

(3) Two Hundred and Fifteenth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report on Outstanding Audit observations and Inspection Reports.

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRETH REPORT AND MINUTES

(SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Hundredth Report of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Department of Tourism)—Tourism
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

12.07 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTY-SECOND AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORTS

(SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) Eighty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-eighth Report on Cotton Corporation of India Limited.
- (2) Eighty-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-fourth Report on Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.

12.08 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd.**

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The time allotted is 6 hours out of which 4 hours and 20 minutes have already been taken 1 hour and 40 minutes remain. How much time does the minister require for his reply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): About 40 minutes

MR. SPEAKER: He can start at 1 o'clock Shri Gomango who was on his legs may continue.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, regarding the role of the press in the rural areas, I would like to refer to the papers published in Orissa. The number of daily papers published in my State is only seven and other papers including weeklies, fortnightlies, etc. come to 252. The only medium to propagate the plan, policies and programmes of the government is the radio in the rural areas. So, the publicity department in the States should be strengthened. The ministry at the Centre has done a tremendous amount of publicity throughout the country, but the language used is English and Hindi. So, it is necessary for the State Governments to translate all this literature into the regional languages.

The only medium for the illiterate masses is the radio. But the community radio sets supplied by the different departments are now in a broken condition. The ministry should give directions to the States to repair them and provide new radio sets also

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

through which the propagation of the plan, policies and programmes may be done.

India produces the largest number of feature films—more than 400 every year—but mostly Hindi films are dominating. There are more than 8000 theatre halls for exhibiting the films. So far as opening new theatre halls in the remote corners of the country is concerned, my suggestion and request to the ministry is that top priority should be given to rural areas in this regard. There should be an economic survey of the different areas and it should be ensured that poorer sections whose income is low are not exploited by the owners of theatre halls. It is all right in the NAC and municipality areas but in the panchayati samiti areas, justice is not being done to the weaker sections.

The films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are producing a number of documentary films. I am happy they are producing films on tribals also. The government has given an award to a film titled "Man in search of man". It is a nice film. The Public Accounts Committee, in their 182nd Report have said:

"The Committee have been informed that the production of films in a larger number or regional dialects, tribal languages etc., has not been possible mainly because of the financial constraints of the Film Division. Nevertheless, the Committee feel that it should be possible for the Films Division to ensure within the available resources, a larger investment in films in the languages and dialects of hilly, backward and frontier areas of the country, so that the people of these areas have a sense of involvement

with the rest of India and do not feel neglected or ignored. Special efforts should be made to help them."

This is a fine recommendation. There are a number of films in different languages, especially in Hindi and English, exhibited in India. But you will find very few films in tribal languages. If the Films Division can produce films in different tribal languages and exhibit them among the tribals, I think the later can understand their own problems better. My main point is that if the Films Division can depict the exploitation of tribals by various persons through films, the tribals can understand their own limitations. I am not going into detail. The Government of Orissa has recently constituted a board for the promotion of Oriya films. You will be surprised to know that after 25 years of independence, near about 40 Oriya films have been produced. So far the difficulty before the producers of Oriya films is that they are not getting finances. The Film Finance Corporation should provide finances and encourage the Oriya film producers. Regarding the publicity work done by the State Governments, I agree that literature is given to people who can read, in different languages. But it is very difficult to do this among the tribal people. Therefore, the State Governments should appoint publicity workers in rural areas, so that the latter can go to the tribal villages and propagate the new progressive legislations adopted by the Government of India or by the State Governments, so that the tribal people can understand them and make progress. My last suggestion is that a separate wing should be created in the Song and Drama Division to promote folk songs and folk dances of tribals in India. The work on the AIR station at Jeypore in Koraput district should be completed; and there should be new separate station

at Berhampur. I will conclude by congratulating the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has rendered great help to the people, after the Emergency.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आदरणीय विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे लिए विज्ञान भवन में 'ब्रह्मचारी' और 'आक्रान्त' जैसी फिल्मों का आयोजन किया। 'ब्रह्मचारी' फिल्म का आयोजन उन्होंने श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर को प्रमत्त करने के लिए किया और 'आक्रान्त' फिल्म हमारे भट्टाचार्य जी को पसन्द आई, लेकिन मैं मवी जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हम लोगों का इतना मूल्यवान समय होता है और इतनी बड़ल पिक्चरों का आयोजन बे मेम्बरों के लिए न किया करे। जब लोग उन पिक्चरों के समाप्त होने के बाद बाहर निकले तो यह रहने लगे कि 'ब्रह्मचारी' और 'आक्रान्त' पिक्चरों को दिखा कर हमारे कितने कीमती समय के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि आगे से ऐसी फिल्म मेम्बरों को न दिखाई जाये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान एक दूसरी बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह सही बात है कि देश के अन्दर आप ने अच्छा काम किया है। 6 अप्रैल को थोड़े दिन पहले आप ने सूचना मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन किया था और उसमें यह कहा था कि देश की नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं को आम जनता तक पहुंचाने का काम उनका है, लेकिन उसमें एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में वह कहा गया है :

"The media units for Government policy plans and programmes have also kept Government informed of the public reactions to this policy and activity and provide liaison to the State Governments."

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एक दूसरी बात मैं नहीं समझ पाया। आपने ५५ करोड़ 56 लाख प्रतिनिधियों बीस-सूखी कार्यक्रम के विषय में निकाली है। इसके साथ साथ 34 डाकूमेटरी फिल्में भी बनाई हैं। हम सब की सराहना की जा सकती है लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि आज जो जनता की प्रतिक्रिया उसके बारे में है, वह आपको मालूम होनी है या नहीं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि जनता उसके बारे में क्या विचार रखती है। यह बात बहुत दिनों से मेरे दिमाग में थी और मैं इसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता था कि जनता की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है उसके बारे में आप ने कभी विचार किया या नहीं? आप ने फॉल्ड यूनिट्स कायम किये हैं और आज आपके 216 फिल्म यूनिट्स काम करने हैं। उनका काम यह है कि वह जगता तक सरकार की नीतियां पहुंचाए। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है लेकिन मैं भाफी चाहता हूँ उस बात को आपकी जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए कि जनता की प्रतिक्रिया आपके कार्यक्रम के बारे में क्या है।

अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ। उन्होंने 6 अप्रैल को जो बात कही है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"We are not, and we should not be, against criticism, nor do we wish to suppress criticism."

बहुत अच्छी बात उन्होंने कही है कि हम आलोचना से नहीं डरते हैं और न अपनी आलोचना को छिपाना ही चाहते हैं। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर पब्लिसिटी हो लेकिन पब्लिसिटी नहीं हानी है। आज बहुत से लोग यह मानते हैं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद अनुशासन और अहमविश्वाम की भावना बनी है और लोगों में नयम की भावना आई है लेकिन मैंने

[श्री मूलचन्द डगर]

कई बार कलक्टरों की बात को नोट किया है कि वे छोटे-छोटे अखबारों में बीस सूची कार्यक्रम की बाबत जनता की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं होती हैं, उनको सरकार के पास नहीं पहुंचाने देते। यह मैं सब से बड़ी कमी समझता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जनता की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं, वे आपके पास पहुंचें। उन प्रतिक्रियाओं के पहुंचने के बाद ही हमें मालूम होगा कि हम कहाँ पर हैं। आज जनता की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं वे आप तक नहीं पहुंच रही हैं और आज ज्यादातर लोग अपना प्रचार करने में लगे हैं। कई जिलों में कलक्टरों ने जो छोटे छोटे अखबारों पर रोक लगाई है, प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, उसके कारण मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें नुकसान होने का खतरा है क्योंकि हम यह नहीं जान सकते कि जनता का प्रोग्राम के प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। क्योंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं सारे में और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता और इस तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था।

सब से ज्यादा व्यापक और गहरा प्रभाव सिनेमाओं का, फिल्मों का लोगों पर पड़ता है। लेकिन इसके बारे में आप जितना आपको महत्त्व होना चाहिए नहीं है। सतर करोड़ रुपया आप एटरेटेमेंट टैक्स के तार पर वसूल करते हैं जोकि बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इसके बारे में फिल्म इन्वेंचरी कमेटी ने 1951 में यह कहा था।

"Ten per cent of the entertainment tax collections should be spent on the development of film industry."

