Re: Selection of Speakers

things, then too-

"but wishes to adopt the wellknown parliamentary practice of catching the Speaker's eye may stand in his seat whenever he wishes to take part in a debate. Unless"-

this is forgotten and we are acting upon it perhaps; Shri Sinhasan Singh too would be satisfied with it--

"Unless a member rises in his seat and catches the Speaker's eye, he shall not be called upon by the Speaker to speak, irrespective of whether he has sent his name through his party or group or written direct to the Speaker."

So, we will try to follow it. Everyone, who has to speak, whether his name is contained in the list or not, will have to stand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One more method may be permitted. If he cannot catch your eye, he may catch wour ear.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Opposition groups are concerned, there is no difficulty at all because the time is divided and apportioned to them. Allotment of time is made to them, they choose their own speakers and send in only that name. Therefore, here there is no difficulty at all.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): But they also leave the House. . .

Mr. Speaker: That is right. It is correct that as soon as a Member completes his speech, he just goes away. He is not concerned and does not feel interested in listening to the reply at all. That is not fair. A Member should be here after he has made his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are always there for the reply.

Mr. Speaker: I find, most Members go away; they do not care to listen to the reply even. There are some who have taken care to write to me when they cannot be present that they would not be present; but, there are others who just finish their speeches and go away. That happens on both sides.

13 hrs.

Dr. Ranen .Sen (Calcutta East): Sometimes, the Ministers also are absent when the speeches go on here.

Mr. Speaker: In such cases, my attention is drawn at once to it, and I always ask the Ministers to remain present.

would over-riding factor always remain catching the eye of the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May be the ear also.

Harvani (Bisauli): Shri Ansar There have been cases where the names of Members have been taken by the Chair, and they have not been present here, but when they come back they have been allowed to speak; and there was no question of catching the eye of the Speaker also in their case.

Mr. Speaker: That might have happened, but I have said that we shall try to follow this.

13.01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROAD-CASTING-contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and

[Mr. Speaker]

Broadcasting. Shri Hem Barua might resume his speech now. He had already taken 10 minutes yesterday.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kend-rapara): Yesterday, he came to the rescue of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The House would have been adjourned if he had not spoken yesterday.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I volunteered to speak.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have to make one request to you. Yesterday, we were not able to move our cut motions. I hope you may kindly be pleased to allow us to move those cut motions now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly send me the chit indicating the numbers of those cut motions, and I shall treat them as moved.

Shri Hem Barua: Yesterday, I said that I did not want the All India Radio to be a glorified institution of insipid programmes, for no other medium reaches the people as it does. I wanted the All India Radio to be a living institution, not a moribund one, one capable of stimulating the creative impulses of our people into significant responses. But has it been able to do so? It has not been able to do so. And why? It is because the All India Radio is a mouthpiece of the Government wedded to the stereotyped principles of management and control, and because it is bureaucracy-oriented and not massoriented. I would say that there should be a greater variety of programmes or there should be more of regional programmes, because our country is vast. But is that possible unless a certain measure of independence and initiative is given to the directors of the regional stations, which the India Radio is not giving at present? It would not be possible without that measure of initiative and independence given to the station directors of the regional stations.

Now, I would say a word about the staff artistes. As Shrimati Indira Gandhi would agree, the staff artistes are the backbone of the All India Radio, but for their contributions, the All India Radio cannot function even for a day. But what is the treatment. meted out by our Government to the staff artistes of the All India Radio? The staff artistes are treated almost like pariahs without any security of service or anything of that sort. I do not understand why Government cannot absorb the staff artistes into the permanent cadres of service? Can you tell me of any democracy which its citizens are treated as our Government are treating the staff artistes today? No country has ever done such a thing, and I would say that this is a fraud on human conscience. I hope and trust Shrimati Indira Gandhi who has imbibed and inherited so many sterling qualities of her father will do everything possible in her power to reverse this sorry scheme of things entirely.

Government have appointed the Ashok Chanda Committee on broadcasting. But I would say that this is not enough. They should appoint a commission of inquiry, just as they appointed one for the press, and another for the films some years back, to enquire into the working of the All India Radio, not to witch-hunt but to suggest measures towards the improvement of its working. I am quite convinced in my mind that if the India Radio is converted into a corporation or it is converted into an institution like the BBC with a similar measure of initiative and independence, much of the bureaucratic malady which plagues the All India Radio today will go. May I point out that year in and year out this suggestion to convert AIR into a corporation has been made on the floor of this House, and year in and year out our Government have brushed this suggestion without any plausible argument whatsoever to buttress their rejection of the suggestion?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): For good reasons.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the good reasons?

Shri Khadilkar: I shall tell my hon. friend later on.

Shri Hem Barua: The only reason is this, and I can tell this to my hon. friend just now. This deepens the suspicion in me, that Government do not want to convert AIR into a corporation, because Government do not want to lose their control over AIR. That is the only reason and there can be no other reason. When they say that if it becomes a corporation, Parliament will lose its control over it, it is not so, because we have so many other corporations about which questions are raised on the floor of this House and Government answer those questions. Therefore that argument does not hold good.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): It is a Government monopoly altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a Government monopoly. That is what I have said. It is the mouthpiece of Government, wedded to the stereotyped principles of Government control and management. I have already said that.

Sir, I come from a border area. But what do I find about the achieveof the Ministry, so far as ments broadcasting is concerned, in the border areas? I would suggest that transmissions in the border areas should be strengthened forthwith in order to counteract the mischief of the Chinese; the Chinese in the border areas are regularly beaming their broadcasts and by repetition, I am afraid, these broadcasts might have an impact on the mind of the people. This mischief has to be rooted out, and, therefore, I would urge that Government should strengthen the transmissions on the border areas.

India is a vast country, and in a vast country like this we need more than

one news agency. As I feel that the UNI is coming up, I would request the hon. Minister to see that more facilities and more financial assistance are offered to this organisation or at least as much as is offered to other news agencies in this country, for India is a vast country and the demand for news is growing every day.

of I. & B.

Coming to the press, I would say that when our Five Year Plans embrace everything under the sun from steel to child-birth, unfortunately enough, the Indian press has unique distinction of not finding a place in any of the country's Five Year Plans. Whenever there foreign exchange difficulty, it is the Indian press that is singled out to bear most of the brunt. And what is happening as a result of it? I would tell you that quite a few of our newspapers are today facing the imminent threat of closure, and that too at this critical juncture of our democracy. and critical juncture of our development. Why is that so, and why has it been so? The question can be asked pertinently like this. It is because the restrictions that our Government imposed on newsprint import in July, 1962 still continue and they are having a crippling effect on the industry as a whole. Our democracy is developing, and because of the Chinese aggression and because of the vast construction plans and works undertaken in this country, our people are hungering more and more for news. At a time like this when our people are hungering for more and more of news, because of these exigencies, because of literacy spreading all over the country and because of education spreading all over the country, we find that the size of the newspaper is forced to be maintained at the level of 1957, because of the Government policy of restrictions imposed on newsprint import. Just think of it. And what is happening today in the country? The situation is deteriorating every day. During 1962-63, the import

[Shri Hem Barua.]

of newsprint slumped from 124,000 tonnes to 99,000 tonnes. Then it further slumped from 99,000 tonnes in 1963-64 to 96,000 tons. This is the position today in the country. I say this must not happen, and that is why I ask the Minister to re-examine the entire policy concerning import of newsprint according to the demands of our democracy, and also to re-examine the likely foreign exchange involvement in the whole operation.

My own information is that an additional allotment of Rs. 2 crores annually for another two or three years would help the papers not only to maintain their existing circulation levels but also to provide a reasonable margin for growth. If it is so, why is it that our Government cannot take care of it? I hope and trust that Shrimati Indira Gandhi would bring some new thinking into the problem and try to resolve it with sympathy and according to the demands and interest of our national needs.

Now, there is an organisation called PIB. I do not know what it does except doling out a rich repast of the dull, drab and dry speeches of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers for consumption by the people, by the public. That much it does.

But it does another thing very actively . . .

श्री बागड़ी:(हिसार) गलत छापते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: There are instances of its officers actively canvasing pressmen even in the Parliament Press Gallery not to publish certain proceedings of this House,—those proceedings might belong to the Opposition, whatever that may be. That is a thing they do very actively, and there are instances of it.

Coming back to the All India Radio, I want to say a few words about the staff artistes who are denied the pri-

vileges of government service, the amenities secured to government services. They have formed their association. It is a pity that on the one hand you deny them the privileges and rights of government servants because they are not government servants, according to you; and on the other, you do not recognise the association of staff artistes, because you do not want to. This is the anomalous position in the country. This anomalous position should go.

About language, I would make a very humble suggestion. In Israel, where they have accepted Hebrew as the national language, I found their radio station called Kol-Israel broadcasting news in easy Hebrew. I would like our All India Radio also to broadcast news bulletins in easy Hindi. Or else it would be difficult to spread the language, and without spreading the language or generating affection for that language, if the language is superimposed on the people, the reaction naturally would be very violent, as we have witnessed today in different parts of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion Nos. 22 to 44 to the Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may also be moved.

Shri K. K. Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the A.I.R. (22)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to come to a final decision regarding the strengthening of A.I.R. with super-power transmitter. (23)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of A.I.R. Engineering staff. (24)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to eliminate frequent frictions between field staff and management. (25)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to better the working conditions of A.I.R. staff. (26)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to extend installation allowances to A.I.R. staff. (27)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more advertisements to language papers. (28)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the space hired in English newspapers for advertisements of Government Departments and autonomous bodies. (29)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to nationalise the Press Trust of India. (30)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow more newsprint to language papers. (31)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more encouragement to students to get training in the Film Institute of India. (32)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more time for Parliament and State Legislatures in A.I.R. broadcasts. (33)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of staff artistes and casual artistes. (34)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the quality of news commentaries of A.I.R. (35)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Slow progress to purchase a 1.900 K.W. transmitter from the Soviet Union. (36)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise funds allotted for development plans. (37)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri K. K. Warior]

[Need to replace the present transmitter at Trichur Station by a high power transmitter. (38)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have phased programme to establish a nation-wide television network within the period of the Fourth Plan. (39)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give facilities to Opposition Parties in Parliament to broadcast especially when Parliamentary elections are on. (40)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the standard of broadcast talks. (41)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce cheap radio transmitter sets. (42)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to subsidise establishment of more rural listening centres. (43)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the work of the Evaluation Committee set-up to inquire into the working of A.I.R. (44)]

These cut motions are not before the House.

भीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतिहास ग्रीर राजनीति के विद्यायियों के लिए एक दिलचस्य विषय होगा कि धीरे धीरे 'सूचना ग्रौर प्रचार' का विभाग किसी भी राज्य ग्रौर राष्ट्र के लिए राष्ट्रीय व ग्रन्तराष्ट्रीय सतह पर-कितना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है और इसकी जिम्मे-बारियां कितनी श्रधिक बढ गई हैं। यह प्रचार का ही जादूथा कि हिटलर श्रौर भ्रन्य तानाशाहों के चंगेजी खुनी कारनामों को, जघन्य ग्रीर घृणित हत्याकाण्डों को अंचे ग्रादशों की खुशनुमा चादरों से ढककर संसार के समक्ष उतारा गया था। नहीं; आज निर्दोष से निर्दोष मुल्क भी इसको लपट से अलग नहीं रह सकता यदि उसे अपने को सुरक्षित रखना है, वरना चीन मौर पाकिस्तान जैसे मुल्कों की एशियाई ग्रौर ग्रफीकी देशों में सहानुभृति की क्या गुजाइश थी। फलतः भ्राज के विश्व मंच पर कट-नीति के दांवपेंचों में व शान्ति सन्तुलन के भोत में प्रचार का महत्त्व मिग विमानों ग्रौर एटम बमों से तनिक भी कम नहीं। हमें देखना है कि चीन भ्रौर पाकिस्तान का जो दुषित ग्रीर झठा प्रचार हमारे खिलाफ हो रहा है उसका मुकाबला हमने देश में भीर विदेश में किस प्रकार से किया है।

मुझे याद है महाकवि अकबर ने कहा वा "जब तोप मुकाबले में हो तो अखबार निकालों, । इस पृष्ठभूमि में यह विभाग कितना सफल हो सका है, इस पर लोकसभा को गौर करना है। सूचना और प्रचार विभागों के कारनामों पर विचार करना है। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूं कि इस विभाग ने कुछ अच्छे काम नहीं किये हैं। आज इस विभाग ने हमारी जो सदियों की परम्परा बी और हमारी जो कलात्मक कृतियां थीं उनका प्रचार गांव गांव में किया है। आज किव

सम्मेलन, मुशायरे, सर्वभाषा किव सम्मेलन, विविध भारती इत्यादि कार्यक्रम आ आकाशवाणी से हुआ करते हैं। आल इंडिया रेडियों ने, इसके फिल्म डिवीजन ने, बहुत अच्छे अच्छे काम किये हैं। इसकी कई पुस्तिकार्य और परचे मैंने देंखे हैं। निस्तिन्देह वे काबिले दाद हैं। मसलन Chinese Double-facedness, Life Inside China, Spot light on China.

इत्यादि । इसके फिल्म डिवीश्वन के कई प्रदर्शन जैसे

All under Heaven by Force, The Great Betrayal, It happened on a Saturday इत्यादि सराइनीय रहे हैं ।

नेकिन ग्रध्यक्ष महोक्य, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन तमाम ग्रच्छे कारों श्रोर कारनामों के वावजूद भी इस विभाग के अन्दर कुछ तुटियां श्रीर खामियां जरूर रह गई हैं। इनका जैसा जनता में प्राचर होना चाहिये था वैसा नहीं हुआ है। कम से कम विद्यालयों, विश्वविद्यालयों, सहयोग समितियों, मजदूर यूनियनों तथा ग्रन्य सं— गठित संस्थाओं द्वारा यह प्रचार पुर—श्रसर हो सकता था। मुझे इसका पता है कि यह परचे, फिल्मस तथा प्रचार प्रकाशन मजदूर यूनियनों तक पहुंच नहीं पाये। इनको उन तक पहुंचाना श्राज नितान्त ग्रावस्थक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि इस विभाग की कई अन्य छोटी बड़ी खा— मियों में सब से दुखदायी बात यह है कि मज— दूरों की दुनिया की श्रोर इसका ध्यान बहुत कम गया है यह विभाग मजदूरों की दुनिया से अभी कुछ दूर है। पिछली बार चीनी आक्रमण के समय देश में मजदूरों ने अपना खून दिया था, उन्होंने त्याग किया था, चन्दों उत्यादि तमाम चीजों से देश के सामने ऐसा अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया था कि हमारे देश के

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने भी उसकी तारीफ की थी। लेकिन आज में पूछना चाहती हूं कि राज्य श्रीर केन्द्र की सलाहकार समितियों में भी क्या कोई श्रमिक नेता है ? इतना ही नहीं; मुझे दुख तो तब हुआ, जब चीनी आक्रमण के समय किसी मजदूर नेता की श्रावाख देश के मजदूरों तक धाकाशवाणी से सुनने को नहीं मिली। मैं श्रीमती गांधी जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि प्राडक्टिविटी को रेडियो तथा अन्य साधनों से हम कहां तक मदद दे पाये हैं और कितनी मदद दे पाये हैं ?

