

[Secretary]

1963, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Ministers for certain Union territories and for certain other matters, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Abid Ali
2. Shri Anand Chand
3. Shri Tarit Mohan Dasgupta
4. Shri R. S. Doogar
5. Shri B. K. Gaikwad
6. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram
7. Shri D. P. Karmarkar
8. Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon
9. Prof. Mukut Behari Lal
10. Shri Mahesh Saran
11. Shri M. N. Govindan Nair
12. Shri G. Rajagopalan
13. Shri Shiva Nand Ramaul
14. Shri L. Lalit Madhob Sharma
15. Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee."

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

FOURTH REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Here comes the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

**Re. Reported Concentration of Chinese Troops in Tibet—
Contd.**

Shri Hem Barua: Would you now inquire from the hon. Prime Minister if he is ready to make that statement?

Mr. Speaker: Let him have the information. He should wait.

12-03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as also the cut motions moved on the 21st March, 1963.

Out of five hours allotted, four hours and ten minutes have been exhausted. Shri Yashpal Singh was very particular to speak.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, मुझे दो चार सुझाव देने हैं।

हमारा राष्ट्र गीत हमारा पवित्रतम गीत है और उससे हमें बड़ी स्फूर्ति मिलती है और जोश मिलता है। लेकिन उसको सुनाने का समय सोते समय कर दिया गया है। उसको सुनाया जाना चाहिये उठते समय क्योंकि वह हमको उठाने के लिए है, पर उसको सुनाया जाता है सोते वक्त। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस राष्ट्र गीत को

श्रावः काल गाया जाए, सोते समय न गाया जाए ।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जी संसद समीक्षा के नाम से पांच मिनट का एक कार्यक्रम चलता था जिससे सारे देश के लोगों को संसद में क्या हो रहा है इसका पता लगता था, उसको बन्द कर दिया गया है । उसको फिर जारी करना चाहिए, यह मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है ।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बंत्रियों को और कोई काम करने को नहीं है सिवाय भाषण करने के । ये भाषण रेडियो से भी ब्राडकास्ट किये जाते हैं । यह चीज इस नाजुक मीके पर शोभा नहीं देती । हमें इस समय लड़ाई के लिए तैयारी करनी चाहिए । *Action speaks better than words.* इस समय हमारी सारी इनरजी अपने डिफेंस को मजबूत करने में लगनी चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है कि ये भाषण बन्द किये जायें और देश को ठोस प्रोग्राम दिया जाए ।

रेडियो पर गानों में बहुत समय चला जाता है । इसको हमें इस संकट के समय बन्द करना चाहिए । हमको आज अपने समय की लड़ाई की तैयारी में और राइफल ट्रेनिंग में खर्च करना चाहिए । बूट पट्टी से बांधने से लेकर और जो काम है लड़ाई के सम्बन्ध में, उनकी ओर जनता का ध्यान खींचने में आज रेडियो को अपना योग देना चाहिए यह मेरा चौथा संज्ञेशन है ।

मैं यही चार सुझाव देना चाहता था ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं ।

आज वर्तमान समय में जो सिनेमा में बन्दे गीत गाये जाते हैं उनके कारण हमारे देश के विद्यार्थियों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है । देखा गया है कि बड़े शहरों में दोपहर

को सिनेमा नहीं चलते । लेकिन छोटे शहरों में दोपहर को सिनेमा चलते हैं । उस समय लड़कों का स्कूल जाने का समय होता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि लड़के स्कूलों में न जाकर सिनेमा में चले जाते हैं । वहां बुरे बुरे गाने सीखते हैं और चोरी करना आदि सीखते हैं और आपस में अश्लील बातें करते हैं और लड़कियों से अश्लील व्यवहार करते हैं । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि सिनेमा में गन्दे गाने नहीं होने चाहिए और जिस प्रकार बड़े शहरों में होता है छोटे शहरों में भी सिनेमा दोपहर को नहीं खुलने चाहियें । इससे बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है । आज की नाजुक स्थिति में इस चीज पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed thankful to the various hon. Members who have participated in the discussion yesterday and today. As many as 20 Members have participated and most of them have paid very good compliments to the AIR during the present emergency. I think all sections of the House, including the Opposition, have come out with compliments for the patriotic songs that were given out on the AIR for the talks and for the features, etc. and many officers tell me that it is indeed an unprecedented thing that the AIR has come in for commendation, not condemnation as it used to be in the previous years.

An. Hon. Member: Condemnation is also there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That shows Parliament opinion is always discriminatory.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In the beginning, for ten days or so, the AIR was criticised for not being up to the expectations of the people. But, later on, it picked up and very soon it began to symbolise the aspirations and the emotions of the people. After all, the AIR is a people's institution, serving for the people. It must have a

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local character, local colour and all the feelings and emotions of the people must be reflected in the various songs and talks given out on the AIR. That way, during the present emergency the people have responded very well indeed. They were taken aback, they were stunned in the beginning, but later on they began to come out with their own donations, with their own recruitment and whether it is in the form of money or gold, people responded very well indeed during the emergency. And our own units, whether it is the AIR or whether it is the general film industry, though it is not our own institution directly owned by the Government, or the press in general or the publications also, have come up well to the expectations of the people and they have served well, all told, by and large, during the present emergency.

Sir, Mr. Prabhat Kar complained that the AIR was hesitant in coming up to meet the challenge of the Chinese aggression. I do not think that the AIR was hesitant at all. We are only trying to contact all the artistes, all the composers, all the poets, etc. so that they could compose songs, talks etc. and then we give it out on the AIR. They could not just do it or pass a resolution. They had to contact a large number of people, poets and artistes and that took some little time. But, the hesitancy was not there. If there was any hesitancy on the part of anybody to condemn aggression, it was elsewhere. I know Shri Prabhat Kar need not say that the A.I.R. was hesitant in denouncing aggression or coming up to peoples expectation.

