

सबसे बड़े होकर, यानी कमराओं का हल निकालें। ऐसे किमान को पदावार का शोधन का द्वारा होता है और उसे जो पैदा बचन चीजों को जरूरत वह बहुत खर्ची लेनी पड़ती है जिससे वह किमान मुद्र रहता है। आपकी मायूस है कि प्रायः भारत का किमान ध्वजवाद का पात्र है जिसने पी०एन० 480 से पत्र को मुक्त कराया। मुझे यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि आजादी के पहले खेती पर नियंत्रण करने वालों की आमदनी एक दो और गैर खेती करने वालों की आमदनी 2 थी। आज खेती करने वालों की आमदनी पड़ी है और गैर खेती करने वालों की बहुत बढ़ी है। यानी अब यह मात्रा 1 और 2 का छान्द कर। और 1 की मात्रा हो गई। यानी गैर खेती पर रहने वालों की आमदनी 4.....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप स्टेटमेंट को पढ़िये। समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री श्री राम बागड़ी:** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिजर्व बैंक की सीध में न बनाइये। मैं आपका बहुत विहाज करना हूँ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** लेकिन कुछ मर्यादा का तो ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

**श्री श्री राम बागड़ी:** दिल्ली में हर वर्ग के लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं। दिल्ली में जलसे और जलम हर क्लास के लोग और व्यक्ति अपनी जायज मांगों को ले कर निकलते हैं।

श्री श्री आपसे अर्ज कर रहा था कि दिल्ली में हर वर्ग के लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं। अपनी मांगों को लिये जलसे और जलम भी होते हैं। परन्तु कभी कोई पावन्दी साहनों पर नहीं लगती। साहनों पर पावन्दी के तारे में गैर-जरूरी और गैर-मुनासिब जो पत्र कमिश्नर पुलिस ने रखे उसमें प्रधान मंत्री का भी जिक्र किया है, वह उचित नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,** यह पुलिस कमिश्नर का पत्र है, यह पत्र तो मैं मेज पर ही रख दूंगा।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** बागड़ी जी, पत्र को खुद रख लीजिये और स्टेटमेंट को पढ़िये। (स्थगना)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Please let us know what it is.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** बागड़ी जी, आप पत्र को खुद रख लीजिये और बाद में दिखाने लीजिये अपने दोस्तों का।

**श्री श्री राम बागड़ी:** इसमें ऐसी बूझाती है कि भीकरणाह प्रदानमेंलो को किसी न किसी तरह बीच में परीटकर किसानों से ताड़ना चाहते हैं। अच्छा हो, मदन में लोग इस बात पर विचार करें और समस्त मदन जो कि किसानों की खुशी हुई है किमानों की आमदनी पर, किमानों के आने पर उनका स्वागत करें और कमिश्नर पुलिस दिल्ली को इस कार्य के लिये ताड़ना दें।

12.21 hrs.

**MOTION RE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY FOR AKASHVANI AND DOOR-DARSHAN—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now take up further consideration of the Motion on the report of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan. Mr. Babir Singh is not here. Shri Nanusahib Bonde.

**SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: Yesterday we had enough of discussion on the report of the Verghese Committee. At the very outset of my speech, I would like to.... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order now, Mr. Bagri.

(Interruptions) \*\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have called upon Mr. Bonde; and nothing else will go on record.

**SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI (Bhivani):** On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Bonde is speaking.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: I offer my sincere appreciation of the report that has been produced in the august House by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I have already called upon Mr. Bonde.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: The sincere efforts that have been made to present this report to Parliament, and to invite this discussion is a thing which speaks highly of the Minister. This point has been gone into thoroughly as early as 10 years ago, when a committee had given its full report regarding all the aspects of this question. Subsequently the Verghese Committee was appointed; and the committee has come out with the present report. But the point in this particular case is that when we think of an autonomous corporation or body, what exactly is the idea which is to be displayed or exhibited? When one speaks of independence and freedom, he is to be guided by some limitations. We are under some limitations; and those limitations are to be observed. There are some unwritten laws. Everything cannot be reduced to writing. There are some unwritten laws. Here, all that we expect is that when the formation of the Board, Corporation or Trust—whatever it may be—comes to the final stage, we have to see what will be the spirit of working, among the Members of the Board, Trust or Corporation. We are coming to our norms of democracy. This is a very powerful media. There is no controversy about it. 80 per cent of our people are illiterate and they are to be given definite information pertaining to political policies, social progress and the state of affairs prevailing in the nation. All these important things are to be done. That has to be done by an independent body, as claimed by virtue of this report.

The Minister has come to this House saying that he wants to evolve an independent corporation with an independent Board of Directors or Trustees. I am at a loss to understand this because everything is going to be financed by the Government in this regard. When the financing capacity is entrusted to the Government, my doubts are whether this Board of Trustees will be able to assume an independent character, as it is claimed. These are my apprehensions. This report of the Working Committee is not everything for us. They have given some guidelines to us. We have to evolve some concrete proposals as to how this Board of Trustees would be formulated.

One of the provisions in this report is that the Chief Justice of India, the Lokpal and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission should nominate the members of the Board. Why do you want every time to drag in the big office of the Chief Justice of India? Can you not keep him apart? What has it to do with the Lokpal or with the Chairman of the Public Service Commission? Can we Members of Parliament, not assume this nomination power to ourselves? Members of Parliament are the direct representatives of people, elected from all over India. We have come by the front door, not back door. We have got the verdict of the people behind us. Is there any harm in our nominating the members of the Board ourselves? Why don't you give more power to Parliament which is the elected body consisting of representatives from all over India? Do you think we will act in a partisan way? Do you think we are not competent to do it? That would be too much to say against us. Leaving aside the financing, if this Board of Trustees is to be made an independent body, all these powers should be assumed by ourselves, Members of Parliament. We will nominate in the beginning the panel of 12 or 13 Trustees. There is no harm in it.

There is no doubt that up to this time this powerful media was under

the control of the Government. When the hon. Minister says, "up to this time my Ministry had control over it. Now I want to part with it and I want to make it an independent body", it is something to be spoken of highly about the Minister. I give my compliments to him for that. I cannot touch all the aspects of the report for want of time, but from what I understand, I think it suffers in many ways.

You say that you want to educate 80 per cent of the population of India through these media, but do you think that by enhancing the licence fees of radio and T.V. people would be in a position to get them for themselves? It is impossible. They would not be able to do so. So, don't think of enhancing them.