मैं श्रीमती गांधी के समक्ष प्रसन्नता बाहिर करना चाहती हुं कि भारत सेवक समाज के टाकिंग प्वाइंट्स तथा सेमिनारों की चर्चा आई है। मेरा समाज से धनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध रहा है भौर मुझे खुशी है कि समाज को इस विभाग द्वारा प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहा है। किन्तु मुझे भ्रबं करनी है कि ऐसे कार्यो में सरकार को केवल समाज पर ही निभंर नहीं रहना चाहिए। अन्य को भी उत्साहित करना चाहिये जहां से भी श्रावश्यकताश्रों की पूर्ति हो । हम जैसे जो समाजसेवी कार्यंकर्ता हैं उनको प्रोत्साइन अवस्य मिला है । लेकिन अन्य समाज सेवी संस्थाओं को भी यदि ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक प्रोत्साहन मिले तो देश का भी भला हो सकता है और श्राप के विभाग का भी नाम हो सकता है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विभाग के प्रन्दर कुछ कमजोरियों के कारण हमें मालूम हैं। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही नहीं दितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जो प्रचार और प्रसार विभाग के मुताल्लिक एलोकेशन हुए थे थे पूर्ण रूप से इस विभाग पर खर्च नहीं हो सके हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध कई ग्रन्थ विभागों से हैं। जैसे ग्रा— काशवाणी के कंस्ट्रक्शन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह प्रोग्राम सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मातहत ग्राता है, उसे इन्हें कुछ देना होता

[श्रीमती राम द्वारी सिन्हा] है । उसके म्रलावा पोस्टस एंड टेलीग्राफ का भी इस से सम्बन्ध है। टेलीफोन के लाईनों के लिए भी यह उनका ऋणी है। 1956 से फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी के कारण भी इस विभाग के सामने ऋार्थिक संकट ग्राये। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहती हुं कि जो कुछ सुविधायें इस विभाग को प्राप्त हो सकी हैं, उसको देखते हुए क्या देश ग्रीर विदेश में प्रचार ग्रीर प्रसार का काम ठीक से हो सका है ? इस विभाग देश में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी प्रचार की जिम्मे-दोरी लेनी है भौर वह जिम्मेदारी इसकी है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं कि हमने कितनी हद तक विदेशों में, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देशों में, मध्य एशिया में, ग्रमरीका में ग्रौर युरोप में ग्रपनी शान्ति का, ग्रपनी नान-एलाईनमेंट का, ग्रपने ग्रोद्योगी-करण का, जवाहर लाल की नीति का प्रचार किया है ? ग्राज हमारे प्रचार विभाग का, हमारे प्रसारण विभाग का यह पहला कर्तव्य है कि चीनी ग्रौर पाकिस्तानी ग्राकमण से जब हिन्दुस्तान का ग्रासमान कालिमा से विराहमा है हम साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की भाषात्रों में , हम मध्य एशिया की भाषात्रों में अपनी शान्ति की नीति का, अपनी नान-एलाईनमेंट की नीति का और चीन और पाकिस्तान के झुठे ग्रीर काले प्रचार का भंडा-फोड करें, उसका मकाबला करने के लिए इन सब भाषाओं में अपने प्रकाशनों को भौर ग्रपने प्रचार को बढ़ायें। इस काम को प्रभावशाली ढंग से हमने ग्रब तक नहीं किया है। ग्राज हमारे देश की हालत यह है कि साउथ ईस्ट एशियाई भ्रौर अफीकी देशों में जिन लोगों की भ्राजादी के लिए, जिन के नव-निर्माण के लिए, जिन के प्रजातन्त्र के लिए, जिन की उपनिवेंशवाद की बर्खिलाफ लड़ाई में, भारत ने नेतत्व किया था, उन देशों की भारत के प्रति पुरानी श्रद्धा नहीं रह गई है। बान्ड्रंग श्रीर बान्ड्रंग से पहले भारत भूगोल के मशरिकी क्षितिज का ध्रुव

तारा था लेकिन माज हम देखतें हैं कि भारत के उस सहयोग के बावजूद उन देशों में हमारे देश की प्रति वह सदमावना नहीं रही, हांलाकि एशिया और प्रफीका के देशों के साथ हमारी सांस्कृतिक एकता और हिन्द महांसागर की गहराई, विशालता और प्रमरता की परम्परा रही है। इस को देख कर मुझे दुःख होता है।

मैं श्रीमती गांधी से कहना चाहूंगी कि पिछले सितम्बर श्रीर श्रक्टूबर में जब फीजो साहब लन्दन में थे श्रीर उन्होंने नागालैंड के प्रश्न पर भारत के बिखलाफ जो श्रनवरत प्रचार किया, वह वहां के श्रखवारों में काफी जोर शोर से णाया हुआ था। क्या श्रच्छा होता कि हमारे प्रचार श्रीर प्रसार विभाग की श्रोर से दो पंक्तियां उस के निराकरण में निकाली जातीं।

तीसरी बात हमारे सामने यह है कि श्राकाशवाणी के सिर्फ हिन्दी ग्रीर ग्रंग्रेजी कला-कारों के पेमेंट में ही विषमता ग्रौर विभेद नहीं है वल्कि वहां के टाईपिस्टी ग्रौर स्टेनो-ग्राफरों के सैलरीज में भी ग्रसमानता है । मैं इस मौके पर कहना चाहुगी कि मैं हिन्दी ग्रौर ग्रंग्रेजी के विवाद को यहां नहीं उठाना चाहती । यह प्रश्न जब ग्रायेगा तब हमः लोग ग्रपने विचार व्यक्त करेंगे, मैं ऐसा समझती हं कि हिन्दी ग्रौर ग्रंग्रेजी के मामले में जो वादविवाद होगा उसमें शायद श्रीमती गांधी से मेरे विचार मिले हुए होंगें। लेकिन यहां पर मैं कहना चाहगी कि जब सन 1948 में ही अन्तराष्ट्रीय लेबर आर्गेनाई-जेशन में सिद्धांत रूप से यह प्रस्ताव पास हो। गया कि ईक्वल पें फार ईक्वल वर्क, तो एक तरह के काम के लिए, चाहे वह हिन्दी में हो या अंग्रेजी में हो, सैलरीज के पेमेंट में इतनी विषमता नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस की तरफ मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान जाना ही। चाहिये। मैं तो यही कहंगी कि

"यह हिंग्दी नहीं है, यह इंगलिश नहीं है, यह जूमले जिगर के, जुवां जिन्दगी की।" भाज हम राष्ट्रीय से ऊपर उठ कर अन्त-राष्ट्रीयता के युग में भ्रा गये हैं, जहां पंच-भील भीर विश्व शान्ति का सन्देश ले कर चल रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अंग्रेजी के बिखलाफ हमारा आचरण ठीक नहीं होगा जहां हमें हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीयता की सतह पर रखना होगा अपने देश की प्रगति भीर सुख समृद्धि के लिए, जहां हमें शान्ति का वाता-बरण बनाये रखने के लिए अंग्रेजी को भी उतनी हद तक प्रश्रय देना होगा। लेकिन इस तरह से कलाकारों के पारिश्रमिकों में विषमता अच्छी नहीं है।

मैं एक और सुझाव इस विभाग को देना चाहती थी। जमाना बदल गया है। जब शांति का जमाना रहा निर्मस और सुरैया के गीत भी लोगों के प्रिय हुए हैं, लेकिन ग्राज की संकट पूर्ण घड़ी में जब हमें दुश्मनों को खदेड़ना है तो हमारे देश के बच्चे ग्राकाश—बाणी से ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक नोरोजी, तिलक, गांधीजी, मालवीय जी, ग्रादि महापुरूषों की चर्चा के साथ साथ जवाहर लाल जी, कहीदे ग्राजम भगत सिंह, ग्रश्काक हुसैन, राम प्रसाद विस्मिल, बाधा यतीन बाबु कुंबर सिंह, झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मी बाई ग्रादि की कहा—नियां भी सुनना चाहते हैं। शांति के दिनों में भलें ही ग्राकाशवाणी से सुनें कि:

'सुना दो नाहे मधुप कुमारी,

मुझे वह भ्रपना मीठा गान, कुसुम के भरे कटोरों से करादोन कछ कछ मधुपान।'

लेंकिन इस संकट की घड़ी में हमारा भारत का एक एक बच्चा सुनना चाहता है कि : ''जलियां वाला बाग को देखो,

यहीं चली थी गोलियां एक तरफ बन्दुकेंदन दन,

एक तरफ थी टोलियां, मरने वाले बोल रहे थें,

इन्कलाब की बोलियां।"

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि स्नाज वह वृक्षांरी युग का हिन्दी और ग्रंग्रेजी वि-रोधी माल इंडिया रेडियो नहीं है। म्राज वह रैंरेडियो स्टेशन भारतीयता का प्रतीक ग्राकाशवाणी बन गया है । ग्राज इंडस्ट्रि**–** यल लेंबर के जो प्रोग्राम है वह भारत के गावों गांवों में नस्न हो रहे हैं : मैं श्रीमती गांधी से कहुंगी कि मुझे सरकारी रिपोर्ट में यह पढ़ कर बहुत ही खुशी रूई कि बिहार में भी इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के विशेष कार्यक्रम राचीं से प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उन्हें मालुम होना चाहिये कि जहां राचीं इंड-स्ट्रियल सेन्टर है, पटना से भी यह विशेष कार्य-कम नस्न कियाजाय । दक्षिण ग्रौर उत्तर बिहार में दर्जनों चीनी मिले हैं। डाल-मियांनगर मजदूरों का केन्द्र है, वरौनी में थर्मल स्टेशन है, तेल शोधक कारखाना है। मजदूर लोग दक्षिण बिहार से उत्तर बिहार तक फैले हुए हैं। इस लिये इंडस्ट्रियल विषयक कार्यक्रम पटना से भी: नस्न करना ज्यादा उपयुक्त मैं इस मौके पर याद दिलाना चाहती हैं इन्दिरा जी को जब उन्होंने इस मत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला था तो देश के सामने एक बक्तव्य रखाथा। वह ग्राजभी मेरे कानों में गुंज रहा है। मैं इस वक्तव्य के उन शब्दों को पढ़ना लाजिमी समझती हूं :

> "यह विभाग केवल सूचना देने का ही विभाग नहीं है बल्कि यह जनता के विचारों को शिक्षित करने का भी विभा । है।"

मन्त में मैं एक ग्रौर बात कहना चाहती हूं। ग्राज से 11 महीने पूर्व हमारे देश के लाल ग्रौर विश्व शान्ति के मसीहा, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हम को छोड़ कर चले [श्रोमतो रामदुलारो सिन्हा]

गये । लेकिन लाख प्रयास करने पर भी, लाख चिन्ता और इच्छा के रहते हुए भी आज श्राकाशवाणी से कभी पंडित जी की अपनी जबान में, उन के अपने शब्दों में हमारे देश के उद्योगों के प्रति, श्रौद्योगीकरण के प्रति, प्रजातंत्र की मजबूती के प्रति, उद्योग धन्धों की वृद्धि के प्रति, दिश्य शान्ति के प्रति, पंचशील के प्रति, दुश्मनों से डट कर मुकाबला करने के प्रति जो सन्देश और बक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, कभी सुनने की नहीं मिलते । श्राज यदि इस प्रोग्राम को बहुलता से चलाया जाये तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा ।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं श्रीमती गांधी को धन्यवाद देती हूं श्रीर उम्मीद करती हूं कि जो कुछ कटु घालोचनायें यहां पर हुई हैं उन्हें वे ध्यान में नहीं रक्खेंगी।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि श्री बस्त्रा की कारपोरेशन की मांग थी। सिद्धांत क्ष्प में मैं भी कारपोरेशन को कबूल करती हूं और मैं चाहती हूं कि ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिग कारपोरेशन के पैटन पर यहां भी एक कार-पोरेशन हो । लेकिन यह कब होना चाहिए । शांति के दिनों में इस की ग्रावश्यकता है। इम भविष्य के लिये इस कार्यक्रम को चलायें। श्राज जब हम एक विकट संकट की परि-स्यिति से गूजर रहे हैं, हमें दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना है, दुश्मनों के झूठे प्रचार का मुकाबला करना है, उस का जवाब देना है, तब इस विभाग पर सरकार का श्रंकृश श्रीर ग्रधिकार ग्राज ग्रनिवार्य है। मैं श्रीमती गांधी से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे इस मांग को कभी न मानें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमती गांधी को धन्यवाद देती हूं और यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यहां पर जो आलोचनायें हुई हैं वे उन पर श्रधिक ध्यान न दें।

ग्रम्यक महोदय : ग्रव तो माननीय -सदस्य को समाप्त करना ही चाहिये । श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैं एक कवि की इन पंक्तियों के साथ समाप्त कर रही हूं।

"मनुज दुग्ध से, दनुज रुधिर से, ग्रमर सुधा से जीते हैं, किन्सु हलाहल भवसागर का शिव शंकर ही पीते हैं।"

उन्हें हम लोगों की भ्रालोचनाग्रों का हला-हल पी कर जो कुछ खामियां हैं उन के विभाग में उन को हटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: (हमीरपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने इस मंत्रालय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

सब से पहले मैं श्रपने इस विभाग के मंत्री का स्वागत करता हूं जिन्होंने पहली बार मंत्री की हैसियत से सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के काम को सम्भाला है। मैं जानता हूं कि उन्हें प्रभी इस विभाग में पूरा काम करने का श्रवसर नहीं मिल पाया है। उन्हें बहुत थोड़ा समय हुआ है। इसलिये जितने भी विभाग इस मंत्रालय के ग्रन्तगंत हैं वे उन का श्रव्ययन कर के उन का सुधार करने की सोच रहीं होंगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि वे मन लगा कर इस ओर ध्यान देंगी तो इन विभागों में ग्राक्षातीत सुधार होगा। केवल श्राकाशवाणी ही नहीं बल्कि जितने और विभाग हैं उन में निरन्तर प्रगति होगी।

13.28 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair].

इस समय मैं उन से सिर्फ इतनी विनय करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो संसद् के सदस्य हैं विभिन्न वर्गों के, वे उन के साथ परामशं का लाभ उठाने की कृपा करें, क्योंकि इस में ऐसे भी संसद् सदस्य हैं जो श्राकाशवाणी ही नहीं बल्क विभिन्न बातों पर अपना मत रखते हैं, अनुभव और जान रखते हैं। यदि वे उन से परामर्श कर के काम करेंगी तो मुझे विश्वास है कि जो विचार उन के मन में हैं उन में चार चांद लग जायेंगे। जो देश की संस्कृति है, जो हमारे देश में जान है, कला है, और भी भिन्न भिन्न बातें हैं उन का समावेश इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रहता है और देश में जनता उन का स्वागत करती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इन कामों की भोर जरूर ध्यान देंगी।

मैं जहां उन का स्वागत करता हूं, वे यह विश्वास रक्खें कि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ बातें हम करेंगे, वे कोई उन की नुकता चीनी की दृष्टि से नहीं होंगी और न आलोचनात्मक ही होंगी। क्योंकि इस समय मैं उन की तो आलोचना कर ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई काम हः प्रभी तक नहीं किया है कि जिस की आलोचना की जा सके। जो अभी तक काम हुआ है अगर उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ उन को जानकारी दी जाय तो उस को सुन कर वह इन विभागों को ऐसे चलावें कि इन का काम अच्छी तरहू हो सके।

मैं सब से पहले प्रकाशन विभाग और विदेशों में जो हमारी पविलिसिटी का कार्य चलता है उस की ग्रोर घ्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। ग्रभी हमारी माननाय सदस्या श्रीमती रामदुलारी जी ने कहा कि विदेशों में प्रचार की जिम्मेवारी इस मंत्रालय पर है, लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि सचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को अभी विदेशों में प्रचार करने का काम नहीं दिया गया है। केवल फिल्म डिवीजन की एक टुकड़ों है जो यहां पर थोड़े से फिल्म बना कर विदेशों को भेज देती है, और जो हमारे दतावास विदेशों म हैं वे उन फिल्मों को दिखाने के लिए मुफ्त उधार बाट देते हैं। लेकिन यह प्रचार का काम 163 (Ai) LSD—5.