इतनी ज्यादा आमदनी होने के बावजूद कोई सिनेमाघरों में बढ़ि खास नहीं की गई है। आठ हजार सिनेमा घर बने हुए हैं। एक हजार में से केवल 8.4 परसेंट लोग ही सिनेमाघरों से फायदा उठा पाते हैं, उनका उपयोग वर पाते हैं।

कमेटी ने यह भी कहा था :

"The Committee further note that this high rate of entertainment tax is impeding the growth of claims houses particularly in small towns and rural areas as the paying capacity of people in these areas is much lower than the people of metropolitan cities."

इस पर भी आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आपको इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। राजस्थान की मंत्री श्रीमती कमला ने जो कुछ कहा है उसकी तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने आपका इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया था। उन्होंने कहा था।

"Mrs. Kamla drew the attention of the Centre to the fact that AIR broadcasts were not sufficiently audible in the border areas and asked for strengthening the broadcasting system for this region. In fact, she had made similar requests in the past also, but unfortunately, the Centre could not take any action to "rectify the situation, perhaps because of technical difficulties and lack of equipment etc."

बोर्डर एरियाज को आपको महत्त्व देना चाहिए और उनका आपको खाम ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अगर कोई टेक्नीकल डिफिकल्टीज हैं—तो उनको आपको हल करना चाहिए।

फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन में 35 करोड़ का घाटा है। टीमज आपकी बाहर जाती हैं, उन पर बिना मतलब के खर्च होता है। आप अपनी खुद की लैबोरेटरी कायम नहीं कर सके हैं। 1 करोड़ 56 लाख आपने किराये का दिया है। पी०ए०सी० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था :

"The Committee also find that during the period from 1969-70 to 1973-74, the Films Division has paid about Rs. 1.15 crores as processing charges to laboratories. The Committee consider it strange that the Films Division should have prefer-

red to patronise the private laboratories all these years instead of establishing a processing laboratory of its own. There seems to have been a misplaced concern for safeguarding the interests of the private sector, on the ground that some laboratories in the private sector would have to close down if a laboratory was set up by the Films Division in Bombay."

अगर विकास देश का करना है तो जो छोटे-छोटे गांव है वहां पर आपको सिनेमाघर खोलने चाहिये, और साथ-साथ आपको एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स को कम करना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate my hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, for taking the bold step to unify the four news agencies, PTI, UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar. This was a demand of our PTI Employees' Federation of which I happen to be the President. These agencies were utilised by the big business houses who were the members of the Boards. The decision that has been taken now has been hailed not only by my Federation but also by the UNI employees and the employees of the other two news agencies

The hon. Minister should explain to the House what is going to be the future of Samachar. We want that those men who sincerely believe in progressive policies, who sincerely believe in effective implementation of the 20-point economic programme and who are prepared to fight reactionary forces tooth and nail, who are prepared to use their pen to fight reactionary forces and imperialistic forces, should be associated with the new agency called Samachar. I hope, the hon. Minister will kindly give us an idea as to the future of this new agency.

The other thing that I would like to mention here is about censorship. I know, mistakes could be committed.

It should be done on proper lines. I do not say, it should be rigid as such. I do not say, it should be relaxed completely to give a licence to those who want to ruin the country by their utterances. I want that the entire matter should be reviewed and reconsidered as to whether the present censorship which is going on, sometimes in a thoughtless manner, should continue. There was a small pamphlet called, "Defence Worker", to which his attention was drawn by my Federation to the effect that something in it was cut out by the Censor. When we referred the matter to him, he was kind enough to write a letter to us saying that such things will not be done.

Let the people not take advantage of the censorship and bring out some sort of pamphlets which do not carry even an iota of truth, saying that whatever is happening in our country is horrible because it is not coming out in the press, because of censorship and all that and that All India Radio is not telling the truth. It has been proved beyond doubt that the people of this country were not behind reactionary forces. There was a fight going on between the two forces, the progressive forces and the reactionary forces. It has been proved beyond any doubt that the progressive forces have triumphed over the reactionary forces. So, the time has now come to relax censorship. If something is said in this House, let it come out openly. Let the people know what is being said here. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the matter.

Another thing is about artistes. Eminent artistes like Bhim Sain Joshi, Nishar Hussain Khan and Siddheshwari Devi are born only once in a century. What do they get today from All India Radio? They should have something to live for something to fall back upon. The remuneration that is given to them is too small. I would request the hon. Minister to consider seriously whether these artistes who are born only in a century should

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

be paid what they are being paid now or their remuneration should be increased. I have got representations from Bombay and other places signed by eminent artistes. I am a lover of music—music is my first love and then comes politics—and I mix with them. I try to help them. These artistes who serve the country should not be paid a paltry sum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month. They cannot live on this paltry sum of money. I have seen the horrible conditions in which they live. I would urge upon the hon. Minister who is interested in music, who loves music—from the face, he looks an artiste himself—to kindly consider this matter seriously.

The last point that I would like to mention is about the Song & Drama Division. I am one of those who supported the cause of the Song & Drama Division. It has done a very good job on our borders. It has brought out many things like the 'Jallianwala Bagh', the 'History' of Independence and others in the ruins of Purana Kila with the help of light and sound. But recently, what has happened is that I was told that the Director of the Song and Drama Division has directed a story which is being staged and was therefore given extension, though he was due to retire. I have nothing against him, but I hear that there are some serious charges against the Director. So why should he be continued in service? He was due to retire on the 19th March but I am told that because 'Ghalib ki Dilli' is being staged and he is said to be the architect of that, he has been granted extension up to 30th May or 30th April—I don't know the exact date—on the recommendation of somebody who is high up (I am not mentioning the Cabinet Minister or the Minister in charge). After all, we know the artists who were in Delhi and we know Mirza Ghalib, his life, his compositions etc. His compositions are known to many people and I have seen many admirers of Ghalib—though of course, I have little knowledge of Urdu and Persian. But there are serious things

to be considered and merely because somebody has directed something or merely because he was able, with his manoeuvres and manipulations, to get a particular case should be granted extension should not be given. Just because this 'Ghalib ki Dilli' is going on and because two Deputy Directors have been suspended, he was given extension. The Prime Minister of this country is against extension and she has not granted extension to any, I know. Then why, in this particular case should be granted extension? India is not short of intelligent people and talented people; India is full of talent. So I would wish this gentleman to retire gracefully and peacefully and somebody else to be brought in his place.

With these words I support the demands and thank him once again for having had the courage and conviction to have set up the Samachar. Earlier, when the Ministers of Information and Broadcasting came, they made several statements in the House that the News Agency will be converted into a public corporation, but that was never translated into action. Now that he has come forward with this, I once again, as President of the PTI Employee' Federation extend full support for making 'Samachar' a success and I think 'Samachar' is going to succeed despite the wishes of the reactionary forces who are propagating against Government agencies and so on. But don't bother about this: let us march on towards our goal and I am sure we will be able to do it if 'Samachar' works effectively and honestly.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिन्हा (मधुवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की यह विशेषता है कि वह एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिसके ज़रिये सरकार की नीति, उसके कार्यक्रम और उसके कार्यक्रमों की जनता तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है। जब से हमारे अनुभव के घनी और परम सक्षम नये मंत्री ने इस विभाग का भार सम्भाला है, तब से उसमें सुधार के स्पष्ट लक्षण दिखाई पड़ने लगे हैं, लोगों में आस्था बन रही है और सभी यह

