार पहुंचाये जाते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक केन्द्र सरकार का तास्लुक है, विशेष तौर पर अंग्रेज़ी का ही महत्व है और और जैसा कि अभी हमारे भाई ने कहा कि जब पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन होता है, या पुस्तिकाओं का प्रकाशन होता है तो केन्द्र सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पुस्तक अंग्रेज़ी में ही प्रकाशित करती है। जहां हमारे देश में अंग्रेज़ी बोलने वाले 100 में से 2 आदमी भी नहीं होंगे, ऐसे प्रचार से हिन्दुस्तान की जो असली जनता है, उसके विचार नहीं बदल सकते।

हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने टेलीविजन की चर्चा की है। मैं भी इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। घनी देशों के लिए, या मनोविनोद के लिए और शिक्षा के लिए भी टेलीविजन की आवश्यकता हो सकती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता का पैसा हम लेते हैं और टेलीविजन अगर जारी हो जायेगा तो उसका लाभ बहुत थोड़े से लोगों को शहरों में ही मिलेगा। इसलिए अभी समय नहीं आया है टेलीविजन जारी करने का। अभी ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि रेडियो का जो प्रचार है उस प्रचार को व्यापक बनाया जाये और उसको व्यापक बनाने के लिए कम्युनिटी सेंट्स हर गांव में दिये जायें। इस कम्युनिटी सेंट्स के प्रोग्राम को आपको चाहिये कि आप बढ़ायें। अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान में छः लाख गांवों में से बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं जहां एक भी रेडियो है नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि टेलीविजन का प्रचार करने के बजाय मंत्री महोदय गांवों के अन्दर कम्युनिटी सेंट्स देने का प्रयत्न करें। कोई भी गांव ऐसा नहीं रह जाना चाहिये जिस में कम से कम एक कम्युनिटी सेंट्स न हो ताकि रेडियो के द्वारा चाहे वह ग्राम इंडिया रेडियो हो या दूसरा रेडियो हो जो प्रचार होता है उस प्रचार को हर गांव में सुना जा सके। मैं टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम को बढ़ावा देने की सख्त मुश्कालिफत करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको प्रायः प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाये। जितना है उतने को ही रखा जाये। उससे प्रायः हमको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि 15-16 वर्ष स्वराज्य प्रायः हुए हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक हमारे देश में जो प्रखबार चलते हैं वे बहुत ही सीमित लोगों के प्रखबार हैं। कहा जाता है कि बोलने की और लिखने की स्वतंत्रता हम ने दी हुई है। यह ठीक है। लेकिन जो प्रखबार चलते हैं बावजूद इस बात के कि हम ने बहुत प्रयत्न किया है फिर भी अभी तक जो प्रखबारों के मालिक हैं

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

उनके सम्पादकों पर उनका ही असर अधिक होता है। सम्पादक का असर नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा कि सुझाव दिया है छोटे-छोटे भ्रष्टाचारों को सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ भ्रष्टाचारों के क्षेत्र में कॉन्सोर्टियम का विस्तार होना चाहिये। कॉन्सोर्टियम टंग पर भ्रष्टाचार चलाने को जितना भी प्रोत्साहन सरकार दे सके, सरकार को देना चाहिये ताकि ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारों का सृजन हो जोकि सचमुच में निर्भीक और स्वतंत्र हों और निश्चय ही कर के शासन के सामने जो उचित बात है, रख सकें, उसका प्रचार कर सकें। एकाधिकार की जो प्रवृत्ति इस क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है, उसको रोकने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश में पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाने के लिए, उसका प्रचार करने के लिए इस विभाग के अन्दर सरकार ने प्लान पब्लिसिटी का प्रवन्ध किया है। लेकिन बहुत ही दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि प्लान पब्लिसिटी का जो महकमा है वह भारत के पांच छः लाख गाँवों में अपनी बात का प्रचार पूरे तौर पर नहीं कर सका है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि वैसे का अभाव है और उसकी वजह से इस काम को उस हद तक नहीं किया जा रहा है जिस हद तक किया जाना चाहिये। हाल ही में एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी। उस कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया है कि जहाँ तक सरकार उन महकमों को मजबूत कर सकती हो, उसको मजबूत करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएँ बहुत दिनों से प्रचार का काम जनता में करती आई हैं उनको भी पूरा बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। एक ऐसी संस्था कायम की जानी चाहिये जिसके जरिये से जो-जो गैर सरकारी संस्थाएँ बहुत दिनों से लोकमत का सृजन या लोक मत को शिक्षित करने का काम कर रही हैं उनको भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके।

हमारे देश में जो समाचार समितियाँ हैं उन में ज्यादातर बढ़ावा पुरानी समाचार समितियों को ही सरकार की ओर से दिया जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति अभी थोड़े दिन हुए कायम हुई है। उसको सरकार को जहाँ तक हो सके अधिक से अधिक बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। अगर कोई नई समाचार ऐजेंसी बनने के लायक है तो उस समाचार ऐजेंसी को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये।

मैं उत्तर बिहार से आता हूँ। वह एक पुराना मैथिली प्रदेश है। वहाँ के लोगों की बहुत दिनों से रेडियो स्टेशन की मांग चली आ रही है। वे चाहते हैं कि दरभंगा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन खोला जाये। दरभंगा मैथिली का केन्द्र है। यद्यपि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है लेकिन लगभग एक करोड़ लोग मैथिली बोलते हैं। उनका अलग साहित्य है और एक तरह से अलग ही संस्कृति है। दोनों में अपनी-अपनी विशेषताएँ हैं। कई बार इस बात के लिए सवाल उठाया गया है। जनता की मांग है कि उत्तर बिहार में दरभंगा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन खोला जाये। वहाँ के लगभग एक करोड़ लोगों की यह मांग है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी इस मांग को पूरा किया जाये। अगर ऐसा एक स्टेशन खोला जायेगा तो बहुत ही यह कारगर होगा।

एक काम के लिए मैं धाप को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विभाग के काम का जो एक मौलिक साधन है उसके सम्बन्ध में धन्यवचन और अनुसंधान करने के लिए इस्टीमेट धाप भास कम्युनिकेशन नाम की जो संस्था खोली गई है, उसको धीरे-धीरे बहुत व्यापक बनाया जाना चाहिये। मासूम नहीं उस संस्था का संचालन करने वाले अभी तक भी बिदेसी हैं या केवल हिन्दुस्तानी ही उस संस्था का संचालन करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा

प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि उस संस्था के संरक्षण के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तानियों को तैयार किया जाये ताकि प्रचार के जितने साधन हैं यह संस्था उनके सम्बन्ध में पूरा प्रन्वेषण तथा धनसंधान कर सके और केन्द्र या राज्यों के जो कर्मचारी प्रचार कार्य में लगे उनको शिक्षित कर सके और हर तरह के रिसर्च और ट्रेनिंग और दूसरे प्रकार के काम हो सकें।

फिल्में जो हैं वे शिक्षा के लिए बहुत कारगर हो सकती हैं। अभी तक जो फिल्मों का निर्माण किया है वह समझता हूँ वह कम नहीं है। फिर भी स्कूलों और कालेजों में फिल्मों का जितना उपयोग होना चाहिये अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी गृह्य लाइब्रेरी फिल्मों की होनी चाहिये जिस लाइब्रेरी से यूनिवर्सिटी और स्कूलों प्रादि के लिए फिल्में ली जा सकें और विद्यार्थियों को उनके जरिये से शिक्षा दी जा सके। इस बात की भी ध्यान बढ़ी आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक धरलील फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन का सम्बन्ध है इस बारे में हमारे देश में दो मत हैं। सेंसर बोर्ड का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है वह संविधान के अन्तर्गत काम करता है। बहुत से लोग हैं जिन में हमारे प्राचार्य विनोबा भावे जी भी हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि वह जिस तरह से फिल्में प्रदर्शित करने की मंजूरी देता है वे फिल्में ऐसी होती हैं जिन से कि हमारे देश में लोगों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। कई बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया गया है। तत्कालीन जो मंत्री महोदय थे उन्होंने कहा था कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत जितनी हम रोक लगा सकते हैं उतनी लगाते हैं लेकिन और रोक लगाने से हमें संविधान रोकता है, हमारे रास्ते में बाधक होता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बात कठिन है क्योंकि इस देश में दो तरह के मत हैं। कुछ लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि बिल्कुल किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण फिल्मों पर न रहे। जो फिल्में

खराई जाये उनको जहाँ तक हो सके—धरलील की नज़रों में धरलील भी हों—प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये, मंजूरी दे देनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो निर्णय करे कि फिल्मों के सेंसर में कौन-कौन काइटीरिया होना चाहिये, कौन-कौन सी बातें इस्तेमाल होनी चाहियें ताकि देश का वातावरण प्रच्छा हो सके और खास तौर से जो बच्चे हैं स्कूलों के और कालेजों के जो लड़के हैं उन लोगों पर खराब प्रसर न पड़े। खराब प्रभाव डालने वाली फिल्मों का निर्माण नहीं होना चाहिये।

इस मंत्रालय के मंत्रीगण बदलते रहे हैं। जबकि इन माननीय मंत्री जी के हाथ में यह मंत्रालय है तो जैसा कि अन्वय मानवीय सदस्यों ने कहा है मैं भी उनका स्वागत करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनकी देखरेख में यह मंत्रालय अधिका से अधिका जनता के फायदे के लिए काम करेगा। जैसे मैंने कहा है रेडियो सुनने के लिए अधिका से अधिका पांच वर्ष के अन्दर-अन्दर कोई ऐसा नाब नहीं बच रहना चाहिये जहाँ कि कम्युनिटी सेंट न हो। टेलीविजन के प्रोप्राय को धरलील कम करना पड़े और उसको रोकना पड़े तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको रोक देना चाहिये। टेलीविजन के प्रोप्राय को ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब करवाताओं की दृष्टि से प्रच्छा नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन प्रश्नों की भंग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned with the important media of mass communication, viz., radio, press and film publicity. As pointed out in a recent report of the Chanda Committee, available facilities in this country are very meagre in regard to these media, because as against the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

minimum standard set by UNESCO of at least 50 radio sets, 100 copies of daily newspapers, 20 cinema seats and 20 TV sets per each unit of 1,000 people, we have in India only 8 radio sets, 11 copies of newspapers, 6 cinema seats and no TV at all.

We have a long way to go, but the pity is that even the meagre facilities in our country have not been put into proper use in proper shape.

Regarding the programmes of AIR, many speakers preceding me have referred to them. The programmes are invariably insipid and they do not reach the people at large. As far as the language distribution is concerned, it is very heavily biased. As I pointed out even last year, if we take the news items prepared in various units of regional languages, that is, the national languages, the Hindi unit has been staffed properly, but the other language units have not been given as much of preference as is given to the Hindi unit. For the Hindi language unit, there is a grade I officer, there are three grade II officers, there are translators, there are announcers, stenographers; even reporters have recently been appointed. But if we take the other units like Tamil or Telugu, there is only one person who is the translator as well as announcer. There is no grade one or grade two officers there. I am not grudging the position of Hindi. The Hindi bulletin should come out properly, but the same facilities should be given to the other languages also, and they should not be given a step-motherly treatment. Millions of people are there in the country whom you have to reach through those languages. India is a vast country where 77 per cent are illiterate, and 80 per cent live in rural areas. Therefore, if you want to reach them, you should go to them in the language which they speak and understand. I do not want English to predominate over our mother tongues, but the regional languages should be given a fair share.

15 hrs.

The Vivid Bharati in our parts is called the Vedanai Bharati, i.e., the miserable Bharati.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Something which gives you more pain than pleasure.

Shri Sezhiyan: That is a Tamil word. Out of 13 or so in a day, about 1½ hours are given for all the four languages of the South, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannadam. They have been put together as Madras languages as they call it. And even there, all the announcements are made in Hindi. If you tune to hear some film song or light music, the introduction is always in Hindi, though they may not even know what is sung. I fully remember that there was a song from the Tamil film *Palum Pazhamum* which means fruit and milk, but the version given by the Hindi announcer was *Puzhum Palam*, i.e., a damaged bridge. Even the little bridge that we have among various regions is being damaged by the Hindi announcers. I say this because we should have a clear policy in making these announcements. That is why in our parts people, and even in Delhi, those who come from the southern parts, tune Radio Ceylon because in the two hours allotted there, they do not introduce Sinhalese, though that may be their State language. In Tamil programmes, the announcement is made in very good Tamil. In my own land of birth, the announcement is not made in my language, but in Singapore and Ceylon they give it in very good Tamil.

The Chanda Committee report on television is very categorical in this regard, as in para 135 they say:

"We should only stress now that the language used in the broadcasts should be what people themselves use in the viewing areas."

I can also show the predominant bias shown in favour of Hindi and the step-motherly treatment meted out to the other languages.

An hon. Member: What about English?

Shri Sezhiyan: The first point is that English should not have a place over any mother tongue in the country, and it is an alien language to me, I accept it.

Shri Balmiki (Khurja): Hindi has got a place in the country.

Shri Sezhiyan: It is your version, but Hindi is also alien to me. As far as the radio goes, the announcements and the news items should be in the languages of the people for whom they are meant. The regional languages should be given preponderance. When a news item comes from Trichy or Madras, let it be 100 per cent Tamil; if it comes from Vijayawada, let it be 100 per cent Telugu.

For Vivid Bharati they have got 26 centres for transmission, and throughout India it is given in Hindi. As Shri Ansar Harvani was saying, that Hindi is not understood by many people in Hindi area itself. Then, how can we understand it? That is why Vividh Bharati should be decentralised and it should be done in the local language.

I now come to the Annual Report for 1965-66 of the Ministry. At page 29 of the Ministry's Report, it is said:

"Hindi Unit. All Hindi news bulletins are now compiled independently out of the basic news material received in the News Room. They are thus no longer a mere translation of the English bulletins. Some of the items are based on original despatches filed by reporters in Hindi."

Cannot the same facility be given to the Tamil and Telugu units?

At page 65 there is a para on Hindi Services, but no other service is mentioned.

At page 77, on Emergency Publications, it is said:

"Up to the 31st December, 1965, the Division had brought out 16 pamphlets in English, 11 in Hindi and 10 in Urdu."

I do not know what happened to the other languages. Probably the emergency is only for the Hindi-speaking areas. In that case, I would advise them to lift the emergency for the non-Hindi areas.

At page 79 in the Chapter on Publications Division, it is written:

"The Division is giving special attention to the publication of books and pamphlets in Hindi."

But why not the same facilities be given to the other languages?

Shri Mukerjee referred to the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi. It is being compiled in English and in Hindi. Why not in other languages? We would also like to read.

On page 80, it is mentioned that only three journals, viz., Aikal (Hindi), Anjal (Urdu) and Bal Bharati (Hindi) are published on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I do not think the Ministry is meant only for the Hindi States. It should be means for the other States also. Why don't you publish magazines in other languages for the other States?

At page 85 in the chapter on Song and Drama Division, it is stated:

"Departmental Drama Troupes: The two Departmental Drama Troupes of the Division gave 241 performances during the year 1965 as against 222 in the preceding year."

The break-up is as follows:

Central Drama Troupe ..	108
Departmental Drama Troupe for U.P. and Bihar	138
Total ..	241

[Shri Sezhiyan]

There is no departmental drama troupe for Tamil Nad or Telugu areas. Only for U.P. and Bihar they are catering.

In the same chapter, at page 86, under the heading *Ballot* it is mentioned that 30 performances of ballets, Krishna Leela and Ram Leela, were given in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, U.P. and Bihar. There is no ballet prepared for other areas and languages.