फिल्म्स के द्वारा नहीं हो सकता । जब एक जिम्मेदार मंत्रालय है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस के जिम्मे विदेशों के प्रचार का काम भी क्यों न सौंप दिया जाय । मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि विदेशों में प्रचार का काम भी इसी मंत्रालय के भ्रन्तर्गत होना चाहिए जिससे कि वह काम सूचार रूप से हो सके भ्रौर जो विदेशों में हमारे शल देश हमारे विरुद्ध प्रचार करते हैं उस की भली भांति काट भी हो सके, और प्रचार के कार्य में समन्वय ग्रा सके । ग्राज विदेशों में प्रचार का काम विदेश विभाग के म्रन्तर्गत होता है। वह काफी प्रचार नहीं कर पाता। श्रौर जब विदेश विभाग की मांगें सदन के सामने माती हैं तो हम मन्य बातों पर ग्रपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं, पबलिसिटी का मसला उस समय भी पीछे रह जाता है। हर साल यही हो रहा है। जब यह विभाग देश में प्रचार का काम करता है, तो विदेशों का प्रचार भी इस के द्वारा हो, मेरे खयाल में इस से अच्छा दूसरा सुझाव नहीं हो सकता । ग्रौर मैं समझता हं कि ग्रगले वर्ष जब हम इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करेंगे तो हम देखेंगे कि बिदेशों में प्रचार का काम भी इस को दे दिया गया है।

त्राकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है और वह यह है कि श्राप ने जो प्रतिवेदन सदन के सामने पेश किया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि सीमा के क्षेत्रों पर बहुत से ट्रांसमिटर लगे हैं, श्रीर दिल्ली में जो प्रोग्राम चलता है उस को फिर से प्रसारित किया जाता है दूसरे देशों के लिए । लेकिन ये छोटे छोटे ट्रांसमिटर हैं, कोई एक किलो-बाट का है, कोई पांच का है, कोई बीस का है, कोई पचास किलोवाट का है । जो पचास किलोवाट का है वह केवल दिल्ली में है । इस प्रकार विदेशों में प्रचार का कार्य सम्भव नहीं है । दूसरी तरफ हम चाहे मीडियम बेव पर सुनें चीन का

[श्री म० ला० दिवेदी]

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रेडियो हिन्दुस्तान में काफी तेज सुनायी पड़ता है श्रीर विश्व भर में वह सुना जाता है श्रीर भारत के विरुद्ध विष वमन करता है। इसी प्रकार पाकिस्तान के रेडियो की बात भी कही जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी मंत्रो महोदया इस श्रीर जल्द ध्यान दें जिस से हमारे शबु देशों के प्रचार का काट हमारे रेडियो द्वारा उचित मावा में होने लगे।

मैं उन का ध्यान खास तौर से इस बात की ग्रीर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे भारतीय विदेशों में हैं, उदाहरण के लिए फिजो द्वीप समृह में हैं, या मारीशस में हैं या ग्रफीका में या एशिया के दूसरे हिस्सों में हैं, उन को भारत का रेडियो नहीं सुनायी पडता । मैं कुछ दिन पूर्व ग्रास्ट्रेलिया ग्रौर फिजी द्वीप समृह में गया था। वहां पर भारत का रेडियो नहीं सुनायी पड़ता । कुछ साल पहले मैं चीन भ्रौर जापान गया था, वहां भी भारत का रेडियो नहीं सुनायी पड़ता, ग्रौर वहां के भारतीय लोग शिकायत करते थे कि हम भारत के प्रोग्रामों को सूनने के इच्छक हैं लेंकिन वे हम को सुनायी ही नहीं पडते । मैं चाहता हुं कि मंत्री महोदया इस बारे में परे तौर से तवज्जह दें।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि दूर देशों में जो भारतीय हैं उन के लिए प्रोग्नाम ऐसे समय न प्रसारित किए जाएं कि व उन को उस समय सुन न सकें। जिस समय रहां सबेरा होता है उस हिसाब से प्रोग्नाम उन के लिए प्रसारित किए जाएं। यह नहीं कि यहां से 11 बजे रात को प्रोग्नाम प्रसारित कर दिया पर उन को उस से लाभ नहीं हो क्योंकि उस समय उन के सुनने का समय न हो। वहां के लोगों के अनुकूल समय में बहां से प्रोग्नाम प्रसारित किए जाय। मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली से, मद्रास से या कलकत्ते से दूर देशों के लिए उन में जो भारतीय हैं उन के लिए ऐसे प्रचार के साधन प्रपने रैडियो पर उत्पन्न किए जायें कि वे हमारे प्रोग्राम सुन सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझ से दूर देश के भारतीयों ने कहा है कि मैं उन की यह शिकायत संसद के सामने ग्रौर संसद के द्वारा सरकार के सामने उपस्थित करूं।

भ्राकाशवाणी के भ्रन्दर एक गांधी जी के नाम का युनिट है जोकि गांधी जी के जीवन पर संकलन कर रहा है। लेकिन या तो इस यूनिट में जो ग्रादमी रखे गए हैं वे ठीक नहीं हैं, या श्रौर कुछ कारण हैं, इस युनिट का काम ढीले ढंग से चल रहा है। उसका काम ठीक से होना चाहिए इस ग्रोर ध्यान दिया जाय, क्योंकि सन 1969 में हम गांधी जी की शताब्दी मनाने जा रहे हैं. श्रीर मैं चाहता हं कि इस अवसर पर देश भर में गांधी जी के जीवन को इस प्रकार दिखाया जाए कि उन के सत्य और ग्रहिसा के सिद्धान्त. उन का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम, विश्व के लिए शान्ति ग्रौर प्रेम का सन्देश जनता ग्रच्छी तरह समझ सके । हम जो लोग स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय जेलों में गए थे ग्रब बढे हो रहे हैं, और जो नई पीढ़ी है वह गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों से परिचित नहीं है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि नेहरू जी के सम्बन्ध में भी प्राकाशवाणी में एक नेहरू यूनिट स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा उन के जीवन को ग्राने वाली पीढ़ी के सामने रखा जा सके । इसके लिए विलम्ब करने की ग्रावश्यकता नहीं है ग्रौर यदि किसी कारण विलम्ब होता है तो उस किठनाई को इस समय दूर कर लिया जाए जबकि बजट चल रहा है । इस समय ग्राप ग्रौर ग्राधिक रकम स्वीकार करवा सकती हैं।

तीसरी बात मुझे ग्राकाशवाणी के संबंध में यह कहनी हैं, ग्रीर इस के लिए मैं ने पत्न

भी लिखा था, कि यह देखने में ग्राया है कि ग्राकाशवाणी के जो पचास केन्द्र हैं उन में से कुछ में जो कार्यक्रम बनाने वाले लोग हैं वे सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र की भाषा से परिचित नहीं हैं, उदाहरण के लिए तमिल नाड में एक म्रादमी प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्युटिव है लेंकिन वह तमिल नहीं जानता, जो केरल में प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्युटिव है वह मलयालम नहीं जानता या जो उत्तर भारत में है वह हिन्दी नहीं जानता । ऐसा होता है तो जो कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाता है वह लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि उस में जनता की भावनाग्रों को प्रतिविम्बित नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन मैं ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखा था उस को आप ने टाल दिया और कहा कि यह चीज दूर करना सम्भव नहीं है ग्रीर इस में कठिनाइयां हैं। मैं कठिनाइयों को जानता हं। हम बच्चे नहीं हैं जो इन छोटे छोटे कारणों से चुप हो जायगे। हमें अनुभव है, हम पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बीस बीस सालों से काम कर रहे हैं। यह देश भर का प्रश्न है, हम जो बात कहते हैं वह पते की कहते हैं। हमारा यह सुझाव नहीं है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को ग्राप निकाल दीजिए । हमारा कहना यह है कि या तो वे उस क्षेत्र की भाषा को सीखने की रुचि लें ग्रीर उस भाषा को सीख लें ग्रीर ग्रगर नहीं सीखना चाहते हैं तो उन को उस क्षेत्र में रखा जाए जहां की भाषा वे जानते हैं। तो उन को हटाने की बात नहीं है, केवल प्रबन्ध करने की बात है।

श्राप की जो मानीटरिंग सरविस शिमला श्रीर दिल्ली में है वह विदेशों के रेडियोज के समाचार ग्रहण करती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे ग्राकाशवाणी में ग्रीर समाचारपतों में, जो विदेशों से बातें भ्राती हैं भारत के विरोध में, उन का काट नहीं हो पाता । इस सःविस में दक्षता लानी नाहिए, ग्रीर जो भारत विरोधी प्रचार विदेशों से माता है उस का अपने रेडियो पर काट

निकाला जाय ताकि जनता उस प्रचाः के काट को समझ सके। ऐसा न हो 🐫 भारत की बात जनता के सामने नहीं भ्रा पाती और विदेशों की बात आ जाती है।

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टेलीविजन के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रतिवेदन में कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं दिया गया है। हो सकता है कि वह विचाराधीन हो, लिकन भ्रावण्यकता इस बात की है कि जब ग्रौर देश इस विषय में ग्रागे बढ़ रहे हैं तो हमारा भारत भी इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रागे बहे।

न्यूजप्रिंट के बारे में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आज देश में अखबारी कागज के बड़ी दिक्कत है। मैं जानता हं कि इस मामले में विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई आप के सामने है। लेकिन स्रोज सबेरे पढ़ कर सुनाया गया कि करोड़ों रुपया स्राप इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस को विदेशों में जाने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में दे देते हैं, जिस से वे विदेशों में ग्रपने बाल बच्चों के साथ जा कर होटलों में मजे करते हैं श्रीर सैर करते हैं। श्रगर वे कारोबार के लिए ही जाएं तो कोई बात नहीं है। एक तरफ तो इस तरह विदेशी मुद्रा दी जा रही है और दूसरी तरक ग्रखबारों के लिए जो कि देश में जनता तक सरकार की बात को पहुंचाते हैं, ग्रौर जो हमारे जीवन हैं उन के लिए रकम नहीं दी जाती । मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार ग्रखबारों के लिए न्यजप्रिंट के लिए ग्रधिक विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करे।

जहां तक सूचना कार्यालय का सम्बध है. मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में ग्रधिकांश लोग हैं, जैसे बंगला, ग्रसमिया, उडिया उन भाषाग्रों को इस में कोई विद्वान नहीं हैं। जितने टेलीप्रिटर हैं वे सब अंग्रेजी में काम करते हैं ग्रौर जो समाचार आते हैं उन का ग्रंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद होता है और वह अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्नों को भेज दिया जाता है और उस के बाद

[श्रें म० ला० द्विवेदी]

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हिन्दी वाले यूनिटों के ब्रौर दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के यूनिटों को वे समाचार मिलते हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन को वे समाचार विलम्ब से मिलते हैं ब्रौर कभी नहीं भी मिलते हैं। हमारे देश में 98 प्रति शत जनता अंग्रेजी से परिचित नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी भाषाओं के काम को ठीक से संचालन हो, ब्रौर ग्रगर सब भाषाओं के लिए सम्भव न हो, तो कम से कम दो मुख्य भ.पाओं, अंग्रज ब्रौर हिन्दं के लि रे दो स्वतंत्र युनिट कायम किए जाएं जो दिल्ल; में काम करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

भी म० ला० द्विवेदी : केवल ग्राप्त मिनट में मैं समाप्त किए देता हूं । कहना तो मुझे ग्रभी बहुत कुछ था लेकिन लाचारो है क्योंकि ग्रौर समय मुझे मिल नहीं सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री महोदया को यह आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह सदन उन के साथ है और उन को पूरा समर्थन देगा। मेरी उन से केवल यही प्रार्थना है कि वह सदन और देश की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए काम करें। मैं उन्हें पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Mr. Deputy Speaker before I begin my speech I would like to we'come and congratulate the new Information and Broadcasting Minister who has taken over charge of this department. What I have to say today concerning this department is a story of the past and I hope that the present Minister will not take offence at my remarks.

The history of shortcomings and sufferings of the All India Radio is due to the failure of planning and administration of Ministers who handled this department in the most dictatorial fashion. There is one department in this democracy which functions in a manner which reminds of a small

kingdom where monarchs come, take possession and rule that little kingdom anyway they want and then go. I hope that the hon Minister who has taken over charge now will make changes and save this department from near disaster.

The Most welcome feature my mind is the appointment of the Chanda committee. For the last thirty years the public of this country wanted to know what is happening in the All India Radio and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. We have been deprived of that valuable information. We wanted to know the plight of the people who work there, what is the income and expenditure of this department, what are the developments that are taking place. But besides the reports we received during the budget debates, we were told nothing. This is the first time that the Chanda committee had been appointed. But before could say anything about this, there was another historical event has taken place, that is, a book written by Mr. Awasthy, an ex-employee of the All India Radio. He has published a book, Broadcasting in India. think this is the most important book ever written of a department so far. It was very unfortunate that for writing this book he wanted to take some assistance from the All Radio library and some other information, the AIR refused him permission and he was left alone to do his research without any help. But being an employee of this department for fifteen years, he had some knowledge and with that knowledge, he wrote this book. The Chanda committee might present its report in due course but before that he has presented a very sorry tale of the A.I.R. shall read some extracts about it so that it will give the correct picture of the department as it was run so far.

"It is a sad story of the deterioration of a once-proud professional organisation, of bad planning, of the personal whims of ignorant, arrogant and interfering

ministers and Directors-General pretensions to culture, of pet:y bureaucrats wreaking havoc in what should have been an organisation manned by professionals and intellectuals. A deterioration where the top officials, willing clerks have ground the intellectual underfoot and not even kept up a modicum of good administration; so busy are they with intrigue and nepotism more reminiscent of a mediaeval court and its courtiers. A far fry, indeed from those early days when Lionel Fielden could talk on equal terms to the Vicerov and cut through red tape."

This is the sorry state of this department so far. Talking to people outside. I can assure the Minister that they are gaining confidence that here is a Minister who has come to power and who could do a lot about it and change the whole pattern of this department. But I would like to advise the Minister on a very important point; please take a trip abroad and go to London and Paris and study the pattern of BBC or any other that you can....

Shri Daji (Indore): He is offering a pleasure trip.

Shri Solanki: It is not a pleasure trip. Only if you know the pattern of administration in those places and study the pattern here also, you can cut down the red tape and cure the administration of evils here.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting sits in the House, Parliament and some great amount of power and influence is in the hands of the director general sitting in A.I.R It is a parallel government running there. The Minister knows nothing about it. Flattering people come around and tell the Minister; this is right and that is wrong. Unless you know the department well, unless you know the inside of it,-I do not mean the technicalities, I mean the administration part of it-you cannot cure it. For that reason you should make a thorough study of this department. Only then you can remove the faults.

Many Members recommeded that a corporation on the lines of the BBC could be established and Dr. Keskar in 1952 assured us that in due course a Bill might be brought before the House which will establish a corporation. Even today, I believe when persons are recruited, they have to sign a declaration that in case a corporation is formed and government administration is removed, he would be willing to serve in that corporation. I think such a system is still there. Then, why is there this delay in the formation of a corporation? want to survive in a democracy and if there is to be freedom of the press and speech, then this department should not be under the total control of government. To day the ruling party-I do not say fully-but in a major way exploits this department. Most of the ministers are allowed to make speeches. I will just refer to the report which had been given to us and ask the hon. Minister: how many Members of the Opposition or how many other politicians who hold different views than the Government were allowed to hold discussions? There are a few discussions or talks which are national interest. There are some series of five lakhs entitled 'Indian experiment in socialism through demo-How many people have you allowed to participate in this discussion, people who hold different views from those of the Congress? (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: We have allowed.

Shri Solanki: Who are they? I am asking the Minister and let this question be answered There were a series of five talks: focus on co-operative. Did you allow any discussion contrary to the view of the Government. There was a series of eight talks: Nehru and the foundation of modern India. Was any other person allowed to speak on

[Shri Solanki]

this? There are other controversial subjects where a different view could be presented justifiably.

Coming to the external services of the AIR, I would like to draw Minister's urgent attention to one problem. In the Kutch border, there is no transmitter working today. time that will be taken to provide one is said to be five years. In five years' time, Kutch will be overrun by Pakistani propaganda. If nothing is done immediately, there is that danger. That is why we have to erect a powerful radio station there. There were no transmitters in most of our border areas and during Dr. Keskar's time they removed the one that was there in Assam. They have had to install it again now; there was thus a lot of waste of time and money. I do not know what will happen in the next five years if Kutch is not cared for from this point of view. A lot of Gujarati population is residing there and Pakistan radio broadcasts programmes and they are having quite a good audience. Pakistan is fully exploiting this position and the whole-Gujarati culture of Memons, Khojas and Nohras had come under the proof Pakistan. influence naganda Pakistan transmitters are so powerful that their broadcasts are as powerful as our broadcasts from Ahmadabad or Rajkot in my State. Unless counteract this, I am afraid we are losing a large number of audience and they will always be under the influence of the propaganda of Pakistan.

In East Africa, 85% of the Indian population there is Gujarati-speaking—85% is from Gujarat. What is the manner in which the External Services broadcasting is done—90 minutes of Hindi programme and 45 minutes of Gujarati programme. Now Hindi is the national language and we want to give importance to the national language. But we cannot create interest for these Hindi programmes in these people. They just don't listen to the Hindi programme and they

turn to Radio Ceylon. Our programme for these people is not at all popular. These people keep on asking us for more Gujarati programme and they have been writing to us also saying that the programmes should be increased in Gujarati and decreased in Hindi. Our aim should be to attract more listeners to programmes. If we want to attract the intelligent there, we have to give them popular programmes The present position Gujarati. Hindi progammes are given more time and Gujarati programmes are getting less time. This should be reversed. In fact, Hindi programmes may even be discontinued and more time should be given to Gujarati programmes because of this fact that 85% of Indian population there is Gujaratispeaking.

There are External Services broadcasts in English, French and many other languages which have been given in the Report. We are fortunate in having large audienc**e** abroad. But we want to release the same English programme, which we relay to England, in African countries also. The population there may be able to understand English. But culturally and socially they are not interested in the same programmes which are relayed to Britain. Similarly, it is not necessary to release the same French programmes in Africa which we release in France.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The most important thing is, we have to counteract the chinese propaganda in Africa.

Shri Solanki: Our aim should be to cater to the needs of African audience and we should attract larger audience abroad to our programmes. This should be our criteria. There is one more point about the news releases in Gujarati. One set of news is released from Delhi and another set of news comes from Bombay.