सोचते हैं कि अब इस विभाग की उपयोगिता भवमय प्रमाणित होगी।

आकाशवाणी से इन दिनों बहुत ही उपयोगी काम होने लगे हैं। इसके नाटक और संगीत विभाग से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रचार और प्रसार घड़ल्ले से होने लगा है। समाज-विरोधी विज्ञापनों का आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण बन्द हो चुका है। जो संस्थाएं प्रतिबन्धित हैं उनके काले कारनामे और उनके खिलाफ समाचार प्रसारित हो रहे हैं। साथ ही साम्प्रदायिकता और अस्पृश्यता के निवारण का प्रचार बड़े जोर-शोर से प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। मैं चाहूंगा कि समाज के जो दुर्गुण हैं मूढखोरी, महाजनी, चोरबाजारी, घूसखोरी और धोखाधड़ी इत्यादि इन सब चीजों के खिलाफ आकाशवाणी से प्रचार हो जिससे लोग उन्हें सुने और उनसे सावधान हों। साथ ही सरकार का जो लक्ष्य है भूमि सुधार, भूमि हदबन्दी या अन्य जो विकास और सुधार के कार्य हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकारों के उन सब का इसके माध्यम से विस्तृत रूप से प्रचार होना चाहिए ताकि ये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक पहुंच सके और लोग इनमें लाभान्वित हों।

मुझे आकाशवाणी से या आकाशवाणी के जो व्यवस्थापक हैं उन से एक मांग करनी है। मैंने आज तक जितना सुना है उससे मुझे लगता है कि विरोध पक्ष को उनके प्रचार में ज्यादा समय दिया जाता है। इस पर मैं निजी रूप से आपत्ति करूंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस सदन की कार्यवाही का जहां तक संबंध है संख्या के आधार पर ही समय मिले और उसी आधार पर प्रचार और प्रसार हो।

एक खास कारण से मैं मंत्री महोदय को विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। अभी पिछले दिनों दरभंगा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन का विविधत उद्घाटन उन्होंने किया है जिससे

उस इलाके में बहुत प्रसन्नता है और लोगों की इनके प्रति बहुत ही निष्ठा और विश्वास बन चुका है। यह मैंने उस क्षेत्र में जाकर देखा है। इसलिए मैं अपनी ओर से और उस क्षेत्र, के लोगों की ओर से इनकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं और धन्यवाद देता हूं।

चार एजेंसियों को मिला कर एक एजेंसी "समाचार" का जो संगठन हुआ है उसका मारे मुल्क ने ही नहीं, बल्कि पत्रकार-जगत ने भी स्वागत किया है और यह ठीक तरह से काम करने लगा है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जो छोटे-छोटे पत्र हैं उनको हम ज्यादा सहूलियत दें। उनको हम विज्ञापन दें और और तरह से भी उनकी मदद करें। उनको कागज का कोटा और अन्य सुविधाएं दी जायें जिससे उनको पोषण मिले और वे अपना विकास कर सकें। एक बहुत बड़ी चीज जिस पर मुझे सबसे ज्यादा आपत्ति है वह है पत्रकारों का बड़े घरानों से संबंध। मैं चाहता हूं कि पत्रकारों को बड़े घरानों से मुक्त किया जाय। वे उम पत्र के जरिए से बहुत अनुचित काम करते हैं और हमारे देश की प्रगति के मार्ग में बाधा डालते हैं। खाम तौर से मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उनके बारे में आकर्षित करूंगा जो विदेशी पत्रिका हैं, जो यहां रहते हैं और यहां की तथा यहां की नीतियों की निन्दा करते हैं। उनके प्रति आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने में मंत्री महोदय चूके नहीं।

फिल्मों के संबंध में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मुन्दर फिल्में अवश्य बने जिसे हमारे नीजवान लाभान्वित हों और वे विदेशों में भी भेजी जायें जिससे कि हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकें। लेकिन इसके बारे में धर्मयुग में निकला है जिसमें बड़ी घृजनों उड़ाई गई हैं फिल्मकारों की और यह कहा गया है कि जो फिल्म बनती है और जिस तरह का रवैया है उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यहां के लोगों के साथ मखौल किया जाता है। मैं उसकी एक लाइन पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना विचार कहिए। धर्मयुग की बात छोड़िए।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : केवल एक लाइन पढ़ता हूँ।

“पत्रकारों को मामूली आदमी का अपमान करने का अधिकार कब तक मिलता रहेगा ?”

इसलिए कि वे वर्णन करते हैं साधारण आदमी का और स्वरूप दिखाते हैं उससे सर्वथा भिन्न का जिससे जो गचाई है वह छिप जाती है।

अन्त में मैं टेलीविजन के बारे में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। टेलीविजन में अनावश्यक चीजों का प्रवेश नहीं होना चाहिए। उपयोगी चीजों का ही प्रचार उसके द्वारा होना चाहिए, जिससे समाजवाद का प्रचार हो और देश का विकास हो सके। अमेरिका की मदद से हम जो उपग्रह का संचालन कर रहे हैं वह 2400 ग्रामों में बड़ा उपयोगी साबित हुआ है। लेकिन अमेरिका के साथ यह समझौता चार महीने बाद समाप्त हो रहा है। उसके बाद यह कार्यक्रम ठप हो जायगा। लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि 6 नये केन्द्र खोले जायें जिनसे 84 सौ गांवों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। यह बड़ा ही अच्छा निर्णय है। और इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

पटना में टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने की मांग बहुत पुरानी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें और वहां टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोला जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री जयपेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीगहर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए

खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य हुआ है। पहले इस विभाग के द्वारा जनता को उतनी जानकारी नहीं मिलती थी। जहाँ तक आकाशवाणी की बात थी पहले केवल गाने बजाने तक ही कार्यक्रम सीमित रहते थे लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से समाचार देने के बारे में इस विभाग ने एक अच्छा स्तर कायम किया है। इस देश के संबसाधारण को समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से उतने समाचार नहीं मिल पाते थे क्योंकि इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग अशिक्षित हैं और वह गांवों में बिखरे हुए हैं, इस देश के कोने कोने में बिखरे हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त सभी जगहों पर समाचारपत्र आसानी से और ठीक समय पर पहुंचते नहीं थे। यही एक रेडियो का साधन है, आकाशवाणी है जिसके माध्यम से गांव गांव में समय पर, समाचार-पत्रों के पहुंचने के बहुत पहले लोगों को सूचार्य मिल जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी ने एक प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त की है और अब जनता को समय पर ठीक-ठीक समाचार मिल जाते हैं।

जहां तक आपात् स्थिति लागू होने की बात है, इसके पहले च.हे.समाचार-पत्र हों या दूसरे साधन हों उनके द्वारा केवल अफवाहें पैदा की जाती थी, मनमाने समाचार छापे जाते थे ताकि वातावरण दूषित हो जाये। ऐसी स्थिति में सही समाचार पाना असम्भव हो गया था लेकिन आपात् स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद जो नियंत्रण लागू हुए हैं और उनका जो प्रभाव पड़ा है उससे वातावरण में बड़ी शांति और स्थिरता आई है। लोगों को सही समाचार मिल रहे हैं और किसी प्रकार की कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं तो कहुंगा स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इस समय ही इस प्रकार की शांतिमय स्थिति का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। समाचार-पत्रों पर जो संसर लागू की गई है उसके औचित्य का समय भी आ गया था। इस दिशा में कदम उठाकर एक अच्छा काम किया गया है। जहां तक समाचार-पत्रों की