Again, at page 86, on Emergency Publicity, it is stated:

"With the onset of Pakistani aggression, the Division completely reoriented its activities and went in for intensive publicity for defence, national preparedness, communal harmony and national unity. ... prepared special composite programme of topical interest entitled *Ham Tum Aur Woh*."

I do not know how it is to be pronounced. Please excuse me. I am reading from the version in English. No disrespect is meant for Hindi.

At page 101, the P.I.B. releases in Indian languages during 1965 are given as under:

Hindi	..	..	7,747
Telugu	..	..	1,936
Tamil	..	..	4,511

I do nothing against the number of Hindi releases, probably more should be issued, but why are you grudging other people? Can't they read if you have releases in their own languages? They should also know what is happening in our Government, what is happening to the country.

Pages 90-91 give tables of classified and display advertisements in the various language papers. The figure for Hindi is Rs. 9,97,183, while

for Tamil it comes to Rs. 2,53,201 and for Kanarese Rs. 1,36,657. But those papers should also exist.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): You read the figures for English.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Let us know the figures for English also.

Shri Sezhiyan: I have not taken them. English is not my language, I do not bother about it. You may throw it back to England if you don't need it, I am pleading for my own language.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are very happy to hear.

Shri Sezhiyan: Then, regarding the well known item *Today in Parliament*, I want to say something. I am not going into the merits or demerits of it. There are many complaints from the other side also, but I am not going into that question. I want to raise a question on a matter of principle. Previously this item *Today in Parliament* was prepared by a holetime employee of A.I.R., but now it has been given as a part-time job to a person who is the permanent representative of a foreign news service. I understand that from that foreign news service he is receiving about Rs. 2,000, and he is also receiving Rs. 1,000 from A.I.R. for his part-time work. On a question of principle, and from the point of view of security also, is it desirable to allow a person who is connected with a foreign news agency to enter into the portals of A.I.R. where most of the monitoring services are working, many news items may be coming there which are available to him who is working only part-time here and is permanently attached to a foreign news service? I say, it is highly objectionable.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is that agency?

Shri Seshyan: It is a French news agency. Whatever it may be, there is bias and divided loyalty when he works fulltime in a foreign news agency and only part time in the A.I.R. We do not have dearth of qualified persons and we are paying him a thousand rupees. Previously there was a full-time officer. I am not here to say anything against the calibre of the person. But as a matter of principle and from the point of view of security, I am asking whether this is desirable. It may not be desirable.

I shall now refer to the grants given by the ministry for plan publicity. It is only on Saturday I got the report of the evaluation committee on plan publicity. Upto the end of 1963, this ministry had given a total of Rs. 30.18 lakhs to voluntary organisations; of this Bharat Sevak Samaj has received Rs. 28.78 lakhs, over 95 per cent. Even in this report, it is said that the work done by the B.S.S. has not been satisfactory. Some of the publications are good both in their content and get-up "but most of them are far below standard and brought out without proper consideration and care." At another place they say:

"Our field studies and the discussions that we had with a large number of non-official workers have, however, confirmed the view that, besides the Bharat Sevak Samaj, there are available in the country a large number of institutions and dedicated non-officials who, if provided with adequate stimuli, would also be able to contribute substantially to generating better understanding amongst the people of the country's needs, its plans of development and other nation-building programmes."

If the government is determined to root out corruption, they must attend to this first. Last year, we had the P.A.C. report on the Bharat Sevak Samaj. If you want to save Bharat, you must abolish the Bharat Sevak Samaj and avoid all the irregularities that were pointed out.

Shri Hanumanthalya (Bangalore City): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister only one point. I am making only a one-point speech today. On page 28, last para, the report says that the A.I.R. news bulletins have been given a new orientation in quality, content and format. The description is no doubt very alluring. If you listen to the news bulletin, that effect is not produced on the human mind. News bulletin is a news bulletin and not a speech bulletin. Anybody who listens to this item is inflicted with speeches of the Ministers, President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister. It has become almost a ritual. First comes the President's speech; then comes the Vice-President's then the Prime Minister's speech and then the other Ministers' speeches. I do not know what is going to happen under your aegis. But so far as broadcasting Ministers were concerned, it was a special privilege to mention his speech wherever he spoke. It was something like an Indian Airlines personnel having a free ride in the aircraft. We are helpless. We read the speeches of either the President or the Vice-President in newspapers. Can we find news from the speeches of President or the Vice-President? We must be united, that is news; we must be honest, that is news; we must fight aggression, that is news. In no other country would such a thing be tolerated. It is one of the disadvantages of this huge machinery being at the disposal of the government. Officials want to propitiate ministers; ministers want to propitiate the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister wants to propitiate, I do not know, whom. This kind of propitiation in the news bulletin does not correspond to the statement of what is called "improvement in orientation, in quality and content". I am a Member of Parliament and I realise the difficulties of ministers, deputy ministers, cabinet ministers. It is very difficult in these days, in this set-up to think independently. If some one high up is displeased he may not be sure at all of being in office. Therefore, I got up

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

to protest vehemently and publicly that these news bulletins must be purged of their speech content. Not that I am jealous of these ministers or the Vice-President or the President. You have got the radio news-reel. Have it for one hour and repeat all the speeches made by these dignitaries every day. I have no objection. Even if you want to repeat the homilies every day, have them all. You have Vivid Bharati; have Mantri Bharati; get it all day repeated so that those people who want to have it . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It should be Bharat Mantri.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: All right. But news bulletin must be news. The speeches must come under separate heading. You may have to please the ministers. But at the same time make the news bulletin correct, so that people may know what the news is and what the speech is.

Secondly, this All India Radio in Delhi unwittingly has been converted into a regional station for north Indian or Hindi-speaking area. You must remember that A.I.R. belongs not merely to this area but to the whole of India; it should really be a national radio. Please see your own figures at page 30. You say that there are at present 51 correspondents located in different parts of the country who are regularly feeding the central as well as regional organisations. You have a costly machinery of 51 correspondents. What is the time that you give for the State news in the bulletin? It is legitimate to ask that out of 15 minutes, let the central news get about ten minutes and at least five minutes be given for all the sixteen states. I have no time now to quote examples. Very important things are happening in the states but they are not given publicity, but anything that happens in Delhi region which is ordinary and of a routine type, homily-making speeches of Min-

isters etc., is inserted in the news. News must be news; all-India news consisting of central news and State news. If this reformation is done everybody would be grateful to the two ministers who have come on the scene. I know both of them; they are very sincere and able people. I am happy that they have been given this responsibility. If you cannot advise your higher-ups, please tell them that they must be saved from this odium that everybody forms in his mind after hearing the news bulletins. Whether it is the President or any one of the Ministers, speeches must be scrupulously excluded unless there is some announcement made which is in the nature of news. As you know, President cannot make any announcement which is in the nature of news. The ideas of the Minister cannot ordinarily be an announcement which is in the nature of news. Sometimes the Prime Minister may make such an announcement. I can see that. The officials who edit must be really impartial. They must be really men of independence and grit and not people whose only philosophy in life is propitiation of the higher-ups. They must edit these fifteen-minute news items in the real spirit of news and not in the spirit of propitiating their superiors.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धरम धाकाशवाणी के डायरेक्टर जनरल को पबलिक रिसिस कमिशन द्वारा दो बार अयोग्य घोषित किये जाने के बाद भी रक्षा गया है या धरम उन्होंने देशी भाषाओं को कुचलने के लिए कोई योजना बना रक्षी है तो उस पर इस वक्त में ज्यादा टिप्पणी नहीं करूंगा लेकिन अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा इतना जहर फैलाया जाता है कि उसकी एक मिनास में धाप के सामने रक्षना चाहता हूँ। 24 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को संदेश दिया। हिन्दी में भी दिया और अंग्रेजी में भी दिया। हिन्दी में तो ठीक था लेकिन अंग्रेजी में

गलती हुई। उनके धंधेजी संदेश में से मैं एक वाक्यांश पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :—

"There came violence in Bengal, Punjab and far away Mizo Hills."

अब यह फार अरबे मीजो हिल्स का क्या मतलब होता है? आकाशवाणी सारे भारत की है, प्रधान मंत्री सारे भारत के हैं और अगर किसी इलाके के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान में यह कहा जाता है कि फार अरबे मीजो हिल्स तो मीजो हिल्स के लोगों के मन में क्या छाप उसकी पड़ेगी? हिन्दी में क्योंकि वह मातृभाषा है इसलिए गलती नहीं हुई लेकिन चूंकि धंधेजी विदेशी भाषा है, गुलामों की भाषा है इसलिए इतनी बड़ी गलती, इतना बड़ा जहर उगला गया। मंत्री महोदय जरा विचार करें कि इस वाक्यांश का हिल पीपुल पर कैसा असर पड़ा होगा? मैं इस धबधब पर उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह गलती स्वीकार की जाय, मंत्रालय माफी मांग ल और आकाशवाणी में संशोधन भी प्रसारित करा दें और अगर ऐसा होता है तो मैं बहुत आभारी रहूंगा।

इसके बाद मैं आपको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आकाशवाणी के नौकरशाही के लोग किम तरह आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों का खून चूसते हैं और कलाकारों को दबाये रखने के लिए उनको तरक्की न देने की हमेशा कोशिश करते रहते हैं।

मेरे पहले श्री हीरेन मुर्कजी ने चतुर लाल की मिसाल दी। मैं चतुर लाल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसी बातें कहूंगा जो कि आपको आश्चर्यचकित कर देंगी। हिन्दुस्तान

15:23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

के प्रमुख बाध्यंत्र तबले को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मान दिलाने में चतुर लाल का बहुत हाथ रहा। यह चतुर लाल मर गया 39 साल की उम्र में। जबकि आकाशवाणी के नौकरशाही लोगों को 2000 रुपये

की तनखाह मिलती है चतुर लाल को 20 साल की नौकरी के बाद 300, 350 रुपये का वेतन मिलता था। उसके मरने के बाद न तो उसकी प्रेमिली को अभी तक प्रेज्यूएटी मिली है और न ही अभी तक कोई पैशन का इंतजाम हुआ है। मुझे इतिला है कि उसके परिवार की हालत भच्छी नहीं है और इस चतुर लाल को जिसको कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर एक बड़ा कलाकार माना जाता है आकाशवाणी के नौकरशाही के लोग ए० क्लास का भी नहीं मानते, बी० क्लास में उसको सीमित रखना और उसके अकेले वादन के लिए सुविधा नहीं दी। जब वह मर गया तो उसको कमोमोरेट करने के लिए धाल इंडिया रेडियो में कोई उसका रेकार्ड प्रोजेक्ट नहीं था असबस्ता जर्मन में जर्मनी ने जिस रेकार्ड को बनाया था ड्रम्स थाफ इंडिया उसको फिर से कहीं से तलाश कर उसको घर से लाकर बजाया गया था। यह है आकाशवाणी में कलाकारों की हालत। सर्दी के जमाने में जब दिल्ली में म्यूजिशियंस लोग घाते हैं सबेरे बाघ यंत्र को बजाने के लिए तो उनके लिए कनवेंस की भी सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। मारे आकाशवाणी में स्टाफ कलाकारों की हालत बहुत बुरी है। एक तरफ तो ड्राइवरों, स्टैनोड और अपडायियों को भी कुछ सुविधाओं से वंचित करने के लिए स्टाफ घाटिस्ट्स में शामिल कर लिया और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि हम उनके लिए कोई बेज बोर्ड नहीं बनायेंगे। मेरी मांग है कि इन कलाकारों को जस्टिस देने के लिए, न्याय देने के लिए आप जल्द से जल्द एक बेज बोर्ड बना दीजियें। इन लोगों के ऊपर आप सरकारी आचरण संहिता लागू करना चाहते हैं लेकिन सरकारी नौकरों को जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं पैशन वगैरह की वह नहीं देते हैं। एक रेकार्डिस्ट जो होता है उसकी तनखाह 235 रुपये होती थी

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

उसको हटा कर धापने 170 कर दीघोर उस बेचारे को न जाने क्या क्या काम करने पड़ते हैं? उसे कोई 17 किस्म के काम करने पड़ते हैं। एक बेज बोर्ड स्टाफ धार्टिमेंटों के लिए कायम कीजिये।

फिर मैं धापका घोर धापके मंत्रालय का ध्यान कुछ विभागों में यह जो ध्रष्टाचार चल रहा है उसकी तरफ भी दिलाऊंगा।

श्रम, दृश्य, विज्ञापन घोर यह प्रचार का जो विभाग है उसके खिलाफ कई शिकायतें धाप के पास पहुंच चुकी होती हैं। इस डिपार्टमेंट में एक कसक है जिसकी कि धपनी फर्म है धपने पिता के नाम से। वह विज्ञापनों को एडवांट करने का काम करता है। विभाग का कंट्रोल लेता है घोर धपनी फर्म में काम करवाता है। दूसरा है कोई एक टेकनिकल प्रसिस्टेंट। कोई उस का एक ब्लाक मेकिंग कारखाना है। वह विभाग से कंट्रोल लेकर धपने कारखाने में ब्लाक तैयार करवाता है। इसी तरह जो इस विभाग का धपना स्टुडियो है, स्टुडियो में कलाकार लोग हैं। पता नहीं एक परेश नाथ साहब कहा से धा गये? यह पिछले दो साल के धन्वर . . .

धपन महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्यों ने इन धादमियों के बारे में सदन में प्रश्न उठाने के लिए लिख कर पूछ सूचना दी हुई है?

श्री किशन पटनायक : जी हा, लिख कर दे दी है। परेश नाथ साहब को पिछले दो साल के धन्वर करीब एक लाख मिला है ऐसे कामों के लिए जिन कामों के लिए कि विभाग में नौकर रखे गये हैं। विभाग के धन्वर भी इस पर ऐतराज हुआ था लेकिन उस को दबा दिया गया। जिन लोगों ने ऐतराज किया था विभाग के धन्वर उम के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो रही है। धाप जांच करवा रहे हैं लेकिन वह जांच किस के द्वारा धाप करवा रहे हैं? जिन धफसरों के खिलाफ ऐतराज है, शिकायत है उन्ही के

द्वारा धाप यह जांच करवा रहे हैं।

श्री धगवत झा धाजाध : धन्व है नौकरशाही।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस के बारे में कोई एक स्वतंत्र जांच धाप करवाइये . . .