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (महुग्रा) : हिन्दी ग्रीर गजराती में कोई ज्यादा ग्रन्तर तो नहीं है।

Shri Solanki: This news release from Bombay in Gujarati is sent by telephones and the trunk call bills for that comes to about Rs. 2 lakhs every month. This is waste of money. Besides, the news release from Bombay contains items of local importance in the State of Maharashtra in which the Gujaratis abroad have no interest. If the transmitter in Delhi can broadcast both the news releases this unnecessary expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs could be saved. This should be attended to immediately.

Coming to Television service, this is a very important media and the masses of our illiterate population can benefit much through this media. But it should not be at the cost of public money. We cannot afford to tax our people any more for this purpose. Television project is going to cost a lot of money and all that money should come from commercial firms through foreign assistance, which, think, the Government is contemplating to get from Germany. If it succeeds, it is all right; otherwise, can keep on trying for foreign assistance for this field of development. We should invest only foreign money in this field or we should get assistance from commercial firms. We should not at any cost tax our people for this purpose.

We have another problem also We have not this television service. got enough receiving sets. A receiving set costs not less than Rs. 1,500 But in Pakistan and in various here. other countries, a receiving set costs In Pakistan they have only Rs. 500. adopted a system by which any person going abroad can bring in a television set and he is not taxed on that. He can bring a set as his personal belonging without any tax. This means that the cost of the receiving set becomes low. We should also adopt some such procedure. No middle class family can afford to have a set costing Rs. 1,500; leaving alone the Television set, they cannot even afford a Radio set.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): How many middle class people can go abroad?

Shri Solanki: We should try to remove the scarcity of receiving sets. A person who goes abroad should be allowed to bring a receiving set as his personal belonging, which would reduce the cost also to a considerable extent.

Coming now to staff artistes, I have to read one extract from the book of Mr. Awasthy.

"Worst of all is the case of the staff artistes who have earned neither wealth nor prestige nor even a pension for their old age. To them have fallen the crumbs from the bureaucrats' tables and on these they have been expected to build their happiness."

Mr. Hem Barua in his speech gave a very pathetic picture about them and I have all sympathy for these people who are doing a splendid service for All India Radio. Some of them are employed there for the last 25 years, but upto this day nobody has cared to look into their service conditions. They were given low wages and they continued to serve there because they had no other place to turn to. They had no other alternative chances anywhere Many of the good artistes who went away are doing well now. But most of them are handicapped because they cannot find any better jobs and They were not they are carrying on. given any benefits which the Government servants were getting. present Minister has taken up question and something is being done to them. Instead of giving them 5year contracts we could adopt scheme which would give them pensionary benefits on the scale of Gov-At present they ernment servants.

[Shri Solanki]

are employed in the All India Radio for 25 years, but still they are not entitled to pensionary benefits. The argument put forward by the Department is, if they lose their voice after 4, or 5 years, they become useless and how can they be given the pensionary benefits. That is no argument. There are many artistes working for 25 years. They have not lost their voice and still they are doing well.

Shri Daji: If they lose their voice, it is a professional loss and they should be compensated under Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Their voice could be insured.

Shri Solanki: I am happy that the present Minister is trying to improve their lot. I wish her all success and I am sure she will receive splendid co-operation from the department. I hope there will be definite improvement in their lot.

Coming to advertisements and the newsprint, many Members have stressed the importance of newspapers in this country. The news papers are serving this democracy and we should do our best to help them. We have to look into the advertisement rules and the newsprint restrictions. glad that the advertisement rules have been withdrawn. But the Information and Broadcasting Minister may have to be very careful that some news measures are not introduced and some modified rules are not brought in, which will again take away freedom of the small journals. If the advertisement rules are re-imposed, will have the small journals been finished. This should not be done. If the industrialists or the people of this country who are doing business want to sell their goods through vertisement, they should be free to do In fact, we should start a comit. mercial service like Radio because that would help these people to push up their sales. So, there may be no restrictions on newspapers receiving their advertisements and especially small journals whose very

existence depends on advertisements. We should allow them to carry on with their work. The newsprint restriction must go. We must do our best to help the newspapers to get the quotas, and there should be no restriction. We should take newsprint on the same level as we deal with the food problem. This is food for thought that the newspapers are giving us. Just as food is for the stomach, the newspapers are food for thought and hence they are equally important for our masses and for our democracy. Sufficient newsprit should be given to the newspapers and they should be allowed to survive.

14 hrs.

An hon. Member It is a matter of finance also.

Shri Solanki: Then I come to the film festival which I call the Fiasco Festival. Here, I should like to draw the attention of the non. Minister to what has been said in the report at page 18. It is stated as follows:

It was felt that it would be inappropriate to hold the Radio Sangeet Sammelen at a time of widespread distress caused by floods and shortage of essential commodities."

This Sangeet Sammelan would have cost just Rs. 10,000. But this Sangeet Sammelan would also have culturally given a sort of gift to the country. It would have helped the integration of the country on the cultural ground. But this Sammelan was not held because of this crisis. Yet, in the same year, we held the international film festival—the fiasco of a festival—costing Rs. 13 lakhs. On the one side, there was the consideration of Rs. 10,000. On the other side, we spent Rs. 13 lakhs and still we did not get any restige, but only a lot of criticism.

An hon. Member: It was an international festival.

Shri Solanki: It was an international festival, but we have gained criticism at international level. The international film festival was a fiasco It was a fiasco because many ticketholders, including even Members of Parliament, who went to see certain shows had to return. Some of them even received beating. In the Vigyan Bhavan, incident where a show was held a cocktail party was thrown in the evening and everything was buried. It was an incident in the Vigyan Bhavan and this incident was buried. But nobody can forget it, at least those people who have had the experience of it.

An hon. Member: Did the hon. Member get a beating? (Interruption)

Shri Solanki: Then, I well remember that a documentary film was made of this film festival, and I still remember, when it was shown in the auditorium, the scene came where British delegate thanked the Government officials for having done a splendid job. Believe me. everybody started laughing. The entire audience roared with laughter, because there was a sarcasm, not from the British delegate but those who must have experienced the difficulties and the failure of the festival could not forget, they started laughing. festival had cost us so much money. and the Sangeet Sammelan which would have cost us a little, was discarded. I cannot understand it. Sammelan would have cost us Rs. 10,000, but we would have benefited a lot from it.

Then I wish to refer to the PIB, to which Shri Hem Barua also referred. I have got to say something about the PIB. The functions of the PIB in respect of pressmen and publicity sometimes of the nature which give personal praise and personal publicity to the Ministers. There is nothing real about it. In many cases there are instances where they are giving hand-outs which are useful, but most of the time, the news given is such that it only mentions so and so, so and so Minister, and gives a few This should not be the headlines. case. They should give news which is useful.

When newspapermen are selected to visit certain areas, we are forgetting one thing. Suppose a newspaperman comes from that area, he must also be included in that team. The journalist who belongs to the area must accompany the group. The others get things through the information of the Government, but the man on the spot, the man who belongs to that area would know much more about that area, and through local publicity and local papers he could write much more about those areas and give publicity and education to the masses. Therefore, when the tours are ned, they should not forget that some journalists who come from the very area should also be included in that group which tours the area. In that way, they will benefit and also give their knowledge and experience to the people.

On the whole, after the coming of the new Minister, many things are beginning to change. I wish her well, and I would like to say that she must always keep in mind that this administration still has not lost its habits and it will be a very tough job to remove those old habits. For that, she will have to be very, very careful. She must keep her closed, and eyes open, not listen any gossip or anything, and try to achieve most of the things from her personal knowledge, be an expert in this department, and only that she can remove these faults and mistakes and make the AIR a real, contributory organisation in country.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, the whole House would welcome the budget demand presented by the new Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi which happens to be her first budget demand, and the whole House will wish her success. This department is most important department. So far, this department had been treated as a second-class department, because, this is the lirst time after a long time when a full-

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

fledged Cabinet Minister has taken charge of the department. Earlier—

An hon. Member: What about Shri Satya Narayan Sinha?

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Yes; he was also a Cabinet Minister. Thank you for the correction. But his tenure in this Ministry was shortlived, I think. We are waiting for the imprint of the dynamic personality of the Minister on the administration of this department. I know that she has the earnestness and vigour and she wants to change many things. She wants improvement, and the whole House will be behind her in improving matters.

appointment I feel the mere commissions and committees will not help much. Sometimes we suffer from a false sense of complacency because of the appointment of commissions. We begin to await reports and advice of the commissions and in the meanwhile we cannot make much improvement. So far, two committees have reported. Two are still to report so far as I know, and one commission has just started its work. I request the Minister and the Govwait ernment that they should not for the report of these committees because there are many fields improvement is urgently needed. I feel that there are very few matters on which you need an expert opinion before you start any new line. Therefore, I think that where the things are apparent, we konw where improvement is needed, these things should be taken up.

I feel that the department needs a lot of streamlining. First of all, we should know and perfectly understand what is the purpose of government publicity. I am not one of those who just follow the principles adopted in certain other countries: that government should not do any publicity or the government publicity

is merely meant for imparting information. I think that in a country like ours, the Government should the whole publicity and they should conduct the publicity work and they should manage publicity: what It is in order to create a climate and feeling in our country. a national There are so many problems. We have to create a national climate on certain matters. I do not mean to say that publicity should deal with controversial matters over which various parties might have different views and But there different outlook. certain fundamental things for which we have to create a climate, a national climate, and I feel that publicity should create that climate. The purpose should be that the people should be properly educated, properly informed and they should persuaded to take part and participate actively in the national develoment. They should feel inspired. At present, our whole publicity should be such as to inspire the people. I cannot that at present, whatever publicity is being made, it fulfils the whole need. Therefore, our purpose should purpose is When the very clear. clear, when we know what is object, and the people whom we are addressing, it becomes easier. At present, the publicity goes on, and some improvement has recently been made, but sometimes our publicity is such that everything is just broadcast, without much purpose, Papers printing material are thrown out just indiscriminately in every village and to every person. This should not be so. Every time we should know the target as to whom the publicity is directed, to which class of people. workers or peasants; or educated classes or uneducated classes. we should know the technique. present there are various media units and I admire their working. The Directors of various media units earnest competent men. They are also. But the difficulty they suffering from is that these media units lack central planning and central direction. There should be some co-ordination among the departments and there should be co-ordination between the Central publicity and State publicity. At present there is such coordination between State publicity and Central publicity. Publicity means that Government are approaching the people and therefore publicity should be done well. should be properly organised. should be organised in the form of a campaign on certain national issues. If we have to organise it in the form of a campaign, there should be the element of simultaneity. There is simultaneity now. One media unit is taking up one topic; the other media unit is taking up another topic; the third unit is taking up yet another topic. That is why I say that central planning is necessary. take up a topic which is uppermost in the minds of the people or a topic to which people's attention has to be drawn. Then the whole media units should take u pthat question. They should act and organise the publicity in the form of a campaign. That is why I say that Central planning is very much needed. There should co-ordination. Either bei some you appoint a committee over which the Minister should preside. She should co-ordinate because so far as the departmental officers were concerned they were only technical experts. But the inspiration should come from somewhere; the motive force should come from somewhere. That is what I feel is very much needed in order to make this publicity successful.

Then there should be periodical evaluation to find out the impact the publicity is making. Periodical evalution is very necessary. Since the time at my disposal is short, I should not go into this very much in detail. Having made these general observations, I will now take up a few points to which I wish to draw the Minister's attention as well as that of the House.

Mention has been made about television. It is generally stated television is a very costly affair. Recently I had been in England and I discussed with some of those who are managing television. I also got an impression that television is a very costly affair, perhaps beyond capacity. Thereafter I visited Egypt and there I was told that they have taken up television and they are popularising it. Theq are manufacturing cheap sets and they told me certain things which I have no time to go into. They promised me to give some facts which I could not get because I came earlier. I want to suggest that the question as to how UAR is organising television and how cheaply they are getting television sets manufactured should be properly examined.

We are now distributing community radio sets because we want to popularise radio. On the other hand, we have imposed a heavy licence fee on radio sets. This appears to be very much inconsistent. If we want that radio sets should be popularised, there is no reason why we should impose a licence fee making people deposit this fee, etc. I think the licence fee should be abolished and we should encourage people to have radio sets as well as television. Television should be brought into our country. Nowadays, in this modern age, television has become very popular.

There is a suggestion and I have listened to certain whispers that we should start television on a commercial scale. Also there have been suggestions that All India Radio should introduce commercial element in it. I am very much opposed to the commercial element being introduced, specially in our country. Even in England the BBC has always resisted this move, they have been opposing introduction of commercial element.

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

The ITV the element of commercialisation had been introduced There the authorities told clearly that because of this commercial element they had to look to those who advertised and not to the public. Therefore, the public interest suffers. I am, therefore, very much opposed to the introduction of commercial element in this.

With regard to films, I admire the way in which film festivals and other activities were organised. I am not opposed to these. But I should say that in films and in our publications, in our literature, newspapers, there is some kind of obscenity. It is not sometimes, but it is increasing. I would like that in order to protect our morale and in order not to misguide the young generation this obscenity should be avoided. Obscenity is not the art. If people say that increase of obscenity is increase in the art, it is a misunderstanding. It 15 vulgarisation of art and it is thesis of art.

In our country also this system of Chain-newspapers and monopolisation of press is increasing. In this matter I should say that the Ministry should take action. Recently, in England the Labour Government has taken up this matter seriously. They are trying to find out methods how to check this tendency. I think this matter should also be taken into consideration.

I think our news agencies like the PTI etc. should be nationalised. I do not want to go into detail for want of time. In these matters we should take a national view. I know occasions when even our late Prime Minister's speeches and statements were blacked out by certain agencies because those statements conflicted with the interests of certain vested interests, and these elements did not want them to be published. Therefore. I feel that news agencies should be nationalised.

One thing more I would like to say on this matter. There are already proposals that some kind of training institute should be there. In order to impart proper technique in publicity it is very necessary that an institute of training in the use mass media should be established. At present in the field Publicity Organisation, there are only 86 units. For the whole country this is very madequate. You cannot increase this number because of paucity of funds. But if you want mass publicity and if you want your department and this nistry to come in contact with masses, it is very necessary that some system kind of new administrative should be evolved. The present system is not adequate and it has not worked well. Only with the co-operation of the States you can evolve a new system. The present system will not work and will not succeed.

(गोंदिया) श्रो बालकृष्ण वासनिकः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मूचना श्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं यहां पर खड़ा हम्राहं। हम लोगों को बहत ग्रानन्द है कि इस मंत्रालय के लिए एक ऐसी नेता मिली है जिस पर सारे देश की ग्राशायें लगी हुई हैं। न केवल इस मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व के सम्बन्ध में वलने इस देश की जो अनेका-नेक समस्यायें हैं उन सारी समस्यात्रों की देखते हुए जो यह तरुण नेतृत्व इस मंत्रालय की मिला है उस की तरफ सारा देश बड़ी ग्राशा से देख रहा है । श्रीर ग्राप इस बात को भी देखते हैं कि जब से इस मंत्रालय को नया नेतृत्व मिला है तब से इस मंत्रालय में एक नया वातावरण ग्राया है, एक नई हवा ग्रागयी है ग्रीर चीजों को देखने का एक नया दुष्टिकीण भी आया है।

एक जमाना था जब कोई बात मंत्रालय में होती थी ती वह ग्रच्छी ही समझी जाती थी, ग्रौर यह समझा जाता था कि ग्रब उसमें सुधार की शायद कोई ग्राबश्यकता नहीं है । परन्तु इस नए नेता के आने के बाद में यह हवा आ गयी कि मंत्रालय का जो कार्य है, उसके अनेक विभागों का, उसमें बहुत कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है । एक कमेटी भी बनाई गई है । 1 अक्तुबर 1964 को मंत्री महोदया ने एक भाषण दिया था । मैं उनके कुछ शब्द यहां पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा था:

"... Much should be done to improve the A.I.R. as well as the other sections of the ministry. But perfection is a state which few of us, if any at all, can hope to attain. No matter what we do, how much we do, there is always room for more to be done and for greater perfection."