Secondly, Government should take the whole responsibility for financing these media for the next five to ten years, and having done that, they should see that the Board functions independently, without interference in any way. Interested persons in the past wanted to propagate some principles of their own, to achieve their own aims, through these media. We want to avoid that abuse and it should be the responsibility of the Government to keep itself away, so that the develop an objective outlook. No political objective should creep into the independent working of this block as a whole. We have the universities and the judiciary which are independent. Money is spent on them by Government, and still they have got their own independent character. Their independent character is not spoiled or damaged though Government spends everything on them. So, my submission is that after spending everything on these media, Government should keep itself away from them without interference.

We should not go only by theories. We have got enough of them. We should be practical enough to see that they function independently, so that the most important work of educating the masses, bringing about socio-econo-

mic reforms, exhibiting the best of the arts, having the best programmes etc., are undertaken by them, with Government keeping itself away. We must learn to see that this body works independently. That is the precaution that is required to be taken, and that precaution will have to be taken by all of us.

My last submission is that instead of entrusting this matter to anybody else, Members of Parliament of this august House themselves should assume the responsibility of dominating the panel of Members of this Board and see that this independent body progresses in such a way that it is able to fulfil the ends of democracy, and that it works in the interests of all.

**श्री उपसेना (देवप्रिया) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने, जिस की मांग हम बहुत दिनों से कर रहे थे कि यह रेडियो और दूरदर्शन एक स्वतंत्र स्वायत्त-शासी नियम बन जाय उस के बारे में बर्गीय कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश की है। इस के बारे में प्रश्नकारों में बहुत से मुद्दाएँ आए हैं। मैं वो तीन प्रश्नकारों में से दो-दो तीन तीन सवाल पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। तीन सार बातें उन में बहुत प्रमुख हैं। यह स्वायत्त-शासी नियम, जैसा मेरे मित्र बोल रहे थे, कितना मात्रा में किम हद तक स्वतंत्र हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो इसमें चानक है, जो प्रबंधक है, कोई प्राक् इस्टीम हैं वे कैसे चुने जायें। तीसरी बात यह है कि इसकी प्राथिक क्षमता कैसी हो। चौथी बात यह है कि इसमें जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं क्या उनका भी इसमें कोई हिस्सा होगा? क्या उनका भी कोई एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन होगा या नहीं। इसके भतिरिक्त जो हमारी शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं उनको इससे क्या लाभ होगा जैसे कि विदेशों में लाभ मिलता है। इन सार पांच बातों पर बर्गीय कमेटी ने अपनी राय दी है।

पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि धाकाब-बाणी और दूरदर्शन में सब की बात रखी गई है लेकिन जो लोग धाकाबबाणी और दूरदर्शन को धार्मिक बनाते हैं, उनकी कोई बात नहीं रखी गई है। इसमें जो कलाकार हैं, जो संगीतज्ञ हैं जो हर तरह की कला जानते हैं, जिनके साथ कार्यक्रम रखते हैं, जिनके समाचार प्राप्त प्रसारित करते हैं, जिनकी फिल्मों को प्राय विचारते हैं उनका कोई प्रतिनिधित्व बर्गीय कमेटी में नहीं है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन लोगों के हितों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

## [ श्री उग्रसेन ]

इसमें दो कमियाँ हैं। एक तो प्राप जें समाचार प्रसारित करते हैं उसके बारे में एकोनामिक टाइम्स ने बहुत सही लिखा है कि जो न्यूज डिपार्टमेंट है, समाचार बिनाग है उसको दूसरे विभाग से भलग कर दिया जाये। जो जर्नलिस्ट लोग हैं, विशेषकर जो प्रमुख पत्रकार हैं उनके जिम्मे इस काम को कर दिया जाये, उन्हीं की सेवाओं से इस काम को चलाया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। एकोनामिक टाइम्स लिखता है :

"If the News Service Division can be separated and put under the charge of professional newsmen, the news bulletins will automatically improve in standard and objectivity."

धरर इसको प्राप करना चाहते हैं तो करें।

दूसरा एक सुझाव यह धाया है कि हम अपने धाकासवाणी के केन्द्र शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भी कर दें जैसा कि बिदेसों में भी होता है। हाँ, यह बात मही लिखी गई है कि उनको व्यापारिक या सरकारी समाचार प्रसारित करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। औक्षणिक कार्यक्रम जो धाकासवाणी विद्यापी है वह विभिन्न विद्याविद्यालय अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में विद्या सकते हैं। जिस प्रकार से यहां पर डॉइयन कौंसिल धाफ एग्रीकल्चरल लिंसब है उसके पास पूरा इंस्टीट्यूट में एक प्रसारण केन्द्र हो जाये तो वहां से वे बता सकते हैं कि कौन ना बीज बोया जाये, कौसे बोती की जाये, कौसे कौसे मारे जायें। इसके द्वारा तमास धास पान पंजाब, हरयाणा, पम्बिनी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों को लाभ पहुंच सकता है। तो इस प्रकार प्रसारण व्यवस्था जकर की जाती चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ वे मकी जी का ध्यान इस धौर भी धाकृत करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर पूर्वी भारत एक जो धाट राज्य है—अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड इत्यादि—वहां पर दूरदर्शन का कोई केन्द्र नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब नियम बनाया जा रहा है तब मकी जी का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाना चाहिए कि जब प्राप पिछड़े इलाकों को दूसरे इलाकों के करीब लाना चाहते हैं तब धाफका यह परम कर्तव्य हो जाता है इस जनता पार्टी की सरकार में, कि उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की सेवा पहले की जाये। इस पिछड़े इलाक में प्रथिक्षण के लिए प्रोधास देने के लिए वहां पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये ताकि वहां के गरीब लोग उसका लाभ उठा सकें। मैं इस सिलसिले में साल भर से मकी जी से लिखा-पढ़ी कर रहा हूँ कि मुम्बयपुर के सेक्टर से पूर्वांचल उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर में एक केन्द्र बना दिया जाये धौर माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के माध्यम से एक केन्द्र छपरा में, उत्तर प्रदेश धौर बिहार की सीमा पर लगा दिया जाये। इस प्रकार से गोरखपुर, धाचनगढ़ धौर बलिया जो कि की

