

and the entire amount of subsidy meant to be given to the bonded labourers by them banks is swallowed by the bank officers themselves. There is, therefore, need to see whether the amount of Rs. 4,000 meant for rehabilitation of a bonded labourer is actually given to him so that he is able to make his both ends meet. The economic conditions of many of the bonded labourers you have freed is very bad today and if they continue to remain financially handicapped, they will definitely go back to those very persons from whom you have freed them. You must set things right.

I would also like to make a submission about workers' participation and draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Labour towards this. Your decision on workers' participation in management is very good because with the cooperation of both the parties the institution will be benefited, but what is actually happening is just the opposite. In the public sector as well as in the private sector, there has been no workers' participation so far and consequently, the mills are incurring losses and the assets of those mills which are on the verge of closure have been transferred and the mills made sick. The main intention behind this is that the private sector people do not want that there should be workers' participation in the management. They do not want that the workers should know the day-to-day irregularities being committed by them and that they should draw the attention of the public and Government towards those activities so that action could be taken against them, and therefore, they are not allowing the workers' participation programme to succeed. If you honestly want that this programme should be implemented then the laws should be formulated in such a way that there remains no option for them and that workers participation is made compulsory so that both the employer and the employees together run the management efficiently and with this the evil of more and more mills becoming sick can be eradicated. This arrangement requires to be enforced in an appropriate manner.

I also want to submit that a new practice is obtaining now a days under which employers are getting work from the people in the name of apprenticeship even up to two years on payment of a wage of Rs. 5 per day and in this way these people do not get

even the minimum wages. There is definite need to pay attention towards these things and if you do the needful our friends from the Opposition will not be able to level baseless charges against Government, we have a progressive Government and Government have taken such steps as have benefited labour. I would, therefore, request the Labour Minister to implement the labour welfare programmes vigorously so that the workers get more and more benefits and make progress and contribute towards strengthening the Government.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : CONVERSION  
OF A.I.R AND DOORDARSHAN  
INTO AUTONOMOUS  
CORPORATIONS - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri M. Raghuma Reddy on the 19th April, 1985 :

"This House resolves that the All India Radio and Doordarshan be converted into autonomous corporations to ensure objectivity, impartiality and independence of the mass media."

Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi was on his legs last time. He may continue.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : The other day, while initiating the debate in this matter tooth and nail I opposed this Resolution, not in the sense that I am to oppose it, but on basic grounds which I would like to explain. I hope if I explain point by point the whole House will join me and obviously the mover of the resolution may think of withdrawing it.

First of all let me explain and let us all understand in this House the basic concept of the Indian democracy; and in that light the role and function of the radio and television as one of the major instruments of media operations.

As you know in our democracy we have an institution called Parliament where people's voice and views and ideas are exchanged. They come into light through the mass

media and they try to help the people to develop opinion on basic issues. We have an instrument called judiciary, in this democratic organ, where ultimately the interpretation of the Constitution and interpretation of the laws are explained. We have a text to operate all these things called Constitution. Our Fundamental Rights and various other Directives are very much clearly specified in pages after pages based on which people can understand the scope of their participation in the democratic functioning.

Now, I highlight these points not because I belong to the ruling party, but essentially because I consider that while we discuss this particular aspect of the Resolution we should first think that we are not essentially the party representatives, we first of all are real patriots and responsible citizens of this country.

Now let me highlight the text of the Resolution. The Mover of the Resolution highlighted three aspects—objectivity, impartiality and independence of the mass media. If we consider for example radio and television as major instruments of mass media, then, according to the mover of the Resolution, its objectivity, impartiality and independence must be preserved. According to him it is not being preserved now a days. He feels, therefore, that the House should resolve to consider that All India Radio and Doordarshan be converted into autonomous corporations.

Now, I would like to explain and I hope if I explain in that manner the whole House will join with me. For example in democratic countries, specially where the developing nations are there, their aspect of functioning in the mass media is such that the so-called democratic powers inherited basic malaise of colonialism and imperialism and are still persisting throughout the various parts of the world. Their dealing with the mass media are different than ours.

Now let me refer to the BBC and the Voice of America as a matter of example because these are two powerful mass media instruments of the United Kingdom and the United States. If I am not wrong, now-a-days it has become a fashion among many of the people to quote BBC and the VOA while trying to justify the concept of autonomy and independence of the radio and television in India.

I would very much be delighted if my hon. friend, the mover of the Resolution can substantiate with records, papers and documents the autonomy and independence of the BBC. The B.B.C. cannot still forget, and it has not yet forgotten, it cannot just believe that it is not a mass media instrument only, it always feels that it is after all a major mass media instrument in the United Kingdom which still feels that it can rule here and there in its own way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the British Broadcasting Corporation can take up the matter independently what is happening in Punjab, can discuss the matter independently what is happening in Uganda, but never in the name of utilising the independence and autonomy it tried to highlight and differentiate the causes and sufferings of those people who still feel that Ireland should be an independent Republic and they can have their own activities in Ireland. I do not say it should be there, but what I say is, in the name of their own super independence they use this instrument in the global nature to condemn X or Y nations for their own design which suits the British diplomacy in their usual term of their old colonial rule to update behaviour, but they never tell independently and emphatically about the matter concerning the affairs within their country. Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once this matter was referred, then it was stated that after all every Corporation will have to discuss everything independently but discarding national interest. If that is the national interest of Britain and is being served by the British Broadcasting Corporation as an independent, autonomous wing, what harm is there in All India Radio and Television which is now functioning absolutely objectively safeguarding the interests of the country? Why should our Members feel agitated? Our Members feel agitated for two reasons. I will give some examples of this. I feel, the Members do often feel that the radio and television only cater to the news as the spokesmen of the Government. I do not deny that fact. It is a fact that the Government report, news, items, Ministers' speeches, and Ministers' references are often quoted giving special priority to time in the radio and television. I do not dispute at all that thing and there if some members of the political party feel that their views and their news are sufficiently communi-

cated to the people through that channel, I do share their sentiments, they can easily feel that objectively and independently radio and television are not functioning.

Now, let me come to explain the point of independence and autonomy and the so-called objectivity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I cannot be brief ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken 26 minutes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : How can it be ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Last time you have taken 26 minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : No, Mr. Deputy Speaker. You were not in the Chair on that day. On that day I spoke for one-and-a-half minutes and there was a quarrel and half of my speech was expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think you have taken 26 minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, in fact, I am speaking today only. On that day it was a rehearsal of voice and counter-voice and nothing else.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, radio in India and particularly television in India—television in India operates in one channel and Radio in India operates through many many stations and I do not know any other part of the world which operates so many sub-stations and stations in one country as India is operating. It is not All India Radio, All India Radio means *Akashvani* news catered to by Delhi. It is not that. We have regional centres and sub-regional centres. Two types of things are to be explained through the mass media organisation—one is the news and the other is the views. So far as the news points are concerned, I think most of the Members are in unanimity that there is a wide coverage so far as news items are concerned, but I think the agitation is on the

point of views—on a particular issue the reaction of the A party or a B party or a C party, how it is related.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the B.B.C. during the Falklands war—and about B.B.C., as I stated, in matters of South Africa what role do they play ? Sir, a few footballers and a few cricketers two years before preferred to join the South African contingent to play the games. An interview was taken as to why they were going to play for South Africa. It was highlighted by the B.B.C. But the counter opinion that, due to the cause against apartheid, the cause against racialism, people want to boycott their going to South Africa, was not highlighted.

In this matter, in the London University itself, in the student campus, the debate was organised, 2 or 3 years before when Mr. Ardiles went to South Africa, BBC highlighted that aspect but did not give the parity of that news item which condemned Mr. Ardiles going to South Africa. It precisely gives the idea that in the name of independence and autonomy, the actual interest of the colonial ruler was sought there, not the interest of the people. In India and in many other developing nations which have just emerged from the bondage of slavery and exploitation, these small or weak parts are allowed to operate the independent radio and mass media stations, what will be the danger ? First of all, let us for a moment forget that there is All India Radio in India. Let us forget the Door Darshan in India. Let us think that some Corporation is there headed by X, Y or Z. You know that it is true that the developing countries, especially the third world countries, are facing every day a kind of assault from the imperialist and colonialist forces in many designs. Suppose a particular part of Tanzania or a particular part of Bangladesh or a particular part in India is in trouble to that extent which endangers the unity and sovereignty of the country, suppose there is an independent Corporation free from all controls of the Government and, if necessary, of the Parliament also, that Corporation engages people from abroad continuously to campaign, propagate the views in a manner which incite the people to join and unite more effectively in order to satisfy the evil designs of the imperialist forces and other designs, what will happen? I am now referring to the incident Chile

One month before the date of the cruel assassination of Salvador Allende, it was not only over the nationalisation of mines that the trouble started but it started with the newspaper and radio station also. In their broadcasting system, Mr. Salvador Allende's speech was not sufficiently highlight related to the people. The objection was raised in Parliament of their democratic Government. Why was it so ? It was found that the people who are appointed there are having from that time their allegiance to the man who led the people of the nation. When Salvador Allende was not killed, half-an-hour before that, the news was broadcast that the people should be ready to revolt against Salvador. It was not my speech. It was the report of the Commission by Mrs. Allende who travelled the whole world after Salvador's assassination. The designs of imperialist agents and colonialist agents do often operate through medias. I am not blaming the newspaper. But the fact remains, throughout the developing nations, their counterparts and agents are actively engaged. In a country like India, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Nigeria and all the countries which are still struggling, not within the third world, but if all the countries join together, if their powerful instrument is declared as independent in nature free from the control of Government, I am sorry to say, it will not help ultimately the nation to prosper and advance.