Today, we have a large number of poets responding to the call of the A.I.R., a number of musicians, a number of artistes, and it is really commendable that all of them have done exceedingly well. We have received letters from the Chief Ministers, from various public men, that the A.I.R. is

doing excellent work in the present emergency. I have visited a number of stations—a majority of the stations and wherever I went, I used to contact the local non-officials and journalists also. All of them unanimously say that the A.I.R. is doing excellent work that has been reflected in the proceedings of yesterday here.

That does not mean that we should be complacent. We have not reached that stage of perfection where we can say that there is nothing more to be done or nothing can be improved. No institution perhaps can say that we have reached that stage of perfection. We are certainly trying to be in constant touch with the people and the peoples aspirations must be embodied in the Radio broadcasts.

It is not merely the A.I.R. As I said in the beginning, the press and the film industry also have responded well. In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the film artistes have come in large numbers with their personal donations and they have also given songs for films. They have donated some documentaries to the Government. In all the theatres, these films are also being shown today. All these have helped to keep up the morale of the people.

The press also, by and large,—I shall come to it later—have done exceedingly well. The way in which newspapers have responded to my appeal for advertising space is really unprecedented. All the newspapers big and small, language papers, English papers, have responded very well, indeed, to my appeal. They have donated space, and perhaps it will continue for a long time to come, for keeping up the morale of the people. I must express my appreciation of the wholehearted co-operation of the Ministry has received from the press and other organisations engaged in the field of publicity. For instance, to my appeal, over 1100 newspapers and periodicals have been publishing

slogans in prominent positions and have donated generous space for advertisements relating to the emergency. Master Printers Federation, the All India Advertising Agencies Association, the National Advertisers and individual agencies not only offered their support and co-operation to the Directorate of Advertising, but gave a new direction to advertising in this country. The offer is unprecedented in our history and I am sure I can depend on these in assisting us to keep up the national morale.

I also pay my tribute to all the artistes and poets who have come out with various articles and compositions. I certainly pay my tribute to the numerous people, not merely Station Directors and their staff, but various non-officials, poets, authors and composers. They helped us in building up the morale of the people.

Coming to the need for transmitters, there is no difference of opinion in this matter. Whether it is the Opposition or the Government, Ministers and Members also, we all feel that we must have more powerful transmitters to meet the present emergency. But, situated as we are, we have to be content with what is provided in the Third Plan and what we can get in the Third Plan. We are making every effort to see whether we can get some more additional transmitters in this connection. Two 50 kw. transmitters have arrived in Delhi, which were provided in the Second Plan. Two more 100 kw. short wave transmitters also will be arriving in the course of this year which will also be installed in Delhi, which will mostly be utilised for external broadcasts and to some extent to the home service also. Therefore, the addition of 50 k.w. short-wave transmitters immediately, and 100 k.w. transmitters in the course of the year will add considerably to our external broadcasting, though, of course, we would not be able to reach all parts of the globe; perhaps, even a very powerful transmitter would not be

able to do it. But, to a large extent, the targeted areas would be covered considerably by these additions to our equipment as it is.

In the Third Plan also, we have five 100 k.w. transmitters provided for. We have not yet obtained the foreign exchange necessary for it. We have not yet placed orders. I do hope that in the course of the year or so we shall be able to get released the foreign exchange necessary for these additional 100 k.w. transmitters, and they will be arriving, I hope, by the end of the Third Plan when we shall be in a better position also. After the emergency also, we tried to get some more transmitters, that is, six short-wave transmitters of 100 k.w., and one, if possible, of 1000 k.w., and we are making all the efforts necessary to get it processed at the various committees and things like that. Let us see whether we can get them during the present emergency.

Therefore, we are very much alive to the need for powerful transmitters to strengthen our transmitters indeed. But we also want something else. It is not merely the transmitters that are needed, but it is also the directional aerial systems. Sometimes, we have to beam it to certain targeted areas. Now, what is happening is that the same aerial system is perhaps being used for various countries, and that is not a perfect system, and, therefore, the reception is variable, and it is not steady and it is not firm. Therefore, we want transmitters; we want also directional aerial systems for the various targeted areas. I hope that we shall also be allotted the necessary frequencies, because, after all, the short-wave band is very much congested now. All countries are trying to share the same short-wave band, and we must be allotted the necessary frequencies. We do not want to infringe upon any international convention in this matter; while some other countries can do so with impunity, we do not want to do it; as members of

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the international organisation, we have to go and plead for our frequencies, and only when they are allotted we shall be able to operate on them. Otherwise, of course, there are countries which do a little piracy and unauthorisedly use other people's frequencies and they try to drown the other broadcasts and things like that. We do not want to do any such thing. I hope that we shall be able to get all these frequencies in the course of the next few years, and our organisation will be strengthened to that extent.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida somehow got some wrong figures. He seemed to think that 47 per cent of AIR's income was from either Gujarat or the Gujarati-speaking people. I do not know where from he got those figures. Our figures show that Gujarat stands No. 5 in the number of listeners' radio licences. The first is, of course, Bombay, then the second is Calcutta, the third is Madras, the fourth is Punjab, and the fifth is Gujarat, and the income also to that extent will be less from Gujarat.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I still hold that view.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Gujarat has only about 2,22,000 licences as against about 25 lakhs all over the country. It is only about 2,22,000 in Gujarat proper.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The Gujarati-speaking people are there in Maharashtra, Calcutta and all other places. I still hold that view. They are businessmen and they are in possession of radios.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In Gujarat proper, the number of radio licences is less than 10 per cent as compared to that all over the country. It is only 2,22,000 or so out of about 25 lakhs. So, it is less than 10 per cent. Even if we take a large number of Gujarati-speaking people in Bombay, Calcutta

and other places, still it cannot be more than another two or three per cent; it cannot be more than 12 or 13 per cent in all. So, I do not know wherefrom he got that figure of 47 per cent. But, apart from that, perhaps, I do not know, it may be a little mistake of a zero somewhere

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I shall prove it to you. Even taking your figure of 9 per cent or 12 per cent, the amount will work to about Rs. 40 lakhs. Even if you work out on the basis of the minimum of 9 per cent, it will come to that figure. And still, how much money are you spending?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is all right. I do not contest that figure of Rs. 40 lakhs or whatever it is. But, to say that 47 per cent of the income is from Gujarat is

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am referring to the Gujarati-speaking people.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: . . . an exaggeration. 47 per cent is an exaggerated figure.