बन्धबेधर का जिना है—सभी जगह प्रसारण हो सकेगा धौर वहां के लोग उससे लाभान्वित हो जायेंगे तथा इसमें खर्चा भी कम धायेगा। लेकिन यह नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि जो रिपोर्ट धाती है वह उसी प्रकार से धाती है जैसे कि पुरानी रिपोर्ट धाया करती थी। एक स्वायत्ततासी नियम धाया इसलिए चाहते हैं कि हमारा उसमें एडिटर पाटलिपेथान हो। जब तक इसमें नीकरवाही की वू रहेगी तब तक उसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट धाती रहेगी। सन् 1967 की बात है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमने एक मंत्री जी से एक बात के लिए कहा तो उन्होंने सेक्टरों से पूछा धौर सेक्टरों ने कह दिया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। मंत्री जी कहने लगे कि सेक्टरों कहा है कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। हमने मंत्री जी से कहा कि धाफ खुद देखिये हो सकता है या नहीं तो वह हो गया। तो स्वायत्ततासी नियम में धाफसर नहीं रहने चाहिये, उन के इस नियम में रहने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। धाइ-सी-एम्-0 कर्नलट्टर हो गये—सब खजों के वही डाक्टर बन गये—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। इसलिये धाकास-भारती में उन लोगों को रखा जाये, जो इस विषय में शिक्षा पाये हुए हों, जिन का कोई टेस्ट हुआ हो, जिन को उन विषय में क्वि हो—ऐसे लोगों को चुन-चुन कर इस में रखिये। बरना सब कुछ कागज पर ही लिखा रहेगा धौर परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। धाफ देखिये—किशोरिख कारपोरेशन, जो हावड़ा में था, बाइण्ड-अप हो गया, इसी तरह से दूसरे कारपोरेशन धाटे में चल रहे हैं या बाइण्ड-अप हो रहे हैं। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में एक शुगर कारपोरेशन है—33 लाख 3 हजार के धाटे में चल रहा है—क्योंकि डिटी कर्नलट्टर लोग उन के सालिक बने हुए हैं। इन धाफसरों के द्वारा संचालित कारपोरेशन को यह हालत है—ऊंची डुकान, फीका पकवान।

धाप धपनी किताब धाकास-भारती को पढ़िये—बड़ी मुन्दर छपी है। मालूम होता है कि बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें इस में हैं। मैं भी पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—“संचार का जनतंत्रीकरण”—मुझे मालूम नहीं इस का धपेजी क्या होगा, क्योंकि मैं बहुत धपेजी पढ़ा नहीं हूँ। इस में जो लिखा है—यदि धाप उन को धाब-ब-सब्ब मान कर, विराम-पूर्ण-विराम सब को मान कर खर्चें, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। धाप इस में बिजाले है—

“स्वतन्त्रता के तीस वर्ष बाद भारत में प्रसारण तंत्र को स्वायत्तता दी जानी है। राजनीतिक क्षिति धारा धब तक धपने अधिकार में रहे गये धौर उन में लाये गये इतने शक्तिशाली माध्यम पर से अपना नियंत्रण समाप्त करने की यह धारम-बिस्वर्जनमूलक प्रथा धायद धपने धाप में अमूठी है।” यह कितनी ऊंची बात है—हम खुप की खूबी की मिटा दें। लेकिन जो लोग सामने बैठे हैं, धाफसर एस्टीमेटेड कर्नलट्टर के सामने धाते हैं धौर मैं बैसता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे हैं जो इस खूबी को मिटा रहे हैं? वहां तो लिखा है—“धारम-बिस्वर्जन की प्रथा धायद धपने धाप में अमूठी है” लेकिन कितना बिस्वर्जन होगा—यह सचम बतलावेगा।

आगे लिखा है — "रेडियो और दूरदर्शन का स्वरूप ही ऐसा है कि वे जनता के ही अधिकार में रहे और यह आवश्यक है कि वे जनता के हितों को पूरा करें।" यह भी बहुत धरुणी बात है। इस का मतलब है कि रेडियो और दूरदर्शन अपने आप में स्वातन्त्र रहेंगे। इंग्लैंड में बी०बी०सी० है—वहाँ रेनबे भी हड़ताल होती है तो वह सरकार के खिलाफ़ बोलता है। मगर आप कहेंगे कि हमारी सरकार का भी उस पर अधिकार होना चाहिये, क्योंकि हम उस को पैसा देंगे। यह बात ठीक है—सरकार की नीति का भी सही प्रचार होना चाहिये, हम में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इस का जनसंस्कारण होना चाहिये, विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिये और जो कार्यक्रम कला, नाटक, नाच, संगीत के प्रसारण हों, संगीत भारतीय हो, शास्त्रीय पद्धति का हो या ब्राज कला का संगीत हो—इन सब का चुनाव आप के माइ०००००००० के अधिकार नहीं करेंगे, वहाँ के कलाकार और विगेषज्ञ करेंगे।

मूक में जब आकाशवाणी का गठन हुआ—जो उस में बड़े-बड़े साहित्यकारों को रखा गया, मुझे याद है हजारी प्रसाद जो द्विवेदी जैसे लोग, हमारे लखनऊ के बर्मा जो जैसे लोगों को रखा गया, लेकिन अब इन की मलाहकार समितियों में कौन लोग हैं—जिन का साहित्य से कोई बास्ता नहीं है, जो कहानी नहीं लिख सकते। 1938 में कलकत्ता में शाट-वेव ट्रांसमीटर के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर कबीन्द्र रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने "आकाशवाणी" शीर्षक कविता लिखी थी—मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ—यह बंगला में है, मैं ने जेल में बंगला का अभ्यास किया था, हाथद उतना बड़िया न पढ़ सकूँ—

घरार भंगिना होते भोई शोनों

उठीली आकाशवाणी,

अमर लोकेर महिमा दिनों जे

मर्त लोकेरे भानी ।

सरस्वतीर आसन पातीलो

नील गगनेर मांझे,

आलोक-बीनार सभा मण्डले

मानुषेर बीना बाजे ।

सुरेर प्रबाह धाय सुरलोके

दूर के से नैय बीनी ।

कवि कल्पना बहिया चलिगो

प्रलक्ष सीदाभिनी ।

भावा-रथ धाये पूबे पश्चिमे

सूर्य रबेर सापे,

उज्जाउ होईलो मानव चित्त

स्वर्पर सीमावाते ।

आप देखिये—इस कविता में क्या उज्जवाल है। इस कविता को उन्होंने 1938 में लिखा था।

क्या अब तक उन जजबातों पर कोई कार्यवाही की गयी? ठीक है आपने बोर्ड बनाया है। एक स्टाफ कालेज की व्यवस्था की गयी है, यह भी ठीक है। लेकिन कहाँ इन की ट्रेनिंग होगी, कहाँ सब कुछ होगा, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया।