I said the other day that Jagjit Singh Chauhan got the advantage to incite the people in London, specially the Sikh community because of the advantage of BBC, because of the advantage of Voice of America. If independent Corporation in India would have been there today, thank God, who takes care of the nation ? I do not doubt the *bona-fides* and integrity of any political party in Parliament, whether Janata, or Congress or C P I or CPI(M). I only feel whosoever come to rule the country, they take care of the media to that extent that ultimately they do not endanger the unity of the nation. That is the most important thing. Today when we are discussing this resolution, we are discussing about playing an active role when the basic unity is questioned in the country by certain forces which we know of. If you compare with BBC functioning and Voice of America functioning which ultimately operate not for United States and London but operate for clandestine operations, inciting people and agents outside

London and United States, if you compare in that angle, in this attitude, I am sorry we are misjudging the point and de-valuing the point of our mass media organisation. The point that I would like to make is this. Members may feel that news is broadcast or televised, but the views are not taken care of sufficiently. I would, therefore, make this suggestion to the hon. Minister. If possible, increase the time of the television and radio to that extent. During Parliament Session we discuss all kinds of major issues. During the Assembly Session we discuss almost all major issues. Please consider my suggestion. After every Parliament Session, you provide half an hour on the radio and give time to every Opposition leader to spell out the burning issues of the nation and also their opinion, if they want; and also provide an answer-session to the Government, both Centre and States, for another half an hour. It will establish a new democratic culture in the country. By that the agony and annoyance of some of the people can be taken care of. This is my first suggestion, and this is for both the States and the Centre.

Radio and Television are not merely to give you views on politics. They have to cover the social and cultural aspects also, including promotion of human values, education and science and technology. We may not think of producing atomic energy for the purpose of war, but we may like to develop atomic energy or nuclear energy for energy purposes, for peaceful uses. If there is an independent corporation and man is appointed there who is basically opposed to the philosophy of science and technology in the country, he may go on propagating a view which is against the basic interests of the country. We have two things in the country. We have the political interests, the interests of the respective political parties, and we have also the national issues where we are all one. If individual issues or party issues are opposed, I do not mind. But if the basis of the national issues are questioned every day, do you think it will help the country to grow ? On matters of communal harmony, we are one in the House. On matters of national unity, we are one in the House. On fighting imperialist forces, we are one. Our economic policies may be questioned by you. That is different. We may say that we are fighting for young people, they should be provided jobs, and all that; but you may have a different view,

That is a different thing. That can be given expression to on radio and television, but in a manner which will maintain the dignity of the radio and television. Therefore, my proposal is this. If you make it a wider issue, in the name of independence, objectivity and all that, then I may warn you that whatever is left in the country in the name of unity will be destroyed. You do not know how they operate. A single column article in the *Statesman* in Calcutta in 1965 led to huge communal riots. A single news item—I do not like to refer to the name—after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi by a news agency created havoc in some parts of the country. If these things can be done by a small thing, think of the dimension that an institution like this, if it is created, can do; every Tom, Dick and Harry will do whatever they like. What England can afford, what the United States can afford, India cannot afford. This, we have to understand. There we have to make the categorisation. That is why I have come forward with this suggestion.

Radio and television have to cover some wider aspects. Take, for instance, sports. Those who are Ministers, I do appreciate, do not find time to watch the performances; they have to obtain reports only from their officers. In the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru one unique thing was done by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi I remember, in 1980, it was she who initiated a few of us, "Why not bring the whole world in the field of sports through a tournament dedicated to Jawaharlal Nehru?" For the first time we started the Nehru Tournament in Calcutta. The West Bengal Government gave all the support to make it a success. It was the first international tournament and teams from Latin America and China came. Shrimati Indira Gandhi inaugurated it. This international tournament is increasing the prestige of the country every year. We never dreamt that world professionals would come and play in India. Forget about Latin America; we never thought that Russia would come and play in India. Last year in Cochin the soccer finals were between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Thousands and thousands of people watched. But the television did not cover anything. The T.V. could have earned a lot of money because people from outside wanted to buy the time for their channels. I begged with the Television Department, but nothing happened. Similarly, the Federation Cup

is going to have the finals in the second week of May in Bangalore. We have made a request for live coverage. But they may not give it. If there is no time, why don't you increase the time? Sometimes they say that they do not have the camera or the screen. These are not the arguments to be given. You are not to project always the politicians. You have to project sports, music and social welfare aspects. But nothing is done. Sports, especially, is very much neglected. I request the Minister to constructively engage the young forces. You may immediately open a regular channel for sports in T. V. You immediately, start a regular channel for sports. In Calcutta a unique stadium has been built which is the pride for the whole country. It will be completed very soon. Important games are being conducted there. Another event is going to take place day after tomorrow. I do not know what arrangements the Doordarshan is making to project such events. These are important things. What wrong is there to have another channel for sports only.

Another point I want you to consider objectively. In India our literacy is low especially in semi-urban areas and villages. With our sense of maturity and with our Indian typical society, aping western society and allowing permissive things on the TV is not good. In the Western countries their culture is entirely different and even children with a cup of whiskey in their hands they enjoy the programmes along along with their parents. So you have to be very particular about the projection of films on the TV. Why do you do it? I can understand the parents after returning from office require some relaxation. You know the students have to complete their lessons for the examination. If you are to screen any movie on the TV, do it after 10 O'clock in the night. In every part of the world movies are shown after 10 or 11 or late in the night when children complete their studies and go to bed, You show your movie with all the obnoxious things right from 7.30. The parents will stop the children, 'Don't come, go and study your lessons.' But they will peep through the window or the screen. These are not helping our family culture, the typical Indian culture or the parenthood. You kindly do it after 10 p.m. What is wrong? If the children want to see, let them see after their studies. Or on every holiday you can have it at 10 in the morning. But you deliberately do it at

6.30 or 7.30. Nowadays children give full names of the heroes and heroines and all kinds of things. I tell you this is not helping us. Progress does not mean this kind of advancement which is spoiling our national character and values. I suggest to you to do it after 10 or 10.30 when it will be appreciated by the parents.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After 10.30 you mean students will go to sleep ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The students can see and they can afford to see. But why do you do it at 6.30 or 7.30 p.m. ? Then if you forbid the children, then they will make it a point to see it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They will not go to sleep until we go to sleep.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : About the projection of films, I do not know what is happening in TV. Either they do not have money or they select.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the time allotted for this is over....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : We want more time. At least 4 hours we want. This is a very important subject. He has brought the subject. We want to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will fix 2 hours.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : 4 hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the present, we will fix 2 hours. Upto 6 O'clock we can continue this. Do you want to sit again after half-an-hour ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, let us fix 2 hours. Then we will see. Is it all right ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are extending 2 hours just now. Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi to continue his speech.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Nowadays through the movies you can educate the children I do not know who the selectors are. There are films which are

utter flops which are to be screened. But there are better movies which are given awards, which are very real I don't know why every month you don't make a fixed programme that at least one movie should be there, a kind of biography or a life struggle or something like that. There are so many stalwarts of our country. But nothing is shown. If there is an occasion relating to Shivaji Maharaj, they will show a little bit of it. If there is occasion of any particular great man's birthday they will try to show something. Why don't you make a calendar ? Every month you should show at least one movie which has some educative value to be screened. It is not there.

Regarding regional films there are many important regional films like Telugu, Malayalam, Tamil, Oriya and Bengali. I must appreciate especially the Malayalee films. Once upon a time we were proud of the Bengalee films. I must give my compliments to Malayalee film directors. In some films the standard is better than the Bengalee films also. With a little bit of dubbing why don't you screen that Malayalam film ? Why do you screen on the national programme Malayalam or Tamil film where there is no dubbing ? We cannot follow it. What is wrong to give a dubbing to it ? You could do it. There are very good Malayalam movies and this can be an exchange of ideas and things like that. So, this is about the films.