Anyhow, he has pleaded for strengthening the stations and transmitters in Gujarat. That is an independent matter.

Mr. Speaker: Probably because the Minister can speak Gujarati, he includes him also.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Even then, it won't be 47 per cent.

He wanted strengthening of Rajkot station and Ahmedabad station, and of course, a reception/originating station in Bhuj also because of its local flavour and local folk songs and things like that. All these are certainly being attended to. Ahmedabad is already a 50 kw. station, quite powerful indeed.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It cannot reach even South Gujarat.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am coming to that.

We recently strengthened Rajkot station. It had only 1 kw. Now it has 20 kw. It was commissioned some time in October and is already operating. We are also thinking of having a station at Bhuj with some studio facilities also. Limited programme originating facilities will be provided there, but it will be a sort of receiving station. During the Third Plan, Gujarat will have three stations: Ahmedabad-Baroda, Rajkot and Bhuj.

With regard to the other complaint that even South Gujarat will not be able to listen to Ahmedabad, even at the end of the Third Plan we will be able to cover only 74 per cent of the population of the country and only 61 per cent of the area. This relates to firm listening. Towards the evening perhaps, the entire area may be covered, but during daytime even at the end of the Third Plan, when we hope to have 59 transmitters and 30 receiving centres, and when these are installed, we would be able to cover only 74 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the area. As I said, towards the evening and during winter months, the entire area may be covered.

Therefore, the facilities are still inadequate. It will be perhaps in the Fourth Plan that we will be able to cover the entire area and population of the country. So whatever has been provided for the time being must be taken. We must plan to get all these transmitters installed during this Plan. But for the time being we have to carry on with what we have; we cannot do anything more. After all, we do feel the need for extended facilities, but our finances being what they are and our necessities being what they are, we cannot do more for the time being.

As regards the point made that Africa must be covered our intention is certainly to cover some countries

of Africa. Bombay is trying to do it. Delhi is also trying to cover some African countries. But there again, we want more powerful transmitters. We shall see what we can do about it.

Shri Karni Singhji wanted that more community listening sets must be made available to State Governments. So far 85,000 sets have been made available to them. The responsibility for locating them and looking after them is that of State Governments. We are trying to give them a subsidy at Rs. 125 per set. Most of the State Governments are taking full advantage of this grant and are trying to go ahead with spreading community listening in almost all big villages. I think by the end of the Third Plan, every village with a population of 700 or 800 will be able to have its own community listening set. That will be a good coverage indeed. In the present year, the original provision was only for 6,100 community sets. But for 1963-64, due to the emergency, the Planning Commission have agreed to step it up to 25,000 sets. We have asked State Governments to come forward with their proposals. They will all be distributed according to their requirements. I am sure this 25,000 will be available to the State Governments in 1963-64.

My hon. friend Shri Dharmalingam has raised many issues, from nationalisation of studios and theatres on the film side to his main objection regarding the word "Akashvani". I know vaguely that there was some agitation in Madras about this word, but I do not understand what exactly it is. For once, a South Indian term, because originally Mysore had this word, has been accepted all over India. I do not know why our friends should be angry that a South Indian word has been accepted by North India.

An Hon. Member: It is a Sanskrit word.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It may be Sanskrit, Bengali or Hindi. The authors of the original word were

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Mysorean, and that has been accepted by everybody.

"Vanoli" is also being retained. The Tamil Listener is called "Vanoli". Whenever there is a Tamil programme from Madras and Trichy stations, they precede it by saying that it is Madras Vanoli Station or Trichy Vanoli Station. If it is a music programme or an English talk, the listeners are not merely Tamilians, but others also. Southern Andhra is also covered by Madras Station. Therefore, we do not use it on all occasions, but whenever there is a purely Tamil programme, we use it. We do want certain words like "Rashtrapati", "Pradhan mantri", to become common all over the country.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :

जब भारतीय भाषाओं में किसी अंग्रेजी शब्द का इक्वीवैलेंट न मिले तो संस्कृत में से ले लेना चाहिये। इसमें कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But it is of Mysore coinage. I want some of these words like "Vidhan Sabha", whatever their origin, to become common in all the States of the country. Otherwise, in Tamil they call it "Makkal Manram", and it may create confusion.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Why can you not standardise these words?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They are being standardised. Even in Urdu broadcasts, we do not say "wazir-e-azam", but we say "pradhan mantri", and use other words like Rashtrapati. Some of these words are being standardised in all the languages, whether Urdu, Malayalam or Assamese.

Therefore, there is nothing wrong with "Akashvani". Wherever possible, "Vanoli" also is being used. Therefore, my friends from the DMK need not object to the word. It is a standard and a good name.

Shri Dharmalingam (Tiruvannamalai): Any objection to "Vanoli"?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No objection. It is being used. Your Tamil Listener is also called "Vanoli". We have not removed the name, but for all-India purposes, "Akashvani" is a good word. Otherwise, people going in large numbers to Trichy do not know what "Vanoli" is. In Telugu it can be translated into "Minnolivu", sound from the sky. Then they are different words, and it is not in the interests of our homogeneity and emotional integration.

Shri Dharmalingam: I wanted it only for Trichy and Madras Tamil programmes.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Wherever it is a purely Tamil programme, it is being used. Whenever other people are listening, perhaps they use the words "All India Radio" or "Akashvani". So, it depends on the situation. We have no particular objection to "Vanoli" being used, but "Akashvani" must be popularised and made known to every one.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Was that objection contained in his Tamil speech?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They want it to be known always as "Vanoli".

Shri Patel wanted that more people should be invited to speak about agricultural subjects. Certainly I think all the stations are trying to get experts in agriculture to speak to the kisans about the problems of agriculture in the rural programmes.

I do not know what is happening in Ahmedabad: it was said that some people are being invited who are not popular and so on. I do not know who they are and what it is. But I shall make enquiries because I am going there tomorrow.