भन्त में मैं एक बात का सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आर्थिक व्यवस्था के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया का कोई भी ऐसा देश नहीं है जो मौलिक संस्थाओं से रेडियो और टेलीविजन की फीस लेता हो। जब कोई नाटक मंडली यूनिवर्सिटी या कालेज में नाटक खेलने के लिए जाता है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उस से टेकम लेती है? नहीं लेती है। अगर लेती भी है तो दरखास्त देने पर वह माफ़ कर दिया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे पिछड़े देश में यह सब कुछ हो रहा है जहाँ कि टेलीविजन और आकाशवाणी अभी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। यहाँ इन में ठीक से काम शुरू ही नहीं हुआ है। मम्बे हिन्दुस्तान का नक़्का आप देख लीजिए कि प्रसार और प्रसारण कैसा है। फिर भी आप रेडियो लायसेंस फीस बढ़ाने की बात कहते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस को बिल्कुल खत्म कीजिए। एक बार मैं ने पहले भी कहा था जब मेरा भाषण छपा ही नहीं था। दूसरी बार छपा था जिस में कहा गया था कि उष सेन ने मांग की है कि लायसेंस फीस हटा दी जाए। आप जानते हैं कि लायसेंस फीस की, दस रुपये की कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मगर इस के लिए 25 बार पोस्ट ऑफिस जाना पड़ता है और न देने पर जो ज़रमाना देना पड़ता है उस से विभाग भ्रष्टाण्ड है कि यह समय व्यर्थ जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दीजिए। आप इस से आठ करोड़ रुपये, 18 करोड़ रुपये, 23 करोड़ रुपये कमाते हैं। आपको जरूरत है 75 करोड़ रुपये की। पहले आप सब पैसा दीजिए और आगे चल कर के कमेटी बिठाइये जो यह सोचे कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की आमदनी के कौन-से स्रोत हो सकते हैं जिस से कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। जब तक वह स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने पैरों पर न खड़ा हो जाए तब तक आप उस की मदद करते रहिये और इस बात को देखते रहिये कि जनता पार्टी का जी बोधनायक है, उस में जो बायदे जनता पार्टी ने किये हैं कहीं उन के विपरीत तो हम नहीं जा रहे हैं और कहीं वे लोग जनता पार्टी के विरुद्ध प्रचार में तो नहीं लग रहे हैं। यह सब आपको देखना पड़ेगा। आकाशवाणी और आकाश भारती पर इतना नियंत्रण तो सरकार का रखना ही पड़ेगा।

बर्गोज़ साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस में योड़ी कमी है। उन्होंने इस के बोर्ड में या ट्रस्टी बोर्ड में कलाकार या साहित्यकार को नहीं रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बोर्ड आफ़ ट्रस्टीज में साहित्यकार और बिज्जू महाराज जैसे नर्तक लोगों को रखा जाए ताकि यह धरुणी तरह से चले। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम कहीं कि कल्पक कली नाचो, वह भरन नाट्यम नृत्य करने लगे। इस तरह से तो यह सब नहीं चलेंगा। इसलिये जानकार लोग इस में रहने चाहिए जिससे उन लोगों की विजयवन्दी इन संस्थाओं में हो। आपको ऐसे बहुत

[ श्री उद्घोषण ]

से लोग मिल जाएंगे और कम पैसों में मिल जाएंगे। उन की सेवाएं प्राप्त इनमें उपलब्ध करें।

श्रापकी आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी सुविधा और फेडरेशन के नु-माह्वनों को भी मंत्री जी इन में जरूर रखियेगा नहीं तो दूसरे दिन हड़ताल हो जाएगी। भेरे मिल मुद्रा-राज्य की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं। ब कहते हैं कि हमारी मांग नहीं मानी जा रही है। अगर प्राप्त चाहत है कि प्रागे चल कर कोई बर्ग संघर्ष न हो तो कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इस में रखा जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बर्गीज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से धाका करता हूँ कि इस के बाद वे, इस सत्र में नहीं तो अगले सत्र में एक विधेयक लायेंगे जिससे कि इन के लिए कानून बने और इस अगले सत्र में धाका भारत के नीचे हो। मंत्री जी इस में मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को भी मौका दीजिए, उनको भी प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिए, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in Bengali on this motion. I am surprised my Party has got the chance just at the conclusion of the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another one hour is there in the afternoon.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: In that one hour we are getting the chance, but no speaker was allowed in the normal time.

\*Sir, I welcome this Verghese Committee report that has been presented for granting autonomy to Akashvani and Doordarshan. I welcome this because here in stress has been given on autonomy for these mass media. But the difficulty is that this report does not spell out clearly what will be the extent of that autonomy and whose interest will be protected through that autonomy. It is our experience that in our class-ridden society, the problems of the poor and the working classes do not find any place on our radio and TV. When these hard-working labour classes enter upon some struggle for their survival, then

the actions of the Government thereon and the view points of the Government get due publicity but the demands and grievances of these working people are never projected properly.

Many a times it has been stated that the poor farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce or that the farm labourers are not getting their wages. But the struggle entered upon by them for redress of these problems hardly gets any publicity. Similarly in the case of factory and mill workers also, their just and legitimate demands and grievances are never properly projected. I will not elaborate on this but I want to say that the problems and agitations of our poor masses who constitute 70 per cent or 80 per cent of our total population do not get due coverage on our radio and Doordarshan. Only a small minority of rich and upper middle classes get all the importance on these mass media. This report speaks about autonomy. But it is quite clear to us in whose interest this autonomy will be utilised and whose interests will be projected. Sir, during the last emergency we have seen how this media was extensively used for furthering the political interests of one individual and one party. We have also seen how these mass media was used for throttling all democratic rights and democratic movements. Although the Akashvani and Doordarshan do not project the life of the masses. Yet people are attracted towards them because of the programmes which have a sort of 'Charisma' for them. I will also like to say that the attitude prevalent in chalking out the programme is not quite correct.

I have seen many times that the problems of farming and farmers are discussed on the T.V. But they appear like acting of plays. There is no authenticity about them. It has been seen that persons who do not know what is a paddy plant, are discussing

about paddy plants and how to effect improvements in them. This is a strange thing. Therefore it is necessary for such persons to go to the root-level and gain intimate knowledge and intimate contact with the tiller.

Sir, this report says that training arrangements will be provided for the workers. Here I will like to point out that those responsible for telecasting agricultural problems and agro-based activities and for educating farmers should go to the root level, to the fields and actual spots whose problems they are going to discuss or project. They must develop intimate contacts with those who work in the fields and farms. Only if they are properly trained in this fashion, then the programmes can be meaningful and beneficial.