श्री धगवत झा धाजाध : ध्वयं कीजिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : ठीक है जैसा कि धपनी श्री धगवत झा धाजाध ने कहा ध्वयं धाप यह जांच कीजिये।

इसी के साथ-साथ कुछ घोर बातें भी इस डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह दू। यह जो डायरी की बात बेरवा साहब ने की उस को पूरा कर दू यह कह कर कि बिदेशों को धाप ने डायरी भेजी हवाई जहाज से घोर कितना रुपया खर्च करके उन्हे भेजा? करीब 33, 44 हजार रुपया सिर्फ बिदेशों को हवाई जहाज से डायरी भेजने के लिए खर्चा किया जा चुका है घोर विलम्ब होने के कारण जो डायरी बेची नहीं जा सकी उनकी भी कीमत करीब 40, 50 हजार होगी। इस कारखाने को या कम्पनी को इसलिए धिया गया था कंट्रोल कि उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं जल्दी दे दूंगा लेकिन उन को दिया गया विलम्ब से। इस के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की? इसके खिलाफ सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही की कि इस डायरी के लिए उन को कोई एकाई भी दे दिया। उन्होंने धच्छ काम किया, इसलिए सरकार ने उनको प्राइज भी दे दिया।

ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन के बारे में मैं कह दू कि ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन कहा कहा होने चाहिए, उस के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। जब गोपाल रेड्डी साहब मंत्री थे, तो हैदराबाद में एक ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन बन गया। जब इन्दिरा जी धा गईं, तो इलाहाबाद के लिए भी तय हो गया।

नन्दिनी जी हैं, तो अच्छा हो कि उड़ीसा में भी एक बन जाये। इस बारे में सारे देश के लिए तो योजना बिल्कुल नहीं है। जब कोई मंत्री घाते हैं, तो उन के क्षेत्र में या राजनैतिक प्रेशर के कारण किसी स्थान पर ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन बना दिये जाते हैं।

एक ट्रांसमिटर का एक्विपमेंट दो साल से पड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए कि वह कहां लगाया जाये, इस बारे में कोई राय सही नहीं हो पा रही है। एक बार वह तय हुआ कि वह खंडीगढ़ में लगाया जायेगा। फिर कहा गया कि जमला में लगाया जायेगा और उस के बाद यह कहा गया कि धलीगढ़ में लगाया जायेगा। पता नहीं, अब उस को कहां लगाने का विचार है।

श्री क० ना० तिबारी (बगहा) :
नार्य बिहार में लगा दिया जाये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रांसमिटिंग स्टेशन कहां कहां होने चाहिए, इस के लिए वह कोई योजना बनायें।

इंजीनियरिंग सेक्शन के जो लोग हैं, खर्च करने के बारे में उन को कोई पावर नहीं दी गई है। वे इस रुपये तक खर्च कर सकते हैं और अगर उस से ज्यादा खर्च करना है, तो उन को नौकरशाही के पास जाना पड़ता है, जिससे काम में बहुत देरी होती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी इन बातों को सुधारें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सामन्त।

श्री ह० ब० सोय (मिहभूब) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा खयाल है कि प्रायः इस ओर भी देख पावेंगे।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
देख लिया है उन्होंने।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome the new

Minister. As has rightly been pointed out by other hon. friends, we should have seen him as a fullfledged Minister of Cabinet rank in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. We have according to our Constitution accepted the democratic government in the country; that is, we have taken up party government; one party is elected and for five years they are in charge of the working of the Government. So, the Government has the responsibility to publish what it is doing, for the information of the voters, most of whom are living in villages. So, this Ministry is a very necessary Ministry which would publish the working of the Government in toto. The Ministry of which we are speaking has, to my mind, one good medium of propagating these things which are done by Government. There are other parties who are working in the country and this Government which is working according to its faith also should make its work reach the masses in general so that in future the voters, the people will be able to judge whether they will change the existing Government or not. For that purpose, the Government has the machinery.

Having gone through the report of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I see there is one chapter on field publicity. Field publicity is an organisation which is spread throughout the whole country. Especially during the Pakistani crisis, during the Chinese aggression, this organisation, with its units spread all over the country, worked hard. I had an opportunity to come in contact with the work of this Field Publicity Organisation. My humble self was appointed as Chairman of the Evaluation Committee to assess how they are doing the plan publicity work through non official organisations. The Government has been doing the work; that is all right; but only the Government cannot do it. It cannot reach the remotest corner of the villages. So, If Governmental institutions and

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

non-governmental institutions unite and do the work, then the people will be enlightened; the masses will be enlightened and there will be mass enlightenment, so that the country will prosper more and more.

In my committee's report, we considered that it is the duty of the Government to promote the development of a suitable climate under which non-official participation in national enlightenment can become the effective, self-generating and propelling force. Our findings in this regard is that the existing governmental agencies are extremely inadequate even as a catalytic agent. We recommended that these units should be increased. We felt further that the available potential of non-official collaboration in the country not only remains untouched but has not even been methodically assessed. Properly energised, this could be the cheapest means of mass enlightenment. We were informed that the Central Directorate of Field Publicity have at present got 132 units to cover the entire country. In most of the States, the publicity set-up of the State Governments did not extend below the district level. Besides, the district information officers have varied functions allotted to them and have little time for actual field publicity work. We, therefore, strongly urged that Government agencies of the Centre as well as State Governments should be very substantially strengthened especially in the direction of field publicity.

My hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan was putting before the House that only the Bharat Sevak Samaj was doing that work. (*Interruption*). This aspect of the matter came before us also, and we heard evidence from many organisations which are doing very excellent work in this field. They have different ideas. In our report, we have recommended that more non-official organisations should be asked to participate in the kind of work which the Bharat Sevak Samaj is

doing. It was asked why the Bharat Sevak Samaj alone was doing this work and that that organisational alone was getting 90 per cent of the quota that has been allotted for non-official organisations, and that for that reason people are not looking to the good things they are doing. We have given a list in our report and recommended that they should also be asked to participate in the organisation which will help the Government in this work also. I would pay my respects to those friends from the field publicity units who stood by the side of the soldiers in the border areas. They worked wonders. They were fearless and they should be helped and encouraged.

There is a proposal—I hope it is incorrect—that the field publicity units are going to be decreased in number. With the experience I have, I request the government to see that this cut is not made. They are doing good work and I would request the minister to see that our recommendations are implemented. In the report we find that very small things have been accepted and many recommendations have either been rejected or not taken into consideration at all. They merely say that it is under consideration and the State Governments have been asked to look into it. What can the State Governments do? I would again request the minister to look into these things.

श्री बाल्मीकि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी है ।

श्री भगवत झा छाजब : ये कहते हैं कि टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

Shri A. N. Vidyankar (Hoshiarpur): Time should be extended.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मिनिसट्रीज रह जाती हैं, तो भी शिकायत रहती है ।

श्री स० सो० बल्लो : घाटा घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

बी ह० च० सोव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। समर्थन करने का कारण यह है कि कुल मिलाकर इस मंत्रालय का काम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ा है और बहुत अच्छा है।

इस मंत्रालय के फिल्म डिबिजन का काम, जैसा मैंने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में देखा है, उसकी काफ़ी सराहना की गई है। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय महत्त्व की जो घटनाएँ घटती हैं, औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनियाँ होती हैं, धार्मिक और दूसरे आयोजन होते हैं, वे सारी चीजें डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म में घा जाती हैं और उस से हमें राष्ट्र की एकता कायम करने में बल मिलता है, भावनात्मक एकता कायम होती है। इस बात के लिये इस मंत्रालय की प्रवण्य ही तारीफ़ होनी चाहिये। एक ही चीज से हमें बड़ी हैरानी होती है। हमारे फिल्म सेन्सर के स्टेण्डर्ड के अनुसार जहाँ एक ओर विदेशी फिल्मों में अश्लील से अश्लील बातें घा जाती हैं, अपने देश की फिल्मों में उस चीज को हम सेन्सर कर देते हैं। यह अपने जगह पर एक अच्छी चीज है, मगर दु-तरफ़ा नीति क्यों अपनाई जा रही है। इसी तरह से हमारे देश के फुट-पाथ पर जो किताबें बिकती हैं, वे बहुत अश्लील होती हैं, हम अपने यहाँ ऐसी किताबों को क्यों छपने देते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस पर विचार कर के एक समान नीति पर घा जाये और एक ही नीति अपनाये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और एक निश्चित राय कायम करेंगे।

एक दूसरी चीज जिसके लिये मैं मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में काफ़ी बड़ी संख्या में रेडियो सेट्स बट रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी भी और ज्यादा रेडियो सेट्स बांटने की जरूरत है, अभी भी हर गाँव में एक रेडियो सेट भी नहीं पहुँच सका है। जहाँ ऐसी परिस्थित है, वहाँ हम

मंत्री महोदय की ओर से सुन रहे हैं कि टेलीविजन के प्रोग्राम को वे बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। टेलीविजन के बारे में मेरा भी मत है। हमारे देश में इस वक्त टेलीविजन का समय नहीं आया है। यदि अपने को प्राधुनिक कहलाने के लिये और बड़े शहरों के कुछ लोगों के मनोरंजन के लिये टेलीविजन लगाया जाता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह 90 प्रतिशत लोगों के साथ बढ़ा भारी धन्याय होगा। इसलिये मैं टेलीविजन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सख्त विरोध करता हूँ।

हाँ, एक बात यह कही जा सकती है कि अपने देश में यदि टेलीविजन हम बना सकें, इस के बारे में रिसर्च करें, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। हमारे दोस्त डॉक्टर साहब कहते हैं कि पिनानी में एक ऐसा टेलीविजन यंत्र तैयार किया गया है जिस पर प्रागे चलकर तरक्की की जा सकती है और प्रागे उमाने में जब टेलीविजन की आवश्यकता होगी, तब लोगों से हम टेलीविजन मैन्यूफैक्चर करा सकते हैं।

एक चीज के लिये मैं मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि हर एक रिजनल केन्द्र में इन लोगों ने एक ट्रांस्मीशन केन्द्र बनाया है। उदाहरण के लिये रांची में बनाया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि रांची जैसे केन्द्र को एक शक्तिशाली ट्रांस्मीशन सेन्टर इसलिये बनाया जाय कि उस इलाके में जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला और अब बोकारो होगा, रांची में मैं चाहता हूँ कि औद्योगिक इलाकों में रहने वालों के लिये रेडियो सुनने के लिये ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाय कि एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक उत्पादन सम्बन्धी जो कार्य हो रहा हो, उनके अर्थ सम्बन्धी जो ज्ञान और उत्पादन के प्रयत्न होते हों, उसकी खबर उस रांची सेन्टर से प्रसारित कराई जाय। इसलिये रांची सेन्टर को विशंग शक्तिशाली सेन्टर बनाया जाय और व्यवस्था इस धान की रखी जाय कि औद्योगिक खबरें वहाँ से प्रसारित हों।

[श्री ह० च० साय]

एक बात में मैं ग्रन्थ मिश्रों से सहमत हूँ कि रिजनल लैंग्वेज के जो सेंटर हैं, उसमें अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा रिजनल लैंग्वेज पर खर्च होना चाहिये, लेकिन उसके नाम पर हिन्दी का प्रचार हो, इस सिलसिले में हम यह प्रवच्य चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी प्रोग्रामों के लिये जो समय दिया जाता है, वह इस प्रेजेंट समय में अधिक न हो।

एक चीज का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। संस्कृत का हमें प्रचार करना है, यह चीज अपनी जगह पर ठीक है, लेकिन रेडियो से न कर के, दूसरे ढंग से करें।

एक माननीय सचिव : संस्कृत का विरोध क्यों करते हो ?

श्री ह० च० साय : इसका प्रचार दूसरी जगह से करें।

श्री बाल्मीक : ग्रन्थ ढंग से कौन सुनेगा।

श्री ह० च० साय : देहाती क्षेत्रों में हम ने देखा कि जो डायमेन्डी फिल्म दिखवाई जाती है, वे काफी पुरानी होती हैं, जबकि शहरों में जो फिल्में हम देखते हैं, वे लेटेस्ट होती हैं। सरकार ऐसा इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं करती है कि जो डायमेन्डी फिल्म शहरों के सिनेमा घरों में दिखाये जाते हैं, वे ही देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी दिखाई जायें। इस में यदि कोई धन की आवश्यकता हो, तो राज्य सरकार के माध्यम मिल कर देहाती क्षेत्रों में इनके दिखाये जाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हीं बातों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राचे घंटे का समय बिनिस्टर साहब को देना है। सिर्फ 5-5 मिनट ही दिये जा सकते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीक : मैं 10 मिनट चाहता हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पांच-पांच मिनट वालों को बुला लेता हूँ एक तरफ से।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, while congratulating the staff artistes of the All India Radio on their excellent performance during the emergency and during the Pakistani and Chinese aggression, I wish to make a few comments on the working of the AIR. I am told that the minister, who is new to the ministry, with the help of the new Deputy Minister, is trying his best to improve the service conditions of the staff artistes. Sir, the very name, staff artiste, is a misnomer. From an ordinary peon or chhapri to the artiste everybody is a staff artiste. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been taken on the various recommendations of a particular committee which was appointed to improve the service conditions of the staff artistes. I am told that their contract is being renewed. I have before me a glaring instance of one Shri Brahaspati, recently appointed as Chief Producer of Indian music on a contract for 12 years and 26 days—that is, till his 60th year. The contract can only be terminated on medical grounds. I welcome this. I want that in respect of all the staff artistes who have completed more than ten years of service, who have spent the best portion of their life in serving this country through AIR, their contracts also should be like that and they should be renewed on a similar basis.

My hon. friend, Shri Berwa, mentioned about the Director General. It is a shame on us to think that a particular man—he may be a versatile genius—who was rejected twice by the UPSC.....

An hon. Member: Thrice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Member says that he was rejected thrice by the UPSC. It is a hat-trick performed by UPSC. Anyhow, he is still there. I am told that post has been advertised just to suit the convenience of this particular gentleman. I have all respect for Mr. Narayana Menon. He is well up in music and he is generally known as "Ek Thal Menon". But a person who has been rejected thrice is still there. That means the UPSC's decision has no sanctity, no moral sanctity, if he is taken back as Director General.

Now, talking about staff artistes, I must say that they should be given adequate chances of promotion. Men like Shri Shibaagar Misra, who was the first to broadcast about Shastriji's death—it was not broadcast in English, it was Hindi news which gave the entire nation the sad news of Shastriji's death—if there is going to be promotion....

Mr. Speaker: He should not take up individual questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he should be congratulated (*Interruptions*). I must congratulate him. He is a brave artiste.

Mr. Speaker: But when we take up the case of one person, it means we just criticise he others. That would not be for us to do; that should be left to the department.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Sir, may I seek your guidance on one thing? If the Ministry persists in keeping such officers who are rejected by the UPSC not once, not twice but even thrice, should we not mention them and point out.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. We have a rule that if some individual is to be discussed, advance notice has to be given. I allowed Shri Pattnayak only on that condition. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I would request that the organisation of the

staff artistes should be recognised, and till it is recognised the Government servants' conduct rules and all other rules should not be made applicable to these employees. Permanency is still awaited. They have not been declared permanent. I want the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to declare them permanent.

They are also clamouring to have a Wage Board. The working journalists in this country, along with all other employees, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, had the advantage either of a Pay Commission, or a Wage Board. There should be proper job evaluation and a Wage Board must be given to the staff artistes. All the labour legislations should be implemented in their case also. It is a sad commentary on our democratic functioning that the staff artistes have no channel of negotiation. There is no works committee, no negotiating machinery and no Wage Board for them. Therefore, if you want to improve the lot of the staff artistes, if you want to improve their working conditions, it is necessary that they should be given a Wage Board.

I now come to another assurance which was given in this House, that there will be gratuity and provident fund for the staff artistes. What has happened to that assurance. Ministers are changing every day, and any assurance given by Indiraji or any assurance given by Keskarji should not be kept in cold storage. I know All India Radio has now got a powerful Minister like Shri Raj Bahadur. I am sure he, with the shakti in Satpatiji, will be able to do much in the matter. With these words, Sir, I once again stress that the staff artistes must have their Wage Board and I congratulate the Ministry for their good performance.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Sir, I join my other hon. friends in paying my tribute to the hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, who really deserves the

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

praise showered on him. In fact, I expect, and the House expects, that he will improve matters. I also feel that this is a very important Ministry and it should have been given a place in the Cabinet. It is really unfortunate that this Ministry has been recently down-graded. The Minister in charge of this Ministry should have a place in the Cabinet.

With regard to the publicity that this Ministry is at present arranging, I feel that there is much to be done. At present, speaking as a whole, I feel the publicity that is being done by this Ministry has not been able to make as much impact as we expect, taking into consideration the resources that are being utilised. Very recently so many committees have been appointed. I also had the honour to be the Chairman of a committee. We made certain suggestions. Shri Samants has referred to the committee on which he was the Chairman. He also referred to certain recommendations. The Chanda Committee report is also there. But the difficulty is that all these recommendations have remained only on paper and the implementation part of it is not done by the Ministry. So far we do not know what are the recommendations that have been accepted by the Ministry and what are the recommendations that are not being accepted, because in the matter of implementation very little has been done. Then, on the question of co-ordination between the mass communication media, the various divisions and others, I think there is very little co-ordination. There is no co-ordination between the various ministries. There was a suggestion that the work of publicity in respect of the various ministries should be co-ordinated through this Ministry. But at present this Ministry is not being taken into confidence properly by the other ministries and each ministry wants to make its own publicity. Therefore, there is no co-ordination and I should say that there is need for such co-ordination.