स्वतंत्रता की बात है कि उनको सही सही समाचार छापने की छूट दी जाये, वह तो हो ही रहा है। सभी को एक से समाचार मिल रहे हैं। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं अपने अपने मंत्री महोदय को बधायी देने में प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि पहले हमारे देश में संस्कृत भाषा में समाचार प्रसारित नहीं होते थे, विश्व में केवल जर्मनी ही एक ऐसा देश था जहाँ आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते थे लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में भी आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाने लगे। पहले इसके लिए प्रातःकाल का ही समय था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने सायंकाल में भी उसको समय दे दिया है। इस बात की संस्कृत के जानने वाले, उसके प्रेमी जनों ने जगह जगह बड़ी सराहना की है। मैं भी इस बात के लिए मंत्री जी को अपनी तरफ से और उन सभी लोगों की तरफ से जो संस्कृत भाषा के जानने वाले हैं, प्रेमी हैं, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक चलचित्रों की बात है इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि उनका वातावरण पर काफी अच्छा असर पड़ा है। हिन्दी भाषा का भी प्रसार हुआ है लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि आभार पर उन्हीं चलचित्रों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है जिनमें मार-काट, डकैती, चोरी, अप्रामाण्यता की बातें होती हैं, अत्यन्तकृत। इस बात की है कि समाजिक वातावरण अच्छा बने, इस बात के माध्यम चलचित्र बने। मरत्यु गिर्व मुन्दरम् का जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण है उसको ध्यान में रख कर हमारे चलचित्र बनने चाहिए। प्राचीन काल में भी हमारे यहाँ बहुत से नाटक खेले जाते थे जोकि उद्देश्यप्रद होते थे। आज उनका स्थान चलचित्र ले रहे हैं तो उनका भी वही दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। चलचित्रों का उद्देश्य केवल पैसा कमाना या उच्छृंखल तस्त्रों को प्रोत्साहन देना नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि वातावरण को सुध बनाने का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाये। हमारे चलचित्रों में डकैती की बात दिखलाई जाती है कि कैसे डकैती डालते हैं, यह नहीं दिखलाया जाता कि कैसे लोग डकैतों का मुकाबला करें। इसका प्रभाव यह पड़ता है कि हमारे नीजवान डकैती करने के हथकण्डे जानने लगते हैं। कत्ल करने के हथकण्डे जानने लगे हैं। इस तरह की बातों से समाज पर बहुत दूषित प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमें ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि लोगों पर ऐसा प्रभाव न पड़ सके और वे लोग उन फिल्मों से कुछ शिक्षा लें सकें।

आकाशवाणी पर कृषि और शिक्षा प्रसार के लिए काफी समय दिया जाता है। इससे जनता को काफी लाभ पहुँच रहा है और जनता ने इसका बड़ा स्वागत किया है। जहाँ तक आप के नाटक और संगीत का सम्बन्ध है—हमने देखा है कि आपका नाटक प्रभाग बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में जा कर वे अपने नाटकों का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में उन नाटकों का प्रसार हो। यह तो ठीक है चल-चित्र तो विभिन्न भाषाओं में दिखलाये जाते हैं लेकिन नाटक भी उस क्षेत्र की भाषा में दिखलाये जायें। देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं के माध्यम से नाटकों के प्रदर्शन से देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को बदलने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

कुसारी मणिलाल पटेल (साबरकांठा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज ही गुजरात से आई हूँ। साबरकांठा गई, खेड़, अहमदाबाद और भावनगर गई। वहाँ मैंने क्या पाया। मुझे बतलाया गया है—हमारे जनता मोर्चे के जो धारा सभा के सदस्य थे उनकी एक सभा हुई। उन्होंने तय किया कि उनकी ओर से एक

[कुमारी मणिबेद पटेल]

डेप्युटेशन गवर्नर के पास जाय। गवर्नर से मिलने के बाद उनसे जो बात हुई उसका एक प्रेस नोट उन लोगों ने बना कर प्रेस को दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद सेन्सरशिप ने क्या किया ? उन्होंने यहाँ पुछवाया और वहाँ से यह बतलाया गया कि जनता मोर्चे की कोई बात नहीं छापनी है। मैं आप से पूछती हूँ—ऐसा क्यों है, क्या जनता मोर्चे को आप ने इत्लीगल करार दिया है। अगर आप इस तरह से सेन्सरशिप करते रहेंगे तो इसका मतलब है कि आप सिर्फ एक ही बात अखबारों में लाना चाहते हैं, शासक-दल कांग्रेस की ही बातें अखबारों में आयेगी, दूसरे लोगों की बातें अखबारों में नहीं आयेगी।

आज गुजरात में कितना जुल्म हो रहा है—उसका क्या वर्णन करूँ। हमारे यहाँ धारा सभा के सदस्यों को, जनता मोर्चे के सदस्यों को पया देकर शासक दल अपनी तरफ़ ले जाना चाहता है। आपकी न्यूज़ रील में क्या आता है। मैं तो सिनेमा देखने नहीं जाती हूँ, लेकिन मुझे बतलाया गया है—आपकी न्यूज़ रील में मोरारजी भाई, अशोक मेहता, जयप्रकाश नारायण, इस तरह से सात नेताओं के चित्र दिये गये और कहा गया कि ये सब देशद्रोही हैं। अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो क्या इससे लोगों पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। वहाँ जो बच्चे फ़िल्म देखने गये थे, वे आकर घर में पूछते हैं कि हम को ऐसा सिनेमा देखने क्यों भेजते हैं। लोगों का मन इस तरह से नहीं बदलेगा।

मैंने सुना है कि आप ने 60 अखबार वालों के एक्ज़िटेशन कार्ड वापस ले लिये हैं। एक का तो मुझे मालूम है—आप ने कहा है कि उसके दिल्ली में रहने से नैशनल सिक्योरिटी को खतरा है। यह कितनी अजीब बात है—कोई आदमी दिल्ली में रहे, तो क्या उससे आपकी सरकार गिर जायगी। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपका तो यहाँ बहुत है, लोग आप के साथ हैं, जनता आपके साथ

है, आप जनता में लोकप्रिय हैं, तब फिर एक आदमी के यहाँ रहने से देश की सिक्योरिटी कसे मजकल में पड़ जाती है। इस तरह से देश का वातावरण नहीं बदला जा सकता

यह महिला वर्ष था, हमारे यहाँ की प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी महिला है—आप देखिये—महिलाओं के साथ कितना जुल्म हो रहा है और आप जानबूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं। हमारे पास एक खबर आई है—जेल में कितना जुल्म हुआ है। वहाँ अगर कोई प्रोस्टीट्यूट हो तो उसको शिक्षा दी जाती है, अगर कोई रेप करे तो उसको शिक्षा दी जाती है, लेकिन मैंने तो सुना है कि वहाँ महिलाओं पर रेप करने दिया गया और बाहर के आर्दमियों ने किया—यह सब आपके यहाँ टालरेट होता है। इस तरह से आप सेन्सरशिप से न्यूज़ को बन्द करना चाहते हैं—मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप रीडियो पर जो देना हो दीजिये लेकिन सही बात दीजिये, एक तरफ़ा देने से प्रजा का मन नहीं बदलेगा। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि गुजरात में मैं खेड़ा जिले में गई, साबरकाठा गई, अहमदाबाद गई और भावनगर गई और वहाँ पर सभी लोगों ने दबी जवान में कहा कि हमें जो जनता सरकार मिली थी, वैसी पहले कभी नहीं मिली और श्री बाबूभाई पटेल ने जो 9 महीने तक राज्य किया, ऐसा राज्य कभी नहीं पाया। अब आप उन पर जुल्म करके चाहे जो कर लो लेकिन वहाँ के लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आज जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे भी कुछ नहीं बोलें क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि अगर कुछ बोले तो आप उनको निकाल देंगे। इस वजह से आज सब लोग चुप हैं।

जनता मोर्चे के प्रतिनिधियों ने राज्यपाल से क्या कहा ? ऐसी कौन सी बात उसने कही थी जो छपने लायक नहीं थी। आज जनता मोर्चे की कोई बात सेन्सरशिप की वजह से अखबारों में नहीं आती है। इस तरह से आप

जल्म करते हैं और जो सही बात है वह भ्रष्टचारों में नहीं आ पाती है। उन लोगों ने कहा था कि जो लेवी आप ने लवाई है वह सूखी खेती वाले लोगों से न ली जाये क्योंकि इसमें किसानों का नुकसान होता है। इससे कौन से आपका नुकसान हो जाता जो यह बात नहीं आने ली। इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों का राज्य होना चाहिए, वहाँ पर मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए। इस पर गवर्नर ने कहा कि अभी कृत्रिम मेजोरिटी है और ठीक मेजोरिटी नहीं है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि फिर हमें राज्य करने दो। यह बात भी भ्रष्टचारों में नहीं छपने दी। इसमें क्या बात थी। क्या इससे आपका राज्य उलट जाता। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि आप सोचिये और समझिये और सेंसरशिप को ठीक तरह से लगाइए। क्या आप समझते हैं कि लोग 60 लाख रुपये वाला किस्ता भूल गये हैं और मार्केट के लिए इतनी सारी जमीन जो पानी के भाव ली है, उसको भूल गये हैं। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि लोग मार्केट मोटर्स के वागे में भूल गये हैं। मैं कहती हूँ कि लोग भूल नहीं गये हैं। आपके जोर-जुल्म के कारण और मीजा के डर से कि कहीं कुछ कहा तो पकड़ न लिये जाएं, लोग बोलते नहीं हैं और चप हैं।