I need not say anything more about AIR, because as I said in the beginning, it is a very difficult thing indeed;

we have to do it in 17 principal languages, in 51 dialects and 88 tribal languages. All these things have to be done. They cannot be done overnight and one cannot create all these songs and talks at once. We did not expect the Chinese aggression. They betrayed us and one does not have the songs in the drawers, as it were. We did not expect the Chinese aggression. It all takes time. There was no hesitancy on the part of AIR at all. I am indeed thankful that the AIR has been commended and I hope the good work that is undertaken by the AIR now will be continued with greater tempo and with greater gusto, to keep up the morale of the people during the present emergency.

I now come to the very difficult question of the press. Certainly we do not want big papers to flourish at the cost of the small papers. We do not want the papers to be managed by industrialists. We do not want the integrity and the individuality of the paper to be submerged by the overwhelming and over-powerful proprietor of the newspaper. Certainly we do not want that. It is not in the interests of public life. Regimentation of ideas is not desirable and that way our democracy also would not grow. There must be a variety of types of newspapers; a variety of newspapers must be available to the reading public and the editors must have their own standing, their own experience and integrity, and as far as possible, we would not like the industrialists managing the newspaper industry. But somehow it has come over a long number of years. Some of these newspapers have been acquired by other industrialists, and today, what we should do is a matter to be considered. What has happened previously, after all, we all know. It is glaring. But what should be done now, in the present juncture, how we are going to help the small newspapers as against the metropolitan newspapers, is a thing which has to be considered in all its aspects. Certainly I am convinced now that there is no

use in delaying the constitution of a Press Council. I hope that in the next session, the Press Council Bill will be introduced, and it will certainly be taken up in Parliament, and the necessary legislation will be undertaken, and the constitution of the Press Council will also be done as early as possible, because we do not want to delay it. Nothing is gained by delaying the constitution of the Press Council. Let the Press Council be constituted; let them go into all the aspects of the press, the metropolitan press, the monopolist tendencies, and all those matters. All those matters could certainly be referred, as was envisaged by the Press Commission in their report, to the Press Council. Let us see how they will try to tackle this problem. It is a difficult question because we have to amend so many Acts, and perhaps the Constitution also has to be amended. I do not know; I am not a lawyer. Whatever it is, it is a matter which has to be handled very carefully and skilfully, and there is no use of rushing into the matter, because there are so many legal and constitutional questions involved. We do want that the Press Council should go into this question; and as far as the question that the power of the press should not be in a few hands is concerned, it is of course unassailable. Everybody agrees on that matter. Therefore, there is no difference of opinion between the views expressed either by the Opposition or by the Congress, and the Government, with regard to this matter. Whether it is an irresponsible comment or presentation of news, that has nothing to do with the bigness of the paper. A small paper can be irresponsible; a big paper can be irresponsible; a metropolitan paper can be irresponsible; a taluka paper can be irresponsible. But that has nothing to do with this. In the present emergency, the Home Ministry, in consultation with our Ministry, is constantly keeping an eye on what is being presented or what is being commented upon in the newspapers, and by and large, except for a few exceptions, the

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press has responded very well indeed. They are sort of controlling themselves. Of course, there may be a few exceptions, but newspapers by and large are responding well. The Home Ministry also is looking into the matter in consultation with our Ministry.

With regard to monopoly, there are three types of tendencies now. One is, other industries trying to control the newspaper industry. Another tendency is some paper having a number of chains, composite units and things like that, starting a number of papers, periodicals, etc. The third tendency is sometimes they become merely party papers. That means they do not take an objective view of things. They just express the views of a group or party. That again is not quite desirable.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): One is money monopoly and the other is political monopoly.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Prime Minister was speaking the other day at the Press Institute. He said, on the one hand, to have an editor who has no firm views of his own—he may have certain inclinations—is very unsatisfactory. On the other hand, an editor whose views are so firm and rigid that he does not see anything else is equally unsatisfactory. Suppose there is some political party paper, may be the Communist party paper or the Jan Sangh party paper and suppose the editor has got firm views and he does not see anything else, that is not also quite desirable for the growth of independent newspapers. In that way, we do require a number of qualifications for an editor. We want objective presentation and objective editorial comments, without any interference from outside, from the proprietor or from anybody else. The editor must show his own personality in the matter. There is no controversy about this. Let us see whether the Press Council will be

able to tackle these problems to our satisfaction. The Bill also will be coming up very soon.

Mr. M. L. Dwivedi complained that no language newspaper was sent to the front and things like that. It is not true. Whenever facilities were given for newspapermen to be sent to Ladakh or NEFA, language papers were included in the press team. It is not true that only English correspondents are given these facilities. Whenever any facilities were asked for by the language newspapers, they were given and they were also sent to the front.

It is certainly our policy to help small newspapers. Even with regard to newsprint or advertisements, we shall see whether we can give them a helping hand. In granting newsprint, the smaller newspapers are being favoured. If it is less than 100 tons, all that is granted from the imported quota, which is cheaper and we do not insist on Nepa newsprint being imposed on them. Only in the case of bigger newspapers, which take more than 100 tons, a Nepa content of 25 per cent or whatever it is, is insisted, though it is sometimes 50 per cent costlier than the imported newsprint. The smaller papers do not also have the 2½ per cent cut on the quota of newsprint allotted to them. The bigger papers have to take a 2½ per cent cut. In the case of the smaller papers, if it is a six page paper, they can ask for 8 pages and ask for additional newsprint. In a week, including the Sunday Supplement, they can go up to 8.57. That is the fillip given to the smaller newspapers, while the size of the bigger newspapers has been frozen, either to 57 or 61, whichever is less and things like that. The smaller papers do not have this handicap at all.

With regard to the advertisements also, though, of course, it is not fully satisfactory yet, I can say that for the first time, in the display advertise-

ments, the language papers get 51·1 per cent of the money allotted to the newspapers. That means English newspapers get only 49 and odd per cent and language newspapers get 51 and odd per cent in the matter of display advertisements for the first time. Previously it used to be less, 43 per cent, 48 per cent and like that. For the first time it has crossed the 50 per cent mark. In the classified advertisements the position is still inadequate. A few years ago it used to be only 8 per cent. Only 8 per cent of the money for classified advertisements used to be given to language newspapers.