Now, I will say something about the proposed increase in the radio licence fee. Many earlier speakers have also spoken about it. Sir, in our country the radio has not yet reached many remote villages. The people are extremely poor. In these circumstances the proposed increase in the licence fee to Rs. 25 is absolutely unreasonable. I will rather prefer that the radio licence fee is abolished altogether. TV is of course a different proposition. I think that the affluent people own TV sets who have a capacity to pay higher fees. It may be enhanced in the case of television to which I have no objection. Sir, the village people already find it difficult to work a radio set because of the prohibitive cost of battery-cells. There is no electricity in villages only battery sets are used. On top of it if the licence fee is also increased then it will be a big burden on them. We are saying that the radio and TV will be used for mass education purposes. Therefore to impose a tax on mass education in the form of enhanced licence fee will not be proper and it will also impair the good objective of the Janata Government.

Another thing Sir, today many such things are shown on the TV which is

a total negation of our culture. Decent sex, nudity etc. are frequently shown which corrupts the morals of our youth. Those adolescent boys who are on the threshold of youth get misguided and misled towards baser things. Their spirits and energy are directed towards harmful activities. This is very wrong. Often dacoits are glorified prominently and the methods of dacoity are projected in details. What can the young boys learn from them except harmful things. Their thinking and spirits should be channelised towards constructive activities through these media. Educative songs, patriotic songs should be broadcast. There is need for light music nobody denies that but vulgar songs must not be broadcast. Therefore, the question arises who will be in charge of this autonomy of Akashvani and Doordarshan. If only a handful of bureaucrats control this autonomy then it will not serve any purpose. The same situation will prevail i.e. whatever they think proper will be done. Such persons have no relation and contact with the poor masses. They are totally ignorant about their conditions. The problems and demands of the common people will again not be reflected through these mass media. Therefore, in the name of autonomy it will not be desirable to hand over all control and authority in the hands of a few bureaucrats. In this report it has of course been stated, although it appears contradictory to me, it clearly says "As autonomous broadcast organisation nationally owned and responsible to Parliament and yet under the Centre legislative list and for purpose of its internal relation through external broadcast and frequency allocation and post and telegraph and support that is logical and desirable." Sir, yesterday Samar Babu was saying in his speech that full autonomy or absolute autonomy should not be given to this corporation. He said that if absolute autonomy is given then its functioning will not be proper. In this connection it is to be noted that just as absolute autonomy is not desirable, it is not possible also. In this report

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

it has been clearly laid down that the autonomous corporation shall remain answerable to Parliament.

Sir, before I conclude, I will reiterate that proper watch should be kept to see that these mass media are used for protecting the interests of the common people. It is necessary to take special care in the matter of selection and appointment of artistes. Lot of malpractices are in vogue in the field of appointment of artists. There are several complaints and grievances in this regard. Proper attention must be paid to this. With these words, Sir, I extend my support to the Varghes Committee report and conclude my speech.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MOTION RE. REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY FOR AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN—Contd.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I congratulate the Government and the Minister on having taken the first step to redeem its pledge to free radio and TV from the Government control. While doing so, I would like to make a few suggestions to the Minister for his consideration. Before that, I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to one fact, so that such instances may not be repeated. On the tenth anniversary of the Bombay TV sometime in October, a play was shown in the name of "Phularo". I do not know whether it has been brought to the

notice of the Minister. There was a very severe criticism in all Marathi papers because that play was highly indecent and not benefiting the taste of the Indian people, more so Maharashtra people. I am told the Government spent about Rs. 80,000 over that play. I am also informed that the writer that was selected by the TV people was not a man of repute. The artistes also were not men of repute. There is very great displeasure among the people in Bombay and Maharashtra. I would, therefore, request the Minister to enquire into this matter so that such types of incidents may not be repeated and also consider if a check can be had over the programmes even after autonomy has been conferred.

Coming to my suggestions, the report has sought to ensure safeguards to autonomy by making three recommendations, namely, (a) that the Corporation be set up by an Act of Parliament, (b) there be a constitutional amendment to make the Corporation a constitutional organisation like UPSC and (c) a decentralised system be set up. I would, therefore, earnestly request the Government to make the necessary changes in law as early as possible with a view to making the new media independent and efficient latest by 26th January, 1979. I think that would be a good day to start our media autonomy.

The euphoria in evidence these days in favour of reconstituting Radio and TV as an autonomous corporation is due mainly to the extremes to which the Government of the day enslaved the media during 20 months of emergency. But if we assume that all the problems of these media will be resolved the moment they are made autonomous bodies, I think we are destined for disillusionment. Public sector organisations, as we all know, also turn out to be dead horses. There are so many around us. They can be inefficient. They can be corrupt and I feel an autonomous body is no guarantee that these media will be

absolutely free from Government control. I have my own doubts about this autonomous corporation, because of certain recommendations made by the Verghese Panel. I feel that there is a clog on this autonomy. I invite attention to a few lines on page 42:

"A restricted power, however, can legitimately be given to Government to require the Trust to refrain from broadcasting any matter which has a clear relation to national security, the preservation of public order, and other matters of grave public importance. Broadcasts in cases of emergency—(1) in the case of any national, regional or local emergency, any Corporation shall, if directed to do so by the Minister and in accordance with the directions, broadcast any announcement that he requires to be broadcast. (2) In broadcasting the announcement, the corporation shall announce that such a requirement has been made... The latter is restricted to cases when in the opinion of the Minister "an emergency has arisen or countries."

I believe that at least during the Emergency a right is there not only with the Government but with the Minister, and the Corporation or autonomous body will have to act at the dictates and commands of the Minister. I feel there is a great danger if these particular recommendations are accepted and I will request all my hon. colleagues not to accept those recommendations and that too with reference to the Emergency.

Coming to the next recommendation about the role of the Chief Justice, in the Verghese Report it has been recommended that the Chief Justice of India be entrusted with the responsibility of selecting persons for complaints board and that he should also be a Member of the nominating panel for recommending appointment of trustees along with Lokpal and Chairman of the U.P.S.C. We find this recommendation on page 50 of this particular report. To my mind it is very difficult for me

to envisage how the Chief Justice can be requested to perform these duties when it is not unlikely that he may be called upon to give a judgment in a case connected with Akash Bharati or the President might like to consult the Chief Justice on Akash Bharati under Article 143 of the Constitution. The judiciary being independent, I suggest that no judge, much less the Chief Justice, should be made a party to a decision-making process as has been recommended by the Verghese Committee.

The third suggestion which I would like to make is with reference to the franchise radio. We find in the report that a recommendation has been setting up franchise radio stations which could be leased by the universities for educational programmes. In my opinion, if the universities can run stations, the question which I would like to pose is: Why not the State Governments? It is my suggestion that let there be (1) national stations run by Akash Bharati, (2) State-wise stations run by State Governments for social programmes; and (3) independent commercial stations run by private organisations. Their spheres can be defined and code drawn for them. The competition amongst the stations will considerably improve the programmes which are the main reason for the slow growth of radio in India.