अब मैं आप को बताऊँ कि एक बहुत अच्छे और सीनियर वकील श्री पटवारी हैं। उनको पकड़ कर ले गये। उनको हार्ट एटैक हुआ था और जब यह कहा गया कि इनकी तबियत अच्छी नहीं है, तो जवाब क्या मिनता है? ऐसे तो बड़े लोगों की तबियत खराब होती ही रहनी है। हम तरह का व्यवहार उनके साथ किया गया।

इसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ एक रवि शंकरमहाराज हैं। उनकी उम्र सौ साल से कोई 5, 7 साल कम होगी। वे विस्तर पर हैं और लोगों की सेवा करते हैं। उनके घर को जा कर सर्व किया। उनसे कहा

गया कि आप ने जय प्रकाश जी के लिए पसा जमा किया? उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ, किया था। उनसे फिर पूछा कि इसका हिसाब कहाँ है। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास हिसाब नहीं है, हमारी समिति में जा कर हिसाब देख लो। यह सब भ्रष्टचार में छपता है। काहूँ के लिए पसा जमा किया? उन्होंने कहा कि जय प्रकाश जी को रोजाना अस्पताल जाना पड़ता है, इसलिए डायलिसिस मशीन खरीदने के लिए पसा जमा किया था। तो यह भी क्या गुनाह है? मानवता की दृष्टि से किसी के ईलाज के लिए पसा जमा किया गया, तो यह भी गुनाह है। लड़ाई में शत्रु अगर घायल हो जाता है, सोल्जर घायल हो जाता है, तो उस पर बार नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन आप उस पर भी जुल्म करते हैं। इससे क्या फायदा होगा। मैं सब जगह घूमी हूँ लोग कहते हैं कि हम कुछ बोल नहीं सकते और उन पर बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है।

मैं ने यह भी देखा कि हमारे जो चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बजट स्पीच की थी और जो राज्यपाल ने पहले प्रोपॉजिशन स्पीच की थी और आज उन्होंने स्पीच है, उम में कोई फर्क नहीं है। एक ही प्रकार की बातें हैं मगर एक बात है कि पहले वाली स्पीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम शायद नहीं आया होगा, इसलिए वह नहीं छनी और अब आया है, इसलिए उसको निकाल दिया गया है। इस तरह से आप का काम होता है। हमारे सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एक विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास एक लाख रुपया फँका कि तुम हमारे साथ आ जाओ लेकिन उन्होंने बताया कि मैं ने उसको नहीं लिया। मैं ने कहा कि आप ने क्यों नहीं लिया। आप उसको ले लेते ताकि हम लोगों को बता सकते लाख रुपया उस तरफ जाने के लिए दिया गया है। इस तरह से आप काम करते

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

हैं। आप कहते हैं कि घूसखोरी नहीं चलनी चाहिए, आप तो खुद घूसखोरी करते हो, आप लोग करप्शन करते हो। हम आपको कहते हैं कि इस तरह से जनता का काम नहीं हो सकेगा और इस तरह से करप्शन नहीं निकल सकेगा। आप करोड़ों रुपया बाट रहे हैं उसका हिाब कहां लिखा हुआ है। आप हमारी बात को छापने नहीं देते हैं और आप जो चाहे छापते हैं। आज जेनों में लोगों पर जुल्म होता है उसका भी जनता को पता नहीं चलता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया अब समाप्त कीजिए।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल : मैं ससरशिप की बात कर रही हूँ। कोई कहते हैं कि मीमा के अन्दर जिन्हे पकड़ा है, उस कानून के नीचे जो जो सुनिश्चाएँ, जो जो खुराक उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए, वह भी आप नहीं देते हैं। इन बातों को आप छापने भी नहीं देते हैं। मीमा के अन्दर एक आदमी को आपने पकड़ा, वह मर गया। उसकी खबर भी आपने नहीं दी। उसके परिवार वालों को वह खबर नहीं दी। आप ऐसा सम्झने हैं कि खाली मुह से शाम तक, दिनरात प्रचार करने से आप जनता का मन बदल सकेंगे, लेकिन यह नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए, समय हो गया है।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल. मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। आप एडवर्टाइजमेंट में महिलाओं के चित्र क्यों छारते हैं? चाहे कपड़े का एडवर्टाइजमेंट हो, चाहे सिगरेट का हो, सबमें महिलाओं के चित्र होते हैं। यह हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ है। इसे आप बंद कीजिए। आज इस तरह के बहुत से चित्र एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स में महिलाओं के आते हैं। इस तरह से आप काम न करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: You will please take only three minutes, Mr. Sanghi.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the time for discussion of demands for grants of the other ministers has been extended, I would request you to give me five minutes extra.

I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Sir, the budget that had been presented to this House has been hailed by and large by the industry. It has also been said that the budget presented this year is something unique in the last decade which this House has witnessed.

I would also say that the film industry has also hailed the budget that has been presented to this House and the manner in which it has been brought forward for the benefit of the film industry. I would confine my remarks only to the film industry because the time that is given is very short. The film industry is grateful to the Finance Minister particularly when he has given exemption to the artistes and other people working in the film industry by raising the monetary ceiling of qualifying savings from Rs. 25,000 to 50,000. This increase has provided for the rainy day. As you know very well there are short spans of workers and sometimes the artistes go out in oblivion. Secondly, this year, no new import, has been levied on the films. Usually, heavy imposts have been levied in the film industry in previous years, like excise duty. This time that has not been the case. It is in this background that the industry has hailed the budget.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the total outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The plan outlay is Rs. 25 crores while the non-plan outlay is Rs. 52 crores. Taking these together, the total outlay

has come to Rs. 78 crores for the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. The outlay for the film/industry comes to only Rs. 5.18 crores. The outlay for the Films Division is only Rs. 3 crores, for the films and television Institute of India, it comes to Rs. 82 lakhs, for the Childrens' Films Society it is Rs. 18 lakhs and for the Film Festivals International it comes to Rs. 18 lakhs while it is Rs. 10 lakhs for setting up of National Films Development Corporation, for the Central Board of Films Censors it is Rs. 10 lakhs while for the National Film Archives and National Awards it comes to Rs. 7 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively.

Thus the total outlay, for the industry is 5.18 crores, out of this also for the Films Division, the biggest amount being spent is Rs. 3.81 crores. The Minister would agree that this entire money is being recovered by showing the news reels and approved films in the theatres. In fact, the total outlay on the film industry by the I & B Ministry is less than Rs. 2 crores. This industry has netted more than Rs. 308 crores during 1975-76 out of which more than 50 per cent has gone to the State exchequer by way of entertainment tax. There is no parallel industry, 50 per cent of the gross earning of which goes to the State exchequer. It is serving a laudable object. It is one of the most powerful mass media of audio of audio-visual showmanship in this country which is having a dynamic impact in the life of the people.

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Not only that. When we talk of national integration and emotional integration and emotional integration, we should remember that the films which are taken from one part of the country to the other serve as the lingua franca. At least they have popularised Hindi in the south where people were so much allergic to the language.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (KANARA): They have done much more than the Hindi prachar Sabha has done.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: As I said, this is one of the most important mass media for relieving the stress and strain of people when they really want to forget their difficulties and problems

It is in this background of generating such a large amount of income for the State and Central Governments that this matter requires a little more consideration at the hands of the I & B Ministry by a better outlays.