I should praise the work being done by the Song and Drama Division of the Ministry and also the Films Division. They are doing good work. Recently we have seen certain features, certain dramas that have been organised by the Song and Drama Division. The field publicity division is also doing good work in the border areas. But so far as press publication is concerned there is a lot of scope for improvement. While referring to press publicity I should say that the only press agency PTI that is being supported by the Ministry is not being properly handled. It is not placed on a national basis. At present it is in the hands of a few capitalists who are owning the press. Everybody knows that there is no free press in India because practically the press is controlled by certain interests. This agency is being controlled by these interests. Every concern wants that it should make some profit. This agency does not want to make any profit, not because it wants to give certain benefits to its workers, to its employees, but because it wants to give benefit to those press people, those press owners who are owning the press. Therefore, every time they say that they have no capacity to pay more to the workers, with the result that the condition of the workers has remained as it is.

I should also associate myself with what Shri S. M. Banerjee said about staff artistes. The staff artistes are really the persons who should, in any country, be treated with respect and consideration.

But, in our country it is not being done. The position at present is that although they are working whole-time, they are not permanent. Their services can be dispensed with any time. Their appointments are arbitrary. Then, as my hon. friend has pointed out, even drivers, copyists, typists and stenographers are included in staff artistes, which is very strange. I hope this matter will receive the personal attention of the Minister.

16 hrs.

Then I come to the suggestion made by the Chanda Committee regarding the formation of a corporation. The same suggestion was made by Shri Masani also. He wants that the All India Radio and television should be commercialised. It would be an evil day for India when these agencies are commercialised. I hope the Minister will desist any pressure or temptation to commercialise the All India Radio or television. I do not think it is necessary to form independent corporations to run them. We all know the reason behind this suggestion; I have no time to go into that. I am sure this House will not give support to that suggestion that a corporation should be formed and that it should be taken away from Government for the benefit of private considerations. Even as it is, in India there is no free press. Now, if All India Radio and television are commercialised, in fact if any publicity media is commercialised, the freedom of expression of opinion will be put to an end.

16.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HEALTH OF SHRI A. K. GOPALAN—contd.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को श्री गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :

“संसद् सदस्य श्री गोपालन की तन्दुरुस्ती का जेल में बिगड़ना तथा गृह मंत्रालय को उन का नार ।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the request of Shri A. K. Gopalan, arrangements were made for his medical

check up at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, on the 25th of March 1966. He was earlier examined in this Institute in December 1965. According to the preliminary report of his check up, his general condition appears to be satisfactory. He is known to have suffered from diabetes for about five years. His immediate trouble is reported to be reactivation of colitis and pain in the teeth. He is to be examined again in the Institute on the 29th March, that is, tomorrow. A medical officer examines him daily. He has examined him today and has found nothing, unusual in his condition.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Why do you not release him?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने एक घाई की हालत पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं और इमलिये, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो, एक बूढ़ा शेर, जो घब करीब करीब थक चुका है, उस की जो पुकार मुझ तक घाई है, वह मैं आप को सुना दूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, डाक्टर साहब, यह सुनासिब नहीं होगा । अगर आप कोई एल्सूसिडेगन करना चाहें या पूछना चाहें तो वह आप पूछ लीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गोपालन जी की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, सब से पहली बात यह है । गृह मंत्री जी ने मैं ने यह चाहा था कि मैं उन से अलग से कह दूँ और इसलिये उन को टेनीफोन करवाया था और मुझे यह इतना दी कि एन्डर मिनट के बाद इस के बारे में सूचना आयेगी । शायद कोई संझट हो गया हो । मैं चाहता था कि मैं उन से इस मामले में एक निजी अपील भी कर दूँ कि उन की हालत अच्छी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सराबन पूछिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री सराबन अपील और सराबन दोनों ही हैं आप से

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

श्रीर गृह मंत्री जी से श्रीर मैं उन से विनती करूंगा कि इस में वह कोई तेज या मुझ को पीटने वाला जवाब न दें, खुश करने वाला जवाब दें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों की हालत खराब है, श्रीर हम श्रीर प्राप प्रगर उन की हालत के साथ कुछ समझदारी दिखायेंगे तो प्रच्छे ही नतीजे निकलेंगे। प्रगर प्राप मौका तो भी मैं बतलाऊंगा कि कम बागही जी श्रीर उन से क्या बात-चीत हुई लेकिन मुझ अभी प्रापसे कहना है कि जो 60 वर्ष से ज्यादा के हों चुके हैं, गोपालन जी श्रीर उन के जैसे लोग, जैसे कि अभी मैं ने मुजफ्फर अहमद से कानकते में मुलाकात की, वह 77 वर्ष . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, प्रगर प्राप मारी बीज को रखने लगेंगे तो मैं क्या करूंगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन को प्राप रिहा करें। मेरा मवाल यह है कि क्या प्राप साठ वर्ष की उम्र श्रीर इस से ज्यादा की उम्र वालों को खुद अपने ही एंगलन के मुताबिक फौरन रिहा करने का तैयार है। श्रीर तब तक के लिए श्री गोपालन को प्राप कम से कम अपने लिये श्रीर हम लोगों के लिये यह मौका दें कि जब तक वह दिल्ली में है वह लोक सभा में प्रा मकें ताकि हम उन से बात-चीत कर सकें श्रीर इस काम में मदद कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रपील ही है, इस का जवाब क्या होगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सारा मवाल ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मवाल कहाँ, प्रपील प्राप ने की है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मवाल प्राप श्रीर उनसे धोनों से है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये। प्रगर मंत्री महोदय कोई जवाब देना चाहते हैं तो दे दें।

श्री नन्दा : उन की सेहत के मुतल्लिक जो मवाल था मुझे उसी का जवाब देना है। मुझे बागड़ीजी ने टेलीफोन किया कि वह उनसे मिलना चाहते हैं मैंने खुद इंतजाम करवा दिया कि वह मिल लें। रोज उनका मुप्राइना होता है। प्राज भी उन की सेहत का इन्वेस्टिगेशन इन्स्ट्र्यूट में हुआ। अब भी हो रहा है। कल तक कम्प्लीट हो जायेगा। उस में कोई ऐसी बात दिखलाई नहीं देती। यों तो हम चाहते हैं कि उन की सेहत जल्दी से जल्दी प्रच्छी हो। मेरे खयाल में

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : पर-लेकर के बारे में भी प्राप ने यही कहा था जब वो मर गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से बोलने से कैसे काम चल सकता है ? अब प्राप बैठ जाइये।

Shri Nanda: He is in very competent hands. I think that he has the best chance of getting the very best treatment available here. Therefore, I do not think there is anything more to be done.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राप उनको क्या लोक-सभा में प्राने देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मवाल तो नहीं हो सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रर, इस में तो हों करो। तुम्हारा क्या जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप ही खामोश हो जायें।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : प्राप को यह इतना देते हुए कि मैं जब दम दम जेल में गया था तो वहां गोपालन जी के दूसरे साथी जो लोक-सभा के सदस्य हैं सदाशिव राय उन से मेरी

मुलाकात हुई थी और उनका वजन करीब 30 पाँच घट चुका था मैं उनको देखने के लिये नहीं गया था, भ्रूचानक वह मिल गये और मेरे पास ध्राये बातचीत करने के लिए तो तुरन्त जेल अधिकारियों ने उन को मना कर दिया था कि तुम दूसरे से बात नहीं कर सकते हो, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी चीजों का बड़ा भ्रसर होता है तन्दुरुस्ती पर भी। मेरा एक व्यापक सवाल है कि हालत सिर्फ डाक्टरों से या मुध्रायने से ठीक नहीं होती है, जिन हालात में रक्खा जाता है किसी कैदी को उसका भी बहुत बड़ा भ्रसर बाइटीलटी पर पड़ता है, जीवन पर पड़ता है, तन्दुरुस्ती पर भी पड़ता है, तो क्या सरकार ऐसा एक नियम बनायेगी कि जिसको लम्बे घ्रसे तक कैद में रखना हो उस को बाकायदा तीन महीने में एक बार या छः महीने एक बार सात दिन के लिये हो या दो हफ्ते के लिये हो, पैरोल पर छोड़ा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट इसके ऊपर भी मोच ले।

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गंगालन से मिलने की जो अनुमति गृह मन्त्री ने दी वह बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन मैं गृह मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मेरे उनसे मिलने के बाद उनका वजन घटा है। फिर सबसे ज्यादा दुःख जो उनका हुआ है वह मानसिक तौर पर हुआ है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपके मिलने की वजह से घटा है।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे मिलने की वजह से घटा है। अगर वह यहाँ आ कर मिलने तो घटता नहीं बढ़ जाता। ऐसी हालत में कि दिल्ली में होते हुए एक लोक सभा के वर्गुष्ट सदस्य नेता रहते हुए, जिनका अभी तक प्रूप है, लोकसभा में नहीं आ सके, हम वहाँ मिलने जाते हैं, यह भी एक कारण है उनके तबज के घटने का। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जैसे उनकी पत्नी को भी नजरबन्द रक्खा गया,

लेकिन पंजाब के नजरबन्दों के घर वानों को भ्रला उम्स...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त सवाल सिर्फ उन की सेहत का है। जो स्टेटमेंट मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है अगर उम में आप कोई बात साफ करना चाहते हैं तो कर लीजिये, बाकी और कोई चीज ठीक नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दरभंगल बात-यह है कि आखिर आप की बड़ी कृपा हुई है, माननीय सदस्य के बारे में आप ने कुछ बालचीत करने का सौभाग्य दिया है। श्री सदस्य इस लोक सभा का है उसकी बात अगर पाँड़ी सी ज्यादा श्री आ जाय तो कोई कायदे कानून नहीं टूटते हैं। ऐसी हालत में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा...

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मानता हूँ आपकी बात को और मैं बहुत इसको लम्बी बात नहीं बनाना चाहता। लेकिन कुछ बात उन्होंने निजी तौर पर कही थी कि जब यह सवाल उठे तो आप मदन में कम से कम मेरी तरफ यह दो बात जरूर कहना, वही बात मैं कर रहा हूँ कि उनकी तन्दुरुस्ती जो है उम पर भ्रसर क्यों पड़ा? जैसा उन्होंने एक कार्लिंग अटेंशन दिया कि कैरल में कानरा ने मोत हो रही है, वह कार्लिंग अटेंशन आपके पास न आकर के पुलिस ने रोक लिया, आप तक नहीं प्राया...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बात देखो, यह गवाहन पूछो कि क्या नन्दा श्री के तार में पैरोल की बात है, साफ पूछो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुन लीजिए पहले क्या पूछता है?

श्री बागड़ी : ठीक है, मर्हा बात है। संस क्यों रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब ता वहाँ पूछिए जो कह रहे हैं पैरोल की बात।

श्री बागड़ी : इसमें हंसने की क्या बात है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। तुम लोगों के ऊपर शर्म का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप पूछियेगा या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। तो मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या इन मानसिक कष्टों के साथ गृह मंत्री जी जी को जी तार आया है, उनमें पैरोल का भी विकल्प है ?

श्री नन्दा : दो बातें थीं उसमें। एक तो वजन की थी। मेरे ख्याल में एक उनकी तकलीफ यह भी है कि उनका वजन ज्यादा है और उनके ट्रीटमेंट का यह भी हिस्सा होगा कि उनका वजन कुछ कम हो और दूसरी बात जो पैरोल की है वह तो हालत के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। उसको मैं यहाँ बँस कह सकता हूँ। कुछ कसिडरेशंस होते हैं, उनके मुताबिक होगा तो वह भी हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पैरोल की बात है तार में या नहीं। यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इसको गौर किया जायगा जब कभी ऐसी त्रासत हो जायगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तार में क्या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं जब यह कह रहा हूँ कि बगैर तार के भी मैं छोचने के लिए तैयार हूँ तो फिर इसका सवाल कहाँ रह जाता है ?

16.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Shri Jyotishi.

श्री जवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय की जो मांग इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पहले मैं श्री राजबहादुर जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्हें इस सदन के इस और के लोगों से बधाई मिली तो मिली हो, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि हमारे कम से कम इन मंत्री महोदय का विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने भी विशेष रूप से बधाई दी। इतने थोड़े कार्यकाल में उन्होंने इतनी क्षमता प्रदर्शित की कि विरोधी पक्ष के बड़े गण्यमान्य व्यक्ति भी उनके कार्य में सन्तुष्ट हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मसानी जी ने टेलीविजन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की। मैं अपनी सरकार को इस बात के लिए आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी हालत उम राजकुमारी जैसी न हो जो कि चाटुकार सखियों द्वारा घिरी रहती हो, जो कि राजकुमारी को इस तरह की सलाह दिया करती है कि यह सारी खरीद लो, या यह बुन्दा खरीद लो चाहे देश में यह क्षमता हो या न हो कि उन्हे चीजों को खरीदकर वह राजकुमारी की शोभा बढ़ा सकता हो या नहीं। मैं टेलीविजन के पक्ष में हूँ, यह बात सही है। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से प्राधुनिक विज्ञान ने यह एक साधन दिया है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बात को जरूर मद्देनजर रखूँगा कि उसके द्वारा इस देश के गरीब श्रमीण श्रावधियों को

किम हृद तक लाभ मिलने वाला है ? मैं इस बात पर सबसे अधिक जोर दूंगा कि इस देश की एक भी पाई ब्राज केवन शहरनी लोगों का शौक, उनकी मर्जी पूरी करने, उनकी मिजाज-पुर्सी में नहीं खर्च करनी है । हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना है कि इस देश में जो गरीब ध्रुवाम गांव में बसे हुए हैं, उनकी जरूरत क्या है ? संस्कृति, विचार, चेतना और आधुनिक युग में जो तरक्की हुई है उसका सन्देश हमें सब से पहले गांवों में पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी है ।

16.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कहा गया है कि टेलीविजन के द्वारा शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था हो सकती है । यह सही बात है कि शिक्षा और उच्च कोटि की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था टेलीविजन द्वारा सम्भव हो सकती है । लेकिन कहां होंगी वह शिक्षा की व्यवस्था ? उस शिक्षा की व्यवस्था का कितने वर्ष तक शहराती लोग ही लाभ उठावेंगे — वह लोग जिन के लिए यूनिवर्सिटीज आज भी कायम हैं, जिन के लिए महा विद्यालय और बड़े विद्यालय मौजूद हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि इस शासन के द्वारा इस तरह की गलती न हो कि हम इन्फ्लेक्शन और ट्रिप्लिकेशन करें । एक इनाका ऐसा है कि जो प्यासा तड़पता हो जान के लिए और दूसरे इलाकों में जान के इतने साधन जुटावें कि वह जान को ग्रहण न कर सकें । केवन शिक्षा की दृष्टि से टेली-विजन का शहराती क्षेत्र में लाने की कोशिश की जाती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि पहले हमें उन गांवों में जो शिक्षा के साधनों का जुटाने की कोशिश है उसका मजबूत करने की जरूरत है, जब तक मैं समझता हूँ, रेडियो को हम ग्राम में व्यापक नहीं बना देने हैं, तब तक हमें कोई हक नहीं है कि शहर के सिर के ऊपर एक नयी कलगी लगाने के लिये कोई नया यत्न करें । यह जरूरी है । आपका