Now, about Music. Sir, you know that in our country people cannot afford to go to big cities and enjoy the music from the great artists paying huge amount. It is very difficult whether it is famous Lata Mangeshkar or artists like Anup Jalota. TV can take the responsibility to screen every month. There can be two types of things. One thing can be teaching the students in a particular gharana style for half an hour or so. On another day you may devote for any special or renowned artist, for his exclusive contribution either in instrumental or vocal music. What I say is this. I had been to China last year. I was surprised to see a very interesting thing in Chinese television. There were some songs and poems on the revolution led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. What did they do ? Every month one programme should be there depicting the poetry and songs on the revolution. Based on the dream which the

leaders dreamt for China and what China today is, there is a comparative story. It is a unique programme. I enjoyed it like anything. On another day Chinese folk dance and folk culture coaching was there. It was shown in television. It was a training programme. They were dancing, training and explaining. One of such programmes I saw in the hotel room and the bearers and the stewards were giving a careful watch and they copied it. I came to know how great was their ancient culture in China. What is wrong in the great gharana of Allauddin Khan after the great Tansen? I was asking a question the other day about Rabab music. A tape record has been lost. In Indian classical music today many students in classical songs do desire that at least one visual should be there of some eminent artists like Bhimsen Joshi or Ali Akbar Khan. He may teach once in 6 months, twice in a year to the students explaining the ragas and all these things. It will have tremendous educative value. Learners get benefit out of it. Many people can benefit. But nothing of this sort is done. Hardly any such programme is there.

There are interview programmes. Such interview programmes are there for hardly half an hour or 20 minutes. There are only Questions and answers. There are fair looking people of the TV centre; they talk and exchange their views and then the programme is over. It does not help. I sometimes feel really shocking when I see some programmes on TV. Probably they cannot hire the competent people. There are their own group of people in the TV and their relations. I have taken some photographs. On some occasion what they do is this. You will be surprised to know this. If you take the programmes of all TV stations and meticulously keep track of the photos you will find that 3 or 4 are repeated once in a year. They are the same faces. You find same faces in the annual function of TV. You find the same faces in any special function of TV, of course, with some different sarees and kurtas. Are you so incompetent even to bring people? Can you not bring some new faces? So, this kind of vested interest is operating in TV stations. This should be removed. I think the Minister will take note of this.

About the Youngsters, there is a programme in Calcutta Door Darshan. It is

'Youth Times' and in Bengali it is called 'Tarunderjnya' for the young people. This programme was very nice in the beginning. But nowadays the persons who perform those programmes, first of all, are not young.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are performing for the young.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Earlier the programme was by the young. The moderator I should say is more than 50 or 55. If these people who participate are considered to be young, then, God alone will help the youth of this country and the younger generation. What is happening is this. There are some vested interests in every television station. If your son or daughter is a talented one, he or she must go through the audition test. Then only he or she should be selected. What happens is this. There is a channel. There is a cameraman's lobby. There is the Producers' lobby. If cameraman's lobby is not cooperating with the producer then the production will flop. What they do is, they make an exchange programme. They say, this time you give 3 of your nominees. Next time I will give you nominees. In such mutual exchange, real talents are not coming. I told one day the Director of Calcutta Door Darshan, "Why don't you do one thing : Take the judge from outside for the Audition test." There should be a panel. They should say for the next 3 months these are the people who will be selected from the panel who will perform for Tarunderjnya programme and other programmes. They can invite people from the rural area. But they don't do it. They will call individually for audition; but they will not pay. Ultimately it is the exchange programme of the cameramen's lobby or producers' lobby which will prevail. This lobby you kindly destroy. If you want I can prove it. After Parliament session is over I can give to the Minister dozens of such examples where they are doing this kind of thing. If we want to attain objectivity this kind of activities must stop. It should not be done. I hope the hon. Minister will look it.

The last point which I wish to make is regarding interviews and debates. The only item I appreciate in TV nowadays is the Quiz competitions. They are very nice. They are effectively dealt with by efficient

people. Youngsters and even elderly people do gain a lot from hearing. Quiz competitions and Quiz question. What I suggest is this. When you conduct interviews and discussing in TV it is my feeling that we never get lively debates for one simple reason. Either you do it hurriedly or you compel them to go through a guideline. It is my experience. Now when a guideline is there, the moderator goes on pinking. The debate should not on like this. You may do it in a live manner. Don't do it burn. Otherwise it becomes very dull, if the speaker feels that either the cameraman will show the finger or the moderator pricking him because he is crossing the guideline. This kind of debate will never get life. So, you have to see this aspect also.

Sir, in the Radio also so far we have maintained the independence, objectivity and autonomy. I would only request the hon. Minister as well as the mover of the Resolution kindly to consider my requests and I would request the hon. Minister that after every Parliament session, he may consider providing an opportunity in case the leaders from the Opposition want to speak on any issue they like, for 15 minutes or 30 minutes and the party in power may answer the points raised by those leaders. Similarly, in the States after the State Assembly discussion, you can allow any Opposition leader or a particular political party to raise any issue they like and answer the points on behalf of the Government. If this kind of debate starts, I think the political leaders will be more responsible. I do not think that all of them will be like Mr. Tohra, or Mr. Longowal or Mr. Talwandi. There are patriots also and they will contribute effectively and the reason for the grievances which he has brought out in his Resolution will be over. I would therefore request the mover of the Resolution to withdraw his Resolution considering the seriousness of the situation in the country and not allow himself to be trapped, provoked or influenced directly or indirectly, by the agencies who are oprrating mainly to disturb the unity of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL).  
Sir, I am happy to announce Mr. Das Munsî will be happy to note and the House will

be happy to note—that the football match to be played between Qatar and Iraq will be telecast live on the 5th, on the national hook-up.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I oppose the Resolution move by Shri Raghuma Reddy. I do not want to deliver a long especially after Shri Das Munsî who dealt with the subject very elaborately. He has given various arguments which could be taken as being in favour of the mover of the Resolution. He has suggested for improving and functioning of the Television and Radio. But, Sir, I would like to say that the reasons given by the hon. Member, who initiated the discussion on the Resolution are not convincing to me. I heard the debate on the Resolution and the arguments that were given in favoured the Resolution were so superficial, according to me, that nothing substantial was said in favour of the Resolution. If these media are made as a Corporation, it is not going to make it work efficiently not it will work with independent. It will create more complications, on the other hand.

Now, the hon. mover of the Resolution referred to Pandit Nehru's statement on Radio. What he said was that excepting in the matter of policy, for day-to-day problem it can be looked after by a corporate body. But, what is use of bringing it under corporate body ? We have seen that Television would not have expanded as much as it is now it been controlled by a Corporation. The present expansion in TV in a very short period could take place because it has been under the control of the Government. We should feel proud of it and maximum expansion in TV network has been possible within a minimum time. I do not think that in many countries, this has been done. Therefore, I plead with the hon. Minister that we must not put TV in charge of a Corporation. If it is brought under the control of a Corporation, it will lead to so many red-tapism. It will face so many obstacles. Nowadays we want that both the media, Television and Radio, should improve very fast and they should be able to react to the situation that arises from day-to-day and that is only possible if it is run by the Government or by a Government Department. We know the situation around us. We want to keep peace with our neighbours,

and we cannot ignore as to what is happening around us. I do not want to go into details. But who can keep the nation informed about things that are developing? Who can tell the people as to what they should do and who can inform them of the dangers? It is only the network of radio and television that gives us a true picture. So, we cannot ignore the situation and we cannot disturb the arrangement that has proved so far so good and so progressive.

Regarding programmes, certain members have said that there should be some change in the programmes, whether it is picture or something else. We cannot ignore the fact that radio and television have improved very much during the recent months. These changes are possible only because the hon. Minister is able to take interest in it. He can also contribute more by giving instructions to the Ministry. He responds very quickly to all the constructive suggestions which come not only from the members of this House but from other quarters as well. These are the main things which I wanted to say.

There are educational programmes on both radio and television. I think the Ministry of Education is having a new pattern of education and to popularise it and also to help the open university scheme, radio and television can play a great part. I feel that this is not possible unless it is run as a Government Department. If you have a corporation instead, it will become difficult. This is another point which I wanted to highlight.

Originally radio and now television have given new life to writers. In my area, the language *Dogri* is only spoken and not much is written in the language. But then there was some awareness amongst writers and they started written in this language, which is till now only a spoken language. But now they are producing literature in this language and All India Radio in Jammu has done a great deal to revive the language, to revive the folklore, the folk songs and it has even helped to create new poets, new singers and new musicians. This is also true of Kashmiri and Punjabi and this is also true of many other languages. So, these are the things which can be done only because it is not a corporation. Once it becomes a corporation, you cannot even

open a single new branch of All India Radio or a new station so far as TV is concerned.

Even in the field of agricultural development, radio is doing a lot of service. It guides the illiterate farmers and illiterate peasants. The Ministry guides them as to what to produce, and how to produce programmes in various languages. This could be done only if there is coordination between various departments. Once they become corporations, their functioning would be sabotaged. As such, I request the mover of the Resolution to withdraw it.

We have just started developing Radio and Television. When we give suggestions, we can go upto a point. If the mover wants to stifle their functioning, he may press his point. Otherwise, he should withdraw it, since it is not desirable.