Lastly, I would like to repeat the suggestions made by many of my friends and that is with reference to the enhancement of the fees of the TV and the radio. We are probably one of the very few countries in the world where owning a radio without a licence is a crime and I find that there is no other country where this is made penal. The founding fathers of our Constitution guaranteed total and unfettered freedom of expression. I submit that after a setback during the Emergency it has been restored and that can be fully restored only when the right to information is equally matched with the peoples'

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

right to be informed. Now, when we are prescribing the licence fees, I feel that there are many people in our country who are below poverty line, they are not in a position to get the information and therefore they are not entitled to get the information. And that, in my respectful submission, is a discrimination. The latter should be as alienable a right as the former.

The Verghese Committee recommended enhancement of the licence fee. By implication it means the denial of the right of information to the public at large. I would, therefore, request you not only to reject the recommendation, but to abolish all the licence fees so that all the persons including those who are below the poverty line would be entitled to get the benefit of the information which we intend to give through this mass media of radio and television.

With these suggestions I would request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestions which I have made and, in the reply, explain as to what the Government's stand is. Thank you, Madam.

\*SHRI GOVIND MUNDA (Keonjhar): Madam Chairman, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting for the motion moved by him on the Verghese Committee report for making AIR and Doordarshan autonomous. I am very happy at what our Government is going to do to fulfil election promise made to our people through our manifesto. After the implementation of this motion, there will be no interference by the Government and the political parties in AIR and Doordarshan. In other words I would like to say that a black chapter will come to an end.

Madam, people of different States speak different languages. Our culture varies from place to place. You are aware of the problem of the Adivasi and Harijan population in our country. Their culture is different. Importance should be given to disseminate their culture through the AIR and Doordarshan.

Madam, there are TV Centres at different places in our country. But all such TV centres are not full-fledged. Only in a few places like Lucknow in U.P., Calcutta in West Bengal, Bombay in Maharashtra, Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Srinagar in J and K fullfledged TV Centres. Orissa is a backward State. There are very few TV Centres in Orissa. Those are not fullfledged. I would like to request the hon. Minister to open atleast one fullfledged one TV Centre each at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.

I am happy that our Minister for Information and Broadcasting has inaugurated a TV Centre at Sambalpur but that is also a fullfledged one. In this context, I would like to urge upon the Government to open new TV Centre in each and every district Headquarters. This facility should also be given in the Adivasi belt of Orissa.

Some of our friends have said about the inadequate representation of Adivasi and Harijan in the AIR and Doordarshan I request the Minister to eliminate this disparity. Adivasis and Harijans are very poor. The enhanced licence fees will affect them very much. Therefore I would like to suggest to the Government to exempt them from the licence fees on radio and TV. Then only the Adivasis and Harijans can use radio and TV and they can atleast know about facilities given to them by the Government.

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

While speaking about the autonomy, I would like to quote from the text of the motion:

"Though there should be autonomy, autonomy should not be to that extent that officials become bosses of the show and show little respect to Parliament."

This will be the ultimate result of the autonomy. The AIR and Doordarshan may misutilise the media. They may not care for the Parliament, our country and its culture. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government to restrict the autonomy. Then only AIR and Doordarshan will show proper regard to our country and its culture.

My hon. colleague Mr. Parulekar said about the obscene film which was shown in Bombay. This sort of obscene scenes will not suit our people and our country. It may suit the people of America and other foreign countries.

A Board is going to be constituted for the autonomy of AIR and Doordarshan. Due representation should be given to the Adivasis and Harijans on this Board.

The hon. Minister should have brought this motion in the Budget session so that we could have allocated more funds under this head. This motion should not have been brought haphazardly because it is a very important motion. Perhaps the hon. Minister has introduced this motion in order to fulfil the assurances given in our election manifesto. I support this motion and thank the hon. Minister.

With these words I conclude.

\*SRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat): Madam Chairman, I am very happy to participate in this purposeful discussion on the Resolution sponsored

by our persuasive hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting seeking to give autonomous status to All India Radio and Television. Our hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, who will become only Minister of Information when this Resolution is implemented, deserves accolades from all sides of the House. I hope that the word 'autonomy' of A.I.R. and TV would not be in the strict sense of the dictionary meaning of this word. We in this country cannot afford to have a restrictionless mass media. Autonomy should bring in vitality and not vitiate the present set-up. Autonomy should supplement what is being done now and not supplant it. In a democratic set-up, the word 'autonomy' is anachronistic. Even when the Parliament is subservient to the needs of the people, the mass media cannot be absolutely autonomous.

The All India Radio should be so free as to reflect the views and vicissitudes of the people of our country. These two mass media organisations should be responsible and accountable to the highest representative forum of this country, i.e. the Parliament. If these are independent of our Parliament, then there is definite possibility of their becoming autocratic. In English there is the adage which means that 'conception has taken place but nothing has been brought forth'. Such a fate should not be meted out to these mass media units.

I am sorry to say that at the moment the All India Radio is the haven of all urban interests. If you hear the programmes, you will find that the superfluous urban problems are taken up effectively, but the serious rural issues are treated superficially. I need not repeat that 80 per cent of our population lives in rural areas of our country. Naturally we expect that 80 per cent of the time of AIR is devoted to the rural problems. I do not know whether the autonomous

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

All India Radio would advocate the rural cause much more vigorously. The All India Radio should not only entertain the farmers but also educate them in the matter of effective utilisation of fertilisers, high-yielding variety of seeds, Variation in sowing pattern, scientific methods of agriculture etc.

If the farmers are to derive maximum advantage from AIR, I suggest that they should be spared from the licence fee for the broadcasting set. A lumpsum can be collected from them at the time of purchase of radio set. Even we the so-called elites forget the renewal of licences. How can we expect the illiterate farmers to remember the renewal etc. regularly? Here it is necessary to bring to the notice of this House how many times the names of even the Members of Parliament are pronounced wrongly. For example, the name of hon. Member, Kumari Ananthan, who hails from Kanyakumari and who has taken the name of 'Kumari' from his place of birth, has been pronounced wrongly as 'Kumaari Ananthan'. I need not say what 'Kumaari' means. If this is the situation obtaining in the AIR equipped with educated staff, you can imagine the plight of poor people in the rural areas.

Similarly, I would point out how internationally acclaimed artists like Shri Lalgudi Jayaraman do not get a chance in the National Programme of Music. For the past nine years, Shri Lalgudi Jayaraman has not taken up assignment in the National Music Programme because his equally-competent son has not been permitted to sing with him on the violin. I wonder why such a discrimination should be there, especially when such a thing was permitted in the case of late Bade Ghulam Aji Khan and now Bismillah Khan. I suggest that the hon. Minister should look into this matter and do the needful. I refer to this because I do not know whether an in-

dependent and autonomous AIR will be rid of such discrimination.