रेडियो जो है, वह एक बड़ा शक्तिशाली माध्यम है । इसके द्वारा इस देश में एक सांस्कृतिक चेतना, एक उत्साह, एक नयी लगन, एक वैज्ञानिक भाव और इंटीग्रेशन, का भाव, आज के जमाने में आदमी को क्या करना चाहिए यह बात बड़ी तेजी से पहुंचायी जा सकती है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उस दिशा में जितनी राशि हमें इतने समय में खर्च करनी चाहिये थी वह हम खर्च नहीं कर सके । मैं चाहूंगा कि गांव गांव में सब से पहले एक एक रेडियो सेट देने की व्यवस्था करें । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह देखकर दुःख होता है कि हम नये नये रेडियो स्टेशन तो स्थापित करते हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए श्रोता तैयार करें इस दिशा में हमारा कदम उताना नेत्र नहीं होता । पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम कम से कम 500 आदमियों के बीच में एक रेडियो सेट पहुंचा सकें । इसकी व्यवस्था करें । सस्ते रेडियो सेट और गांव-गांव में उनका प्रचलन, यह सब से जरूरी है ।

आपका पब्लिसिटी का माध्यम जो है पब्लिसिटी वेन्स, यह बहुत ठीक है । बहुत अच्छी फिल्में आप के द्वारा तैयार की गई हैं । लेकिन दुःख है कि जब हम रेकार्ड देखते हैं, पता चलता है, आखिर कितने गांवों में हमारी यह पब्लिसिटी वेन्स पहुंच सकती है । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि बड़े वाहन जो हैं जिनमें तीन तीन चार चार अफसर जाते हैं उन के बजाय छोटे वाहन हों । जीप गाड़ी में क्या यह परदे फिट नहीं किये जा सकते हैं । हम एक लाइट गाड़ी दें और मस्टीपरपज आदमियों को हम ट्रेन करें और दो आदमी एक गाड़ी में हों तो जितने खर्च में एक बैन हम रखते हैं उतने ही खर्च में हम शायद दो या तीन जीप गाड़ियों रख सकते हैं । और अधिक गांवों को हम कवर कर सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब अन्त कीजिए ।

श्री उषा० प्र० उद्योतिषी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि युद्ध के वक़्त में हमारे विभाग ने अच्छा काम किया। लेकिन आज क्या युद्ध नहीं है ? गरीबों के खिलाफ, भुखमरी के खिलाफ, जाँ पाषण्य का भाव है, उस के खिलाफ, जो भविष्य है, उस के खिलाफ आज भी हमें युद्ध करना है। विद्यार्थियों में जो तोड़-फोड़ और रगड़े-झगड़े की भावना आ रही है, उस के खिलाफ हमें संघर्ष करना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंडीपेंडेंस की दृष्टि से और अच्छे भाव लाने की दृष्टि से अच्छे प्रोग्राम हमारे रेडियो स्टेशनों पर आने चाहिए। इस दिशा में हम को आज सजग होना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप के कर्मचारी जो हैं जैसे इंजीनियर्स, उनकी दिक्कतें हैं, उनकी शिकायत भेरे पास आयी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप के यहाँ क्यों अच्छे इंजीनियर नहीं आते हैं ? इस बात की तफ़्तीश होनी चाहिए। आप के यहाँ स्केल बग़ैर ठीक नहीं मिलते हैं, इस की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa. Five minutes only.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that I have been able to catch your eye at the last moment. Every Member of this House has said that it is a very important ministry and everyone has praised the Minister but not the ministry. So, in the light of what has been said, this ministry has to do a lot of work. Of course, during the emergency they have shown some merit, but what remains to be done by way of national integration or by way of establishing the Tashkent spirit all over the world as also to boost the morale of our jawans and our people and to inspire courage in them requires a lot of effort on the part of this ministry. So, first of all, the ministry must set its house in order, as everyone has said. It is a new task and the new Minister and the

new Deputy Minister have assumed charge recently.

My friend has referred to the mass communication institute that has been recently started. That institute must do a lot of work by way of giving training, arranging seminars, doing research and all these things. The institute requires basic skill for writing articles to the press and also good news editors. This is not an easy task. They have to overcome many difficulties and, I think, they will do it very soon.

So far as Plan publicity is concerned, it has already been stated by Mr. Samanta and Mr. Vidyalankar that their recommendations have to be given proper attention. Some of the recommendations have been turned down. Even now, they must see that the cut that is going to be imposed will not be there, as my friend Mr. Samanta said. The A.I.R. has to be re-organised and the bureaucratic temperament, the inefficiency, the bickering that has been going on there, must all be set right.

Then, about T.V., when the Chanda Committee visited some of the countries in connection with looking to the television apparatus, I do not know why they visited only Cairo and Rome. If they really meant doing things seriously, why did they not visit the countries like America and others where this is in greater demand?

So far as the border and the rural coverage is concerned, they have started Forum Projects. I hope this will be a very good thing. The border has to be strengthened and high-power transmitters have to be introduced. It is a very sorry state of affairs that in other countries we are not being heard correctly. Though Pakistan is being heard, India which is a big country is not being heard.

Somebody has said about the commercial broadcasting. Of course, there is some relaxation now in its rigidity and some of our fine products that have been manufactured here

may be advertised. I do not see any reason why it should be stopped. better programmes and better ideas have to come into the A.I.R.

Again, about Television, I do not want to say much because much has been said on both sides of the House. Though the question of priority may come in, still it is a media by which the entertainment and the education of the people can go on. Even this morning when it was there, we could see its usefulness for the rural areas. In rural area, it can do wonders because it is an audio-visual apparatus and it can do much good to this country. If the country has to advance further, India, with 470 million people, needs an instrument like this. I think that the Government will go ahead with it and see that we do not quarrel about how the money comes and from where. Of course, Mr. Ranga is very happy when I say that. But let us see that others do not control us through this instrument. The T.V. can be used for a good purpose and also for a bad purpose. I have myself seen in America that sometimes the programmes that are put up are so bad for the children and other people of the country. So, we have to control it properly. Let my friend be aware of it and see that it is done properly.

About the Films Division, there are Audit reports that some losses have occurred due to the mismanagement. In respect of the Children's Film Society, there have been losses incurred and on an occasion like when foreign visitors are coming here in connection with the film festivals, there are losses incurred. About the film awards and the film censorship, some complaints have been heard. I hope all these things will be looked into.

With regard to the films to be sent abroad, there is a great necessity of it. If we have not got anything much in store to send to other countries, at least we have a lot of culture to be exported. When I was in Africa,

I saw the people there heard about the picture "Tipu Sultan" and that was very much in demand and there were so much cultural contacts established. Such pictures should be chosen and sent to other countries so that cultural contacts may improve.

About the newsprint, much has been said. Even this morning, there were a number of questions about the mismanagement and the discrimination that is shown and the black market that is going on in newsprint. All this has been emphasized and I do not want to say anything on that.

About the External Publicity, there is a lot of indifference shown. The anti-India propaganda of Pakistan is going on everywhere in America and that has not been counteracted. I do not know what our External Publicity is doing about that. When I was in New York, even in the Universities, Pakistan was exhibiting films to show that India was at fault and that India had committed aggression. All kinds of things are shown. I do not know what our Embassy is doing. Something must be done to counteract that.

About advertising, there are complaints that bills have not been paid and materials that are meant for publicity have not seen the light of the day at all. What a criminal waste of publicity material that is going on in this country.

About the Song and Drama Division, there is now a song and drama festival going on and all the M.Ps. are invited. There is the Director and the Assistant Director who are doing a good job. On the last occasion, there was no kannada drama held and now this time they have realised the importance of it. In the present Report, I do not see anything about it but in the coming Report, I think there will be some mention about it. Only a

[Shri Basappa]

sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is given by way of assistance to artistes by way of encouragement. Is that sufficient? Only yesterday, the World Theatre Day was celebrated in this city and Mr. Chagla said that the drama should play a very important part in the educational field of this country.

I hope that the Minister will take note of all these things and see that something is done to improve the working of this Ministry during his regime.

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस मंत्रालय में माननीय मंत्री जी के आगमन पर प्रसन्नता जाहिर करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन के आगमन से इस मंत्रालय में एक नवीन पुरुषत्व का समावेश होगा। यह बात अवश्य है कि देश में जब भी कोई बात चलती है और इस मंत्रालय का जिक्र आता है, तो हम इस के विषय में कुछ ऐसे सोचते हैं कि जैसे हमारी एक भारतीय नारी की अभी स्थिति है। मुझे शेक्सपियर के ये शब्द याद आते हैं : "प्रेस्ली, दार्ड नेम इज बोमैन"—कमजोरी, मेरा नाम औरत है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ नारी को महाशक्ति का प्रतीक माना गया है और आज यहाँ सदन में नन्दिनी जी महाशक्ति भी हैं। तो पुरुषत्व के साथ शक्ति के बैठने से मन में एक नवीन विचार-धारा का समावेश होता है।

श्री हूकम चन्द कच्छबाय : उपमंत्री महोदय उन के साथ न बँटें—भागे आ जायें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में और इस में उप्रति लाने के लिए चन्दा कमेटी, टेलिविजन कमेटी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रोग्राम सम्बन्धी कमेटी आदि इतनी कमेटियाँ बनीं और उनकी रिपोर्ट्स हमारे सामने आईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी मंत्रालय के बारे में अधिक कमेटियों का बनना और

अधिक रिपोर्ट्स का आना ही एक कमजोरी की निशानी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को बहुत भी कमेटीज बनती हैं, उन की सिफारिशें सामने आती हैं और उन पर तौर होता है, लेकिन अन्ततः वे ताक पर रख दी जाती हैं और उन पर कोई भ्रमल नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा इन कमेटियों में विश्वास नहीं है। लेकिन सही तौर से मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा भारत, भारती, भारतीय सभ्यता संस्कृति, यहाँ की धर्म-धारा, यहाँ की मनुष्य की श्रद्धा-भक्ति, यहाँ के मानव-प्रेम और विश्व-प्रेम की वाणी, जो हमारे प्राचीन ऋषियों की वाणी है, मुखरित हो।

यही नहीं, मैं यहाँ पर विश्वास जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ कि मदगुर बाल्मीकी ने जो परम्परा डाला है—जिन्होंने कहा है : "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी", अर्थात् जननी और जन्मभूमि स्वर्ग से भी बड़ कर है—इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा उस पर परा को प्रसारित और प्रचारित किया जायेगा। हम को यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि "बाभ्येका समलंकरोति न च मूर्धजा", अर्थात् एक वाणी ही सजा देगी, कढ़े हुए अंग्रेजी बाल नहीं। बालों से हमारी शोभा नहीं है, एक सघी हुई वाणी से ही हमारी शोभा है। जहाँ तक हम ने इन मंत्रालयों को देखा है, इन में वेशभूषा और कढ़े हुए बालों का ही अधिक प्रदर्शन है, बालों की साज-सज्जा का ही अधिक प्रदर्शन है, वाणी का नहीं।

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are very few hair on my head, Sir.

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा भारत की उस वाणी का, उस भाषा का प्रचार होगा, जो समझी जाती है, जो मुखरित होती है, जो जन-जन की भाषा है।

जब भी भाषा का प्रश्न आता है तो हिन्दी मेरे मस्तिष्क में आती है। मैं मानता

हू कि देश के अन्दर अंग्रेज भाषा, अंग्रेजी भाषा, और अंग्रेजी नखरे बहुत लम्बे असे तक नहीं चलेंगे। यहां पर वही भाषा चल सकती है जो कि एक तरह से भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से चलती है, यहां के लोगों की भावनाओं और प्रति भावनाओं को प्रदर्शित करती है हमारे देश के संविधान में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को जो स्थान दिया गया है, वह उचित स्थान भी उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिये। उनके साथ साथ हिन्दी को भी जो हम मंत्रालय के द्वारा या अलग इंडिया रेडियो पर प्रसारण के लिये कम समय दिया जाता है, उसमें हमें कोई घृणा नहीं है, कोई इस में मन्देह नहीं है, कोई शिकायत भी नहीं है लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि यह समय सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बराबर बराबर बाँट दिया जाए। मैं मानता हू कि हिन्दी को जो संविधान में स्थान प्राप्त है वह यहां भी उसका सर्वथा मिला। यह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार का एक मुख रूप है, उस मुख के द्वारा प्रचार-प्रसार के रूप में शाब्दिक शोभा भी उभरनी चाहिये, वह धानी भी चाहिये। अभी इन पिछले दो चार वर्षों में जैसा हिन्दी का स्थान मिला है और हिन्दी अपना स्थान पा रही है उसको देख कर मुझे प्रसन्नता होती है। हिन्दी बढ़ती चले और हिन्दी को अपना स्थान प्राप्त हो और इसको एक ऐसा प्राकृतिक मिलना चाहिये कि यह यहां की जनता की भाषा बन सके।

कुछ ऐसे भाई हमारे देश में हैं जिन की विचारधारा को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में एक प्रखबार है। इस में कुछ एक मुसलमानों के मसलों का जिक्र है। मैं यहां पर कोई मसला साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से और साम्प्रदायिक विचारधारा से नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो देश के अन्दर भाई यह सोचते हैं कि भारत में उर्दू को खतरा पैदा हो गया है उस बात में मेरा यकीन नहीं है। हिन्दी की उन्नति के साथ साथ उर्दू अदब, उर्दू का जो साहित्य है, उसके अन्दर भी एक प्रकार का उठाव आएगा, एक प्रकार से वह भी उन्नति करेगा। मैं कोई

शिकायत नहीं करता हूँ या कोई धर्म विशेष की बात नहीं करता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू साहित्य उन्नति में, उर्दू की उन्नति में जितना हाथ हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों का रहा है, उतना ही हाथ हिन्दू भाइयों का भी रहा है। अब भी है। इसलिए यह जो सोचते हैं कि उर्दू को खतरा है, उनकी यह शंका निर्बल है। मैं साफ़ तौर से इस शक को दूर कर देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्रचार के जो साधन हैं, प्रचार की जो सामग्री है चाहे वह लिखित रूप में है चाहे मौखिक रूप में या किसी भी तरह की है, उसके बारे में जो प्रचार होता है वह सतोपजाक नहीं है। हमारी भाषा के संवैधानिक रूप के बारे में जितना प्रकार का प्रमल होता है, उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ। 'प्राज' आदि की भाषा जनजन के अनुरूप नहीं।

मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जैसी शिकायत की गई है इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभागों में अष्टाचार की और कुछ काम अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चलते हैं, उन शिकायतों को आप दूर करें। लेकिन जो सामग्री भी आप निकालते हैं किसी भी भाषा में, उस में हमारा, दृष्टिकोण साफ़ तौर से जाहिर किया जाना चाहिये, प्रकट किया जाना चाहिये, विदेशों के अन्दर जो भारतीय रहते हैं—उनकी मनोभावनाओं की भी आपकी कद्र करनी चाहिये और आप जो प्रचार कार्य रेडियो के साधन द्वारा करते हैं वह उन तक पहुंच सके, ऐसा भी आपका प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। वे सैकड़ों हजारों मील दूर बैठे हुए हैं। इतनी दूर रह कर भी आप देखें कि भारतीयता को न भूलें, भारतीय भाषा को न भूलें। इसके लिये हमारा जो रेडियो है और साथ ही साथ आपका जो प्रकाशन विभाग है, वे बहुत कार्य कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जरूर सोचें कि देश के अन्दर किस प्रकार साम्प्रदायिकता का दमन हो और

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

इसके लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न उनके विभाग द्वारा होना चाहिए। उसके दमन के लिए आप बलशाली प्रचार करें और देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय एकता और देश के अन्दर एकता की भावना पैदा करें।

मेरी अन्तिम शिकायत यह है कि असुस्थता निवारण के संबंध में, देश की एकता, राष्ट्रीय एकता; भावात्मक एकता की दृष्टि से नहीं सोचा जाता है। साम्प्रदायिकता से यदि राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरा है तो देश को असुस्थता से भी खतरा है। इस वास्ते असुस्थता निवारण के लिए दृश्य और श्रद्ध को साधन बनाया जाना चाहिये और उनके द्वारा ऐसा चित्र-चित्रण किया जाना चाहिये, ऐसा साहित्य तैयार किया जाना चाहिये, रेडियो पर ऐसा प्रोग्राम चलाया जाना चाहिये, ऐसा प्रचार किया जाना चाहिये, आपके द्वारा कुछ ऐसे काम किये जाने चाहियें, जो कि देश के अन्दर से असुस्थता की लानत को दूर करने में सहायक हो सके।

देश के अन्दर किसान को अधिक अन्न पैदा करने के लिए हम जो कह रहे हैं, उसको अन्न के मामले में, देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए हम जो प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, या किसानों की उन्नति की जो बातें हैं, या विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो काम हैं या पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को बल देने की जो बातें हैं, उन सब को भी आपको सही ढंग से प्रचारित करना होगा। मैं देखता हूँ कि ये सभी काम सही ढंग से नहीं चल रहे हैं। इस और न मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और, जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और मंत्रालय सही ढंग से काम करने का प्रयत्न करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may reply now. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी से बोल चुके हैं।

श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : प्राधे घट का समय बड़ा तब मैं भी खड़ा हुआ था...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should have called him at 3.45 P.M. We have already taken 50 minutes more.