B. B. C. was quoted in respect of both Radio and Television. Some people listen to BBC, because they want to hear anything which is anti-Centre or anti-Government. Otherwise, BBC has nothing special about it. BBC gives an imperialist twist. It does not give any news, unless it serves its purpose. I feel that quoting BBC is not a very good thing. BBC is not a model. It is in Great Britain. There are other radio stations also. They say so many things. Naturally, I do not agree with them.

We should have only a departmental agency, and also an agency which gives news, and programmes on education and development activities and keeps us in touch with events. Therefore, I oppose this Resolution.

As far as foreign countries are concerned, our people living abroad, particularly, are not able to have access to AIR programmes or news channels. Our Ambassador in Moscow told me once that he could arrange for our news from AIR being relayed from the Moscow Radio, so that people living in that area could listen to what is happening in our country. But we should do something *i.e.* independently broadcast news, so that our people living abroad, *e.g.* in Europe, Scandinavian countries, Great Britain etc. are able to listen to our radio.

Our Government has done something for eastern countries, because probably it has some strong station in Calcutta from where news goes to south-east Asian countries. We

are a great country. People look to us for so many things. We should make arrangements to ensure that our people living in various countries get our news there.

As far as programmes on Television are concerned, educational programmes should be there. We should also increase the timings, if necessary. The duration of the national programmes shown in the newly-installed stations should be longer, so that people can see and listen to them and receive education and know things, because there is no substitute to Television. There is no paper, whether in English or vernacular languages, to substitute your T. V. and radio. Don't go by the opposition people, because whatever the government wants to tell, goes to them. Parties are not favoured by All India Radio and T. V. when they say great things about independence.

Recently, the Home Minister issued a statement on the Punjab; the same evening, there was a discussion on the T. V. Poor Shri K. K. Tewary was surrounded by three persons. One of the mediators looked like a provoker. If somebody says that there is no independence in your T. V. and the Radio, I feel, he is not in touch with what you are doing or he does not want to confess to it. After that statement, I was convinced. Poor Tewary was being lifted by them, three of them; one of them was my old friend, Shri K. K. Gujral and two Sardars were there. I don't think anybody would feel so much embarrassed as Tewary felt. I only say this because your institution is very independent. For God's sake, don't allow them to go beyond that. What I say was too much.

So, I support Mr. Munsli in having a channel for sports; it should be there. Programmes for children should be for longer hours and every educative ones, very interesting ones. With these remarks, I oppose the resolution, but through you I request the hon. Minister not to yield and go on improving on what your predecessors have done so that we want make T. V. and Radio A-one and see that they become so strong that people living abroad could also listen to us.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants Doordarshan to be converted into an

autonomous body. When he moved his Resolution and was expressing his views, I was thinking that after all what those considerations were on the basis of which he wanted Doordarshan to be converted into an autonomous body. Would he like it to be brought on the lines of the B.B.C. Would he like it to function like the B.B.C. which had broadcast the threat of direct action against the political leaders of a friendly country, given by certain elements working against that country? Or does he want to make Doordarshan a body like the one in the USA. I think perhaps every month some sort of malicious propaganda is made over the U.S.T.V. network against one or the other elected government. These kinds of bodies, whether they are in America or in Britain, subscribe the interest of the ruling party or some other class with vested interest is one way or the other. But in our country the situation is altogether different. It is surprising that even our communist friends support such a move and when they make such a plea, we are surprised and feel sad. To support their point, our friends from the Opposition have quoted the late Jawaharlal Nehru. The late Jawaharlal Nehru was a great democrat and he had said that in due course we could think of such an arrangement but our democracy was still in infancy and that we had different compulsions and challenges before us. Ours is a country full of diversities. Varied cultures, numerous languages, conventions and faiths exist in our country and we have to move forward keeping all of them together. In our country people can be sensitive even to the changing of the name of the All India Radio to Akashvani and in such a situation, if it is made an autonomous body, then a time may come when it may be managed by such people who may take decisions which may go against the interests of the country. Today, the clouds of grave danger are hovering over our country and there is also a danger from certain misguided people to the integrity of our country and, at this moment, a heavy responsibility has fallen on our Doordarshan and Radio network to create the feelings of oneness among our people. In 1962, when I was a student, Lata Mangeskar's song, *Ai Mere Watan ke logo* had created a feeling of oneness and a feeling of sacrifice for our country.

My friends have cited an example that the scenes of Smt. Indira Gandhi's funeral

procession were shown over the T. V. network. Smt. Indira Gandhi laid down her life for the integrity of the country. The enemies of the nation assassinated her. By showing her funeral procession, these media had done a great service to the nation and created a feeling of unity in the minds of the people. It had made them aware of what they have to do for the society and for the country and for their country I do not think such feelings can be created in the people after it is made an autonomous body and the proposed body will not be able to achieve this aim. Ours is a developing country which has adopted certain policies. We have certain abiding policies like the policy of non-alignment. It is possible that tomorrow the Chairman or the Director of the proposed autonomous body may not like this policy and may start speaking against it and in such a situation the entire nation will be put in an awkward and embarrassing position before the international community.

Secondly, we have to create an atmosphere of development in the country. When the Prime Minister or any other Minister inaugurates some scheme or lays the foundation stone of some project in Delhi or elsewhere, that function is telecast over the media and is seen by the people sitting in the far off places like Almora, Pithoragarh, Kanyakumari, etc. and they have a feeling of participation in the country's development. Also, efforts are on to expand and further develop the Doordarshan network. In this connection, there will hardly be any Member of Parliament who has not written to Shri Gadgil for installing a TV tower in his area and there will be many like me in whose area a TV tower has been installed but still I have requested installation of another TV tower in another district because the people of that district are angry with me. When we the representatives of the people considering it a necessity are putting pressure for getting more TV towers installed in our areas, we want that this facility should not be limited only to 70 per cent people, but it should be extended to cent per cent population of the country.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : There should be a TV set in every Panchayatghar.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT ; Shri Rangaji

has rightly said so. We also want that in Panchayatghars, community TV sets should be installed so that the poor in the villages who cannot purchase TV sets may be able to view it there.

I feel that the conversion of the Doordarshan into an autonomous body will not help in its development. As long as it remains a Government Department, Government can exercise control over it. They can feel the pulse of the people rightly and guide it accordingly. Therefore, my request is that the Doordarshan should remain a Government Department. We need not copy any other country. We have to prepare our own model according to the requirements of our country. The present set-up of the Doordarshan and AIR is ideal keeping in view the needs of and the circumstances prevailing in our country. The times are changing. The present is the time of transition. Changes are taking place in the fields of science, technology, communications, etc. Therefore, I feel that unless there is hundred per cent official control over it, no Government and none of their policies, even the national policies, can succeed. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member who has moved this Resolution not to malign the media by being motivated by political considerations. Such things cause harm to the country. Kindly do not do any such thing which may cause a setback to the work being done in this sensitive sector or may create difficulties in the way in which this wing is functioning.

We are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Doordarshan this year. It was started 25 years ago. The way you have rapidly expanded it during the recent past, particularly during the last one and a half years, Mr. Minister, I want to congratulate you specially for that. There should be no let-up in this programme and action to implement it should be taken speedily. But, at the same time, this thing should also be kept in view that Doordarshan does not get more commercialised. Advertisements which do not conform to our policies should not be accepted. Sometimes such amusing advertisements are telecast that one is surprised how these are being shown on TV. I want that money should not be the only consideration in accepting advertisements. They should be in consonance with our national policies so as to create an atmosphere of development, progress and unity.

Our attitude towards Doordarshan should not be determined by too much of departmental considerations. We should try to bring professional talent to the fore, who may have permanent association with it and whose interests may also be associated with it. Our TV programmes should be such that more and more people may like to view them. I think this can be done only when you bring in professional people permanently. Presently, casual artistes are being exploited too much whereas these people have played a very important role in making these media a success. I would urge that the interests of the casual artistes should be protected and as and when vacancies arise they should be absorbed against them permanently.

I want to raise one point here. Hindi is our national language and it is our national requirement to protect and promote it. It has been observed that Akashvani and Doordarshan discriminate between the two news agencies. They play more for news-items of English language news agencies but pay less to the Hindi news agencies for the supply of news items. It is not good. If such is the attitude of a Government Department, then the people working in the field of Hindi and Hindi news agencies will be demoralised and it can have an adverse effect on them. The condition of the Hindi news agencies is already worse and they need your protection, help and sympathy. When they do not get even their due, I think it is not proper.

I had also read one of your statements about news agencies to the effect that you would not interfere much in their functioning. The Hindi news agencies, whether it is Hindustan Samachar or any other agency, are in a way financed by the State Governments and if they fail or get weakened, then our very purpose will be defeated. I would urge that you should look into this matter. If you do not amalgamate all the news agencies, then at least employ the workers of those agencies who are getting sick into the other agencies and pay them their salaries, fees, etc. In this regard at least, there should be a uniform policy.