Shri Hem Barua: What about my objection to the giving of newsprint for 25,000 copies to a paper which is still in the embryonic stage?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I will come to that. In the matter of classified advertisements, this year they have crossed the one-third limit. As I said, it used to be 8 per cent a few years ago. Last year, in 1961-62, it came to 21·9 per cent, and in 1962-63, up to February, it is 33·7 per cent—I am talking in terms of money and not space.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Only a few papers get it.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are about 800 odd language papers that get advertisements. Again, this policy is also under consideration. We will have to consult the UPSC also in this matter—because we do it for them—in which papers we should advertise and things like that. It is constantly under our scrutiny, and we shall see whether we can give some more money to the language newspapers.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Supposing there is an English paper which gets advertisements from the Government and the same paper starts a vernacular paper also just to carry on propaganda, will that paper get separate advertisements?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: As it is, under the existing policy, if an English paper owns a language paper also, either of them is taken for the purpose of giving advertisements. Whichever is more popular is given the advertisements. Sometimes it is the language paper which is more popular. I know cases in Calcutta and other places where the language paper is taken for the purpose of giving advertisements. If the English paper is more popular and it is more in circulation, then the English paper is taken. But both of them are not taken if they are owned by the same proprietor. Either the language paper does not get it or the English paper does not get it.

श्री भक्त वरुण (गढ़वाल) : ग्राम
प्राहक संख्या के हिसाब से क्यों नहीं विज्ञापनों
का बंटवारा करते हैं ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It cannot be purely on circulation basis because, after all the full particulars of all newspapers and periodicals which ask for Government of India advertisements are recorded in the directory of advertisements and visual publicity. Any newspaper or periodical which satisfies the required standard is considered for advertisements subject to the limitation of funds and according to the requirements of each release in the matter of local, regional or all-India coverage content intended to be secured. Papers of even 1000 circulation or more are used for suitable advertisements if they conform to other standards. Over 1200 papers are at present being used for Government of India advertisements. In fact, over 75 per cent of the total number of papers used and 55 per cent of the space taken for display advertisements is in the small circulation category of 1,000 to 10,000. However, as funds are limited and it is not possible to use all papers for each and every advertisement. Supposing we want to advertise for a Tamil sub-editor, it is no use advertising for it in Bihar and other places. If we want engineers,

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for instance, we must advertise for it in such papers which will ordinarily be read by engineering graduates so that they can respond to the advertisement. But merely giving that advertisement in a tehsil paper, it would not evoke any response.

Dr. Govind Das (Jabalpur): Out of these 1200 papers, may I know how many are English papers and how many are language papers, and out of the money which is spent on advertisements, may I know how much is given to the English papers and how much is given to the language papers?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That I have already given. There are 700 or 800 or even more language papers. In terms of money, in the case of classified advertisements 33.7 per cent go to the language papers and the rest to English papers, whereas in the case of display advertisements 51.1 per cent go to language papers and the rest go to English papers. In the matter of display advertisements the language papers are leading from last year, but in the matter of classified advertisements it is still only, one-third. We shall certainly see whether we can push up the percentage to language papers to the extent possible because, as I said, we have to take the UPSC into consultation at every step because we act as their agents and we cannot do anything without their consent.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : प्राय भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को लैंग्वेज पेपर कहते हैं, क्या अंग्रेजी सुपर लैंग्वेज है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अंग्रेजी को हम अपनी लैंग्वेज नहीं समझते ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They are the only well-understood expressions:

"language papers" and "English papers".

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : हमें अपने पत्रों को इंडियन लैंग्वेज पेपर कहना चाहिए ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: All right, we can say "Indian language papers".

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I maintain that English is an Indian language.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Barrow has no doubt, when these two words are used, what is intended.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We will say Indian language papers.

Then I come to the question of films. Of course, every year there is criticism about censorship, about many raddi songs being introduced into the Hindi pictures and things like that. Our instructions are very definite. We do not want anything vulgar or obscene to be displayed on the screen. We know that thousands of people go and see pictures including ladies, children and others. We do want our film industry to rise to the occasion and lift up the standards.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : आपके आदेशों का पालन नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री बे० गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं क्या करूँ ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : सेंसर डीला है ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Some say "bahooth dheela", some say "very rigid". I have asked the opinion of some foreign people who came here. They had gone round the world, to countries like Japan, America, England and other places. I asked: "What do you think about our censor rules?" They said: "Your rules are very rigid. What we allow and what is allowed in other countries like Japan or England are cut out here, and even the industrialists are most unhappy about it." This is what they said. I know the feelings in the House and elsewhere, that our censorship is not very strict and things like that. It is said that sometimes things escape their notice.

Anyhow, we shall try to meet the panel of judges personally and impress upon them the need for raising the standards.

A few days ago there was a non-official resolution here about the length of the films to be cut down to 11,000 feet or 10,000 feet. Of course, ultimately, it was withdrawn. But the Finance Minister, in the Finance Bill, has now introduced a sort of additional impost on the lengthier films. Any film above 10,663 feet or 3,250 metres will have to pay a higher excise duty. On every print that they take, they will have to pay on the first eight pictures 15 naye paise instead of the present 10 naye paise; 25 naye paise instead of 15 naye paise on the next 12; 35 naye paise instead of 20 naye paise on the next 15, and over that they will have to pay 50 naye paise. That means, indirectly, we are trying to influence them to curtail their length and try to be within the limit of 10,663 feet. If the length is more they will have to pay at the enhanced rate. If they keep up to the limit of 10,663 feet they need pay only at the old rate; otherwise they will have to pay this very stiff additional tax. Therefore, we do hope that films will be able to conform to the limit of 10,663 feet and they will try to improve their standards as expressed by many hon. Members here. Without curtailing the length of the pictures by any hard and fast rule we have tried to do it indirectly. I hope this will improve the quality of the pictures.