श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : उस समय जो बोग खड़े हुए थे, सब को समय मिला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken 50 minutes more. I should have called the Minister at 3.45 P.M.

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : इन को भी पांच मिनट बोल लेने दीजिये। जितने भी खड़े हुए थे स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि सब को पांच पांच मिनट दिये जायेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was asked to call the Minister at 4.35 P.M.

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : स्पीकर साहब ने निर्णय किया था कि जो खड़े हुए हैं उनको पांच पांच मिनट मिलेंगे। उनके लिए ही तो समय बढ़ाया गया था। इनको पांच मिनट बोल लेने दीजिये, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा इससे। आप स्पीकर साहब के निर्णय को तो न बदलें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और नहीं मैं.....

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : क्यों नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं? हाउस ने निर्णय लिया था। आप हाउस के निर्णय को तोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। आपको इन्हें बोलने देना होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The programme is very tight. I am very sorry. If we go on extending the time for every speaker.... (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You please call for the Speaker and ask him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker told me to call the Minister at 4.35 P.M.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not know what he whispered into your ears. The Speaker told the House that he would give chances to all those who were on their legs. Mr. Kachhavaia is one of them. Why don't you give him five minutes? You have to give him five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I shall give him five minutes. Mr. Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

मब से पहले तो इस मंत्रालय ने संकट-काल में जो कार्य किया है, उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ और उसके लिए इसको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने डाइरेक्टर जनरल के बारे में कहा है और आपको बननाया है कि उनको भ्रयोग्य ठहराया गया था दो बार। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको इस पद पर नियुक्त करने के पीछे किसी बड़े मंत्री का हाथ है। यह मेरा आरोप है कि किसी मंत्री का हाथ होने के कारण ही उनको अभी तक भी इस पद पर धोप रखा है। वह भ्रयोग्य ठहराये जा चुके हैं। वह योग्य नहीं हैं, फिर भी उनको किसी मंत्री का हाथ होने के कारण ही धोप रखा गया है।

प्राकाशवाणी के अन्दर कुछ छिरे हुए कम्पनिस्ट हैं जोकि राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को बिगाड़ते हैं। अब अपनी बात को मैं संसार बोर्ड से प्रारम्भ करता हूँ। वह किस प्रकार में कार्य करता है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना हूँ। सिनेमा संसार द्वारा जो प्रचार

होता है उसके कारण देश की जनता पर, देश के विद्यार्थियों पर, देश के नवयुवकों पर किस प्रकार का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने संसार बोर्ड की और सिनेमा के प्रचार की आलोचना की है। मैं भी उसकी आलोचना करना चाहता हूँ। मैं साथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय के सामने कुछ उदाहरण भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ। ये जो पोस्टर हैं, ये जो चित्र हैं जो कि मेरे हाथ में हैं, इनको प्रचार मंत्री महोदय और उपमन्त्री महोदयों एक साथ मिल कर देखें तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वे एक दूसरे की तरह नहीं देख सकते हैं। नज्जा से दोनों का मिर झूक जाएगा। कौन कौन से सिनेमाओं के अन्दर कैसे कैसे चित्र होते हैं, कैसे कैसे पोस्टर निकाले जाते हैं, उसका यह पूरा चिट्ठा मेरे पास है। इसका प्रचार विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ता है इसकी बात भी मैं आपको बतलाना हूँ। आपस में प्रेमवश जब वे घण्टों से निकल कर दिल्ली की और या बम्बई की और हीरां और हीरोइन बनने के लिए भागते हैं तो होता यह है कि नडका तो जब बनना बन जाता है और नडकी वैश्या बन जाती है और इस तरह के घण्टों को दोनों अपनाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो फिल्में या चित्र हैं इन पर तुरन्त रोक लगाई जाए। जो इस तरह के गन्दे पोस्टर निकलते हैं या गन्दे गाने बलाये जाते हैं उन्हें तुरन्त बन्द करवायें। इसका प्रचार देश पर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है। इन सारे चित्रों को मैं सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। इसमें चित्र पर खेलों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं। यह लिखा हुआ है कि खेलों में नये एव प्रशनील चित्रों का प्रदर्शन किस प्रकार से किया जाता है।

प्रशनील साहित्य जो समाचार पत्र छापते हैं उनको किस प्रकार से कोटा

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

दिया जाता है, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। उनको कहां से वह कोटा मिलता है? यहां पर इसी सदन में आच्छजर्वर के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और उसकी भालोचना की गई थी। भूतपूर्व मंत्री महोदया ने तब आश्वासन दिया था कि हम समाचारपत्र को हम बन्द करेंगे। लेकिन आश्वासन देने के बाद भी आज तक वह समाचार पत्र बन्द नहीं हुए। वह चल रहे हैं। ऐसे गन्दे समाचारपत्र जो हैं उनको छपाई के लिए कोटा पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता है और विज्ञापन भी मिलते हैं सरकार की ओर से। लेकिन जो देशभक्त समाचार पत्र हैं, राष्ट्रवादी पत्र हैं उन्हें कोटा कम मिलता है। उन्हें विज्ञापन बहुत थोड़े दिये जाते हैं और जीवन व्यतीत करने में भी उनके सामने संकट बना हुआ है। लेकिन जो सरकार की प्रशंसा करते हैं, बाह बाही करते हैं या किसी मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करते हैं उनको कोटा पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता है। मैंने मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था तब उन्होंने कहा था कि हां, ऐसे कुछ पत्र हैं, जो तारीफ लिखते हैं, उन्हें कोटा दिया जाता है। मैं यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जो अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्र हैं, उन्हें कागज का अधिक कोटा एवं विज्ञापन दिया जाता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि तारीफ लिखते हैं उनको दिया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपको बतला दूंगा कि आप के मंत्रालय के द्वारा किस किस समय क्या किया गया। मैं सब कुछ बतलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि जिन समाचार पत्रों को काफी कोटा मिलता है वह ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं। इस को तो मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन जो अच्छे समाचार पत्र हैं, जो देशभक्त

समाचार-पत्र हैं, जो राष्ट्रवादी समाचार पत्र हैं उन का जीवन किम प्रकार में संकट में गुजर रहा है, इसके बारे में मैंने आपको जानकारी दी है और आप ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि उन्हें कोटा कम मिलता है। जिन को कोटा मिलता है वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं।

आकाशवाणी के अन्दर हिन्दी के जो सम्पादक या सह-सम्पादक हैं उन को आप वेतन बहुत कम देते हैं, लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी के सम्पादक हैं उन्हें ज्यादा वेतन देते हैं। क्या आज भी आप के ऊपर अंग्रेजी का दबाव है जिस की वजह से आप अंग्रेजी सम्पादकों को ज्यादा वेतन देते हैं।

आप की संसद् समीक्षा जो होती है वह काफी अच्छी होती है और मैं उस की प्रशंसा करता हूँ। परन्तु आज उस को जो समय मिलता है वह बहुत थोड़ा होता है, उस को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि जो दूसरी भारतीय भाषायें हैं उन का समय काट कर उसे बढ़ाया जाये परन्तु जो विविध भारतीय है आप उस का समय घटाइये। उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। जब जब देश पर संकट घाया उस समय आप ने रेडियो के द्वारा शिवाजी की कथा सुनाई, महाराणा प्रताप की कथा सुनाई, लेकिन आज क्या प्राता है "जब प्यार किया तो डरना क्या" इस प्रकार के गाने रेडियो पर सुनाये जाने हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को महापुरुषों की कहानियों को सामने लाना चाहिए ताकि हर घर में रेडियो द्वारा मालूम हो सके कि देश में कौन कौन से महा पुरुष हुए और उन्होंने कैसे कैसे काम किये हैं। उनकी कहानियां बच्चों को और देश को जनता को सुनने को मिलें ताकि यदि संकट के समय हम उन को याद करें तो लोगों में वीर बूति जागृत होगी, संगठन की भावना जागृत होगी जिस तरह से आप ने संकट के

समय में प्रारम्भ किया या अगर उसी तरह से रोजना प्राय इस तरह की चीजों को सुनायेंगे तो मुझे आशा है कि प्राज लोगों में जो निराशा की भावना रहती है उसके बजाय उन में प्राशा बन्धेगी। हमारे देश में छोटी छोटी कहानियां महापुरुषों की सुन कर महाराणा प्रताप बने, शिवाजी बने। हमारे देश के दूसरे महापुरुष भी इन्हीं कहानियों को सुन कर प्राग बने हैं एवं बडे हैं।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्राग्रह करता हूँ कि जो चित्र मैं सदन पटल पर रखता हूँ उन को दोनों मंत्री मिल कर ध्यान से देखें, अलग अलग नहीं, तब फिर उम के बाद कोई फैसला करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussions on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been extremely useful and illuminating for me and for my colleague, the Deputy Minister

We have observed quite a variety of opinions sometimes divergent and sometimes coinciding. But, nevertheless, all this has been illuminating for us. Whether it was in regard to the observations made about television or the role of the radio, I think, if I am not mistaken, there seems to be a little room for clearly defining the basic role and the objectives of the various media of mass-communication which are controlled by this Ministry because, it will at least enable us to drive away a good bit of doubts and misgivings about the true character and the true nature of the functions and the duties which the nation could expect from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the various media of mass-communication under it. I hope it would not be considered presumptuous on my part or otherwise improper if I try to

do that. I think we should all be agreed that the basic role and objectives of these media are to present to audiences at home and abroad a unified, integrated image of our country its rich heritage of culture—of unity in diversity—of its inner vibrant strength of vitality—its attitudes and stand in regard to many world problems and world events.

It is to propagate the common ideals and values to which this nation stands dedicated:

- (a) democracy and faith in democratic values and institutions;
- (b) secularism;
- (c) liberty, fraternity, justice and equality of opportunity finally leading to a socialistic pattern of society;
- (d) peaceful co existence and non-alignment.

Nearer at home, on our national front, we have to use these media to help the processes of economic reconstruction and development, family planning and control of population, agricultural production leading to self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Here, I may recall to the hon. Members the unforgettable words of our late and illustrious leader, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri that the various media of communications under this Ministry have to carry to the farmer in the remotest corners of this country and the remotest hamlet and the hut, the information and knowledge, which will enable the farmer to step up agricultural production of our country and to make it self-sufficient in foodgrains.

We have also to help through these media the process of industrialisation and creation of employment opportunities and in order to encourage the full use of the abundance of our man-power resources. We have also to fight and uproot deep-seated pre-

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judices, suspicions and superstitions and the demons of communalism, casteism, linguism and statism. Also we have to take particular care of the youth of the country through these media to prepare them for the tasks and responsibilities of tomorrow which they have to share and shoulder. Also we have to promote and present the best in our music, art and culture; we have also to foster and sustain the faith of our people in themselves, inspire and sustain the unity that they exhibited at the time of the greatest ordeal in our history in the months of August and September. If these objectives are clear, these media will no longer be suspect as hand-maids of the Government of the day or the party of the day. This will cover practically 90 per cent or 95 per cent of its activities. The differences arise in regard to the balance of the programme in regard to News Bulletins, talks etc. I may, with all respect to Mr. Hanumanthaiyya—I am sorry he is not here at the moment—point out in respect of what he has made out as a very strong point—he has very strongly objected to the News Bulletins and other contents. He has taken exception to the broadcasting of the President's and the Vice-President's speeches!

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): That was not from this point of view.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What I would respectfully submit—Mr. Saraf is a very distinguished Member of Parliament and a very senior one—is this. Should the nation or for that matter the audiences abroad be deprived of what the President or the Vice-President say or express on a given opportunity or special occasion? (Interruption)... There is another aspect of the matter also.

In our President—we have got one of the most distinguished sons of the soil; we have got a philosopher; we have got a wise man—if his words are not carried in the News, will the A.I.R. not

be failing in its duties? I put that question. And the same thing could be said about the savant, the Vice-President of ours. I am not talking about the Ministers. I would take the House into confidence and say that the day I took charge of this Ministry, I did give instructions to at least my officers and my colleagues who are working with me in my Ministry that so far as I was concerned, I should not figure, or I should figure the least and only figure when it was absolutely unavoidable, in the news bulletins.

श्री भागवत झा साहब : आपके लिए नहीं कहा गया है इसलिए आप अपने ऊपर मत लीजिए ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think charity begins at home, and unless and until I impose a sort of self-discipline on myself, I cannot perhaps. . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : आपकी जो आज की म्पाव है यह बिल्कुल नहीं खानी चाहिए ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that I should figure only when it became absolutely unavoidable. I have said that already.

It may be that sometimes, the Ministers' pronouncements or visits or inaugurations etc. are played up. But they are never played up unless and until they have got some importance in the totality of the activities of the country; and the Government of the day and its leaders are entitled to that much of modicum of publicity in regard to their day-to-day functioning which is absolutely a must not only for themselves, but also for the nation as a whole. After all, the nation has also to be educated. We find that off and on complaints are made that MPs' speeches are not reported, and that their pronouncements are not reported, and that the speeches of the leaders of other political parties are not reported.

We have just now heard that the time for the item 'Today in Parliament' must be increased. I also feel

that we should perhaps be able to do a little more justice in regard to the proceedings in Parliament; the proceedings in both Houses cover about 11 hours, and it is very difficult really to condense them in five minutes' time. But the main purpose or the main objective behind that item is not really to literally report the speeches of the Members of Parliament but to give a feel to the country about what is happening in Parliament, what the trends are, and how it is functioning as a sort of window or as a sort of peep into the functioning of our democracy. That is the main objective. During that five minutes' time we cannot really bring in all names or bring in all the observations. Even so, I have asked the Director-General to look into this matter and try if he can, within the limited space of time available, to increase the time for this item.

A point was also made that the content and quality of the news bulletins should be improved. I am all for it. I would say that we should give due place and due priority to the various items and events as they happen from day to day. At the same time, I can assure my hon. friend that there is no desire to convert the news bulletin into a 'Mantri-Bharati' as Shri Hanumanthaiyya wanted to suggest. So far as this is concerned, I would say that the world events and the national events will be reported faithfully.

May I now come to a few observations that were made by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani while opening the debate on the Demands? He, as could be naturally expected, began by saying that television was not needed. At the end of his speech, he said that he was not suggesting that it should be dropped or even postponed. I do not know whether he was quite clear in his mind. He said that no public funds should be spent on it. He said that it should be under an independent autonomous corporation.