My friends from the Opposition have raised two or three points. I have also one complaint and, as a Member of Parliament my complaint is that our media, particularly Akashvani and Doordarshan give more preference to the Opposition Members than

to those of the Ruling Party. When respected Shri Rangaji, who is an experienced person, gives some suggestion that is not given preference, but even if some such matter is raised during the 'Zero Hour' by our friends from the Opposition as has no relevance to any matter before the House, that is telecast or broadcast by Doordarshan or Akashvani in one way or the other.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister to at least tell us how much time is given to the Opposition and, in view of the vast majority of the Congress Party in our Parliament, how much time is given to the Congress Members, because an effort has been made to create a particular impression. We want to remove that impression.

With these words, I would urge that the way the work of development of the Doordarshan network is going on, it should be done with firmness and in the remote areas, sensitive areas and the border areas and these media should be further strengthened. You have expanded this network in the North-Eastern region on a priority basis. These are certain other 'Norths' also, there are far-flung areas and tribal areas. You should expand your network to those areas also. With these words, I vehemently oppose this Resolution.

[*English*]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Resolution because the aims and objects which have been spelt out in the Resolution are not for the interest of the people at large. The AIR and TV will be being controlled by the Government. But it will not be possible for the Government to hand over to the Autonomous Corporation to manage it. I think the aims and objects which are given in the Resolution are not reflected properly.

We are not discussing this time regarding the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of IRB due to lack of time. Therefore I take this opportunity to express my views for development regarding television and radio.

Now I would like to comment on the resolution. The Verghese Committee made

nearly 216 important recommendations which were examined by the Government and most of the recommendations have been rejected. This resolution have been brought forward not on the basis of the recommendations of the Verghese Committee, the mover moved this resolution to propagate in the country that they want autonomy of the radio and television, but the Government is not accepting it.

We know that neither people nor the Government can control the role of the press because that is independent. They can play the role to impress, to express and to suppress according to their wishes in the name of freedom of the press and you cannot control or you cannot impose on them certain things according to your wishes. Likewise, once radio and television will be under an autonomous corporation, then, neither the Government nor the people nor the Members of Parliament can control the autonomous Body and persuade them to adopt certain guidelines for the benefit of the country, for the interests of the Government whichever party forms the Government. So, if this is the exact condition which we are seeing, then keeping in view all these aspects, I oppose the autonomous Body which the Member proposes in his resolution.

Now we can ask the Government to expand the network of radio and TV but we cannot go to the autonomous Corporation and say that you have to expand the radio and TV network. If the Corporation likes, it will do or if it does not like, then insist and compel to do so. Likewise, that apart there are certain drawbacks also. The drawbacks are mainly with the implementation of the information. The implementation of the information policy which is the main objective of radio and TV depends on infrastructure of the information network. I feel that before giving information to the people, we have to interpret what is the exact intention on the information you are giving to the people. We have to consider whether the information we are giving is important for the nation or not. We have to consider what impact it will make on the people of India. What is the intention behind our giving that information? These are the basic things which the country needs. If you ask the Government to follow certain principles

naturally the Government has to go by those principles, because the Government is made by the people, and that Government is answerable to the people. But the Corporation is not made by the people and they may not answerable to the people. This is an important infrastructure that we need.

Another thing is this. My hon. friends are saying that democracy is very important for this nation. We have also adopted it. In democracy, with what power do you fight injustice and have the grievances ventilated? In democracy, pen pays a vital role; the second is speech and the third is visual appearance. The information which is coming in the press is in a written form. The second, that is, speech, comes through radio. The third, that is, the visual part of the information, comes through Doordarshan. If these are under the control of the Government, then they can decide in what form, the visual, oral or written form the information should go to the people, and if there are certain drawbacks in these three things, certainly Government can take steps to change. But can you do it if it is made in autonomous body? If you give them certain guidelines, then they will say that the Government is encroaching on the freedom of corporation. Like that, there will be many problems if an autonomous body is formed, and it is not desirable for the country also.

Government should come forward and give top priority to cover the uncovered areas of the country by the television network and also radio. So far as TV is concerned, we have covered nearly 70 per cent of the areas. only 30 per cent is left uncovered and this should be covered during the Seventh Plan period. The uncovered areas are mostly hilly areas, tribal areas and backward areas. So far as the north-eastern region is concerned, a Master Plan has been drawn up in such a way that almost all the areas there will be covered. So, the 30 per cent uncovered areas lie mostly in Central India belt, some parts of the eastern ghats and some parts of the western ghats. These areas need special attention and they should be covered during the Seventh Plan in a phased manner.

In the case of radio, we have covered nearly 90 per cent. Only 10 per cent is left, out, and this also should be covered by radio. Why I am pressing this problem is because the Government have given priority for tribal

areas and hill areas development schemes and all Ministries will chalk out programmes and schemes. There is a sub-plan to develop tribal areas of the country. All ministries have to earmark funds for this purpose. If the tribal areas could not be covered during the Sixth Plan due to paucity of funds or because of any other reason, I urge upon the Government that this should be covered by tribal areas sub-plan schemes or the hill areas development schemes or the backward areas development schemes.

Before I conclude my submissions, I would like to request the Minister because he knows my area well as he has visited recently. We have a low power TV transmitter at Koraput. Its range is 25 km. But due to the terrain and the hills it is not covering 25 km. Same is the case with the AIR, Jeypore though it is called All India Radio.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you have it at Kalinga in Phulbani district that will serve the purpose. It will cover 3 districts, Phulbani Koraput and Ganjam.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : That is exactly what I would urge upon the Minister. As I was saying same is the case with regard to AIR. The name is All India Radio, but it is not covering even the districts. Tribal and hill areas are mostly left out. Neither the TV nor the radio gives proper coverage to these areas. In the North East region the Government have done a good work. There they have selected places to instal the high-power transmitters and they are tagged on to lower power transmitters. By this all the areas are covered. I request the Minister to instal TV on these lines in other hill and Tribal areas. I also want him to give his views while replying as to what he is going to do to cover the area uncovered by the TV and radio during the seventh plan and whether he is giving a thought to prepare a master plan to systematically cover all uncovered areas by allocating funds and earmarking funds and if necessary whether he can pursue with the other Ministries to provide funds to meet the expenditure so that almost all the areas will be covered before the end of the Seventh Plan.

With these words I conclude my submissions.

PROF P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I rise to

oppose this motion. The motion says that the Doordarshan and All India Radio should be brought under an autonomous corporation, as if, when it is made an autonomous everything will be all right and as if the corporation, mover believes that all autonomous bodies in our country are functioning well.

This opinion I heard a few years ago. I do not know why the Janata Party which came to power did not bring in a legislation to make it an autonomous body. When one is sitting in the opposition, one can really feel that it should be brought into an autonomous body. But suppose the same person is coming to power, then he forgets it. I do not know why a Member in the Opposition should feel so. Look at the time the Members of the Opposition get on the TV or ATR and the time ruling party members get. I would request the Minister to make a study on this. The ruling party has 401 Members in this House and the Opposition has less than one-fourth of the total. But, by any account, the ruling party should not get more than one-fourth of the time. But how much is the time that they are getting? You just see whatever is raised in the Zero Hour, the Opposition takes away a good part of the time.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : You are taking inside. You must take outside also.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Let me talk first about inside. Then I will talk about outside also. Whatever issues are raised here during the Zero hour, mostly those issues are raised by the Opposition Members and you find it mentioned in the TV. We are also raising, but we do not get that much of publicity as the Opposition people are getting. This very same TV and AIR—which according to them is controlled by the Government, is giving more publicity to the opposition than what is given to us. I want the Minister to Consider this aspect that even the AIR and the TV (which are under the Minister's charge) are giving more publicity, if not disproportionate publicity, to the opposition. What does it mean? It means that this department is functioning independently, in effect, it is an independent body. It has got the freedom within its framework to broadcast whatever news it gets or to eliminate whatever it does not want. It has got full freedom. It is not the case that the Government is giving any sort of directive to publish a

particular news or not to publish a particular news. So, this is the most important aspect. For this, I must congratulate the Minister and the Government. This is the best tradition that we have built. We inherited this tradition from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji, Indiraji; that tradition is being continued by us. Even though the AIR and TV are within the Government's control, yet we must take into account the fact that they are functioning independently. They are completely independent. They are not influenced by imperialistic or vested interests. What I am saying is this. You make it an autonomous body, what will happen? Will we have any control? Will the people have any control? Who will have control on that autonomous body? Consider the present situation. You know what is happening in our country. What is most important is the unity and the security

17.00 hrs.

of our country. At all costs we must maintain the unity and the security of our country. I wish to point out to you that AIR and TV help us very much maintain the unity and security of the country. They create the necessary awareness among the people about the need for defence and security of the nation. So, in this area, they are helping the nation. If these are converted into autonomous bodies, I do not know what will happen. You may be comparing with the British Broadcasting Corporation or some other Western media. What is happening, there, I would like to ask you. Are you prepared to copy all the things from the West? I am asking my Marxist friends and friends from the Opposition. How can you advocate that the practice of the western media should be followed here too? You know what happened in BBC. The BBC allowed the broadcast of Chouhan's statement that our late Prime Minister should be assassinated. When we asked them about it, they said, it is autonomous and all that. What I say is this. In Britain also, these Corporations are controlled by imperialist forces. They are being used by imperialists to achieve their designs. They have got certain designs. They have got certain ambitions. They have got their own plans about the third world. They have got their own plans for the non-aligned world and they are using their media for that. Not only that. These forces, these vested interests are trying to enter, to penetrate into our country.