Coming now to the question of Franchise Station, I wonder whether this proposed pet-child will be of any use to the listeners in the country. When you talk of autonomous AIR, is it not a contradiction in terms to talk about Franchise Station? I would like to know the rationale behind this suggestion.

We are talking about autonomous AIR. But can an autonomous AIR function in a vacuum without adequate financial resources? The Verghese Committee has not given thought to this financial implication of autonomous and independent AIR. This Government may last for five years and provide for the running of AIR. How can we ensure the same thing from a future Government? Autonomy without financial self-sufficiency will adversely affect the institution itself. Financial independence from the Executive will give real autonomy to such an institution. This issue has been left hanging in the air by the Verghese Committee. This should also be looked into by the hon. Minister in great depth.

We are having autonomous Universities. The Vice-Chancellors are independent and autonomous. What do we see in the Universities? All sorts of unruly things are taking place to the detriment of the educationists and the educated. Should the AIR also suffer such indignities in the name of autonomy? Let the AIR have freedom to function effectively but not autonomy to act autocratically. Let the AIR talk about grammar of politics, grammar of literature and grammar of culture. I wish that the AIR, whether it is autonomous or subservient to the interests of the people, speaks also the grammar of agriculture for the benefit of farmers in the country.

In conclusion, I would say that the sacrifice of the hon. Minister should

yield beneficial results in the long run. I personally feel that the AIR and Television with independence and freedom to function would be conducive to the growth of national unity and integrity and I am afraid whether the autonomy of AIR and TV in a democratic set-up would service the cause of people.

With these few words, I thank you heartily for giving me an opportunity to say a few words.

I may be kindly be permitted to refer to the panel of Board to be nominated with the Chief Justice, yet-to-be born Lok Pal and the Chairman of U.P.S.C. I wonder whether they will be able to select real representatives of people as Trustees, because they are themselves sitting in ivory tower, far removed from the people of the country I think that some re-thinking is required in the constitution of this panel.

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh):** The matter is very delicate and is a serious one. It is delicate because a decision has been taken in the party that the Radio and Television should be an autonomous organisation. But it is serious in the sense that the Government will have to depend, for the propagation of its activities, ideas and notions on an organisation which is autonomous and independent. An autonomous body may listen to the Government's desires, its likes and dislikes, but it may not also, so here the danger lies. Therefore, it is very, very serious. In any Government, there are three organisations, in which no outsider should intervene or interfere with or have control over. These are the Legislature, the Executive which includes the Secretariat, and the mass media which publishes for the entire nation on behalf of the Administration and on behalf of individuals also. So, it is very delicate and very serious. The hon. Minister will have to take into consideration these matters. No Government hands over its propaganda ma-

chinery to any organisation even if that organisation is constituted of persons nominated by the Government. If there is to be any autonomous body, in my opinion, let that autonomous body be formed of individuals with their own money. If Government money is there, the Government should, and must, have control over it. Just now I heard one hon. Member saying that Government should not have so much of control. In my opinion and with my experience I would say that Government should, and must have adequate control over that organisation whether it is autonomous or semi-autonomous; if Government money is there, Government should have full control. e

Radio and Television are very powerful mass media to propagate any matter or material. The masses desire to get things very cheap; the masses desire that their wants should be fulfilled overnight. If any propaganda is made to that effect, the masses are bound to be influenced by that and there may be a revolution. In that case, Government will have to take every care; the entire energy of the Government will have to be devoted to undo the influence—that the mass media may create over the masses by their propaganda. Some may say that I am saying something reactionary. Let them say so. But whatever experience I have, from out of that, I am saying this.

Nowadays everywhere the demand is for nationalisation, that means, every thing should be owned by the Government. Then why should this, which is already a nationalised one, be made an autonomous body which has no money, no finance, no organisation of its own. I think, if this sort of idea is executed into action, it will be very bad for the nation. This was one thing that I wanted to point out.

When the question of mass media, that is radio and television is discussed, care should be taken to see that

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

obscene, vulgar and bad pictures are not shown and bad songs are not sung. What is happening now in the screens and even in the television is that very obscene and vulgar pictures are shown and ugly songs are sung. The youngsters are greatly influenced by that. The youngsters, the youth, in their adolescent period, which is an impulsive period for them, which is a mimicking period for them, are apt to do things which are bad. These pictures will naturally influence them to the great extent. Naked pictures with topless dress, with naked breasts, are shown; there is only a very thin cloth; the entire belly upto the root of the breast is shown fully. Such pictures should not be shown. Ugly and vulgar songs are sung to attract the mind of the people and to get money and I think my friend over there from Bengal who spoke in Bengali has exposed this thoroughly and some of the hon. Members also objected to it and they expressed their opinion that the government should take care that such things are not shown or exhibited or such vulgar songs sung.

Regarding the increase in licence fee, I think if a man is able to get a radio at an expense of say Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, he can pay Rs. 10 or 15 or 20. I will give one example to you. Nowadays each and every youngman keeps one radio and whenever he goes to the tank or river to bathe or goes to the field to pass stools, he is taking the radio with him and it is all the time working and he is doing his unproductive duty throughout day and night. These young boys do not go to the fields. The old parents are going to the fields and there they are working but these boys who studied upto Matriculation or sometimes BA failed or Inter failed never go to the field in order to help their parents in the family work.

Another friend who spoke just before me said that the Adivasis are

there for enjoying facilities and I think hemeant that these things may also be sold to them at a concessional lesser price. I think the Adivasis are working well and if such things are given free to them, they may not work also in their fields. So, there must be some restrictions. How many radios have been sold, who are the owners of the radios—nobody knows. There is one difficulty which had been represented there. They say. Why should anybody go and spend time and energy to get licence or get it renewed? What is the difficulty?

The post office is there. Now every village has a post office. Anybody can go there and get his licence or get his existing licence renewed. Now 50 per cent of the radios that are in the mofussil are without a licence and if there is a search, I think so many people will be penalised for that. My point is that if a man can purchase a radio at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 or Rs. 100. he can very well pay Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 10. The licence fee may be even Rs. 25 or 20 or 15 but licence must be there. Without the licence the government will put to difficulty....

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): It is already Rs. 15.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: If it is Rs. 15, it may be Rs. 20. I have no objection.