यह जो परिस्थित की वास्तविकता को समझने की हिम्मत मंत्रं महोदया ने बताई है उससे हम लोगों को बहुत ग्राशा बंध रही है कि यह जो मंत्रालय है, इसमें जो कुछ भी ग्रड़-चनें होगीं, जो कुछ भी खामियां होंगी, उनकी तरफ वास्तविकता की दृष्टि से देखा जाएगा ग्रीर उन खामियों को दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

ग्रापने देखा ही है कि एक कमेटी भं बनायी है जिसमें पांच संसद सदस्यों को लगाया है । यह कमेटी देखेगी कि बहुत सी बातें जो चल रही है, उनमें क्या सुधार किया जा सकता है । मैं ग्रपेक्षा करता हूं कि वह कमेटी जल्दी ही ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी और यह जो कार्य है इस मंत्रालय का, उस कार्य में कुछ ग्रच्छाई ग्रा जायेंगी ।

जसा इस मंत्रालय का कार्य है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ऐसा मुझे लगता है । जो कुछ कार्य होता है उससे तो यह होना चाहिए कि हमारे जीवन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े, उसे एक नई मोड़ मिले और एक नया नातावर्ण और एक नया उत्साह हम लोगों में पदा हो । हम को भ्रपने जीवन का सच्चा बित्रण मिले जो नाटकीयता बहुत से कार्यक्रमों में, या वहां के कर्मचारियों की ग्रावाज में या दूसरी बातों में मिलती है वह नाटकीयता कम हो श्रीः जीवन का सच्चा रूप हम को दीखने लगे तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होगा, ऐसा हमें लगता है, श्रीर मुझे विश्वास है कि नई मंत्री महो-दया के रहते हुए ये कुछ सुधार इस मंता-लय में ग्रवश्य होंगे।

जैसा कि ग्राप जानते हैं, हमारे देश पर विदेशी ग्राक्रमण हुग्रा, ग्रौर पाकिस्तान भी बीच बीच में काफी शरारते करता रहता है। इन बातों को देखते हुए हमारा प्रचार बहुत मजबूत ग्रीर तेज होना चाहिए ! कुछ नए प्रसारण केन्द्र भी सीमा पर जगह जगह बनाए गए हैं, भौर भ्रधिक बनाने की ग्रावश्यकता है। पाकिस्तान का प्रचार ग्रौर पीकिंग का प्रचार इतन तेजें से और इन्नों जोरों से होता है कि जब तक हम उतनी ही मजबती से अपनी तरफ से जबाब नहीं देगें, तब तक हम उसका मुकाबला ठीक से नहीं कर सकेंगे, ऐसा हमको लगता है । इस लिए ग्रावश्यक हैं कि जो सीमा के प्रसारण केन्द्र हैं उनको ग्रधिक शक्तिशाली बनाया जाए ग्रीर जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं उन कार्य-कमों को इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए कि सूनने वालों को वे सुनने लायक लगें। कार्यक्रम तो होते ही जाते हैं, परन्तु सुनने वालों को यदि वे सुनने लायक न लगें तो ऐसे कार्य-ऋमों का कोई खास महत्व नहीं रहता है। इस दिष्ट से ग्रीर उनको ज्यादा दिल-चस्प बनाने की दिष्ट से भी जो बाहर के रेडियोज से कार्यक्रम याते हैं हम उनको भी देखें । मैं ग्रापको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हं कि किस प्रकार प्रचार किया जाता है। भ्राप देखेंगे कि वाइस भ्राफ ग्रमरीका ब्रेक-फास्ट शो बाडकास्ट करता है। सुनने वालों को यह कार्यक्रम बहुत दिलचस्प लगता है। उसमें प्रचार जरूर रहता है, ग्रमरीका [श्री वालकृष्ण वासनिक]

अपने विचारों को लोगों के सामने रखता है परन्तु इस खूबी और अच्छाई से रखता है कि वह प्रचार सुनने वालों के गले उतर जाता है। कुछ ऐसी बातें जो अच्छी हों, जो प्रचार के लिए उपयुक्त हों, वे चाहे अमरीका से आतीं हों, या रूस से आती हों, या और कहीं से आती हों, उनको उठाने में हमें किसी प्रकार की शर्म अनुभव नहीं करनों चाहिए।

एक बहुत भारी प्रश्न हमारे सामने हैं और बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है । उस प्रश्न की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । वह प्रश्न स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट का है । कई हजार स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं, उनका वेतन और उनके काम की जो दूसरी बातें हैं वे पूर्ण रूप से निर्धारित और निश्चित नहीं हैं । कुछ सुविधाएं उनको दी गयी हैं, परन्तु मेरी समझ में वह वात नहीं आती है कि ये जो कई हजार स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के दूसरे कर्मचारियों की तरह क्यों नहीं समझा जाता, यदि उनको सरकार का कर्मचारी समझा जाए तो बहुत सी बातें आप ही आप हल होंगी, ऐसा लगता है ।

स्रोर दूसरी बात यह भी है कि यदि उनकी कोई स्राम शिकायते हों, उन शिका-यतों को रखने के लिए उनके पास कोई ऐसा संगठन नहीं है, भ्रीर न शायद उनको ऐसा संगठन बनाने की इजाजत दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं उन कर्मचारियों ने तो अपने अलग अलग संगठन बनाए हैं, किन्तु ये कर्मचारी बेचारे एसे हैं जिन को न तो सारे कर्मचारियों की सी सुविधाएं मिलता हैं, न उनको संगठन बनाने की सुविधा मिलती है, ग्रीर इस कारण ैं उनके जो बहत से प्रश्न हैं, वे शासन के सामने जिस ढंग से काने चाहिए उस ढंग से नहीं भा पातें हैं। यह ग्रावश्यक हैं। सारा कार्य जो रेडियो का चलता ह वह इन स्टाफ म्रा-टिंस्ट के भरोसे पर ही चलता है ; भौर उनका यदि हम समाधान नहीं कर पाए ग्रांर उनकी काम करने की स्थिति में हम सुधार नहीं लातें हैं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि शायद उनसे उतने ग्रच्छे काम की ग्रपेक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे जैसा कि हम चाहते हैं। ग्रौर इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि इन स्टाफ ग्राटिस्ट की जो स्थिति है उनको ग्रौर ज्यादा दुरुस्त करना चाहिए, ग्रौर उसका एक ही हल है कि उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी समझना चाहिए।

एक बात और मैं भ्रापके ध्यान में ला देना चाहता हूं कि आकाशवाणी के विकास के लिए समय समय पर प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, भ्रौर चाल् योजना में काफी रकम रखी गई थी, परन्तु दुर्भाग्या से यह देखा गया है कि हर योजना में यह राशि पूरे तौर से खर्च नहीं हुई हैं । अब नया नेतृत्व आया है और हम चाहेंगे कि जो राशि मजूर की जाए वही नहीं परन्तु उससे भी ज्यादा मांगे । देश मे प्रचार प्रसार के लिए जो राशि रखी जाती है वही खर्च न हो, उससे ज्यादा खर्च होने की आ—वश्यकता है, इस दृष्टि से कामहोना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात ग्रीर कह देना चाहता हूं, स्रौर वह यह है । हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने रेडियो में व्यापार विभाग के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रदर्शित किया था । लेकिन जब मैं ग्रन्य रेडियोज की तरफ देखना हूं तो मुझे ऐसा नहीं दीखता कि इस प्रकार का विरोध करने में कोई खास प्वाइंट था। इसके अनेक कारण हैं। एक कारण तोः यह है कि इससे रेडियो का अपना एक आय का जरिया हो जाएगा। अभी रहियो की आय केवल लाईसेंस फीस मात्र है। ग्रगर ग्राय व्यापार विभाग को विविध भारती का ग्रंग बना दिया जाए तो एक ग्रामदनी का जरिया हो सकता है। जो दूसरे केन्द्र सुनते हैं वे उनको सुनते रह सकते हैं, परन्तु विविध भारती के साथ व्यापार विभाग को जोड

देने से अधिक ग्रामदनी हो सकती है। इसको भी देखना चाहिए।

मैं अब थोड़ी सी बात अपने राज्य हो भी ग्राप के सामने एखना चहाता हं। बहुत दिनों से यह बात चलती आ रही है कि मराठवाडा म ग्रीरंगाबाद वा उनके ग्रासपास एक रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाए । क्या कठिनाइयां हैं इसमें मैं नहीं जानता, लिकन सुनाथा कि जो दूसरे रेडियो के केन्द्र हैं वहां से यह स्थान शायद बहुत नजदीक है ग्रीर तीन सौ मील के ग्रन्दर ग्रा जाता है। कहा जाता है कि इसलिए वहां रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं बन सकता, शायद ऐसी दलील दी गयी है। परन्तु हमने देखा है कि ऐसे कितने ही केन्द्र मौजूद हैं जोकि शायद सौ मील के भीतर ही पड जातें हैं। बम्बई ग्रौर पूना के केन्द्र ले लीजिये या सांगली का केन्द्र ले लीजिये। इन केन्द्रों का ग्रीर दूसरी तरफ के केन्द्र का भी मैं इस बारे में उदा-हरण दे सकता हं। इसलिए यह 100 मील की दलील को सरकार को पेश नहीं करना चाहिए ग्रौर ग्रौरंगाबाद में एक केन्द्र स्थापित कर देना चाहिए । ग्रौरंगाबाद में यनिवरिसटी भी बनी हुई है, सांस्कृतिक कार्यो का वह एक बहुत बड़ा केन् बनाहुआ, है और सदियों से रहा है इसलिए वहां पर ग्रभी रेडियो केन्द्र बनाने की मैं मांग करता हं। इन शब्दों के साथ इस मंत्रालय की जो खर्च की मांगे हैं उनका मैं फिर समर्थन करता हुं।

श्री विधाम प्रसाद (लालगंज): उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं अपना 56 तम्बर का कटमीशन मूब नहीं कर सका था, आप की इजाजत से मैं उस को भी मूब करना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must be here and give the indication within the time.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Some other Member was allowed, Shri Warior.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, I will allow it as a special case, but it will not be taken as a precedent for the future.

Amendment No. 56 by Shri Vishram Prasad will be taken as moved.

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to merge the Publications Division of the Ministry with Publication Branch of Ministry of Works and Housing or with the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. (56).

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry holds an important position in our country and in our life. After Independence people expected that this Ministry would rise up to the occasion and prove equal to the task. But this Ministry has failed to rise to the occasion and discharge the duties and responsibilities which confronted it, and today this Ministry is being ridiculed in many respects by the people in our country.

I will take up one by one, some of the important departments under this Ministry. First, the All India Radio. The All India Radio is the monopoly of the Government of India, and instead of becoming the mouthpiece of India, unfortunately it has become the mouthpiece of the Congress, of the ruling party.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Of the opposition party.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Very seldom in the All India Radio will you find important leaders of the opposition party making any speeches; not because of the fact that the opposition parties are reluctant to make their positions clear through the All India Radio, but

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because of the fact that the All India Radio has become the close preserve of the ruling party. What I say is this, that the All India Radio should be the mouthpiece of India, not only the mouthpiece of the ruling party.

Secondly, I wish to make it clear that some of the propaganda material do.ed out by the Government of India through the All India Radio is stale, so preposterous, so unintelligent-generally, I can speak on behalf of the people of Bengal-that as regards certain propaganda material goled out through the Calcutta tion of the All India Radio, the people laugh at it. Take, for example, certain propaganda about the inner conditions of China. India wants to fight China ideologically, politically ... (Interruption) and militarily also. Therefore, the propaganda that should be made through the All India Radio should be very intelligent. The people of India are not fools to believe certain stories which depict the Chinese people. The quarrel is with the Chinese Government Here Jawaharlal Nehru had more than once made it absolutely clear that fight is not against the Chinese peoagainst the Chinese Government. So when we hear such kind of propaganda through this radio, it sometimes becomes very sickening.

Thirdly, in regard to the propaganda, how is it made? The speech of the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, was made through the radio, in English and Hindi; and you know the result of that radio propaganda, what happened in Kerala in the election.

But what I want to know here is this: is the All India Radio meant for the Ministers and Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries and some big guns of the Congress Party? It is reported to us that in the course of the radio programme, all of a sudden, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister or the Information and Broadcasting Minister send a list to the programme makers that "these are the people who are going to speak

today." and as a result of that the whole programme is upset. Is that the way? That is why I was saying that this All India Radio should not be made the mouthpiece of the Government alone.

I do not say that the All India Radio has no good point about it. I acknowledge it. But this criticism is meant to improve the functioning of the All India Radio.

Here our House is connected with the All India Radio in many other ways also. One of the Members of this House, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, popularly known as Vizzy, is a commentator on the All India Radio. He is doing it very well. I want to mention it here in order to stress the importance of the All India Radio to the Members of this House.

One of the charges against the All india Radio is that it is a hot-bed of politics, favouritism and bureaucratism. I will illustrate this point by stating the conditions and the treatment meted out to the staff artistes. Many hon. Members here have spoken about the conditions of the staff artistes. I will mention a few. The point is, there have been so many committees up till now, and the latest committee is the Chanda Committee-let us see what hapens there. But it is an admitted fact that if talents are to grow, to thrive, if some new innovations have to be made, the people who are working there should get certain facilities, certain incentives. But instead of that, what we find in the All India Radio is that there is an attempt on the part the bureaucracy to stifle all incentive and all initiative. That is why I do not like Mr. Hem Barua's idea of making it into a Corporation. Whatever control we have today, the control that the Parliament has over the All India Radio-it can discuss it if am totally

it goes over to a Corporation, then this control, this power to check this All India Radio or improve its functioning will be minimised and lessened. Therefore I am opposed to that idea.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it your point that it will go to the private sector?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Let me go to staff artistes. Staff artiste in the All India Radio is a category which comprises of all types of employees under the All India Radio, starting from news readers and covering typists, steno-typists, librarian and so on, I do not understand what is the scientific meaning of this category, staff artiste. The new Minister should try to understand this; and I being a member of the labour movement can tell her that there is a tendency today to categorise employees according to the functions that they perform in the course of their That is the most scientific basis, and this scientific basis should be applied to the All India Radio as well.

Sir, here is a department where the staff artistes have no permanency of service. Previously they were on contract for one to three years. Only the other day the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman said that it has been extended to five years. I want to know how many staff artistes have been included under this five-year contract. The BBC employees are permanent. I do know why here they should be kept as temporary employees or as contract labour for years and years together.

Another interesting thing, which I would not generally believe, is that even the Deputy Minister that day admitted that although the dearness allowance, compensatory allowance and city allowance have been given, while these things are being given the 163 (Ai) LSD—6.

ceiling limits of their salaries have been reduced. That means, what you are giving with one hand you are taking away with the other hand. This is an absurd position. This cannot take place. This is against the law of the country. I can tell the hon. Minister that it is against the law of the country. You cannot reduce, minimise or curtail any existing privilege of an employee. If this is being done, then the Ministry is going against the law of the country.

Then there are programme staff. They have been working for 15 to 20 years. What will happen to them? They remain temporary. They have no permanent service. Shri Solanki mentioned about pension scheme. There is no pension scheme for them. Are they not government servants? Why should they not be treated as government servants?

I want to say a word about casual artistes. They are of two types. You can easily understand why the All India Radio cannot discharge When people at functions properly. the top of the administration, let us say, like me and I am taken there for three days a week to do certain things I will get Rs. 1000 a month whereas people who are there all the 24 hours get much less than though they are better trained, they have greater ability and they been tested. What is this treatment that is meted out to your employees? Another type of casual artistes, who have got no big people behind them, remain casual year after year they die or till they are thrown out of All India Radio. This is a very important point because on radio artistes depend mainly the better functioning of the All Radio. This is a very important point point because on these radio artistes depend mainly the better functioning of the All India Radio.

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I have many points about these radio artistes, but I do not want to mention all of them. One of the Ministers has said that opportunities advancement should be available to the existing staff artistes and recruitment of outsiders reduced to the minimum. This is not being adhered to.

In regard to contracts, I am amazed to find that in the existing terms of the contract, clause (2) of contract says that the said staff artiste shall devote whole time to the service required and at all times the rules including the conduct rules. Nowhere it is written as to for what service he is being recruited. Secondly, clause 3 (f) says that the said staff artiste may be required without any extra fee to render such services other than the service assigned to him under the contract. That means, if he is a news reader he may asked to do something else also. It is a wonderful contract! I think it is high time that these contracts are revised and made more modern.

Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has two more minutes conclude.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, I have 27 minutes in all. I am getting the time allotted to the other group.

Shri Dienen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Our time has been given to him.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They have put it in writing. Because I am speaking, their representative is not speaking on this. They have given their time to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be difficult to adjust the timings in that way.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Then, about the engineering staff of the All India Radio, there is no arrangement rest room and there is no allowance for that. All that I want to say is that proper treatmen should be given to the employees on whom depend the well being upkeep and improvement of the All India Radio.

The last point that I want to make in regard to staff artistes is about their association, the recognition of their association. It is a very serious thing. They say that one cannot become a member of any association which is not recognised by the Government and when they seek recognition they are told that they not be given the necessary recognition. They are fulfilling all the conditions, but they are not given the recognition. This is an attack on the fundamental right of the people guaranteed under our Constitution. It is a very serious matter. I bringing all these points to the notice of the hon. Minister and also Deputy Minister so that these things may be seriously looked into and proper methods evolved to remedy the defects.