Two years back, we had seen the film industry in doldrums. Production centres were closing in West Bengal and Bombay. I am grateful to those State Government which have lent a helping hand in bringing this bad state of affairs to an end. In West Bengal, for instance, the dynamic Minister of Planning, Shri Sankar Ghose, who is here now, has done quite a lot to help the industry. Then the Karnataka and Maharashtra Governments formed Film Finance Corporations and gave some advantage to the film industry in their own areas by providing some facilities for the production of regional films, with the result a face-life was given to the industry and it is able to survive.

Not only that. When we talk of this as a very important mass medium, we must remember that the industry has produced more than 10,000 films in the last two decades employs 200,000 people day in and day out and entertains people all over the country. It is a major unit in the economy of the country. It is this generative industry which is now in real financial difficulties. What is the reason for this? Time and again, it has been explained, both inside the House and outside, and people know it, that this industry is not considered as an industry. As such, there is no institutional finance available to the film industry. One of the most important things that should be done

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is that institutional finance should be made available to the industry. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister that he need not provide more outlay—I do not want finance—if he would only allow this industry to be included in the government list of industries, much of the work could be done. Today some of the banks are willing to give financial support for the production, distribution and exhibition of films, but it is not considered an industry: it is only considered as a showmanship business. If it is only termed as an industry, accepted as an industry, I am sure much of the job would be done.

I have not much time at my disposal to refer to other matters. But this industry has been suffering from various other difficulties. One of the difficulties in the production of films has been the perennial shortage of colour raw material with which to shoot the films, the negatives, positives and the sound track which are imported in the country. Here we find that the regular outlay of import is not decided by the Ministry. Formerly the import of these was handled by the STC. The industry was wanting that everything connected with it should be put in one basket, in the I & B Ministry. We are very glad that this matter is now processed in the I & B Ministry, but the matter is yet to be streamlined. Unless we import these raw materials on a regular basis, unless there is a regular allocation, unless this industry is treated as an industry and considered a part of the major undertakings involving such a large outlay of national resources, the problem cannot be solved. We should decide to import the requisite quantity of raw materials from foreign countries on a regular basis. I am sure the foreign exchange part of it is being taken care of by export guarantees and things like that. But what we find is that licences are not given for the raw materials required,

with the result that they are in shortage and there is blackmarketing. Sometimes we find that the reels have to be imported by air involving air freight with the result that the price per reel goes up upto air amount of Rs. 100 which creates considerable difficulties in the production of films, increasing their cost unnecessarily and making us pay unnecessarily in foreign exchange by way of air freight. These are some of the difficulties.

Recently we have seen in the papers that the bond obligation in respect of foreign exchange had been raised to 200 per cent. This morning's papers report that the 200 per cent increase in bond obligation has shocked producers: What is this bond obligation? Producers of colour films have to enter into a bond obligation guaranteeing that they will export, that they will earn so much foreign exchange. It is in this background that the bond obligation has been increased 200 per cent, it was 100 per cent at one time, it was increased to 150 per cent and now to 200 per cent. I should request the hon. Minister to give some rationale, some reason why it has been done. I request him not to treat this industry like this, it definitely needs a little more understanding. I also request that this particular matter should be reconsidered and the bond obligation should be reduced from 200 to 150 per cent at least.

I am glad that the Government of India has instituted national awards, there is a sense of participation of the government and it shows that the government has recognised films as a very important mass media. This industry has been badly labelled and given all sorts of bad names.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude with this point, you have already taken seven minutes.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Besides the national awards, there are so many smaller awards by different states. We should see that all those awards are correlated. Let us make those awards a little more glamorous and invite some of the people from the industry during the national awards; there could be better showmanship and better results.

There are press reports which say that a letter of intent has been issued for setting up a technicolour processing plant. There should be some more details given of this. If a technicolour processing plant is set up some of the present laboratories would go into doldrums. They will be out of business by setting up the technicolour processing plant. They will not be able to continue in the industry. We should like to have some background as to whether it is a fact and how the present laboratories are going to be taken care of.

With reference to the international film festival we are glad that recently a festival had been conducted very successfully. It is a window to the foreign countries and we are able to know the latest technological developments in other countries. While it is a window to the outside world, it is a door to the outsiders to come to this country to enable them to buy our films so that we are able to increase our exports. We had film festivals in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. One festival should also be held in Madras as it is also an important film producing centre and it should not feel neglected.

One of the matters which has been agitating the minds of film producers is the latest film to be shown on television.

There should be a dialogue with the producers and some via-media should be found. It is a vexatious problem. Showing the latest film on the television is good for the televi-

sion audience but there is also a commercial aspect of it which has to be considered by the ministry. The film industry needs better consideration in the hands of the hon. Minister. There should be a better perspective and better understanding.

In the end I may say that the hon. Minister has done quite a lot in unifying the industry. So the industry's grateful thanks go to him. He is also trying to do a good job. He has started with a good start in the film industry which will go a long way in putting the industry on a stronger foundation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, I should like to thank all the hon. Members who took the trouble of studying the problems of this Ministry and participating in this debate. During the last financial year we had a plan and non-plan allocation of Rs. 68 crores. This year there has been a marginal increase of 15 per cent in our budget; it has gone up to Rs. 78 crores. It is by no means a comfortable budget for a Ministry which has been saddled with all kinds of new responsibilities and which has to carry on various media which not only help to inform the people of the country but also solicit their co-operation for the various nation-building activities of the Central and the State Governments.

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, quite likely that with the goodwill of the Hon'ble Members and their support we might later on in the year come up with Supplementary Demands so that our activities are further improved and we can serve the nation in a better fashion. As the House is aware, the nation was saved from a disaster by the declaration of internal Emergency on 26th June 1976 and after that a series of measures for accelerated development were taken. These developments are

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naturally linked with social growth and social justice and in this respect we know that public co-operation has a great meaning and a great significance. Unless we create a climate of public acceptability and public co-operation, a kind of mass movement cannot be generated towards helping the economic programme, the new economic programme that has been initiated by the Prime Minister and the Government of India. Otherwise the success of this programme will not only take more time than it should, but the task of implementation will become far more difficult. If the understanding among the people, particularly among the sections which stand to benefit by this programme, is increased, this will not only save the resources and time but it will also accelerate the rate of growth in our country and for this, all the media of the nation have to be used. I must emphasise that the use of media is completely non-partisan. It is definitely partisan towards the needy, towards those people who need help from the Government and those who need accelerated development. All our efforts are directed towards them and therefore this programme has been launched by various media in co-operation with all the State Governments. I must say that the responsibility has been very encouraging and it has been extremely satisfying to us who are involved in this process. We not only put forward the various good points and other requirements that we have in the implementation of this new programme but we also keep on collecting the various reactions, the various difficulties, various progress that are generated by the implementation of these programmes. And this programme also requires a motivational approach. This motivational approach has to be provided by a concerted and thoughtful action. This is also being done by a multi-media prong in this direction. I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Members for the understanding that they have shown of our work and

have appreciated the work done by this Ministry.

Before coming to the various media which are directly operated by this Ministry, I think it would be probably appropriate if I survey the situation with respect to the very important medium which operates only in the private sector and I refer to the Indian Press. Sir, we know immediately after independence, how the situation in our country which was disturbed and which was full of all kinds of mischievous potentialities, was exploited by those people who are not interested in the national growth or nationalism. But they were interested only in their narrow political gains and a partisan approach. Therefore, even in the earlier years of our independence, there was a terrible situation created by the Press which was controlled, to a large extent, by vested interests which, as I said earlier, did not have the national interest in their hearts but only their parochial and narrow interests. Therefore, the first amendment to the Constitution which was brought forward, amongst other things, provided for reasonable restrictions on Article 19 which guaranteed freedom of speech, which implies the freedom of the Press. And immediately following the first amendment to the Constitution, an Act was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha which was then called the Press (Objectionable Matters) Act. And this Press (Objectionable Matters) Act was passed after a great deal of debate. And the then Home Minister, Shri Rajagopalachari who piloted this bill in both Houses of Parliament made certain references, certain observations which, if they are read-out to-day, would look as if they were describing the pre-Emergency situation in this country. I think, Sir, it was a first-rate tragedy that this Act was repealed, in the hope that the Press would itself evolve a method of self regulation and that it would go by the code of ethics which it was supposed to ev-