Of course, even with 10,000 feet they can introduce some songs, some dances and things like that. Anyhow, we shall see what we can do to improve the standard of the pictures. During the last ten years the quality of Indian pictures has certainly improved, and they are attaining recognition in international festivals. Therefore, we need not be so much worried that our standards are falling. Some of our pictures have got international recognition. That is a very good

thing. We want more and more of our pictures to try and win international recognition.

With regard to the nationalisation of studios and theatres, as Shri Dharmalingam wanted, perhaps it is not feasible now. We can talk about it later.

An Hon. Member: Is that socialism

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are quite a large number of theatres and studios. Also it is a creative art. I do not know whether Government can enter into creative art and nationalise all the studios, make pictures of our own and then try to put them into the theatres. It is rather a difficult thing. Anyway, I do not want to say anything about the future but, for the time being, it is not at all feasible.

With regard to the national anthem, to start with, in the city theatres, we hope we will be able to play the national anthem and it will be for a duration of 18 seconds.

Shri Barrow: Why this abridged version? Why not you have the full anthem?

Is there any thing wrong in playing the full anthem?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That it will take about 77 seconds. A large number of people, both literates and illiterates, in fact, all sorts of people go to see the show. For example, in the show from 10 to 1 in the night, if you want all the people to stand up after the show for 57 seconds, sometimes it may not be possible. To start with, let us begin with 18 seconds. This is also an approved version; it has been approved by the Home Ministry. We have given them the song, the chorus and all that.

An Hon. Member: Are you not undermining the sanctity of the national anthem thereby?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Originally, it consisted of six songs. Now we have taken only the first song. Then, this first song is being curtailed to a duration of 18 seconds. To begin with,

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even in the cities if we can make the people stand to attention for 18 seconds, we have achieved something. Let us do it bit by bit. In that way, we can inculcate discipline and things like that.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): May I respectfully submit that I have noticed on a couple of nights that when the national anthem is being played the people do not stand to attention. They go on walking. I think that is a greater insult to our flag than anything else.

Shri Barrow: The picture of the flag which is put up on the movies and which is fluttering is most decrepit looking.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is an interesting arrangement made by the theatres. We are trying to have a standard version. The song has been approved and it is being sent to Bombay. We are trying to have a standard fluttering flag and song so that everybody should stand to attention and pay respect to the national flag when the national anthem is being played. Further, the theatres have to buy it and every three months it has to be re-produced because it will be worn out as it is shown three or four times every day. Therefore, it is a little costly affair. Yet, we expect that the theatres will co-operate with us and, to start with, we will have it at least in the cities. The theatres will do it and try to inculcate that sense of discipline and respect to the national flag when the national anthem is being played.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Many people do not know that they have to stand up. Why not educate the people?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It will take some time to discipline them, and that is the purpose of this item. Otherwise, there is no need to do it; we did not do it all these years, because we were afraid that due respect would

not be shown to the flag and to the national anthem.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh says that we should not be lulled into sleep by the national anthem instead of enlivening ourselves and making us energetic and active in the morning.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That was about radio. Here we are talking about the theatres. We shall see whether it should be for awakening or lulling into sleep and what is the proper time for playing the national song. We shall consider that.

Then, though we have no "Know Thy Country" series, we are showing some of the big projects, some of the States like Nagaland, South India, Bombay State etc. to the rest of the country through the Films Division shows. Shri Karni Singhji wants that we should have "Know Thy Country" series. We have no objection; we shall consider it. We shall intensify that scheme of projecting one part of India to the rest of the country so that people might know that all parts of India are, after all, under the same leadership, same Constitution, same flag etc. That way, we do hope that it will pave the way for emotional integration.

There seems to be some feeling that the film *Dil Tera Diwana* was shown in Madras and not in Bombay. This picture was produced in Madras, and, therefore, it was incumbent that the picture should be shown in Madras first. Then, there is another feeling that perhaps it was approved of by Tamilians and Telugus who did not know Hindi, which is not true, for out of the people who saw it two at least were those whose mother tongue was Urdu and two at least whose mother tongue was Hindi. Hindi and Urdu-speaking people alone have seen it at Madras. Therefore, the feeling expressed in the other House that it was passed in Madras by people who did not know Hindi is not at all correct. Then, again, that film has run in Tamil; it has run in Telugu. This is

the Hindi version of *Di Teru Diwana*. It is not as if it is a new picture. Originally, it was a Tamil picture. Then it was produced in Telugu and then it was made into Hindi.

There was some little criticism about the Films Division. They did produce 20 quickies or perhaps more and 7 documentaries, including one on "Shifting Line of the Chinese Aggression" and things like that and on "United we stand". But these things cannot be done overnight. It requires elaborate preparation and things like that. In the beginning, we were trying to get two quickies a week.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :

मैंने यह कहा था कि चीनियों ने जब बहुत बड़ी बड़ी डीक्यूमेंटरीज दुनिया भर की पेश की हैं, तब हमारे फिल्मस डिवीजन ने प्रतिरक्षा पर कोई ऐसी डीक्यूमेंटरी नहीं पेश की जो कि एक, एक या दो मिनट से ज्यादा की हो ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Their entire organisation is geared up to such propaganda; their transmitters, their press, the entire organisation is geared up to that sort of perfidious propaganda; we have not done that.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We must try.

Shri Hem Barua: Why does he talk about perfidious propaganda? It would mean that our propaganda has become perfidious.

Mr. Speaker: That was not his intention; he was referring to Chinese propaganda.

Shri Hem Barua: But the language gives that impression.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are not geared up to that regimented organisation. The Films Division has done its best and it is going to do quite a lot of good work.

With regard to the point raised by **Shri Malhotra**, we will try to impress

upon them that proper standards are maintained. The instructions are already there, but we will try to impress upon them to maintain or carry out them. After all, it is not being done by Government or by Secretaries; it is being done by non-officials. We shall impress upon them this point.

Shri Malhotra suggested that "On to Victory" exhibition should be shown all over the country. Already, it was shown in 50 places and it is expected that over two million people have already seen it. Everywhere it has created great enthusiasm. Therefore, it will be carried to all other places.