I, for one, would only beg to remind this House of the fact that we are now

in the electronic age. It is an age of electronics and electronic engineering, and the television and the radio and the film are the heralds of the electronic age. They are galloping fast, and they are overtaking and they have already overtaking the age of mechanical engineering. Shall we leave our country and the media of mass communication operating in our country, deprived of the latest developments in the field of electronic engineering? Shall we allow our engineers to lag behind? Shall we again have a gap and look forward to the Americans or other nations coming and helping us in this particular field of engineering?

We also know that television as a medium of mass communication is one of the most powerful ones. We know its impact. It can really be an instrument of revolution and revolution in the right sense. Do we not require a revolution in our thought processes and in our behaviours, if we want to live up to the challenge of the new age of electronics, the age of space flights, the age of conquest of stars and the moon? If we have got to do that we cannot lag behind. And naturally, our resources being limited, we cannot make a big jump at it, but we shall make a modest beginning. The whole question now boils down to this. Knowing very well that even the African countries or at least many of them, and many of the Asian countries have already embarked upon the provision of television facilities for their respective countries, should this country be deprived of them? Shall our country be deprived of the importance, effectiveness and efficacy of this medium? I think the answer shall be that we cannot afford to do so, because no Government worth its name can afford to abdicate its responsibility and deny itself the use of such a powerful medium of mass communication, particularly in a period, and at a point or juncture of our history, when on the one hand we have got to contend with the stream of propaganda that is besmed

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out from across the borders and on the other hand we have got to keep our people also informed of the fact that this country or this nation is emerging from centuries of, if I may say so, backwardness, and a heavy backlog of development? It is yet to realise its cherished ideal of emotional integration. We have yet to integrate into our body-politic and nation groups which sometimes take extremist lines. Therefore, television is highly necessary. If I could have it, I would really like to accept the recommendations of the Chanda Committee's report all at once, if the country's finances would permit it. The question now, is, and I think it is a pointed question, whether we should take it over in the hands of Government and we should promote it through a governmental agency or should we give it over to private enterprise.

I am not surprised that Shri M. R. Masani sang all the paeans of praise for the private or commercial ventures. Nothing else could be expected from him. But I would beg of him to please appreciate what the effect would be if the idea of a private sector corporation that he suggested were to be implemented. I need not say at the moment anything; I do not want to commit myself. But a reply to them was also given by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. Shri M. L. Dwivedi had also some important points to suggest, and I would say that we have got to consider this matter now and when it comes before us after the Chanda Committee has made its final recommendations in its main report that is yet to come, and it will be presumptuous on my part to anticipate that committee's recommendations or to pronounce any opinions or views in regard thereto.

I would now go over to some other points that he has made. He said that the programme content of the television service was unimpressive. For his benefit and for the information of the Members, I would only point out that a programme of our television films was entered in an

international competition in Tokyo last year for educational television, and it was adjudged as one of the best entries, and so we had a special prize. The UNESCO report on AIR's educational television project contains much that is complimentary.

May I remind my hon. friend that at present we are in an experimental stage and we have just made a beginning, and we regard television primarily as an instrument of education and information? Let us expand it and let us really create the cell of artistes and the necessary staff for the propagation or for the operation of this modern medium of communication, and then perhaps he may be able to say something about it.

The next point that he made was that the expenditure incurred in Delhi on television was not justified, since the usefulness could be availed of by only about 700 families. I would like to remove that impression. It is not correct that only 700 families are being served in Delhi. School students benefiting from educational television are as many as 96,000, who are getting direct instruction through the television. As regards general viewers and tele-clubs, there are as many as 182 tele-clubs, and about 20,000 viewers who are tele-club members of their friends enjoy this facility.

Shri M. R. Masani: If the hon. Minister would yield for a minute, I would point out one thing. Surely, if he would read the Chanda Committee's Report he would find that the Report has said that the tele-clubs are only on paper and that they have never functioned, most of the sets are not used, and this is a fake. So, it is only about 700 families.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have said, I am duty-bound not to express any opinions on the Chanda Committee's Report, before I have received all the opinions on it after due examination.

and consideration by all concerned. Therefore, I am giving him the facts, and I stand by them. . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would say that even the list of domestic viewers consists of as many as 1200 families.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: My hon. friend may question if he likes.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is all only on paper.

17 hrs.

The next point that I wish to deal with was made by Shri Dwivedi. He had a complaint that Hindi and other Indian languages were not given proper treatment and wanted that they should predominate in AIR's programmes; he suggested that news reporting should be through the medium of Hindi or other Indian languages concerned rather than through English. I would say that Hindi and other Indian languages are already having the largest representation in AIR's programmes. I think it would dispel the doubts and misgivings of the hon. Member if I say that so far as the percentage of programmes in English are concerned, if we take the country as a whole it is only 3 per cent; the rest 97 per cent is all in Indian languages.

Shri Seahyan: What about the distribution of the 97 per cent as between the various national languages?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would be a matter of detail, but I have no doubt that so far that is concerned, Tamil or Telugu or Kannada are being properly served or are being proportionately served by the respective radio stations which are meant for it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मातृभाषा की दृष्टि से वे पृथक् रहे हैं कि हर स्टेशन से प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय भाषा का कितना कार्यक्रम होता है और अंग्रेजी का कितना कार्यक्रम होता है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may not be able to give those figures offhand. But the impression that English is consuming the bulk of AIR time is not correct. That was all what I wanted to communicate.

Then the point was made that auxiliary centres should be utilised as programme originating centres. We have already a plan to convert many auxiliary centres into full-fledged radio stations. I would give the proper figures in the proper context.

The next point was about the conditions of service of staff artists and the engineers of AIR. I think a good lot has been said by many members about this. I would say that we must give all credit to our present Prime Minister, my distinguished predecessor in office, that she took up this question very seriously, and today I can say with a degree of confidence that the steps taken by her have already enabled the staff artists and other members of the AIR services to derive almost all the advantages that permanent government servants derive. Some points still remain to be settled—I am glad that many members, including Shri Banerjee, seem to have been very well briefed; but I think I also got my briefing from the same gentlemen. Therefore, I know a little more because I have got the other side of the picture also.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He has given two sets of briefs.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May be, the points that remain—to save time—are these: prescribing regular scales of pay irrespective of consolidated fee for all time, security of tenure, revision of terms of contract, revision of the terms and conditions of their work. So far as regular pay scales are concerned, this was already done. A committee was appointed for fitting them into appropriate scales. This work involved about 3,000 staff artists. On the question of dearness allowance and other allowances, that has been taken up and what is available to

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government employees have also been made available to staff artists.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पेंशन देने हैं ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The next question is of pension and making them permanent. This point is not free from doubt or difficulty. So far as the interests of the staff artists themselves are concerned, they had a grievance, and that was legitimate, I think, that they continued from period to period without any security of tenure. That has, to some extent, been overcome by, I think, the latest orders issued, to the effect that the people who have already served for a given number of months or period will be given a longer term of contract. Those whose term of contract had already been passed over by one year or two years, in their case fresh contracts may be entered into.

Reference was made to the terms of contract offered to one of the senior officers of the radio for 12 years and it was said that this might be done for the others also. So far as that is concerned, I have taken the initiative in sending for a copy of the contract which was drafted as far back as 1937. It has been subjected to certain amendments and changes in the course of these years. I have invited the staff artists association to let me know their views and their requirements, and we shall give the most sympathetic consideration to them as and when we get them.

A good deal has been said about permanency. If I may refer to that question, today they can go upto 60. In fact, the point has been made that no staff artist loses his talents at that ripe age; sometimes, they even mature up at that age. I recognise that. Therefore, we are also thinking in that direction. In fact, we have taken a step that such artists who retain their talents should be allowed to go beyond 60. Their talents should be considered as national talents and treasure. Somebody remarked that the staff artists must be considered superior to others. They are a most sensitive

lot. They are the pride of our country because they have got the culture, the music and the art preserved for us. I am sure they will pass it on to posterity.

If you want to make them permanent, let them make up their mind. Once you allow this institution of permanency to be applied to them, they have to pass through the mill of selection by the Public Service Commission etc. They have to abide by many other conditions. Of course, they will have the benefit of art, 311. But necessarily the question they will have to consider is whether they would agree to retire at 58 or whether a special provision shall be made for them to continue beyond 60 or 65.

So there are pros and cons to this question and we cannot rush to an easy and quick conclusion on it. But we would certainly examine this question. As I have already said, so far as allowances are concerned, so far as other amenities are concerned, leave and so on, they have been put on parity with the rest of the government servants.

The last question is of their designation. They complain that they are called 'staff artists'. When they met me, I made this offer to them, that is, to please suggest a designation which they will themselves choose. I am really awaiting their suggestion. If they suggest a designation by which they want to be called, if they do not like the present designation of 'staff artists' but want to call themselves by something else like 'artists' or any other designation, we shall certainly consider it. It should, of course, reflect the dignity of their profession and also mark them out from the rest of the people in the radio. So far as that is concerned, I need not say much more about it.

I also know that we have got to attract talent from outside. That is very important. We have to create conditions for seeking out and attracting known talent in broadcasting

while continuing to hold established talents. It will be our endeavour to rationalise the pay scales further, improve their terms of contract, of artists and broadcasters, and secure promotional channels for specialists so that a band of technically competent persons and specialists find it worthwhile to continue to serve All India Radio. We have to infuse the purpose of education and entertainment into the programmes and to make them more useful. We shall try and plan a greater transmission coverage and listening facilities to the backward tribal and hill areas of the country—I should perhaps withdraw the word 'tribal' because objection was taken to it; but this is the word used in our Constitution also; that is the whole difficulty. For this purpose, the Hindi word Adivasi is better. I think we should use that. But if we translate it into English it becomes 'aboriginal', which is still worse. So I am not quite sure which word to use to define them properly and correctly.

श्री किशन षट्पायक : हिन्दी में बोलना अच्छा है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would certainly do that. I am sure I can speak a little better than you in Hindi. I may tell this to Shri Pattnayak.

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: Speak in Hindi then. उड़िया मेरी मातृभाषा है लेकिन तो भी मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ जब कि हिन्दी आप की मातृ-भाषा है लेकिन आप अपनी मातृभाषा में नहीं बोलते ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: But I have to respect the sentiments of others also. मैं हिन्दी में ही नहीं अपितु वृजभाषा में भी बोल सकता हूँ जो उन की समझ में नहीं आयेगी ।

श्री हुसैन खन् कदवाय : आप की वृज भाषा बड़ी मीठी लगती है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got a limited time.

श्री डॉक्टर लाल बेरवा : हिन्दी में राजस्थानी भाषा ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Certainly you will get it.

Reference was made by my hon. friend, Shrimati Maimoona Sultan, to the need for us to preserve the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Agreement, and to try to translate it or reflect it through our broadcasts. I am in entire agreement with that. We know that the other side may not play the game. But we on this side have got a vital interest in peace and we must not forget the great man who made the supreme sacrifice to bring about this agreement. We also have to care for the millions and millions of the inhabitants of this country, on this side and on the other, who are eager to listen to music, to *kawalis*, to broadcasts from this side which remind them of the common culture.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : गीता के लिए कितने मिनट दिये जाते हैं ? हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस बेंचिज से जो सदस्य बोलते हैं, उन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि फ्लां फ्लां बोले हैं । क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी का तरीका है ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is another vital matter which we have to bear in mind. Day in and day out the leaders of our neighbouring country are out to tell their people and the people of the world that India is going to disintegrate, that India has got very sinister designs against Pakistan, and it is our function through the radio and other media of communications to assure the people on the other side that we are not interested at all in the break-up of Pakistan, that we wish them well, that we want the stability of Pakistan and nothing more. All that has to be done through the radio, and I am in entire agreement with the lady Member who made reference to this particular question.

We shall strive to present a richer and more varied programme of information and cultural entertainment not

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only for the information of our people, but also the people beyond the border.

We shall also strive to improve the amenities of artistes. I must say that a good deal has to be done about that. That was the only point in the brief of the Members opposite, but it was not mentioned.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रष्टाचार की जांच कराई जायेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्री महोदय मे मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वह यह क्यों कहते है कि मानवीय सदस्यों के ब्रीफ में प्रमुख बात थी। क्या वह समझते है कि मानवीय सदस्यों को यह भी ज्ञात नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री किशोर पटनायक : यह कहने का ठीक ढंग नहीं है। उन को तमीज होनी चाहिए।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं श्री भागवत झा आजाद से निवेदन करूंगा कि...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं तो बोलना नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अगर मैं बोलता और मंत्री महोदय इस को ब्रीफ कहते, तो मैं इस को बर्दाश्त न करता। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह "ब्रीफ" कह कर इस के प्रथम को खराब करते है।

श्री राज बहादुर : प्रथम खराब करने की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं बड़ी तन्त्रा-पूबक कहना चाहता हूँ।

I am compelled to say this. The band of artistes that we have got in All India Radio are a highly artistic people. I think we cannot apply the same techniques, or, if I may say so, the ways and methods of trade unionism, to them, as we would do to workers working in the factory. That is

the whole thing. I should say that is a very important point. If we allow the venom of trade unionism to permeate the ranks of artistes who are really the guardians of our art and culture—of course, any member can espouse their cause, and I have not for a moment doubted that, I made a reference to the observations of Mr. Banerjee....

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: I think the word "venom" should go off the record.

Shri Seashyan: Trade unionism has a legitimate place, and the word "venom" should not be used in reference to it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry, I meant trade union politics.

There was a complaint by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that Hindi broadcasts in the external services were being cut down. I assure him that is not being done, and we will see that the external broadcasts in Gujarati and Hindi are not cut down, but retained as they are.

There was a point made by Mr. Berwa, perhaps the only point, that All India Radio should be called Radio India, I do not know what exactly he means, because this name has been there for 30 years, and these 30 years we have all heard about All India Radio, and in case he wants to change because "All" is superfluous, I do not know whether he would advise the Voice of America to be called the Voice of United States, because he gave that instance also.

Some unkind observations were made about our leader's election. All these observations have been carefully examined, and I would say respectfully that the criticism is not justified.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं ने सुझाव दिया है। मंत्री महोदय प्रष्टाचार

की जांच करवाये । वह इस के लिए समिति बनाये ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am coming to that, that is a different point. Reference was also made to the fact that AIR was not prompt enough in covering the news of Shastriji's death. The fact is it was broadcast as soon as the transmitters were energised. We got the news between 2 and 3 O'clock, and it had to be confirmed, and after confirmation work to energise the station was undertaken. The station is far away, 15-16 miles from here, and it took time to energise it, and broadcasts started right in the morning at 5 p.m. It is not a correct impression that no feature was broadcast on Shastriji. The first feature, which was the first of its kind, was broadcast as early as 9 a.m. on the same morning. It was a full feature. The pity of the matter is that perhaps some of us could not listen to that feature and if some Members are interested I would have it played back privately for that purpose.

It is quite true that our external broadcasts do suffer from some handicaps because of lack of powerful equipment. We have, as the Members know, a project for two high-power medium wave transmitters, 1000 kw each which will be commissioned by the end of 1967 or the beginning of 1968 and two high-power short wave transmitters of 250 kws or so will be in position in about the same time. There are proposals to install two or possibly four shortwave transmitters of 250 kws each and strengthen external broadcasts. We are proposing to put up more powerful transmitters at Jammu and Imphal, 50 kws each, Ranchi, Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Jaisalmer, Darjeeling, Dibrugarh, 100 kws each, Jeypur, Dehra Dun, Jagadlpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, 20 kws each and Leh 10 kws.... (Interruptions.) Trichur is also being strengthened. I think, in the course of this year.