Coming back to the propaganda side of the All India adio, sometimes it seems that the All India Radio has a policy of its own which is different from the policy of the Government of India, which is different from the policy of India. India is committed to the policy of non-alignment, anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. This has been stated over and over again. Even in the last Cairo Conference it has been stated. The other day. on the 4th April, there was a broadcast in English—it was on the night of 4th April-where that gentlemen or the lady, whoever it was, more or less openly supported the gas warfare in Vietnam. I want the hon. Minister to make an enquiry about it. Has the All India Radio any policy which contravenes the policy of the Government of India or, as a matter of fact, the policy of the country? Even in this House we have discussed it and said that it is a bad thing. Nobody in the All India Radio had any business to support it. If he had any sneaking sympathy for the American imperialists, he had no business to do that over the All India Radio.

business Sir, the transmitter has become a scandal. We have discussed it so many times. It was openly admitted that we are going to get the transmitter from the Soviet Union because they are offering better terms than anybody else. It was reported in more than one newspaper, not only in Delhi or Calcutta but in many other places also, that there are some people higher up in the department who are trying to sabotage this proposal of getting the transmitter from the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is high time that the Minister and the Deputy Minister took upon themselves all these things and not come before the Parliament later on and say that they did not know anything about this.

About Press Information Department I have one or two points to make. It is reported—there is a Press Information Officer of the Department—that this Department makes a discrimination between an English newspaper correspondent and an Indian language newspaper correspondent. If that is so, then it is a national shame.

I have no grudge against English newspapers but all papers must be treated on par.

I now come to the news agencies. In other countries, news agencies are supported and backed by Government. Here in this country we have got two news agencies, PTI and UNL PTI get Rs. 12 lakhs a year from the All India Radio. That is not enough or adequate; they should get more. But how much does UNI get? lakh rupees. It is better not to give anything rather than give one lakh They cannot organise a rupees. national service. not to of international service, with a paltry sum of Rs. 1 lakh. So, it will be in our national interest that this organisation gets a little more.

Then, it is said both inside the House and outside that it is the policy of the Government to control and break monopolies. But PTI is a sort of

monpoly in the absence of any rival organisation. Should it not be controlled? The same applies to newspapers. There is a recommendation of the Press Commission to this effect. Not only that, recently by a resolution the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has also recommended that the monopolist tendencies in the newspaper industry should be curbed. Government are silent on this question and nobody seems to know the reason.

Coming to advertising agencies, there are small advertising agencies in India. There is one small advertising organisation in India Clarion. It is going to be linked up with M|s. McCann-Erickson Incorporated of America, which is one of biggest monopoly advertising agencies in the world. We know what will happen when a smaller fry comes near a bigger one. The smaller fry is completely gobbled up by the bigger one. Similarly, the small advertising agency will be gobbled by the big American monopoly agency.

I would request the Ministry to look into this affair and control the monopolies and protect the small advertising agencies.

Coming to grants in aid to social welfare agencies, in the book that is supplied to us there is a statement that Bharat Sevak Samaj will get for their Jan Jagaran Vibhag Rs. 4,80,000. The reports of the Public Accounts Committee have more than mentioned that Bharat Sevak Samai is misusing money squandering money. So, Government have no business to give aid to such organisations. I would request the officers of this Ministry to go through the reports of the Public Accounts Committee once again. Therefore, I am totally opposed to giving any such grants to Bharat Sevak Samaj. If such grants are

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made to this organisation, the Ministry will be open to the charge of favouritism, as BSS does not enjoy any prestige, either in this House or outside.

Coming to the Films Censor Board, we have in this House referred to certain films which are obscene or vulgar which have been certified okayed by the Censor Board. In our State there is one film prepared by some people, called Ghum Bhanganaer Gan. Our Minister knows Bengali and I am sure she knows about that film. The meaning of the title of the film is "song to rouse the ocople from slumber to awaken them". For the last two years that film is being, shall I say, shelved by the Films Censor Board. When Mr. Sardoui, the famous art and film critic and director-producer of France came here and saw the film he immediately recognised that it was a very good film and he wanted to take it for participation in the Cannes Film Festival. It is a scandal. When he came to know that this film had not been certified by the Film Censor Board, he was surprised. The Film Board appointed by the Government do not seem to know the merits and demerits of a film. What is this film about? It portrays the lives of ordinary people; also, there is some mild criticism of Government. If that is the reason for not approving it, then it should apply to the criticism made by Congress Members also. should it apply only to this film and why should it be proscribed? Therefore, I say that the Film Censor Board has become a scandal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They should be censured.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Lastly, coming to the Film Finance Corporation, all the finance corporations finance only the rich organisations. I want to know how much money has been sanctioned by this corporation and out of that how much has gone to the smaller organisations or bodies. Are the smaller fry getting something or not? Now everybody knows Shri Satyajit Ray. In Pakistan, 50,000 people waited in the queue to one of his films and tear gas had to be used to disperse the crowd Dacca. But when he first wanted to produce his film, Pather Panchali he had no money with him and he had to go from door to door. Dr. B. C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, gave him Rs. 1 lakh and with that he was able to bring that picture out. Dr. Roy was able to perceive the latent talent in him and assist him. But I think the Film Finance Corporation is giving financial assistance only to a few people in Bombay who have enough of their own money.

Coming to the Publications Division, I find from this report that during the emergency 29 pamphlets were published in all languages and their total number was 34 lakhs. How many of them were sold? 2,70,000 copies. In-Bengali there is a saying Gauri Sen's money. Whatever money is required, take it from the legendary figure...

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Some of it has gone to Dr. Ranen Sen also.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Ranen Sen did not get Gauri sen's money. I want to know whether this is Gauri Sen's money. When you printed 34 lakh copies, did you not take into account the demand? Then, you did not even distribute the rest of the copies free. What is the idea? Your distribution organisation has thoroughly failed.

These are some very objectionable features of the working of this Ministry. But, as I have said, by and large, I have no spirit of condemnation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. No doubt, there are some serious lapses in the administration, in the functioning, in the way things are being done and that is why I am bringing them to the notice of the Minister, so that both

the Minister and the Deputy Minister will look into these cases and try to rectify them as much as possible and as early as possible, before greater damage is done.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have always considered the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as a very important Ministry. After the dawn freedom, this Ministry was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. But. after the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, this Ministry on evil days and for a decade the affairs of this Ministry were in a complete mess. I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Prime Minister for his choice of the present Minister. The present Minister has learnt her lessons at the feet, not only at the feet but in the lap of one of the greatest exponents of our nation. Therefore, India has great hope in her and, I am sure, that she will justify that hope.

Ever since she has come to this Ministry, she has done everything that is ever possible within the limited time to streamline the affairs of the Ministry. The affairs of the Ministry have considerably improved. But I am not completely satisfied and I would wait for next year so that I may be able to give her more bouquets.

It was this country which was liberated by Pandit Nehru; it was this country where feudalism was smashed by Pandit Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru was fighting against capitalism also. Had he been alive for a longer time, he would have smashed the press monopoly. It has fallen on the shoulders of his daughter that she should fight the monopoly of the press. I am sure that in the times vet to come she will be able to succeed in that mission which was left unfulfillea and unfinished by her great father.

15 hrs.

In this connection I would like to read out an extract from the Report of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It reads:—

"A study of the ownership of papers by the Press Registrar showed that the general pattern continued to be the same as before."

That means, nothing was achieved in this connection. It continues:—

"Papers belonging to chains. groups and multiple units commanded 24.8 per cent of the total circulation of papers. dailies controlled by these three categories of common ownership claimed 68.55 per cent of the total circulation of dailies in the country. The nine big English dailies controlled by these three categories claimed 75.8 per cent of the total circulation of English dailies. Nine owners representing four chains, groups and two multiple published 43 dailies and between them shared 41 per cent of the total circulation of all dailies."

Sir, Indian democracy, Indian parliamentary system is at ransom in the hands of these gangsters who own these newspapers. It has got to be smashed if parliamentary democracy is to survive. We have seen the role of these newspapers at the time of the Chinese aggression. They the audacity to publish cartoons and ridicule even our great Prime Minister. It is time that the entire country should rise up against this monopoly of the press and I assure Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she will have the full support of the people Parliament of this country in smashing these chains and ending the monopoly of the press. It is time that the Monopoly Commission should be entrusted with the task of making a thorough investigation into the mono[Shri Ansar Harvani]

poly of the press and doing something about it.

While the press is completely controlled by a gang of big capitalists, the fate of the news agencies is not better. There is the Press Trust of india. They call it the PTI although, if I have my way, I will call it "Perjury turned into information." It is controlled by the capitalists. controlled by the big businessmen. The Press Commission recommended that the set-up of the PTI may continue as it is but the directors should changed and the Chairman of the Board of Directors should be pointed by the Chief Justice of India. Till today that recommendation is on paper. I hope and trust that year, when the hon. Minister comes to this House with her Demands, she will make an announcement that at least this recommendation of Press Commission has been implemented.

Apart from that, we know it very well that the Press Trust of India is a monopoly agency. It is necessary that the Government should encourage smaller agencies to develop and the entire monopoly should be taken away from the Press Trust of India.

point to which I There is one would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. In the old days external publicity was controlled-it is still being controlled-by the External Affairs Ministry. It might have been good in those days, but now with Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the helm of affairs of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would urge the Minister of External Affairs to transfer the control of external publicity to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It will have these advantages; firstly, duplication will not be there; secondly, expenses will be reduced; and, thirdly, our boys of the Indian Information Service will have opprtunities to go abroad, work in our foreign embassies, come back and have reorientation by working in India itself. Those information officers, who are posted in our embassies, who have completely lost touch with India and who sometimes come for a brief period here, cannot function so ably and so justifiably as our cadres of Indian Information Service people can do. I hope that the Minister will take this point into consideration.

Sir, I have not much to say about All India Radio. A number of friends have referred to the failing and to the good work of All India Radio. But I can say that in recent years the affairs of All India Radio have considerably improved. But it needs still more improvement. The appointment of the committee has been welcomed by every section of the people and we hope that with the recommendations of this committee will improve the affairs of All India Radio.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Just one minute more.

But in this connection I would like to point out that Vividh Bharati and Urdu Majlis have been the most popular programmes of All India Radio and I hope that more time would be allotted to them . (Interruption).

Since you have rung the bell, I would not touch any other point. In conclusion, I again congratulate the hon Minister. India has great hope in her and I hope that she will justify that hope by coming next year and announcing the monopoly of the press has been finished.

श्रीमती शकुंतला देवी: (बंका): उपा-घ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भ्रापकी बहुत कृतज्ञ हूं कि मुझ श्रापने बोलने का समय दिया है। मैं बोलने के पहले मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देने से नहीं चूकार जिल्होंने इसरजैंसी में बहुत थोड़े समय के का जालय का काम बहुत मुस्तैदी

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से करके दिखाया । इससे मालूम होता है कि इस काम में वे एक भावुक एवं साहित्यिक व्यक्ति होने के नाते ग्रधिक दिलचस्पी लेती हैं।

हमारे सदन में जो सूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का सन् 1965—66 का बजट रक्खा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूं। मूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का काम एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। इस मन्त्रालय के बाद विवाद के दौरान मैं पहले झाकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूं।

वास्तव में ग्राल इण्डिया रेडियो सूचना ग्रांत प्रसारण का एक ही ऐसा विभाग है जिसके कार्य कलाप से हम इने मंत्र गालय की संज्ञा देते हैं। ग्रोर भी विभाग हैं लेकिन जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि वास्तव में जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग इसके हैं वे हैं प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो, पब्लिकेशन्स डिवीजन, सांग्स एण्ड ड्रामा डिगीजन, डी॰ ए॰ वी॰ पी॰। साथ ही एक ग्रीर विभाग है प्लैन पब्लिसिटी।

किन्तु निर्विधियों के व्यौरेवार जानकारी रखने वाली आल इण्डिया रेडियो जैसी विस्तृत संस्था की तुलना इन छोट मोट विभागों से आयद ही कोई चाहेगा। ये विभाग भी सम्भवतः आल इण्डिया रेडियो के समान ही अपना क्षेत्र व्यापक और प्रभावशाली बना सकते हैं, क्योंकि इनका क्षेत्र भी विस्तृत और व्यापक बनाया जा सकता है। किन्तु जैसा हम जानते हैं, प्राल इण्डिया रेडियो एक विभाल और अस्वन्त विस्तृत संस्था है जो देश के कोने कोने में सिक्त्य है। एक तरफ कन्या कुमारी से काश्मीर तक और दूसरी और कच्छ से कोहिमा तक। यह प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक अपनी बातें पहुंचाती है और दूसरे श्रोताओं के लिये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की वाणी का माध्यम बनती है।

वास्तव में ग्राल इण्डिया रेडियो हमारे पास एक ऐसी संस्था है जिस ने चीनी ग्राकमण के समय जनता के भावों का निर्देशन करने वे बाद से ग्राज तक ग्रनवरत रूप से हमारे मनोभावों ग्रोर ग्राधारभूत प्रश्नों पर हमारे दृढ़ संकल्प को व्यक्त किया है। यह ग्राज भी सर्व साधारण के पास एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो महत्वपूर्ण ग्रोर ग्रावश्यक समाचारों से ग्रीर उद्विग्नता ग्रीर परिश्रम की यकावट के समय में ग्रपने मनोरंजक कार्यक्रमों से सबका रंजन करता है। हमारे देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का ए० ग्राई० ग्रार० से व्यक्तिगत रूप से सम्बन्ध है। मैं एक महिला के रूप में भली भांति जानती हूं कि ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों का एक घरेलू ग्रीरत के फुसंत के समय में क्या महत्व है।

हमारे समाज में औरत वह प्राणी है जिसे परिवार और समाज में सबसे अधिक जिम्मेदारी निभाने के कारण सबसे ज्यादा कठिन परिश्रम करना पड़ता है। उस वातावरण में रेडियो ही उनका एक मात्र साधन रहता है, जिससे वह अपने परिश्रमपूर्ण जीवन तथा समाज और परिवार की दुखद स्थितियों कों सहसा भूल कर स्वयं को हलका महसूस करती है।

एक सैनिक जवान की बात भी मैं कहती हं जो शहरों की रौनक ग्रौर चहल पहल से दूर शत्यों ग्रौर प्रकृति की वाधाग्रस्त परि-स्थितियों का सामना करता हुआ एक पहाड़ी चट्टान पर खड़ा है, जो कभी कभी 15,000 फीट पर भी खड़ा हो सकता हैं; ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो ऐसे जवानों का मनोरंजन मान्न ही नहीं करता, जिसकी कि उसे बहुत ग्रावस्थकता है बल्कि उसके परिवार वालों की ग्रावाज भी उसे सुनाता है। यहां मझे स्मरण हो स्राता है कि किस प्रकार म्राल इंडिया रेडियो इन जवानों के सन्देश ग्रपने प्रचार के माध्यम से इनके परिवार वालों के पास ग्रीर इन परिवार वालों की बातें इन जवानों के पास पहुंचाता है। एक को दूसरे के बारे में निरन्तर समाचार मिलता रहता है।

[श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी]

हमारा यह भी काम है कि किसी भी सरकारों कार्यालय की गतिविधियों का सन्तु-लित विवेचन करना। हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम त्रुटियों के विषय में बतलाएं, पर म्रालोचना के बहाव में हमें ए० म्राई० म्रार० की मक्ति और महत्व को नहीं भलना चाहिए।

ग्रभी हसने कुछ दिन पहले देखा है कि कुछ भंगरेजी भ्रख्बारों में ए० ग्रा १० भार० के कुछ प्रोग्राम के बारे में ग्रालोचना की गई थी कि बहुत सा प्रोग्राम बेकार में ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है तथा उन लोगों की भी ग्रालो-चना करते सुने गये हैं जो कि ग्रंग्रेजी के बहुत प्रेमी हैं ग्रौर वे क्षेत्रीय भाषा एवं हिन्दी का प्रोग्राम सूनते ही नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्हें सोचना चाहिए कि यह क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रोग्राम उन ग्रामीणों के लिए बहत लाभदायक होता है। जैसे कि मैं उदाहरण देती हं कि हमारे बिहार में लोहा सिंह का नाटक । हमें मालुम है कि बिहार के गांव, गांव में, लोहा सिंह की चर्चा है तथा पटना रेडियो स्टेशन से इसके नये नये ग्रध्याय का नाटक वीडकास्ट किया जाता है। वहां के गांव के लोग बड़े चाव से इसको सुनते हैं तथा इस हद तक कि देश की सब महत्वपूर्ण बातें बिहार के गांव वाले लोहा सिंह से ही सूनते समझते हैं। गांव के किसान लोग लोहा सिंह का नाटक बहुत ग्रच्छे तरीके से सुनते हैं भ्रोर उससे भ्रपने देश में तथा देश-विदेश में होने वाली बातों की जानकारी इस नाटक के जरिए देते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि हर एक राज्य में इस तरह के नाटक होते हैं लेकिन जो श्रंग्रेजी बोलने वाले हैं, श्रंग्रेजी को रीजनल भाषा के मुकाबले ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं वह उचित और वांछनीय नहीं है। रीजनल, भाषा, जो कि राज्य में ग्रधिक लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती हैं उसके प्रोग्राम्स को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए।