Shri Ansar Harvani wanted that the distribution of pamphlets and posters should be properly done. Over ten crore pieces of literature have been produced by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity and also 20 posters and 17 folders. 10 crore posters were printed and distributed everywhere. They were sent to the State Directors, District Planning Officers, State Publicity Officers, Block Development Officers and even to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जितने शब्द लिखे गये उनमें अंग्रेजी के शब्दों का कितना प्रतिशत था और भारतीय भाषाओं का उनके मुकाबले कितना था ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I think it was done in quite a number of languages. I have seen it in my own language in some of the villages in my constituency.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is mostly in English.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No, no. I do not know whether he has gone out of Delhi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: There was an exhibition in the Central Hall and we were shown all the pamphlets. It

[Shri M. L. Dwivedi]

appeared as if the pamphlets were prepared for England and America, and not for India.

Shri B. Gopala Reddi: I have seen it in many languages. I have seen it in Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. If he wants the figures, I will certainly inform him how many posters were printed in different languages.

डा० गोविन्द दास : दिल्ली में क्या हुआ ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: दिल्ली में भी ।

Why do you say that it was done only in English? It was done in Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi and all other languages.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I meant the Indian languages, because the English-knowing people are only two per cent in India.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is true. Quite a large number are printed in Indian languages. I am quite confident of that.

An Hon. Member: What about languages other than Hindi?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Other languages, I said.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There are, of course, other criticisms about the Publications Division, as to the way in which some of the Urdu pamphlets were printed and things like that. The Publications Division has published or distributed 24 lakh pamphlets. 14 titles were translated into various languages. Sometimes we have to indent on the private presses also. Our presses cannot cope with the work. If some printing is mistakenly done, I am sorry for it. We will try to improve upon it.

13 hrs.

About the invitation card, it was a freak invitation card which was received by Shri Dharmalingam. My own card was all right. My name and the

Vice-President's name were all right in that. I have seen some other invitation cards also. Only the card that was received by Shri Dharmalingam somehow is badly printed. We are sorry for that and we shall see that printing of all cards is of equal quality. It is true that for a ceremony connected with printing the printing must be of quality. I am sorry that that particular card was received by Shri Dharmalingam.

Shri Hem Barua wanted to know why a particular paper was given newsprint for 25,000 copies. Ordinarily, our policy is to give it for 10,000 copies in the first instance and later on, after three months or so, to review the position. That was the position some time ago. But when the Order was not in force sometime in June or July we gave to another paper something more, that is, upto 35,000 copies or something like that. When a newspaper comes and says, "I am going to be in the metropolis, the capital of the country and am going to have very keen competition from well-organised papers already in the field and with enormous resources and things like that; I will not be able to put out a paper with less than 25,000 copies; it will not be a viable unit; my paper is going to be a very cheap paper costing 8 nP as against 13 or 16 nP of the other papers" and when he comes and promises that his advertisement space will not at any time be more than 25 per cent, under all those circumstances, I thought that it must be our duty to encourage a paper like that. It is going to stand all these well-organised papers which are having a large circulation and vast resources. It is going to be a cheap paper which will be available to the common man in the streets of Delhi. Under all these circumstances we thought it wise to make it an economically viable unit. That is all; nothing more. Perhaps, they asked for something more, that is, for 50,000 or 60,000. But we said, "You better start with 25,000". We examined the economics of it and

then we thought that 25,000 copies would be an economically viable unit. Therefore we gave it. It is going to be a very cheap paper costing 8 Naye Paise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if this paper is still in the offing? Whatever that might be, is it not a fact that this paper also belongs to a very well-organised financial party?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know which party it is which is financially organised.

Shri Hem Barua: I know. I said yesterday that it belongs to an institution which has an asset of Rs. 72 lakhs, that it has a news magazine and that only 4,000 copies are circulated of that news magazine. In that context I said that here is a paper that has been particularly favoured because it is going to help a section of the opinion of the Government. There was a political motive. That is what I said.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am not going into the question of what party it is going to reflect or what party ideology it is going to reflect and all that. It may be very pleasing to me, or it may not be pleasing to me; yet, I cannot stifle a paper all because it is not going to toe my line. After all, the freedom of the press is not being curtailed. Without going into all that, we went into the economics of it and found that 10,000 copies will not be an economically viable unit. We welcomed the idea that it was going to limit its advertisement space to 25 per cent and that it will be the cheapest paper in Delhi, perhaps all over India, costing 8 nP, available to the common man. Therefore, under these circumstances we did allow....

Shri Hem Barua: What is the guarantee that it will not increase the price? In order to have newsprint it might come out with that suggestion, but where is the guarantee that it is not going to increase its price? These are very lame excuses,

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I must say, given in order to pamper a paper that is their favourite.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It should be.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri-mati Savitri Nigam has stood up about half a dozen times and the hon. Minister has been yielding to other hon. Members but not to her.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): That is because he could not see me. While the hon. Minister has given very useful information about many subjects and has replied to almost all the points, he has forgotten to mention about one of the most important media of mass instruction. I would like to know whether he has got any plan regarding the use of television.....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow her to make a speech now. She can only say that he might also refer to television. That is all.

Shri B. Gopala Reddi: I would certainly refer to it.

Mr. Speaker: That should be enough now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to know about the performance of the Press Information Bureau. The hon. Minister has not touched that point.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am thankful to the hon. Member for that.

There is a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for television in the Budget of which a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is the foreign component.

श्री प्रकाशचंदर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे थे कि जिस पत्र ने आठ नये पैसे में दैनिक पत्र निकालने की बात आपको कही है, उसकी क्या गारंटी है कि आगे भी वह आठ नये पैसे ही उसकी कीमत रखेगा और उसकी बढ़ायेगा नहीं ? और साथ ही इसकी भी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

स्या गारंटी है कि वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट स्पेस बाद में ज्यादा नहीं कर देगा ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has looked into the economics of that paper and has said that it would be the cheapest paper in the country. But has he satisfied himself or has he taken any guarantee that after some time the paper will not increase its price?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: And advertisements also.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know whether it is in writing; perhaps, it is in the application itself, or it is a sort of a gentlemen's agreement—I cannot say that now. But it is on the definite assurance that it will cost 8 nP. and the advertisement space will not be more than 25 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are satisfied if a decision is taken on the score that it would be economical and accessible for ordinary readers because it would be cheaper, but then it may happen that after sometime when they get all these facilities they might increase the price. That is what they are concerned about.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They said in the application, as far as my memory goes, that it will be a cheap paper, that they will have to fight against organised papers and that their advertisement space will be confined to 25 per cent as against 57 per cent of some other papers. All these things are matters which weighed with us and then we allowed them for 25,000 copies.