Wherever possible they are trying to infiltrate, to inject their ideas in our country. Can you assure me that if it is made an autonomous body it will not be infiltrated by these imperialistic forces? What is happening in Sri Lanka? As you know, we say that in Sri Lanka, the Tamil population is being exterminated by the Sinhalese. But actually what is the reason? It is not just that the Sinhalese are trying to exterminate the Tamils. It is much more than that. What is happening is, these people are dancing to the tunes or acting according to the designs of the Imperialist forces. How did it happen? Because Mr. Jayawardane is helping the operation of these agencies there. Jayawardane declared that everybody who free to come; even Imperialists can come. The Israeli MOSSAD are operating there. The Voice of America is allowed to put of its transmitter there. These forces are working there. And what are their designs? We know them very well. Actually these imperialist forces are posing to be great friends of Sri Lanka. But what is the reality? The reality is, that they are trying to de-stabilise Sri Lanka. Their intention is not to bring the Cold War but Hot War to this region and real war to this region. They don't want India to develop and to prosper. They want to de-stabilise India. These forces are at work and they are very powerful. They have got very powerful weapons. We are conscious of their designs. If you make this media autonomous then one day you will find that this media has been infiltrated by foreign agents and then you may not be able to control it. Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister through you that this idea of making it an autonomous Corporation should be abandoned once for all. I would also request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Otherwise it will be defeated.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Another point is that India is a country of diversity. On the other hand, in the case of Great Britain, it is a unitary State having one religion, people speaking the same language throughout the country, having the same creed of people, the same colour—they will not tolerate any other colour of people. That is the whole problem. But what is the condition, in our country? Our culture is composite one. You will find a peculiar uniqueness in this

country uniqueness is unity in diversity. Therefore, to maintain unity in diversity the media should get the cooperation of the people having different cultures, different views and it should represent the people who speak different languages such as Hindi, Tamil, Telgu, Malayalam, etc. This is possible only if it is controlled by the national government or the Union Government which represent all the States. If you convert it into an autonomous body and appoint a Chairman bringing this body under his control, then this autonomous body will have to work according to this whims and fancies. We do not want that to happen. We want that the media should represent the people's wishes and aspirations. That can only be possible if it is controlled by the Union Government and not by the State Governments. Of course, the Minister is in charge of this body. But he is controlled by all of us, all the Members of Parliament represent their constituencies right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, from Gujarat to West Bengal, Assam and Manipur on the eastern region and also the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Every Minister is answerable to the Parliament and therefore he is indirectly controlled by all Members of Parliament. But if it is made as autonomous body, there will be one gentleman as the head of the body and there will be no supreme body like the Parliament to control him directly and he will not be controlled by the Government also. Of course, the Government will appoint him, but once appointed, he is free to do things according to his whims and fancies. I would therefore point out that this Resolution is a very dangerous one as far as the unity of the concerned.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to make a few suggestions. As I have already mentioned, the A.I.R. and the Television should try to foster unity among the people of the country, bring about emotional integration among the people. The problem is that the TV and the Government should get cooperation from different States. There has to be cooperation from different States more or less and then only emotional integration can take place. For example, as Shri Munshi was mentioning, you screen films from different States, from West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, from all the States. When you screen these films, there should be dubbed

into English or Hindi so that more people can understand them. When I come to Delhi, I have to stay two or three months for Parliament Session and I very rarely see a Malayalam film. At least once in a fortnight, a good Malayalam film should be screened and in order to make others understand, we should also have it dubbed into Hindi or any other language.

I should congratulate the Ministry for one thing. As a result of the wisdom of our late Prime Minister, nearly 70 per cent of our people are under TV coverage now. I request you not to forget the remaining 30 per cent also. By the end of the Seventh Plan, the entire country should be brought under TV coverage. In this connection, I would like to mention here that in the district of Pattanamthitta and in my constituency Idikki district, many people have purchased TV sets. But unfortunately, they cannot use them because it is not covered either by the Trivandrum transmitter or the Cochin transmitter. You are going to remove a low power transmitter from Cochin. I request that the low power transmitter which you are going to remove from Cochin may be installed in Pattanamthitta district so that that area also could be covered. Any in Idikki also, I request that there should be a low power transmitter installed. So please allot two low power transmitters for Kerala in the current year itself so that our area is also covered by TV.

I would like to make one very important suggestion. Now you have brought TV to 70 per cent of our people. As you know 35 per cent of our population is living below poverty line and these people cannot afford to buy a TV. Therefore, I suggest that Government should devise such a plan, which one community TV is installed in each Panchayat in the country. This is very important and I request that the I and B Ministry should take initiative and do it this year itself, so that our entire population will benefit. With these words, I strongly oppose the resolution moved by my friend Shri Reddy.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I take the floor to oppose the Resolution brought forward by the hon. Member from Opposition. I wonder what prompted my hon. friend from Opposition to bring such a resolution. Of

course, this matter has been discussed in different forms here in this House earlier and there have been many reports brought out on this. This is not the first time that we discuss it here. In fact, some years back, while the Janata Party was in power, they were talking loudly, they were very vociferous against the present system of working of our media, viz. Radio and Television. They wanted them to be under a corporation.

They were also very much against defections, at least in words. They were talking about an anti-defection legislation which they could never do during the lifetime of their Government. Congress is also against defection; and Congress is sincere about it. That is why in the first Session of this Lok Sabha, this Government could pass a legislation to that effect. So, had there been any basis or justification behind this Resolution, it was the Congress which could have come forward with the necessary Bill. But there is absolutely no basis and no justification behind this Resolution. So, I would like to oppose it, and oppose it with all the emphasis at my command.

It is regrettable that it has become a mania for a section of our people to undermine the working of our different systems and organizations working in our country, and to praise some foreign organizations. They like just following and copying such organisations or systems.

While talking of an independent corporation being placed in charge of our media, frequent references are made to the working of BBC and the Voice of America. But do the people who make such reference feel that the systems—social, economic and political—are not similar in England, India and America? Our systems are different, our situations are different and we cannot just copy any other organisation: be it BCC, Voice of America or any other organization functioning in any socialist country. We have our originality and our own systems.

As rightly pointed out by the previous speaker, our problem is the maintenance of unity amidst diversity, which is always threatened. In fact, I compliment this Ministry for the wonderful work that it does through Radio and Television, in maintaining the integrity and unity of this country. I fact,

our Doordarshan and Akashvani are symbols of national integration. In the course of the past few years, how much of expansion the Government has undertaken in this field? There has been a terrific expansion. What was the percentage of TV coverage earlier? It was less than 10% at the beginning of the 6th Plan. At the end of the 6th Plan, what was the percentage it has achieved? About 70%. What a fantastic growth! I put just one question to our friends in the Opposition. Could it have been possible if the Government had not taken interest; or if it had been managed by some independent organization? What sort of people could man this organization, what sort of relationship they can have with Government, what report they can have with the Government—all these things depend on so many factors. I wonder how they feel that everything working under the Government directly is bad, is wrong? How some organisations made independent of the Government control become all right, became ideal? Do they not see the working of the corporate bodies, municipal corporations, universities? Then why there is an increasing demand to take over such institutions in every State almost? In every State, universities are being taken over, municipal corporations are being taken over, because in some places, they turn out to be centres of corruption and inefficiency? How do they expect that the Akashvani and Doordarshan—if they are put to the charge of a corporation—there everything will be all right? What is wrong now? What is wrong with our system now which they want to remedy by changing its administrative set up?

There are different political parties in charge of administration in different States. There are radio stations also in their respective States. Do they not carry their programmes to the people? Do they not highlight the performances of their Government that are worth highlighting? What is their allegation?

After the budget speech here, the reactions of the members of all political parties not only the ruling party only were available through the radio. The number of opposition members who were approached by the T. V. and AIR was much more.