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olve. Unfortunately, as we saw it later after the repealment of this Act, the Press—or a large section of it—ran amuck and it just ran riot and caused a great deal of havoc to our public and national lives; and the assumptions and wishful thinking implied in the Press Commission's Report that there will be self-regulation, self-control and a code of ethics, were all not only belied but completely dashed to the ground. A Press Council was none the less created by an Act of Parliament and a lot of hope was attached to this Press Council and its functioning. The Press Commission has devoted a good number of its pages to the hopes and to the various expectations from this Press Council. But, unfortunately, because of the attitude of the Press and the general circumstances prevailing in the country, we found that this Press Council was almost a non-starter, for reasons all too well known, and I do not want to go into all those reasons again. But when we were discussing the repealments of the Press Council Act, we had discussed this matter in a good deal of detail. After the promulgation of Emergency, when we were reviewing the situation in the country, we were reviewing it, not with the short-term objective that we had to gain during the Emergency, but in a long-term manner; and we found that apart from certain regulations and certain control and the code of ethics which, in spite of failures we must nonetheless keep on trying for, we should have an Act in the country which

would encourage healthy journalism and put down, with a firm hand, unhealthy trends. What is health, and what is unhealthy can be decided by no less a forum than this honourable House, because these are not the things which can be decided by individuals. I may commit an error of judgement; or others may commit an error of judgement. Hon. Members and other bodies which are concerned with this sensitive subject may have their different views and different problems with regard to this. But the combined wisdom of this House is infallible, in my opinion, and therefore we hold ourselves responsible to this House and to the other House for the administration of this Act. This Act has been maligned a little bit because of its name.

But when we go into the substance of this Act there are three outstanding features which the hon. Members must take into account. First of all, this Act has been drafted well within the reasonable restrictions that have been provided in Article 19 of the Constitution by the Parliament, which have been upheld by the courts. The second feature of this Act is that this is well within and much below the provisions of the code of ethics that the editors have drawn for themselves. The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference about five years back drew up a draft code of ethics which they wanted that the editors should adopt, the newspapers should adopt and implement. Unfortunately, it was not implemented. But, if you compare the provisions of this Act with the code of conduct that was

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evolved by the editors, which is again being considered by the Central Committee of the editors, which was also considered by the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in their recent conference in Patna, you will find that the provisions of this Act are much less onerous than the code of ethics that the editors themselves have evolved.

Therefore, those people who say that this Act is going to restrict the freedom of the press, or it is going to create problems for those people who want free expression of opinion, they are not only misled but, I am afraid, they have not yet applied their mind to this problem in that serious and deep manner which this problem requires. This Act will certainly prevent mischievous action on the part of those who are interested in using the medium of the press for anti-national, anti-public or anti-people acts. But such of those people who do not want to create disorder, who do not want to create an atmosphere of violence and who do not want to indulge in character assassination or other under-hand tactics that were used by various newspapers before the promulgation of the Emergency, they need not be afraid of this enactment. As a matter of fact, the All India Working Journalists Union and a large section of the press and others, after having seen the provisions of this Act and after having compared the provisions of this Act with the provisions of the code of ethics and

the code of conduct drawn up by the editors for themselves, have welcomed it.

The only doubt they have in their mind is about the implementation part. They fear that while implementing it the Government employees, or the Government in power, would misuse its provisions. There is no cure for doubt except experience. I would only say that nobody should doubt the intention of the Government. You should wait and see whether this Act is being misused in any respect. If it is misused, we shall certainly be held responsible for it. But I can assure this House that, as far as our functioning goes, these powers will not be misused, for any partisan purposes. They will be used only for the purposes which are held out in the Act and which are wholly free from blemish and which are going to promote a healthy Press.

Only those people who do not want to subscribe to the code of ethics drawn up by the editors themselves, only they have to worry about the provisions of this Act. But those newspapers, periodicals and journals which want to keep within the code of conduct and the code of ethics drawn up by the editors themselves, for them this Act will be a dead letter; it will have no meaning for them. It would be non-existent for them. If they violate their own code, only then they will come within the mischief of this Act, and not otherwise.

Regarding the second Act that was passed by this House there have been

some doubts, which have been clarified during the course of the debate. But some hon. Members have raised the matter again. I would like to say that the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Repeal Act again does not restrict either the right of the Press or the right of the hon. House on any particular matter. The only change it makes is that the right and immunity of the press which was more than what the Members of Parliament enjoyed, have been taken anything which is *prima facie* defamatory and untrue and if the aggrieved party wants to take the matter to court, it can do so and no immunity will be available to the journalists or the newspaper which they enjoyed under the repealed Act. Again, every newspaper, by accepting its responsibility, can print every word of the proceedings of the House. I am talking of normal times, not of emergent times when the provisions of the emergency law and the DIR are in force. When normalcy returns, they will be able to publish everything they want, provided they are willing to take the legal responsibility for what they print and publish. This is very necessary so that irresponsible utterances in the House and more irresponsible writings by the newspapers are subject to the common law of the land, for nobody can and should have immunity for writing whatever he wishes.

The response of the Indian Press was not only constructive, but very good immediately after the declaration of the emergency. As you are aware, we had promulgated pre-censorship along-with emergency, but within a few weeks we were able to informally remove it. It speaks volumes of the sense of responsibility of the Indian Press. We could give them the guidelines and tell them that as long as they operated within

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the guidelines, it would not be necessary for them to submit their writings for pre-censorship to the censoring authorities. By and large this has got on not only very well, but we have seen that this has encouraged the healthy and national section of the Press to come out and those who were misusing this potent mass medium have not only retreated to the background, but they are quite scared of coming out because they know that the heavy hand of the law will fall upon them if they create any mischief. So, I would like to say here that barring a minority of mischief-makers, by and large the Indian Press has not only acquitted itself very well, but it has shown great progress, and I am sure that the progress and the foundations that have been laid during these months will not only be consolidated but carried forward so that in future there is no confrontation between the legally and democratically elected Government and a section of the Press as was created earlier.

The role of the Western Press can be very well understood, and when I say Western Press, it refers to only three or four countries. These people are unhappy at our reversing the trend of inflation and stopping it and the general well-being and economic growth of our country. It can be well understood because these colonial Powers have never pardoned India for being free and progressive.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Why don't you name them?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: They are well known, no need to name them. As a matter of fact, these countries are revealing themselves all the time, and I am sure that the representatives of their papers or other media like television and radio networks located in India, a good many of them.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Even Portugal was a colonial Power. Do you think they are also against us? Why should you not name them?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These people do not behave properly and they do not even accept Indian law and, therefore, we had to take stern measures against them. I would like to reiterate before this hon. House that nobody, particularly a foreigner, would be allowed to violate the laws of this country. If they want to stay and work in this country, they must stay and work within the laws of the land that are in force, for the time being. Anybody who does not accept those laws, who does not want to work within the framework of those laws is most welcome to leave the country and operate from elsewhere. Such of the people who want to enjoy the hospitality and the various privileges and protection given to them by this Government must accept those laws and only then they can function in a proper manner.

I must say that the majority of the foreign correspondents, particularly those belonging to the socialist countries and the other progressive countries of the world, have not only shown a great understanding and a very good appreciation of our circumstances but they have truly reported the happenings here. I am not saying that they have always been saying flattering things. They have been factual in reporting the happenings. If they do not find anything good, they have reported that also. They have reported the things in a balanced manner. They have not painted only a black picture. They have given a balanced picture. That is what we expect of the people who want objectivity in this field.

Many hon. Members have referred to the merger of the news agencies. I compliment the management of these news agencies for having recognised the great need for having a national news agency. Those people who were against this merger had

their own personal, probably, narrow vested interest in this matter. But the journalists and the newspaper employees, by and large, wanted this kind of a strong national news agency to be run by journalists. The society "Samachar" has been registered by the leading journalists of this country. This is quite a good healthy development in our country and, I hope, with the blessings of this House and the understanding that has been shown in this healthy development, it will grow from strength to strength.