Shri Hem Barua: Still, he does not answer it. He has failed to answer this particular point which we have raised. Let him admit that.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give a guarantee just this moment. But I am suggesting to him that he might

look into this, that is, the fears that hon. Members are entertaining.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But for that fear, I suppose, he has no other objection.

Shri Hem Barua: There are objections. You have not tried to know the policy of the paper. The apprehension in the country is that the hon. Minister also belongs to that way of thinking.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be such reflections.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the fear in the country.

Mr. Speaker: No; that is not justified.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am very happy that the Press Information Bureau did not figure very much in the discussions yesterday. But anyway, I might say, from 1st November, 1962 to March, 1963, the Press Information Bureau has issued 811 separate items, totalling about 6 lakh words, covering special articles, reports of the common man's efforts, role of the various sections of the public during the emergency, favourable foreign press and other comments on Chinese aggression, possible motives of the Chinese aggression, conditions inside China, etc. The Bureau is also, at present, running a background service for editors giving a documented account on specific subjects. I think it has done very well. I have seen that language papers, in Patna and in other places also, are paying compliments to the Press Information Bureau. They are getting a lot of material, photographs and things like that. Smaller papers are certainly in appreciation of the work of the Press Information Bureau in this respect.

Then, with regard to television, a provision for Rs. 40 lakhs is in the Third Plan and we thought that we could have it in Bombay and I was telling my Bombay audiences that per-

haps we will try to get it down in the Third Plan and things like that. But out of Rs. 40 lakhs, over Rs. 20 lakhs is the foreign exchange component and whether we are able to . . .

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When will it be available to the common man and when will the price be reduced?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Whether it is going to be available to the common people or to the well-ups in Bombay city, I do not know. That is a different matter. But anyway, this amount of Rs. 20.8 lakhs must be made available to us in foreign exchange and then only we can go ahead with that scheme. Otherwise, perhaps it has to stand some deferment, going to the Fourth Plan. I do not know.

Sir, I do not want to take any more time of the House. I am really very happy that there has not been much of criticism on the demands except of course some points raised by Mr. Hem Barua—of course, he always raises things like that. But by and large, all the media units were commended.

Now, Mr. Malhotra raised a point about training facilities. Recently, Ford Foundation people came here to suggest how to do the propaganda against the Chinese, or anything of that sort. Some hon. Member suggested that the way in which the propaganda is being done is being looked by some foreign experts and things like that. They did not come here for that purpose. They came here to know what is happening here, the facilities that are available here and what standard of training facilities are available here and they have suggested whether we could have a sort of training centre where these media people, including the press people, radio people, film people, all these people, could be given training facilities. That is the only purpose for which the Ford Foundation people came here. They have just now submitted a report and we have not had any time to look into the matter. It is all about the training institute to be located in India

and it may be useful for the entire South-East Asian countries and things like that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: No more questions.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am once again thankful to the hon. Members for appreciating the work done by us. We are not certainly complacent about it.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak (Sambalpur): What about irregularities in children's film society?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are trying to improve our own standards, whether it is advertising, whether it is Publications Division, whether it is the Song and Drama Division or whether it is the Field Publicity Organisation. They did not very much figure in the discussion at all. But they are an important limb of the Ministry. Even the Assam Government and the NEFA Administration wanted some more field publicity units to be sent to those States and also the U.P. Government and the Rajasthan Government. Everyone is asking for more field units. They are doing very good work. They are working well. Their work is also being appreciated. Therefore, we should try to see how best we can live upto the expectations of the people and come up to keep up the morale of the people and things like that.

Once again I am thankful to all hon. Members for the very appreciative terms in which the Ministry's demands have been complimented.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There is only one point which I want to verify.

Mr. Speaker: There have been enough interruptions.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: This is not an interruption. I just want to clarify one thing about my statement which I had made—that 47 per cent. It was not my own. Somebody said it

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

was my dream. There were 737 Gujarati-speaking commercial associations which made this assessment. I am still prepared to concede. Will the hon. Minister state whether the Gujarati-speaking people hold the largest number of licences?

Dr. B. Gopalal Reddi: I don't think

Mr. Speaker: They will sit together and settle that question.

Shri Ranga: I want to make only one observation. I hope the hon. Minister would not think that the whole House is trying for the expansion of the television programme. It is too costly. We are trying for austerity and economy.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: What can I do if Prof. Ranga joins issue with the hon. lady Member?

Are there any specific cut motions that I might be required to put to the House? No.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Shall I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: I am putting cut motions to the House. Is he asking something about cut motions?

Shri Sonavane: No, Sir. I wanted to put some question.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount 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, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

[The Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 66—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

13.15 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 14 to 16 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Education for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 15—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,44,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect

of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

These Demands are now before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the demands for grants presented before us by the Ministry of Education and I wish to begin by reiterating that education is always a vital need for our country and when there is an emergency that need is only made more prominent. I do hope that there is no minimisation, in the name of orientation to the needs of the emergency, as far as expansion of educational facilities in this country and their improvement is concerned.

13.17 hrs.

Our friend the Minister has overall responsibility for co-ordination in regard to many matters of educational import and direct responsibility is, very largely, with the States. But, in so far as the overall responsibility is concerned, the House has already expressed its perturbation at the fact that the constitutional targets regarding expansion of education do not appear to be being fulfilled. The Minister has already told us that on account, perhaps, of the increase in population, the number of illiterates has actually grown and he has told us in his report that by 1965-66, about 76.4 per cent of the age group 6-11 would have facilities for education, which means that we are still rather