At the time of elections, there are so many political parties. Even there are some

sort of sign board parties which do not exist really, even those parties were given the benefit of conveying their views to the people through radio and T.V. If you take the time taken by the opposition parties and the ruling party you will find that the ruling party took just a fraction of the time what the opposition parties took. Most of the time is taken by the opposition here inside the House and also outside the House in the radio and T.V. Where is the allegation? What is their discontentment for which they are repeatedly raising the question from time to time sometimes inside the House and sometimes outside the House. This feeling should go and there should be some constructive suggestions. I was going through the debates and also the records and I have found and it has been proved with figures, with statistics that there has been never any injustice done to the opposition parties in terms of coverage in the media, Doordarshan and radio. Sometimes some lapse may be there. To err is human. But on the whole the present working of radio and T.V. it was weigh heavily in favour of opposition parties. The radio and the T.V. have a purposeful role to fulfil in over developing economy; they have to mobilise public opinion to support the plan of development. There are three functions of the media, Doordarshan and Akashvani : (1) to inform (2) to educate and (3) to entertain. In a democratic society, it has a very major role to play and it is also playing its role. Of course, there is always scope for improvement in every field. I don't say that we have achieved perfection; and naturally when we think that there is a perfection, then there is a danger. That we cannot go beyond that. The hon. Minister should also see that the radio and T.V. are effective instruments of education in our society. When about 70 percent of our people of this county are still illiterate and also below the poverty line, we have to get them involved, rural people, people from far flung areas which we cannot cover, because there is no communication, road communication; trains also do not go there in the voyage of our development.

At least we reach them through Akashvani and T.V. They have reached the people. There should be close coordination between different wings of health and the education Ministries with Akashvani and Doordarshan in their programmes for the people.

Of course Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru some

times said that he would prefer a semi-autonomous corporation : not exactly autonomous corporation. "But at the appropriate time", he hastened to add. What is the that appropriate time ?

What is the social order achieved so far in this country? Is the climate congenial for that? Some times, even we also feel that it may be better, if an autonomous corporation is there. But on a careful scrutiny, careful examination and a careful consideration we find that it will not be better—rather, it may be worse!

You see BBC; how it has caused embarrassment to the U. K. Government on several occasions. Recently Jagjit Singh Chohan the professed leader of Khalistan he went on the media. He went to the BBC and advocated Khalistan and caused embarrassment to that Government and the Government had to say that they had no control over BBC. The BBC and VOA do not have the same standards towards all the problems. They have one standard for their own internal matters and another standard or approach towards the outside world. This is bad. We cannot have similarly two standards. VOA people say that they are independent, that they can criticise anybody. But what is their approach to the freedom movement in South Africa? What is their approach towards the apartheid? What is their approach towards racial discrimination in America? So many things can be asked like that. Therefore, we should be proud of our own heritage, our own originality, and we should develop our own system, keeping our own situation our own requirement in mind. We need not have to follow some other system, some foreign system.

Now Parliament has, as the hon. Members have said earlier, considerable. But in case there is an autonomous organisation Parliament will have no control over them. Do they want it that way? In a country like India Parliament is represented by all sections. In a vast country like this, do they feel that it will be useful, where unity is the consideration? Unity in diversity is our country's speciality. If we form a corporation Parliament will not have any control over the autonomous corporations. Now we can take the Minister to take about any evils in the working of

out Media. If a corporation is formed, what can we do? We can ask the Minister and an alibi can be rightly taken by the Minister that he has no control over it. Is that what we aspire for?

Again, we are still developing. It is All India Radio. That is, all over India these programmes have to reach. They have yet to reach all over the country. Something is still lacking and in the field of T. V. also we have to cover further ground. Naturally, that requires lot of money. Our Government is providing the money, as it is directly dealing with media. In U. K. that Government is not able to deal with the B. B. C. Presently, our system of working is better and Government is able to deal with the Media. I would say that the role of the private bodies in the country is far from satisfactory. There is always a demand from different sections at different times to take over the private bodies.

Then so many programmes like the Janavani have been introduced. People love these programmes. They appreciate them very much. They have a direct communication with the Minister. They are putting questions to him and are getting answers and the people of the country are able to know all these through this media. Moreover, if there are lapses they are also brought to the notice. Government should go ahead with such programmes.

This year we did not have an opportunity to discuss the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. So, naturally when we get an opportunity we have to place some of the problems before the Minister.

First of all I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon. Minister and particularly our late lamented Prime Minister who did a lot in expanding Akashvani and Doordarshan qualitatively and quantitatively. I would also suggest that a broad-based advisory committees should be set up in different stations in order to make the AIR and Door-Darshan programmes more interesting and useful.

With your permission I will narrate a bitter experience of mine in this regard. About two years ago I got a letter from Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack, saying that they had constituted a programme advisory

committee and they were kind enough to indicate that I was a member on that Committee. But till today that committee has not met. I once received a notice for attending its meeting, but while I was getting ready for the meeting. I got a telegram saying that the meeting had been postponed. After that I did not get any communication from them. So, my request is that such committees should meet frequently and that they should be broadbased having members from the Opposition parties and from the cultural life also so that the programme serves the largest interest of the country and that there is no cause of complaint from any quarter. What is the politics about these programmes? They are the people's programmes. They are simply for the unity and integrity of the country and it is to hold the process of development that is fast taking up in this country besides entertaining them.

I would also suggest that some accountability should be fixed with particular officers. Some officers are heaving like 10 kds. I would request the hon. Minister to devise ways and means to fix responsibility and accountability with appropriate power given to the local authorities.

I had also earlier put some questions and discussed with the hon. Minister regarding any States problems. Sambhalpur, in Orissa, is the first place to figure in the Doordarshan programme in the country. About a decade before the programme had started there. But surprising thing is that the Sambhalpur studio and transmitters are situated 300 kilometres apart. It is quite fantastic. Transmitter is there in Sambhalpur. But the studio is in Cuttack. This studio is meant for Sambhalpur, but it is 300 kilometres away from there. Of late the authorities are looking for talents only within 40 kms. radius from the studio. I am also given to understand but it is very difficult to tap the talent in from Sambhalpur area and moreover, the programmes of this area are telecast after one month or so. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to set up a studio in Sambhalpur and also a high-powered studio in our capital city, Bhubaneswar. Low power and high-power transmitters should be installed in Bhawani, Patna Berhampur and in Rourkella, so that greater number of people in the State can have access to the Doordarshan and AIR

national programmes. I also request the hon. Minister to start a news unit in Sambhalpur. Besides more and more programmes should be broadcast and telecast in local dialects enabling the people to understand the programmes fully and to generate the feeling of involvement in the national affairs.

With these words, since you are ringing the bell, I take my seat. I conclude my speech opposing this Resolution with all the emphasis at my command, and while complimenting the Minister, I would request him to further strengthen the system and to plug whatever loopholes are there in the system.

**SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL** (Phulbani) : Sir, you and I represented to the Prime Minister to establish a T. V. centre at Kalinga Ghat in Phulbani district, Orissa, which will serve three district *viz.* Phulbani, Ganjam and Koraput. There is no T.V. centre in Phulbani. The Phulbani district is a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes area. It is a tribal belt. Further, when the TV centre was opened at Berhampur, you presided over the opening day ceremony as a Minister and also requested the Government of India to have a TV centre at Kalinga Ghat and a radio station at Berhampur, Ganjam District in Orissa.

Through you, I once again request the hon. Minister to open a TV centre at Kalinga Ghat in Phulbani District and a radio station at Berhampur.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me this opportunity when the House is discussing this very vital matter of autonomy for Doordarshan and Akashwani.

Sir, the form and content of Indian broadcasting has undergone dramatic changes during the last four-and-a-half decades of its existence. It was in 1941. I think, this Information and Broadcasting became a Department of its own because of the requirements of war propaganda, and it was during the war that we were able to make the headway in broadcasting and when we became independent, I think we had about 9 or 10 broadcasting stations. But as in other fields it must be said to the credit of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that he underlined the importance of this media of broadcasting and while speaking in the Constituent

Assembly itself he had clarified that the form of organisation that he had in mind was a semi-autonomous organisation and he had made it very clear during those years that an organisation, something similar to the British Broadcasting Corporation, ought to be our aim, may be the time was not opportune, but I have had occasion to find, while going through some of the letters, that Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who held this portfolio initially did not favour this and then Panditji's ideas had to be given up at least for the time being. Therefore, in subsequent years also the idea of autonomy was very much in our minds because with the rapid developments in technological fields, particularly in the field of communications there was a feeling amongst intelligentsia that this was a medium which can be misused. I do not want to allege anything or refer to our present problems or predicament, but all this led to the appointment of the Chanda Committee in Sixtys, I think it is in 1964 or so that it gave its report. It is very clear from the demand and appointment of this Committee as well as the recommendations of this Committee that the idea of autonomy had developed and gained acceptance of the country as a whole. But in 1970, while the Committee report was discussed, it was felt that it was not the opportune time to go in for this change because there was an increasing realisation that a media like broadcasting—which was relevant then because it was before television came to India—could only be managed by a fair degree of autonomy and also in a country like this because we have a tremendous problem of communications in this country. Therefore, before we go into different aspects of autonomy, the problem is whether we have a communications policy.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to outline a communication policy. I would want him to come forward with a White Paper on his Government's ideas and intentions before we go into the structure, form and content of autonomy. It is very important because after Chanda Committee recommendations when it was felt that it was not opportune time, there was some demand at that time for further changes being brought about in the structure of All India Radio. But then came the period of emergency. Without even discussing various associated questions of how the media was

misused during the emergency, I would only like to recall that the AIR had worked out a Code. From 1947 to 1975, there was an AIR Code which was effectively utilised even by the Government. But that Code was sought to be replaced by the then Minister for Information and Broadcasting which proved to be a disaster. Therefore, I would want him first to outline a communications policy for the country through a White Paper or through other pronouncements and preferably through a White Paper. It is very important in the sense that we have certain basis differences from other small countries which have experimented the problem on autonomy of its television as well as broadcasting.