Now, I think after hearing the House the hon. Minister will consider whether the Radio and the television should be fully autonomous organisations or only semi-autonomous. If it is semi-autonomous, then what will be the service conditions of the officers who are working in these organisations—these things he will have to consider. The officers will in no way lose their interests. They will enjoy the same interests, amenities, benefits and facilities as if they are serving in Government and finally they would get the same benefits as if they retire from Government service. Unless that is done,

we will not do justice to the department that exists now. I think the non-Minister will in no way have to forego his Government's claim or right or authority over the radio and television.

With these words, madam, I resume my seat.

श्री अमल बबे (कच्छ) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वरीय कमेटी रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी है मैं उसका हासिक स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे देण में हम माध्यम पर सन् 1923 से लगातार डायरेक्टली या इनडायरेक्टली कुछ न कुछ कन्ट्रोल रहा है। 1966 में जो चन्दा कमेटी बैठी उसने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि इस माध्यम को स्वतंत्र माध्यम बनाना चाहिए। उसी प्रकार से कई वर्षों से हमारी यह मांग रही है कि इस माध्यम को स्वतंत्र कर दिया जाये। जब वह कमेटी बैठी थी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी तब कई प्रलय प्रलय देशों में प्रलय प्रलय दंग से यह माध्यम चल रहा था। भारतलिया में एमिटीयर सिस्टम चल रहा है। वहाँ पर थोड़ा सा गवर्नमेन्ट के पास भी कन्ट्रोल है, कुछ कार्मिगियल एजेंसीज के पास भी है और कुछ पब्लिक आइकारिगम भी है। बेल्जियम में ट्यूटीयर सिस्टम चल रहा है। ब्राजील में गवर्नमेन्ट के पास यह माध्यम नहीं है, वहाँ पर स्वतंत्र संस्था इनको चला रही है। चीन में यह माध्यम गवर्नमेन्ट के पास है।

हम यहाँ पर नेशनल आइकारिगम ट्रस्ट बनाये जा रहे हैं। वरीय कमेटी ने जो आर्टर दिया है उसमें कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में ए से आर तक कई बातें शामिल की गई हैं। सारी बातें जो बताई गई हैं उसमें ट्यूटीय के माध्यम से, ट्यूटीय जो नामिनेट किये जायेंगे, उनके द्वारा काम चलेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि नामिनेशन की बात से हम दूर रहें। जैसा कि पावलेकर जी कहा, सुपीम कांट के थोफ जस्टिस को इसमें भाग मत बालिए, जुरीलियरी को इससे दूर ही रखिए। नामिनेशन की जो बात है उसमें दूर रहना चाहिए। जब 14 या 21 ट्यूटीय को नामिनेट करेगे तो उनमें मैं मानता हूँ कि अच्छे लोग आयेंगे, एक्सपर्ट लोग भी आयेंगे लेकिन कुछ न कुछ बान ऐसी रह जायेंगी जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए। फिर जो स्वतंत्र बाडी बनायी उस पर हमारा कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज में एक्सेलन के द्वारा लोग भाते हैं उसी प्रकार से कुछ लोगों को नामिनेट किया जाय और कुछ लोग जो स्टाज, डीपियम तथा बड़े वेपर्स हैं, आइस्टडस के आर्गनाइजेसन हैं या म्बजिक की दूसरी संस्थायें हैं उनमें से चुनकर आयें। इस तरह से वह संस्था बनें। इसमें कुछ हार्ड प्राफिजियल, वेपरीयन वरीरह नामिनेट हों और साथ ही काकरार वरीरह जो हैं उनके रिप्रेजेन्टिव भी इसमें आने चाहिए ताकि हमारे सामने कोई भी फरिआरी बाकी न रहे।

कई सदस्यों ने वहाँ पर यह बात कही है कि हमारा उस पर क्या कन्ट्रोल रहेगा। हमारा

कुछ कन्ट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। मैं इस बात को बोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्लिमेन्ट का पूरा कन्ट्रोल उस पर होना चाहिए। जैसा कि प्राय यूनिवर्सिटीज में हम देखते हैं कि कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है, कई बार वहाँ से जबाब भी पूरा नहीं आता है तो उसी तरह से हमारा कन्ट्रोल नहीं रहेगा। वरीय कमेटी ने जो आर्थर बनाया है उसमें ए से आर तक जो बातें बताई हैं वह अच्छा निष्कर्ष निकाल कर बताई हैं। स्वतंत्र आयोग बनना तो अच्छी बात रहेगी लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेन्ट का या पार्लिमेन्ट का कन्ट्रोल नहीं रहेगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आयोग पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं होगा। या मैं इस को इस तरह से कहता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्ट्रोल मत रखिये, लेकिन इस तरह का कन्ट्रोल अवश्य रखिये जिस से वह भापको जबाब दे सके। एकाउन्ट्स के मामले में तो कन्ट्रोल है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसा कन्ट्रोल उन पर प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिस से ये यह कार्पोरेशन अच्छी तरह से काम कर सके।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय इस रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर जल्द से जल्द प्रावन्धक बिल इस सदन के सामने लायेंगे। उम्मीदें इस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने बिचार करने के लिये रहें—इस के लिये मैं उन का हृदयपूर्वक सत्कार करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री एल० के० आइवाणी।

शुक्ला और प्रसारकर्मजो (श्री जाल कृष्ण आइवाणी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का बहुत आभारी हूँ.....

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: (Tezpur): Madam Chairman only two members are left. The time may be extended to accommodate them so that the subject may be thoroughly discussed.

सभापति महोदय : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने यहाँ पर इन्ट्रिगान छोड़ी है कि 3 बजे प्राइवेट सेन्सर्स का काम प्रारम्भ होने से पहले, एक मिन्ट पहले मिनिस्टर साहब अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ कर दें, जिस से कि प्रगले दिन वही बोलेंगे और दूसरे कोई गवरन्स नहीं बोलेंगे और यह बहम यहीं समाप्त हो जायगी।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Is it the idea that the Minister should start at 3 p.m. in order to shut out those members who are left out to speak. It is not fair.

श्री जाल कृष्ण आइवाणी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कल और आज जो बहुत मेरे प्रस्ताव पर हुई है, उस से इतनी बात स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ तक वरीय कमेटी के मूल मुद्दे का तवाल है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्त-संस्थाओं के रूप में परिचित किया जाय और जो मेरी सरकार की एक निश्चित योजना है, कृत-संकल्प है, उस का प्रश्न: तभी क्यों से तय नहीं किया है। प्रायः प्रश्न का उपयोग मैंने इस लिये किया है—क्योंकि दो-तीन सदस्यों ने इस के बारे में काली गहरी बर्षा प्रकट की है। अपनी भाषा ही की वहाँ में आन्वीय प्रधान की बोल रहे थे और