It has given us a new place in the comity of nations. As the House might recall, sometime back, when the Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-aligned Nations was held in Lima, they decided to create a pool of non-aligned nations agencies. It was very firmly stated in the communique issued by the Conference that the news agencies run by some colonial powers were such that they were working against the interests of the developing nations of the world and that they were painting wrong and false pictures of the developing nations.

It was stated that absolutely perverse pictures of developing nations were being painted according to their desire. Whenever they found a developing nation working according to their wishes, according to their likings, they painted a better picture of that nation. If they did not like a particular nation, they painted a completely black picture of that nation. The developing nations had absolutely no power to undo this kind of injustice and blatant lies that were being thrown up by these news agencies. They were completely helpless.

Now, efforts are being made to undo this situation. The non-aligned nations are determined to form a pool which will be a strong pool of news agencies. It will project the developmental activities, the great work, that is being done in developing countries, to the wide world.

Everybody will know the true picture of what is happening in developing nations. In this effort, India did not have much of a place. With four small and weak news agencies run by a few people, they could have found no place of any mention in this pool of news agencies which is being created by non-aligned nations of the world. With this national news agency, we are now in a good position and we hope that when the the Ministerial-level conference is held in early part of July in New Delhi, we will succeed in creating some kind of a machinery and evolve some kind of a scheme of cooperation so that the very insidious and serious exploitation of the situation that was being made by certain world news agencies run capitalist forces could not only be undone but we could evolve a completely new approach in the world of information.

Because of lack of time, I will now race through the various activities and developments that we want to do in this financial year. The advertisement policy of the Government is designed to help evolve a healthy Press and to help the small and medium newspapers. This is not a new policy. While reviewing this and studying this matter, we came across a Cabinet decision in the early 60s: probably it was in 1954 or 1955 that guidelines were set in regard to Government's advertisement policy. After that, various Committees of Parliament like the PAC, the Estimates Committee etc. have had the occasion to review Government's policy of advertisement. They have been stressing that all the Government advertisements—whether of the public sector undertakings, whether of the nationalised institutions or statutory corporations or of any other Department of the Government—should be centralised in such a manner that we could help healthy trends in the Press and also help the small and medium newspapers, particularly in the Indian language field. We intend to do this forcefully during this year

and we hope this House will lend its entire support to this problem that we are now tackling in a forceful manner.

I had the privilege, some time back, of presenting a copy of a new venture 'Employment News' to the Prime Minister under whose inspiration this publication was brought out. This publication is in its infancy but, while we expected the response of the people to be good, the response that we got was even better than we had thought. The first print order was below a lakh but, within three issues, the print order went over a lakh of copies. But this is still not as useful as we would like it to be. We would like all kinds of small posts like Class IV, Class III, and Class II in the Central Government as well as the State Government to be advertised and, wherever necessary and wherever we consider it fit, we want even the the private sector to come into this 'Employment News'. This 'Employment News' will ultimately be printed in all the Indian languages. It is at present printed in English and Hindi but we intend to print it in four other Indian languages shortly and then extend it to other Indian languages. Today, its size is small and so it contains advertisements only for bigger posts and most of the U.P.S.C. advertisements. I must compliment the UPSC and its Chairman for their kind cooperation and their very good and willing help which they have given to this venture. With their help and with the help of the various State Governments and others who have come out to help us in this matter, we hope that this will be one of the very good developments and that it will carry news of employment opportunities to the various areas, particularly the tribal areas and areas which are inhabited by the weaker sections of the society where big papers don't circulate. In fact, even small papers don't go there and so we are evolving a scheme by which this Employment News can

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reach every rural post-office and can even go further than that so that to early Gram Panchayat and to every nook and corner sufficient copies of the paper can go, so that more and more people from these areas can come and compete for employment in the country.

The problems of small and medium newspapers are very much under our consideration and as I stated while I was mentioning the advertisement policy, we are taking an integrated view of these problems and I am sure we will be able to solve a good many of these problems. Certain problems are there which are inherent in the situation, but even there, if we reorganize the newspaper industry the way it should be reorganized then many of the problems of the small and medium newspapers will have been sorted out, and we are trying to work in this direction.

Regarding films, about which various hon. Members spoke, our policy is one of promoting a healthy growth of the film industry. We want the Indian film industry to grow but not grow towards formula films, towards the films which most of the time, for 90 per cent of the time, glorify sex, violence obscenity, vulgarity and things like that and which, in the last ten minutes, undo everything and try to conform to the censorship ideas that good triumphs over evil. That kind of thing will not do. Therefore, we have taken measures to see that the use of sex and violence, which was so much prevalent in these films, is not only reduced but eliminated. But it will take a little time to be reflected in the film market because most of the films that are being released today or were released in the past few months are films which were under production in the last so many years or were, more or less, completed before our new policy was com-

municated to the producers, but regarding the films which are currently under production or where shooting has been done to the extent of less than fifty per cent of their script, we have gone through the script and we have told the producers, wherever it was objectionable, that it will not be passed. We have even told the producers that if the films do not conform to the censorship guidelines then the Central Board of Films Censors will not be content with only cutting a shot here and there and allowing the rest of the film to go but the entire film will be rejected. Otherwise, a tendency was growing among these film producers that they may have about 2,000 ft. of sex and violence and even if it was cut to half, the other half will remain and that will be good enough for their formula films, good enough for instigating the baser instincts among the people who go to see films. This kind of thing, I want to warn, will not be permitted. If we find that the theme of the film is such that it cannot be corrected by cuts, if the whole film goes against the very spirit of the censorship policy of the Government, the entire film will be rejected and no part of it will be allowed to be shown. Therefore, the producers should take this warning into account while they plan their production now and in future....

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur): What encouragement is being given to those who are really producing good films?

SHRI VIDYA CHARN SHUKLA: The encouragement can be given only by the cinema-viewers. Whenever a good film is produced in a proper manner, it succeeds; even with the formulae that these people normally use, some films have succeeded. We, from our side, give the encouragement. Of course, the cinema industry is not in the public sector. We do not want to bring it in the public sector, but we want to

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we have received have been extremely good. Unfortunately, the satellite through which this programme was being beamed to these villages is not going to be available after 31st July. Therefore, we are making arrangements for terrestrial transmission which will cover almost forty per cent of the SITE villages to begin with, but it will in total cover much greater number of villages. It will cover eight to ten thousand villages, but these will not be all SITE villages which are being served at present by the SITE programme. In the course of time, as soon as we are given more funds by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, we shall like to cover many more areas with this educational programme which has done a lot of good to our country, particularly, in rural areas. Television has to be developed in a proper manner particularly for the growth and regeneration of confidence and good work in the rural areas.

Press Information Bureau, Song and Drama Division, Field Publicity, Publications Division and Indian Institute of Mass Communication—all these have been doing their work very well. Various criticisms have held out about certain persons working in these medias, but I am glad that there has been a general appreciation in the House of the work done by these medias and we shall try and see that the good work being done by these medias is further improved and further strengthened.

With regard to the other matters raised by the hon. Members, I have got the list of the hon. Members who spoke and the various points raised by them. As I have already taken more time than was allotted to me,

I would not refer to all these individual points. But I would like to say that we shall analyse all the points and the problems raised by the hon. Members and after analysing, we shall write back to the hon. Members to say, what action has been taken about them and if action has not been taken and if their demands could not be met, what were the reasons. All these points will be properly attended to.

May I, in conclusion, give my thanks to the House and the hon. Members for giving us necessary boost up by appreciating our work and by giving us their help which we will always need.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions moved by the hon. Members. Unless any Member wishes any particular cut motion to be put separately, I will put all of them together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

[Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which were voted by Lok Sabha are shown below. Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant account on voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7,16,000	.	35,78,000	..
65	Information and Publicity	2,47,98,000	19,25,000	12,39,89,000	96,25,000
66	Broadcasting	6,73,23,000	3,55,69,000	33,66,16,000	17,78,44,000

13.53 hrs

15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they like to move.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—
Contd

Motion moved :

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum for which three hours have been allotted.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum."

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
71	Ministry of Petroleum	7,65,000	..	38,27,000	..
72	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	9,24,35,000	48,55,05,000	46,21,66,000	239,55,27,000

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.