यह कह कर कुछ ऐसी बातें भी मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि ए० आई० स्नार० में सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइस हैं। वे सुधार ए० स्नाई० स्नार० के समाचार बुलेटिनों में करने बहुत श्रावश्यक हैं। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि ए० शाई० शार० ने कुछ राज्यों में भी स्थानीय समाचारों की व्यवस्था रक्खी है। परन्तु वहां भी क्या होता है कि स्थानीय समाचार एडीटर केन्द्रीय बुलेटिन को सुन कर ही अपने बुलेटिन तैयार करते हैं। केन्द्र में कुछ ऐसी बातों भी होती हैं जो स्थानीय श्रोताश्रों के लिए दिलचस्पी की होती हैं पन्तु केन्द्रीय समाचार में उन बातों को स्थान नहीं मिल सकता है। होना यह चाहिये कि ऐसी बातों के बारे में भी केन्द्र में ऐसे सम्बाद-दाता हों जो तार के जरिये स्थानीय महत्व की बातों को केन्द्र से स्थानीय बुलेटिनों में भेज सकें।

मैं मन्त्री महोदया से यह भी श्रनुरोध करूंगी कि हमारे ए॰ श्राई॰ श्रार॰ में मीडि-यम वेव में ज्यादा पावर का ट्रांसमीटर जल्द लगावें क्योंकि श्रभी हमारा जो ट्रांसमीटर है बहुत कमजोर है श्रीर वह विदेश में ठीक से सुनाई नहीं देता है। श्रभी वर्तमान देश की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए विदेशों में हमारे सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार करना श्रति श्रावश्यक है। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जल्द से जल्द शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाय।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूं और वह पित्रकाओं के सम्बन्ध में हैं। हमारे देश में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी की बहुत सी ऐसी पित्रकाएं निकलती हैं जिनके कि पढ़ने से हमारे युवक, युवितयों के श्राचरण बिगड़ जाते हैं। उनका श्रसर हमारे स्कूल व कालिज में पढ़ने वाले नवयुवक और नवयुवितयों पर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है और उनका श्राचरण बिगड़ जाता है। ऐसी पित्रकाशों पर सरकार को प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये।

ग्रश्लील पोस्टरों पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिये । श्राज शहरों में, देहातों में, जगह जगह पर श्रौंर सिनेमाघरों में ऐसे पोस्टर्स लगाये जाते हैं जो कि भारतीय नारियों के लिए लज्जा का विषय है। हमें इस बारे में सावधानी बर्तनी होगी श्रौर ऐसे सभी श्रम्लील पोस्टरों श्रादि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा ताकि हमारे देशवासियों का श्राचरण न विगड़े श्रौर देश की संस्कृति व मान-मर्यादा बनी रह सके। बस मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करती हं।

8531

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भ्रापका हृदय से भ्राभारी हूं कि भ्राप ने मुझे सूचना भीर प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बोलने का श्रवसर प्रदान किया।

जब से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस मन्त्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला है, तब से हमारे मस्तिष्क में नई श्राशाश्रों का प्रादर्भाव हुआ है और हमें आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदया इस मन्त्रालय को जो ग्रौर मन्त्रालय के प्राणाधार की तरह से है नई प्रेरणा देगी इसलिए इसको भ्रौर भी श्रधिक प्राणवान बनाया जा सकता है ऐसी हमें श्राशा है। जब से वह इस मन्त्रालय में भाई है तब से इसके मलग मलग विभागों पर विचार गोष्ठियां ग्रौर कुछ कमेटियां बनी हैं तब से हमारे मन में एक आशा जगी है कि इस मन्द्रालय के कार्य में गति ग्रायेगी ग्रौर उसमें एक नये जीवन का संचार होगा। जब से यह चांदा कमेटी बनी है तब से हमें कुछ भीर भाशा हो चली है हालांकि भव तक जो कमेटियां बनी हैं वह वैसी ही हैं जैसे कि छोटी शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर । इसलिए जब तक हम इसमें एक नया सुधार पैदा नहीं करते हैं ग्रौर जैसी कि देश में यह मांग है कि ग्रधिक शक्तिशाली ट्रासमीटर कहीं से भी प्राप्त किये जायं भौर विशेष कर उनको देश में ही बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय तब तक भ्राशाजनक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। ग्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस मन्त्रालय की नीति श्रौर कार्य प्रणाली में श्रामुल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए भ्रौर इसके द्वारा एक नई रक्तधारा विचार की देश में उत्पन्न होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए भ्रावश्यक है कि इसमें जो एक प्रकार से उदासीनता या मंथर गति से कार्य होता है या जो उसके विभिन्न विभाग हैं उनमें ज्यादा शक्तिशाली तरीक़े से काम करने के लिए, प्रचार की दृष्टि से ग्रीर प्रसारण की दृष्टि से उनमें प्रधिक शक्ति लाने के लिए इस मन्त्रालय की गतिविधि को ग्रीर विशेष कर इसके विभाग, चाहे वह प्रकाशन विभाग हो, पी० ग्राई० वी० विभाग हो या ग्राल इण्डिया रेडियो हो, उनमें किस तरीक़े से ग्रधिक गति भौर शीघ्र गति लाई जा सकती है इसके लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन क़ायम किया जाय जोकि इसकी सारी गतिविधियों पर विचार करे। इस ग्रीर मैं मन्त्री महोदया का ध्यान ग्राकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहले मैं प्रकाशन विभाग के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। प्रकाशन विभाग के कार्य को अगर हम एक प्रकाशक के रूप में देखें तो उसमें जितना सन्तोष हमें होना चाहिए उतना सन्तोष नहीं होता है। इसकी ग्रनेक पुस्तकें, पुस्तिकाएं, चित्रवलियों, पविकाओं भीर विशेष कर पैम्फलैंट जो कि स्टेशनों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों, बुकस्टालों पर रक्खे जाते हैं या प्रदर्शित किये जाते हैं, हम देखते हैं उनमें रंग की दृष्टि से छपाई की दृष्टि से भौर भाषा की दृष्टि से एक तरीक़े का परिवर्तन हम उनमें पाते हैं प्रेरणादायक जीवन का ग्रभाव भी पाते हैं। ग्राज देश जिस संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में से होकर गुजर रहा है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए भ्रौर चीन व पाकिस्तान के हमारे विरुद्ध किये जा रहे विषाक्त प्रचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह बहुत भावश्यक हो जाता है कि यह मन्त्रालय देशवासियों को भौर ग्रपने उन देशवासियों को जो कि विदेशों में रह रहे हैं, कहीं भी रहते हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी प्रकार से भाषा के प्रति प्रेम रखते हैं उनके मस्तिष्क में भी एक विचार श्राता है लेकिन जहां इन प्रकाशन सामग्रियों को देखने का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह कह सकता हं कि उसमें भौर भिधक बल लाने की आवश्य-कता है।

[श्री बालमीकी]

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मेरा विशेष ध्यान हिन्दी के बारे में है ग्रौर वह इसलिए है कि ग्राज हिन्दी सारे राष्ट्र के भ्रन्दर सब से भ्रधिक बोली जाने वाली और सब से श्रधिक समझी जाने वाली भाषा है। जो भी पत्न, पत्निकाएं या प्रकाशन सामग्री जो इस प्रकार के भारत विरोधी विषाक्त प्रचार के विरोध में छपाई जाती हैं भीर हमारे सामने आती हैं उन में भाषा की विलष्टता होती है। मैं संस्कृत का क़ायल इं ग्रीर उस का प्रेमी हं लेकिन जन भाषा का भी मैं प्रेमी हं। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हुं कि जिस हिन्दी भाषा का उन में प्रयोग हो रहा है वह ऐसी है कि केवल इंटैलीजेशिया, बुद्धिवादी लोगों के पेपसे बन कर रह जाती हैं और जनसाधारण तक वह बात नहीं पहुंच पाती है । वह सामग्री ऐसी भाषा में लिखी जाय जोकि जनसाधारण की समझ में ग्रासानी से ग्रा जाय । ग्राज हमारा मनोबल बढ्ना चाहिए और शक्ति म्रानी चाहिए क्योंकि राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य देश में हो रहा है, पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रहें। है. देश में खाद्यान का उत्पादन बडाने के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं, वे सारे राष्ट्रव्यापी विकास के प्रयत्न एक विचार के रूप में हमारे साम रे ग्राने चाहियें । यह सामग्री ऐसी भाषा में न लिखी जाय, ऐसी जनभाषा में लिखी जाय ताकि वह केवल कुछ समर्थ व्यक्तियों, माथिक दृष्टि से ग्रौर सामाजिक दृष्टि से उन्नत लोगों के हाथ में ही न रह जाय बल्कि वह सामग्री ग्रौर विचार इस देश के लाखों करोडों किसानों, मजदूरों, सर्वहारा वर्ष के जो लोग हैं, साधारण स्थिति के जो लोग हैं उन के हाथ में भी वह सब विचार पत्र पत्निकाओं के रूप में भ्रौर उस छपी हुई सामग्री के रूप में ग्रीर इन चितावलियों के रूप में पहंच जायें ताकि वे उस से उदबोधन प्राप्त कर सकें ग्रीर उन के ग्रन्दर एक नवजीवन का संचार हो अके। मैं चाहता हं कि इस हेतू प्रकाशन िजाग के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायगा ग्रं इस प्रकार की सामग्री उत्पन्न की जाय जोकि देश के साधारण जनता के दिमाग में एक मनोबल और शक्ति उत्पन्न कर सके। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि गांधी बांगमंय की स्रोर ष्ट्रपान दिया गया है, लेकिन जो गित इस में स्नानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं आ पा रही है।

यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि गांधी जी और हमारे राष्ट्रनायक, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी, जो अब हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, कि उन की जिस बाणी से, जिन वचनों से इस देश को प्रेरणा मिलती रही है, वे हमारे आल-इंडिया रेडियो के पास हैं। मुझे श्राशा है कि उन की जो वाणी हमें जाग्रत करती रही है, हम में एक उदबोधन पैदा करती रही है, हम में एक उदबोधन पैदा करती रही है, विशेष कर जन-साधारण को शक्ति और मनोबल प्रदान करती रही है, जब जब समय और अवसर आयेगा, वह देश की एकना और राष्ट्रं यता को बल देने के लिए, देश के विकास-कार्यों को प्राणवान करने के लिए हमारे सामने आती रहेगी।

हमें यह भी आशा है कि हमें इंदिरा जी से, जो इस मंत्रालय की मंत्री हैं, गांधी जी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की वह मनोभावना प्राप्त होती रहेगी, जो उन को अपने पिता से विरासत में और "गांधी" शब्द उन के साथ जुड़े रहने के कारण मिली है और जो जनता के मनोबल को ऊंचा करने के लिए और उस को शक्ति देने के लिए आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूं कि गांधी वांगमय और अपने स्वगंवासी प्रिय नेता की वाणी की ब्रोर पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा और जब भी अवसर ब्रायेगा, उस को जनता के सामने रखा जायेगा!

मैंने देखा है कि भ्रष्टाचार-विरोध
भ्रोर जन-जागरण के लिए जो भी सामग्री
हमारे सामने श्राई है, वह अधिक प्राणवान
नहीं है और वह जन-भाषा का प्रतिनिधित्व
नहीं करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से अग्रुह
करना चाहता हूं कि वह सामग्री जनता के
द्वारा समझी जाने वाली भाषा के रूप में

जनता के हाथ में ग्रानी चाहिए, ताकि वह उस में एक शुद्ध ग्राचरण श्रीर अस्ति पैदा कर सके।

ं मैं यह भी विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हं कि इस मंत्रालय में जो काम करने की पद्धति है, उस में भ्रन्तर भ्राना चाहिए। यहां पर स्टाफ़ ग्राटिस्टस ग्रौर कैजुग्रल ग्राटिस्ट्स का भी जिक्र किया गया है। मैं भी उन के माथ पूरी हमदर्दी रखता हं। यह बात ठीक है कि उन के कार्य के बगैर ग्राल-इंडिया रेडियो ग्रौर ग्रन्य प्रसारण के कार्य में शक्ति नहीं श्राती है। उन की वर्किंग कन्डीशन्ज ध्रथवा सेवा शतों को ठीक करने के लिए, उन के मनोबल को ऊंचा करने के लिए, उनके काम की पद्धति को दृढ़ से दृढ़तर करने के लिए ग्रौर उन के मन में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए यह मंत्रालय काम करेगा, ऐसी मेरी धारणा है और इस ग्रोर में महोदया का ध्यान ग्राकिषत करना चाहता इं।

यहां पर टाइपिस्टस ग्रौर स्टैनो-टाइ-पिस्टस की सेवा पद्धति का भी जिक्र किया गया है। हम देश में विषमतायें दूर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन नौकरियों में भी विषमतायें हैं । तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनात्रों के पश्चात भी देश में विषमतायें दूर नहीं हो रही हैं। ग्राज नौकरियों में जो रेड-टेपिज्म ग्रौर नाल-फ़ीताशाही है, उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिए । कलाकारों ग्रीर ग्रन्य कर्म-चारियों के साथ सदव्यवहार करने श्रीर उन के काम की पद्धति को ठीक करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए । मैं यह भी चाहता हं कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के जो टाइ-पिस्ट ग्रीर स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार की डिसपैरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए भौर उन को समान स्तर पर रखा जाना चाडिए ।

इस मंत्रालय और इस के विभामों में मिडयूल्ड कास्टस का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। वह कोटा पूरा होना चाहिए और जो उन्नतिशील स्थान हैं, उन के लिए भी उन को ध्यान में रबा जाना चाहिए:

मैं ग्राप का ध्यान इस ग्रोर भी ग्राकर्षित करना चाहता हं कि ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो ने खास तौर से संक्ट कालीन स्थिति में ग्रौर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की मृत्य के समय जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं। जो लोग समझते हैं कि ग्रब भी बुख़ारी युग है, वे ग़लती पर हैं । बुखारी युग तो बहुत पीछे रह गया है ग्रीर ग्रब वह बुखार खुत्म हो गया है। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हं कि ग्राल-इंडिया रेडियो ने जन-साधारण के मनोबल को ऊंचा किया है, "बहजनहिताय बहजनसुखा?" की भावना को ऊंचा किया है । देश में ग्रौर ग्रफीका तथा मध्य एशिया में चीनी ग्रीर पाकिस्तानी विषाक्त प्रापेगेंडा का मुकाबला करने के लिए इन चन्द महीनों में ग्राल-इंडिया रेडियो के द्वारा जो कार्य किया गया है, मैं उस की सराहना करता हूं। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हं कि म्राल-इंडिया रेडियो जो देश की भाषा, देश की भावना और मनो-भावना का प्रतीक है, वह जन-जन की भाषा को मुखरित करे । उसका सम्बन्ध लाखों करोडों गरीबों और साधारणजनों से होना चाहिए, चाहे वे दलित हों, पददलित हों, कमजोर हों, कोई भी हों । इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम चला कर तरुणों, नारियों, ग़रीब ग्रश लोगों, किसानों ग्रौर मजदूरों में जीवन का प्रवाह पैदा किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि इसकी और बल देने की भ्रावश्यकता है।

जहां तक ग्रश्लीलता का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे वह फ़िल्मों में हो ग्रीर चाहे पत्रों में कामोत्तेजक समाचारों ग्रांदि के रूप में हो,

उस को समाप्त करने की मावश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के पेपर्ज और विज्ञापनों को समाप्त करने की भावश्यकता है। विज्ञेषकर जो छोटे छोटे म्रख्नवार म्रश्लीलता मौर जन-साम्रारण पर व्यक्तिगत कटाक्ष के लिये होते हैं, उन पर कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

मैं प्राशा करता हूं कि इस प्रकार से इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा विशेष प्रगति होगी अगेर विशेष विचारधारा पैदा होगी, जो देश को प्राणवान कर सकेगी, क्योंकि मैं इस मंत्रालय को प्राण-धारा कहता हूं, लेकिन वह प्राण-धारा तभी मजबूत हो सकती है, जबकि देश ग्रीर देश-वासियों को उस में विश्वास हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I begin speech. I congratulate and welcome the new Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Her appointment is a sincere attempt to bring in fresh wind in the stagnant backwaters of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. She has been noted for her catholicity of outlook, sincerity of purpose, endeavour to understand the difficulties views of others and eagerness solve problems in a human way, however unpalatable however difficult problems may be. With her presence in the Ministry, I hope the criticisms we have been voicing year after year will be looked into and the drawbacks and deficiencies in the Ministry to which we have been drawing attention will be removed soon.