I must go back to history. For the last 500 years, in the history of this country or even the sub-continent, there have been powerful assertive regional forces and cultural forces as well as assertive linguistic cultures which have developed. In many cases, they have acquired a distinct national identity. When I say national identity, please do not misunderstand me. I am using the word in a particular connotation, identity of their own and it is very important that the communications is primarily admitted within this homogenous groups. That has been a problem in India more than anything else. With our own low levels of literacy—you are aware that we have more illiterates today than in 1947 in terms of numbers in spite of increasing percentage—these two mediums by which you transmit messages and communication through visual images or through spoken words acquires importance.

Therefore, it is very important that we outline a strategy for communications for the next 15 years when by 2,000 we will have at least covered 40% of the TV and I presume that at least 80-90% will have their broadcasting receivers.

Similarly, the concept of autonomy which has been gone into by the Prachar Bharati Committee of which, I remember in the Select Committee I was there, needs to be reviewed also. While the idea of autonomy is very desirable, I am not saying that there is no alternative to autonomy. If we are to retain our democratic structure and if we are to retain the unity of the country, then autonomy of these medias are very important. Therefore, what I am saying is that, if the

national communication set-up has to have credibility, accuracy as well as perspective, then it must gain autonomy. But before autonomy comes, it is very important that we must clarify our own ideas, the Government must clarify its own ideas about the communication set-up.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sir, I rise to oppose this demand of the Opposition regarding setting-up of autonomous corporations for TV and radio. It appears that the demand of the Opposition is born out of frustration, despair and loss of hope. Any Opposition which has some ambitions will not indulge in such things. Every country, at a particular time, defines its aim, and to achieve that aim, it has to fix certain priorities. There, the Opposition also has some functions to discharge. At the moment, the aim of our country is to grow strong financially, industrially and in every respect. To achieve that aim, our radio and television have to play a very important part. We have to consider at what stage are our radio and television. They are in a growing stage; they are rather in an infancy stage; they have yet to grow. So, as one of my hon. friends, said, the time is not ripe for making them autonomous. After they have grown, then we can consider. At the moment, this department should be under the control of government so that it helps in achieving our national objective. Radio and TV have to project the aspirations of the people and they have to develop fully. For example, one of the major problems today is family planning. Radio and TV can be utilised very well to popularise this programme. But we are not doing it. I will cite one example. In the USA, one night electricity went off and the people did not see the TV. This resulted in a baby boom. In our country also, in the night we can have more interesting programmes and thus we can control the growth of population. We can also give population education through TV. We have introduced certain good programmes, but better programmes can still be introduced for the education of our school children, college students and also for students at the university level. We are talking of science and technology. The complexities of technology can be explained through TV.

At the moment we are surrounded by some adverse conditions internationally. Somebody mentioned about Sri Lanka; they

have the Voice of America; they have implanted very powerful transmitter there, and the projection of India in foreign countries is not good. We are projected as a country of snake-charmers. Our radio is not able to counter the Voice of America or the BBC. This Department, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, has to develop a very powerful voice, the Voice of India, so that we can project our correct image to the outside world.

Now, coming to examine the structure and functioning of the radio and television, are we unjust to the Opposition ? No; we are not. They perhaps feel jealous because they see that the Prime Minister is projected when he is inaugurating something, the Ministers are projected when they are inaugurating something. But the Opposition has not realised this fact that the Prime Minister, after he has become the Prime Minister, is not Prime Minister of a particular Party but the Prime Minister of the whole country. And the country wants to see the Prime Minister and it wants to see the functioning of the Prime Minister and in that function wants to judge the capacity of the Prime Minister or the Minister, whoever is portrayed. Take for example USA. During the Presidential election there was a debate and during the debate people judged who was the better candidate. So all the time people are watching you on the television. They are also criticising you. I remember during the election time one of the Opposition Members spoke very well on the TV and all the listeners were saying that he possibly spoke better than others. In our country there is no one opposition, there are many. You know the audio-visual method is certainly a better method for making an impression. So the Indian people see many opposition parties compared to one ruling party on the television and they also judge the performance of the performers there on the television. So actually the opposition should not feel jealous about it. I am not of the view that as we are in majority, we should get more time. I am of the view that even if we are in majority, equal time should be given to the opposition. I am therefore surprised that friends from the other side who believe in controlled system of democracy, are pleading for copying something from the imperialist country. They mentioned BBC. I also frequently

hear BBC and I will tell you how they twist the things. One of our matinee idols who is at present a Member of Parliament was very ill. I was in the United States. At that time the BBC said that one matinee idol of India who is very popular among the Hindus was ill. Actually in our country a particular scientist if he is popular, we do not say that he belongs to any particular community or religion. This is the mentality of BBC. They have a knack of twisting things. They take very great care about their own country but when it comes to other countries they twist things according to their advantage. One should be very blind in saying that we should copy BBC.

Our Department is doing very well. There is also scope for improvement. Somebody said about sports. I will suggest something more. There is no dearth of talent in our country. When competition takes place in hockey, cricket, etc. and when they are shown on the TV, our experts should watch them and they should report to the committees or to the government of India and the Government should take note of that in selecting the players etc. for national and international events.

Similarly, radio and television should also broadcast programmes on the culture and reformers and saints of the different parts of the country more frequently than they are doing now. If I belong to Bihar or the Hindi belt, we should know the culture of the Tamils, we should know about the Malayalam saints and reformers or something from east or Bengal or Mizoram and other places. It should do its bit for national integration.

So a lot of things, I think could be done by radio and television and this is the time they should improve and a lot of things are needed and this is not the time to discuss that it should be made a corporation...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this item is over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Extend the time by one hour.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Functioning of many corporations is not upto the mark and the Broadcasting Department is doing wonderful work. I suggest that the Opposition should withdraw this resolution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to oppose this Resolution moved by my hon. friend Mr. Reddy. Why I am opposing this Resolution is this. The wording of the Resolution is this. It says :

"This House resolves that All India Radio and Door Darshan be converted into autonomous corporations to ensure objectivity, impartiality and independence of the mass media."

The first question is whether they function with impartiality and independence or not. From that point of view I am asking the Mover of the Resolution, while he will reply, kindly to explain in which way this media is not independent and is not impartial. I have gone through the speech of the Mover of the Resolution. The hon. Mover of the Resolution and even some hon. Members of the Opposition who have supported this Resolution, have, in a nutshell, told us that the system existing at present is not impartial and is not independent.

Before we go to impartiality, now let us see how the AIR and Door Darshan are functioning and how they can be made more independent. Now, the present system is that there are certain officials who run the media of AIR and Door Darshan. If they are converted into corporations, they will discharge their functions through some officials or whoever they may be. Those officials nowadays might be serving under a particular Government. After being converted into autonomous or independent bodies, whatever my hon. friend may say, those officers may not be there but some other officers may be there. They will run the media. Those Officials will be serving under a Corporation or whatever it may be. You may name it Corporation or anything else. That Corporation will also function through a Governing Body or a Management Body or a Board of Directors. Who are those Members? There is no electoral college to elect those members who will be functioning as Board of Directors or Board of Management or whatever it may be called. That means, the Directors will be nominated by the Government which is a party Government. As you know our Constitution provides that in the States as well as in the Union level, we will have party Government.

Today the Congress-I is in power; but after some time it may not. Some other party may be there. Perhaps my hon. friend Mr. Reddy might be thinking that they will never come to power; and so, let us have autonomous bodies like these; this Congress-I will remain in power for one century to come. From that point of view only I would say, if the particular Government nominates persons to the Board of Directors, who will be those nominees? Is there guarantee that they will not be political men? That is one thing. Another thing is this: In a democracy like ours, every citizen may have some political affiliation; it may be this party or that party, whatever it may be. Now I wish to cite how 2 or 3 corporations of our country are functioning. We have gone through the functioning of the State Electricity Boards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue next time. Now we will go to the next item—Half-an-Hour Discussion.

18.01 hrs.

#### HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

##### Location of Industries in No-Industry Districts in Orissa

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Shrimati Jayanthi Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that this subject has been taken up for Half-an-Hour Discussion today.

Sir, the main thrust of our Industrial Policy is the eradication of regional imbalances. The scheme of setting up industries in No-Industry District is intended to cover more and more areas in the country and to prevent their concentration in town and city areas. When I say that we will have to remove the regional imbalances, I must point out that Orissa has been totally discriminated with regard to the identification of the areas. Economic backwardness should be taken into account. Orissa has three non-industry districts. Many more districts are left out which are backward and tribal also. There are some districts where more than 50% of