A point was made that the staff artists association has not been recog-

nised. I am happy to say that it has been recognised and orders to this effect have been issued. It was also said that we are not encouraging our own engineers. And that we are perhaps submitting them to some sort of inferiority complex by not employing them for doing our work. So far as television is concerned, the studio equipment was gifted by the German government. Its value was about Rs. 27 lakhs. Under the agreement, the German engineers were to come here and install it. They did it in collaboration and co-operation with our own engineers. So far as Russian equipment is concerned, according to the agreement, the Russians will only assist and the whole work of installation will be done by our engineers. I hope these facts would set at rest the doubts, if any, expressed in this behalf. I am proud of our engineers. It has been my privilege to have worked with our engineers in many and varied fields in telecommunications, transport, aviation and in other fields. I can say without any hesitation that they are some of the best engineers that we can find anywhere and they can hold their own against any other engineers in the world.

About Gandhiji's works, there is a regular programme. First of all there is an advisory committee to advise us in regard to that. According to that the collective works of Mahatma Gandhi will be brought out in English and Hindi by October 2, 1969 to synchronise with the Gandhiji Centenary celebrations. As regards regional languages, the decision I believe was that the responsibility in regard thereto should be of the state governments. Even so, taking into account the strength of the feelings expressed here, I would place this matter once again before the advisory board to reconsider this matter and see how far the centre within its limited finances and time and staff available can lend a helping hand in this matter. Personally, I would be proud of doing it in all the regional languages if circumstances permit. In regard of Jawaharlalji, I have to say that the works

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can be classified into two groups, those prior to September 1946 and those after he assumed office of the Prime Minister of this country. For the latter, there is no question of royalty. About the former, the question should be examined in the Ministry of Law. So far as I remember, I made an announcement in this House also that the rights and the interests of the heirs of Panditji, in regard to those works particularly those relating to the period prior to 1946, will be taken into consideration. That is all that I have said. I would say this also; it is not merely the question that our Prime Minister happens to be the daughter of our late, great leader, but it is also a question of other persons—Jawaharlal Nehru's grandsons and those who come after them. Therefore, it will be very unkind on our part to declare fight here and to commit ourselves that their claims for royalty are being dismissed rightaway and summarily.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Before he became Prime Minister. Afterwards, we have the right.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not including that. I am including only the works which were published before. Then, something was said about a particular artist of whom I was also proud, namely, Chaturlal, and his family. Whatever we can do for his family, within our limitations of rules, etc., we shall try to do it, but it is rather wrong to say that AIR has not got any recordings of Chaturlal's performances. In fact, AIR has several recordings of Chaturlal, a gifted and distinguished musician. Tapes and discs are also there.

Shri Kishan Patttnayak: Solo performance.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think he knows that most of the time, the tabla player is an accompanying artist; may be, solo, or not solo—I cannot say offhand. Then, a point was made in regard to Urdu programmes. There is an Urdu

Programme Advisory Committee and I was privileged to attend its meetings, and I can assure the House that we are proud of the Urdu literature. We want to develop the Urdu language as best as we can.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The programme has to be improved.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is also taken note of. At Hyderabad, an Urdu news bulletin has been started. Urdu is receiving attention, with the resources and time available.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: What about Bhopal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About Bhopal and Jaipur, it has to be examined in the light of the percentage of population. (Interruption) Then, a point was made that Hindi bulletins should be made simpler. I would say that so far as this point is concerned, it was thoroughly examined and a Committee was also appointed. I would say that there will be friction and room for doubts and discontent so long as there is an attempt to alter the genius of a language. The genius of the language is important, and so far as we can ensure it within the framework of the Constitution, the language has to be preserved and developed. There should be no attempt, and there will be no change in this policy to Urdu-ise Hindi or to Hindi-ise Urdu, because if we try to do that, there comes the rub and the difficulty. Naturally, therefore, we leave it to the people, the protagonists of one language or the other, to make themselves as widely understood as possible. For that purpose, there is a vast treasure of common words and we should draw upon that. Not only that. My desire and my suggestion to the Department would be that we should cull and select and collect words not only from Urdu and Hindi but words which are common to all the Indian languages, and we should try to compile a sort of common dictionary of common vocabulary as early as possible and that is how I look at it.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : उर्दूवाले नाराज ही जायेंगे ।

श्री राज बहादुर : उनकी नाराजगी को खुली में बदलना मेरा काम है । उर्दूवाले यहां भी मौजूद हैं । आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब नहीं होना चाहिए कि मैंने खुद उर्दू में मेट्रिक पास किया है । उर्दू सायरी में मुझे काफ़ी दिलचस्पी है । घाज रात को ही मैं एक मुहायरे में जा रहा हूँ ।

श्री भागवत सा घाजवा : कुछ यहां भी सुना दीजिये ।

श्री राज बहादुर : घब ज़िगर घाम के बैठो मेरी बारी आई—

Then, a demand was made for radio stations in the Braj area, Maithili area and the Bundeli and Avadh area. I think the demand has been strongly made about these.

श्री शास्त्रीकी : बढ़ी बोली भी है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is served by so many stations. Now, Darbhanga is going to have a full-fledged station and I think Shri Tiwary and Shri Das will be happy to know that. In regard to the setting up of a small station in Braj area, to begin with a decision has been taken to instal a small transmitter which will be replaced by a more powerful transmitter to serve the needs of the Braj area, and I think that should satisfy my hon. friend Shri D. S. Chaudhuri. We will see to it that the best available talent in Brajbasha is utilised. It will be helpful if the hon. member also acts as a guardian and guide for the proposed radio station.

About Avadhi, Lucknow shall be serving it. But if there is any need for special programmes, that shall be examined.

About Bundeli, that is provided for by Jhansi and I think my friend, Mr. Dwivedy should be happy about it.

Coming to the question of the press, a point has been made that we have not been able to discourage monopolies. This question has been examined over and over again. It has been our settled policy that we should not allow this powerful media of communication to be monopolised by a few groups or families. In fact, the noble words of our great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, are a guide to us. He said, "let the newspaper be an industry, but let it not be controlled by another industry". We propose to follow that. I will take the House into confidence in regard to the method and manner in which we are trying to implement this policy. First of all, we are making increasing use of small papers including weeklies.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: What about Diwakar Samiti Report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was placed on the Table of the House on the 9th March. We have got to go through it.

The minimum circulation limit has been kept as low as 1000 for giving advertisements. That is a substantially low figure. So far as actual space used is concerned, the share of small and medium papers comes to 85.4 per cent of the total space.

Shri Ansar Harvani: What about money?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Money also, 58.8 per cent of the total cost goes to the small and medium papers. The hon. member demanded 50 per cent only. This is about display advertisements. About classified advertisements, the percentage is higher, namely, 70.7 per cent in space and 50.9 per cent in cost.

Shri Bajaram (Krishnagiri): In small papers, do you include opposition papers also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes; I can give a long list of papers which are absolutely

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unfriendly to the government and party in power.

To help the language press, we have adopted a system of press releases, feature articles, photographs and ebonoid blocks. Lack of block-making facilities have been largely overcome and as many as 137981 ebonoid blocks were given to 1400 language papers and none was given to English papers. The English papers had to fend for themselves.

A point was made about hoardings by Mr. Dwivedy and others that many of these are in English. I agree that hoardings should be almost wholly in Indian languages. But a small percentage is also required for the sake of people who come from abroad or who do not know the local language. That is taken care of as best as we can.

I would like to say something about the price page schedule, the need for introduction of which has been emphasised here. As hon. members know, the Diwakar Committee is divided on this matter. There is only a five-man majority recommendation in favour of introducing the price page schedule, which means that the Constitution has to be amended, because article 19(1) does not include a provision under which we can impose such restrictions on the freedom of expression. Some difficulty arises also in controlling the monopolistic trends in the matter of ownership of newspapers. There also our Constitution gives freedom of expression and any person can publish any number of papers. But all this will be taken care of, I confidently hope and trust, by the Press Council, which is to come into being and which has been charged with the responsibility of studying developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers, including a study of the ownership or financial structure of newspapers and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor. So, to amend the Constitution we shall have to await the recommendations of the Press Council.

May I, in this connection, also say that no expenditure whatsoever was incurred in the despatch of Indians to foreign missions, and the reference made in this behalf was rather incorrect.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak made a reference to two accusations of malpractices and corruption against certain officials. The facts of both these cases are like this:

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : सद्गत के साथ हम पेश कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: The various allegations made by Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Member of Parliament, against Shri M. L. Bhardwaj, was inquired into by Shri P. C. Bhagat—he is an official—and found to be without substance or vague. It was therefore decided that Shri Chakraverti's letter necessitated no further action (*Interruptions*). The matter was referred to the Central Vigilance Commission. I think it should suffice if I say that the Vigilance Commission have also rejected the complaint because Shri Chakraverti was given time to produce the person with any evidence he had. Even the person himself was given time to come and state what exactly was given and to whom, whether it was actually given and where it was given. That man never turned up letting down the person who complained. This was how that complaint came to an end. Similarly, in the other case also, no official employed in the Directorate has reported with reference to this provision. The question was about relatives of certain officials who had taken certain contracts. The charges were based on an anonymous complaint. It was received by the Government in 1964 and investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The report of the Central Bureau of Investigation showed that the charges were not established. Even so, the officials concerned have either been transferred or are in the process of being transferred.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जो इनकायरी की गई है उसके बारे में बताया रहे हैं या अपने स्तर पर दफ्तर द्वारा जो जानकारी दी गई है उसके बारे में बताया रहे हैं ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would come to the question about the Director General also. I did not want to go into that unfortunate matter, but I think I have no other go.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : दोनों उपायों का प्राप्ति में मिलाना जायें ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: A good deal has been said and by a number of hon. Members about the present incumbent in the post of Director-General. I would not like to enter into the merits of the case. The fact of the matter is that he has not been rejected thrice by the UPSC. The fact is that the case of the present incumbent along with the cases of two other officers of similar ranking were referred to the Commission in 1965. They did not find any one of them suitable at that time, but they agreed to the present incumbent's continuance as Director General till another Director General was selected. It is now for the UPSC to select an officer. I may also remind hon. Members let us not be taken in by the inner politics of, if I may say so, officialdom also. Our politics we know, sometimes it is very high and noble and sometimes it descends to levels which we know and about which we have also complained. Worse is the politics inside the ranks of officialdom in many places. Let us not be forgetful about that. Therefore, I have an open mind on this question, but it will be most unkind, uncharitable, that while one is in office day in and day out insidiously propaganda is set afoot against him. I would like to protect him and defend him to the best of my ability, because if anything goes wrong with the AIR it is not the Director General who is responsible it is the

Minister who is responsible. I have no doubt in my mind about that. So I will stand by the acts of omission or commission that are now committed not only by the Director General but by other officers. That is the essence of parliamentary democracy and we must respect it and, in fact, preserve it.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : सी० बी० आई० है जिन की छाया जगत् जगत् है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य के दिमन के ऊपर किसी विशेष व्यक्ति की छाया है जिन के कारण यह ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं ।

I am not carried away by Chhayas and prejudices. But I would say that, so far as we are concerned, we are the representatives of the entire nation. Whatever we talk here, it is not only for us, but it is also reflected outside. Therefore, we should not fall from our standards.

श्री बाल्मीकी : छाया को दूर करने के लिए यात्रिक की नहीं तात्रिक की जरूरत है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : यात्रिक पंक्ति प्राप्त है, इमनिये मैं आप पर यह बात छोड़ देना हूँ ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मंत्र पद पर मैं अभी इसको दूर कर सकता हूँ ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Then, I should like to thank hon. Members for the generous observations and confidence they have shown in me. Then, something was said about the status of this Ministry.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : ये जो पोस्टर हैं, ये जो फोटो हैं, मिनेमा संसार की छाया ये जो चित्र हैं, इनके बारे में भी तो कुछ बताया ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry, I should say something about those pictures and about film censors. But I want to make only one obser-

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vation. Since those pictures were brought to the notice of the House, I found there was almost a stampede of Members, both Opposition, Congress and Independent, to see those pictures. When this is the state of affairs of mature grown up people with regard to these pictures, what can I say about the poor young men not showing any restraint! I have no doubt in my mind that a man looks what he likes. I think even Shri Kachhavaiya must be liking those pictures otherwise, he would not have come across those pictures.

It is not for me to dictate the rule to the Censor Board. There is the law for them. It is fully observed. I can assure him that if there is anything which is really objectionable, let him quote the instance, either in documentaries or feature films, which transgresses the provisions of law or violates the provisions of the rules or the the on the subject. We will look into it. I do not think I need say anything more.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र कच्छवाय : प्राप दोनों बन्धियों को अगर ये प्रच्छी लगी है, तो मुझे कोई प्रापति नहीं है।

श्री राज बहादुर : समा करें मुझे ऐसा कहने के लिए कि हम दोनों तो उस स्ट्रेज को पार कर चुके हैं। अब हम पर ये चिन्त कोई असर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर वाली कड़ी में उवाल है उधर तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

Now I think I must say a word about the observations made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri about Hindi features not being given due prominence or due importance. I must say that I was myself inspired by many of the features in Hindi. I would like to give all praise for the Hindi features that were put up in the course of the hostilities. I hope the same standard will be maintained hereafter. A point was made from some quarters that

the programmes are inadequate. There will be better utilisation of all the talent for the features and on our part we will give all due encouragement. So, there will be no difficulty about it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : विविध भारती से सिनेमा के एडवर्टिजमेंट के बारे में भी ठो कुछ बतायें ताकि विदेशों में हमारा पैसा न जाये।

Shri Raj Bahadur: A reference was made by Shri Jyotishi to commercial listening sets. We want to cover all the areas with commercial listening sets as quickly as possible. Today we have got about 1,17,000 of our own and about 83,000 of other departments, State Governments and others. We wanted to make proper provision for this in the budget. But, unfortunately, we have not got all the amount we need for it. Nevertheless, we shall try to increase the number of commercial listening sets.

About advertisements and connected matters, I think proper care would be taken.

I may not have answered many of the points raised by hon. Members. I can assure the House that they will be given due consideration. In conclusion I only want to inform the House that we shall try to do our best to serve the various media of mass communication in the Ministry and try to make them a truly national vehicle for projecting the image of our great country in the country and across the border all over the world. Despite our difficulties and despite the limitations within which we have to labour I think the All India Radio has stood the test of time. So also the other media of communication. They have done very well and, I am quite confident, they will do much better in future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any cut motions which any hon. Member wants to be put to the vote separately? No. I will put cut motions Nos. 7 and 11 to 34 together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 63—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 4 to 8 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : पन्ध्र मिनट में कैसे हम कट मोशन भेज सकते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may give them tomorrow.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : प्राइम क्लर पर रखिये। प्राइम बड़ा प्रकटा भाषण मंत्री श्री का हो चुका है।

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,35,13,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,86,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Service, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,91,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I would like, in the beginning, to pay my humble tributes to those members of our defence forces who laid down their lives in the last operations against Pakistan. We are all proud of our armed forces and I do not think it will be an exaggeration to say that we have, if not the best, one of the best fighting materials in the world and we should try to preserve it, improve it and to equip it properly by giving them proper weapons and equipment so that they can be more useful to the country.

Sir, the first point which I would like to make is with regard to one common headquarters for all the three services. As is known to all hon. Members, we have at present three separate headquarters and at the time of actual operations, as happened during the Pakistan operations, the Air Force had to be called upon to help the land forces and it probably took a little time before they could get in touch with the Air Force Headquarters and the operations were started by the Air Force only in the nick of time. If we have one common headquarters, they would get all the information from different sources, would be able to collate that information, disseminate it and base their plans for unified operations. Sometimes we may be called upon to undertake amphibious operations. As we remember, the Nicobar and Andaman Islands were at one time threatened and it may have been

necessary to plan amphibious operations.

श्री हुसैन खन्व कछवाय : मैं प्राप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. The bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum in the House.

The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 29, 1966/Chaitra 8, 1888 (Saka).