It is a welcome sign that she has appointed a committee to go into the working of All India Radio. We have to await the report of the committee. All the same, we have to say certain things because the All India Radio and other media of publicity have to be attuned to the necessities

and requirements of our parliamentary democracy. It has been pointed out time and again that the impact of the publicity effort of the Government has not had as desirable an effect as it should have. This has always been Publicity external as well as internal, has been unimaginative, ineffective slow and wooden. They step in very late. Whenever there is a crisis, whenever some international problems arise wherein Indian interests. are involved, our publicity functionaries should be the first persons to enter the field and present our case to other countries. My point is whenever we want to present a case at UNO, Security Council and so on, we should prepare the ground not at the UNO but at the various metropolitan centres of the world, at Accra at Nairobi, at Cairo at Santiago. Manika and so on. Our information centres at these places should be very active and create an atmosphere so that whenever problems or issues arise, we are able to present them in proper perspective and our stand is appreciated.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Satyameva There is no good saying Of course. Jayate, truth will win. truth should win then only it will have a chance to win. But the truth should be made known to the outside world. In that respect, our publicity has been very unimaginative amateurish. This is the case not only with regard to external publicity but also in respect of internal publicity. The blame for this has been correctly apportioned by Members who spoke before me also. If you go through the report of the study team headed by Mr. Vidyalankar, there is a pertinent observation there which is quoting:

"A comment freely and widely made before us has been that radio programmes have shown an undue concern for publicity to personalities in Government and to departments of government instead of projecting achievements

as national efforts in which the people have a large share".

They also point out that 'the All India Radio has a moral obligation to serve as the voice of the people as much as the mouthpiece of the Government'.

Therefore, we have to see how far this has been effective not only as the mouthpiece of the Government but also as the mirror, reflection, of the wishes and aspirations of the people.

In this connection, I would point out to the Minister that more and more we have to give a place to the national languages, because people, who are in remote parts of the country, understand what is being spoken in their mother tongue.

I would also like to point that the treatment given by All India Radio to all the languages has not been equal, equitable or just. For instance, the Hindi Unit has been well staffed and well served, while the other language units have not been given the same treatment. They have been given a step-montherly ment. To illustrate my point, let me give the composition of these units. The Hindi Unit consists of one Grade I officer drawing more than Rs. 1,000, three Grade II officers drawing Rs. 600 to Rs. 700; then there are translators, separate announcers drawing Rs. 500 or more, there are typists and stenographers to assist them. But if you come to the other languages, the Tamil Unit for instance, there are no Grade I or Grade II officers, no separate announces; there are only translators, and they have to translate and at the same time announce. Why this disparity? Do you not want the Tamil news bulletins to be as effective the Hindi ones? Do you not think it necessary that well prepared newsbulleting should reach the people who speak Tamil, Telugu or Canarese, who are in millions? Therefore, this kind of stepmotherly treatment should be avoided. We should give them equal treatment, staff them and serve them well,

Similarly, you find that the language units are being housed in decrepit parts, without any amenities or sufficient accommodation. This is very deplorable.

Hindi news bulletins are broadcast iour times a day, while in the other languages, there are only three bulletins a day. Further, in the non-Hindi States one Hindi news bulletin being broadcast compulsorily, while in the Hindi States no broadcast is made in the other languages. For example, in Madras there is a Hindi news bulletin, but in the Allahabad station of U.P. for instance there is no bulletin in Tamil or Malayalam or any other South Indian language. If you want real integration you should give equal treatment and status to all languages.

The Vividh Bharati programme is broadcast for 2 to 13 hours a day, but all the four South Indian languages are clubbed together and given only 1-3/4 hours out of this; that is, each of these four South Indian languages gets less than half an hour a day out of the total of 121 or 13 Not only that Even though hours. the programmes are in Tam'i Telugu, the announcements are made in Hindi. A person who hears this programme in Tamil Nad would rather switch on to Radio Ceylon than hear this programme of Vivid Bharati which is really Vividh Hindi. Therefore, if you want to serve the occiple of the different languages, the annuoncement should be made in their language, and there should be equitable distribution of time, so that there would be an effective projection of the policies of the Government to those people.

I was mentioning about our news being late. Late news is no news at all. This defect of lateness seems to be monumental and is not confined only to All India Radio; the other departments under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also seem

[Shri Sezhiyan]

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to be affected by this. For instance, the Department of Audio-Visual Publicity have brought out a Prectige Diary priced at Rs. 5 for the year 1965. Do you know when it was printed and published? It was printed somewhere in Bombay and brought here and put in the market on the 27th or 28th of January, while in Madras it was available only in the first week of February. Those who want to buy a diary want it in December, not January or February Even the quality of printing has deteriorated much compared to last year and the year before last; nothing new come out, no improvement has been made. The only improvement is that it has been late by more than one month. I understand that the sult is that more than 10,000 copies of this diary, costing Rs. 40,000 to 50,000 are lying idle in bundles. Probably, after one or two years they would be distributed to the staff, and they will take them home and use them writing household or dhobi accounts. I would like to know why 10,000 copies are lying idle, why there was so much delay in printing and bringing the diaries to the market resulting in this colossal waste of Rs. 40,000 Rs. 50,000.

Much has been said here about newspapers. Freedom of the press is one thing which we should preserve in a democratic country However unpalatable the views expressed by а may be, Government newspaper should not try to suppress it. But what has happened in Madras recent-The Madras Government has instituted cases under DIR against including Congress many papers papers. They are Swadesamitran, Malai Murasu, Malai Mani, Dina Tanti, Murasoli Tamilnad and some other papers. I do not want to go into the merits of the cases because it is subjudice, but I want to remind the hon. Minister that there is a categorical commitment of Government in connection which has been violated. There is a commitment that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments would start any prosecutions without first obtaining the advice of the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee, but from press reports I understand that Government has failed to take their advice in these cases, before instituting the prosecutions. Therefore it is not only a question of gagging the press and suppressing news and views which are unpalatable to Government, but it is going against the very agreements made by the Government.

I have referred on previous sions to the many circulars that have been issued by the different Ministries of the Government of India in nection with 26th January. One of the most atrocious circulars was issued by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. This was afterwards denied. I do not hold Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Mr. Patabhi Raman responsible for this circular. The circular bears the No. 12|34|64-Adm. I. dated December, 1964, wherein many things have been said. For example, in item 11 it cays:

"The officers and staff who can speak in Hindi, should as far as possible speak in Hindi in official meetings and in mutual discussions."

I want to have a categorical statement as to what has actually nappened to this circular, whether it has been withdrawn cancelled or amended, because it is agitating the mind; of the people and they should not be kept in suspence. So, I request the Minister to give a clear answer.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Let me at the very outset join my other friends who have congratulated the Minister. I must draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to the great inpact she has created on Members of Parliament and the pecple of India in more than one field.

First of all, I would draw attention to the statement she made immediately after taking charge of the Ministry.

She said that there were many things that had to be toned up in the Ministry, that our external publicity was very poor and had to be improved. Coming from the Minister herself immediately after taking charge of the Ministry, it must have given a sort of fillip to all the members in her Ministry, and made them understand that whatever might have been the lapses in the past, here was a Minist who was going to have absolute control, assess the situation and do good to the people and the Government and not be a mere figure head.

Secondly, in the last ten months I have seen, and most of the Members must have noticed, how she has performed Parliament; how she has faced Parliament in the most difficult situations though it is her first experience of Parliament.

For instance, there was the time when the Pope came here. There was much confusion in the country, and there was a short notice question in the House. I must congratulate her and the AIR on the way it handled the commentary on the arrival of the Importance was given to his Pope. visit not because he was a religious head. We are a secular Government, but here was a great man coming for the first time to India to Asia. She gave instructions to AIR with a correct perspective, with the result that performance was highly creditable.

Another day, answering a question in Rajya Sabha about language she said that Hindi wan the national language no doubt but we must be cautious.

Thirdly, I congratulate her on one thing more. She was the only Cabinet Minister of the Union Government to go to Madras to face the trouble when there was language agitation. She showed both qualities of inheritance and her own inherent capacities when she decided that to face this problem, she must be on the spot. I appreciate her understanding and breadth of

thinking that made her say that rethinking in the language policy was necessary. Today the Government of India is doing it. Apart from what she does as a Minister, it is these things that go to show the qualities of popular leadership in her. I am proud of it because Minister is also a lady. If I have been extra proud, I hope the House will understand it, certainly I do not apologise.

The hon. Member Dr Sen of the Communist Party said that this Ministry was solely utilised for the use of the Government and they give all the time to the Ministers' statements; they monopolise it for political purposes. I strongly refute it. I have been working of the A.I.R. seeing the Many Members, like Mr. Masani, said last year that AIR is working very good and it is no biassed. He says that there was a speech on the 4th April where the person concerned did not speak on the same lines as the policy of the Government. As far as Kerala problem is concerned, if anybody said so it is wrong. It only goes to show that the Government of India, at least the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, gives opportunity not only to the Ministers but certainly to every section of the Indian political opinion.... (An Hon. Member: More than their own due). Every body agrees that this is a powerful machinery of information media, both internal and external and I would atk the House if, even if it becomes a corporation, and even if it were solely manned by Swatantra or communist people, they would not do Certainly more than fifty per cent of the time would be for Government and the Government's policies. you believe that this is the media of internal and external publicity, certainly a due proportion should be given to the Government.

The hon Minister must give directions a little more to things like national emergency planning cultural affairs and educational programmes. Whatever might have been the criti-

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

cisms of the functioning of the AIR. I believe it can come up to the expectations of the people in case of emergencies. We have seen at the time of the Chinese aggression how they did their job well. Recently, it was a sad thing and I am reminded of our late beloved Prime Minister, the greatest leader of India, when he passed away on that day the performance of the AIR has been wonderful....

(Interruptions) . . . (An Hon. Member: Deplorable)

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

Some Members say deplorable. Let good men be our judge but let them not forget in their absolute goodness what human frailties are. I consider it is one of the best piece commentaries. Ι also conthe hon. Minister for gratulate the news review national or international which she has introduced and which comes after every two or three days. Reporting on our President's tour of Russia and Ireland was one of the best performances I have heard. Many Members have said about commentaries on sports. One word of congratulation to my friend, Vizzy who sits in my bench, we are of him.

I do not have much time. So. I would like to go to the next point, about news announcements the Madam...

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member not to forget the presence of the Chair. She has not much time now.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: When one hears the news or commentaries one is struck with one thing-the unmistakable amateur quality. There seems to be lack of consciousness among these who plan and produce programmes that there ought to be strictly professional standards even the simple filler announcements. We had Melville de Mellow who used almost to dominate all the English programmes; it used to be a pleasure and relaxation to listen to him. He

had an earnest very competent, almost solicitous manner which gave the most banal news a news-worthy air. Of course there are also other good announcers like Surjit Sen or Roshen Menon. But now, especially the lady announcers-I do not wish to mention their names because it is not goodgive more weight to the style of prononctation; they do not have an understanding of the background of the news; they should grasp the subtle significance of national and international affairs of importance.

Coming from Hyderabad and staying in Delhi, I heard the Urdu announcers Sayeed Banu I believe she is one of the best and I congratulate her.

I must say one word about films. I have looked through the Government censor board rules and the sinemotagraph rules. I am sorry to say that in spite of Hindi being the official language some of the worst pictures come from that language. I am happy to say one of the best films is a Bengali production; next comes Telugu if I may excused in saying so and then Tamil. I am saying things objectively. The censor rules say that the pictures should not undermine the accepted canons of decency or depict vice or immorality as attractive or cast a halo of success or glory round the vicious or immoral. But I saw a picture "Bin Badal Barsat" which depicts neither the high values of religion or the high values of sincere love; but only how black magic and tantric and yantric system is more powerful. I thought of the last scene picture at least, they would say that the other things are more powerful but to my surprise they did not give preference to the other things, but only to yantra and tantra. I do not know what they call it in Hindi. Censor Board must give greater thought to such things. There are some good pictures like Dosti and Kabuliwala, some of the best pictures. recommend that such a picture should be shown to all our schoolchildren free of cost. There are some good producers like Satyajit Ray and B. N. Reddi in the South. These people have produced classic pictures of high cultural standards. Perhaps they could not be box office hits. Today our producers have their feet in the box office and their heads in the clouds and these are the people making money. The Film Finance Corporation should invite talented people and give them every encouragement.

Last one word, Sir. Some hon. Members said that the PTI should be nationalised. I do not agree. I agree there may be monopolistic tendencies. But coming from a party which believes in democracy, I do not believe nationalising any Press organ because it goes against the generally accepted principles of democracy. There were three things which the Press Trust of India had accepted at the instance of the Government, firstly, to raise the strength of the board from 12 to 14 directors; secondly, that the number of eminent persons from the public on the PTI Board, not connected with the newspaper industry, will be increased from two to four; and thirdly, at least two members of the Board will be representatives of medium-sized and language newspapers. The hon. Minister should see that this is done. I am utterly against the PTI nationalisation.

I may make one submission about the Cuddappah station, which is my own district. The hon. Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi promised on the floor of the House that it will be an originating centre and not just a relaying centre. It would cost us Rs. 20 lakhs and the time or the duration it being worked now only between 6 and 9 p.m. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Ultimately, I would like to refer to one point before I close. There was an instance where both the husband and wife were Central Government servants, and the wife requested for a transfer to the place where her husband was working. The hon. Minister

had said that the wife should either choose her husband or the job. (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Who was that?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I will tell him later. I request the hon. Minister to look into such matters more sympathetically Finally, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister and the administration in her Ministry. I wish her good luck and Godspeed.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have devoted some time at their disposal to the administrative failures of this Ministry, but I feel this House should take note of another aspect of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, and that is what role this Ministry is going to play after Independence; whole society is being when the transformed in a purposeful direction, with a certain socialistic objective, the only agency of information, instruction, at the disposal of the Government is one agency that is being controlled by the hon. Minister. I am very happy,—and perhaps she is emulating the great traditions of her father, the great leader of this country-at what she has said-if I may put it that way, a spirit of non-conformity, because for the first timeif it has been correctly reported-and she is the first Minister of Informa-Broadcasting to have and tion acknowledged that nothing has been done to adjust the AIR to the vastly changed and constantly changing climate of independent India. This is a very significant utterance. Why I say it is because of this: in 1962, when the survey of broadcasting in the newly independent countries was carried on, it has been discovered by the UNESCO-and it is mentioned in its Year Book-that UAR is much ahead of us; Indonesia and also Ceylon are ahead of us. We are lagging behind, because the rhythm of changing life, as it should be reflected in [Shri Khadilkar]
this medium, is lacking. Perhaps
there are reasons for that, and certain corrective steps are called for.

I would like to quote one observation from the Year Book of UNESCO 1962, because it throws out many ideas for our consideration. The UNESCO has been considering what has been done by China during the short span after freedom; we can also do much better, because it is not a question of just shouting from the Opposition in a hoarse manner about China. We must take note of, in what manner, what method, determination, in what way, China is making an advance and taking note of that we must meet that challenge. The 1962 UNESCO Year Book has said the following:

"Radio is gradually becoming a part of the life of the working people and group-listening is videspread."

And then, because it is the Peking regime in China-

"Each people commune now has its own reception service. By mid-1959, 8,800 wired broadcasting centres and some 25,000 community receiving centres had been set up thorought the country.

In the basic plan of agricultural development, the general establishment of broadcasting in rural areas was planned.

Educational broadcasts are numerous and cover the fields of politics, science, history, geography, literature and the arts. It is transmitted for 15 minutes, leight times a week. The 'Pages from History' series,—

The ideas are such that we should copy them and try to introduce them here. Therefore, I am reading out this longish extract from the Year Book. ".....also very popular, is transmitted for 15 minutes four times a week. 'Sunday Radio University.'—

This is a good idea. Last year, when I spoke, I said that in the universities and schools, the academic life should be alive with some ferment which is lacking, especially because teachers are not there. Therefore, the radio should be a university for those who are eager and who have an urge for knowledge, a thirst for knowledge, and the radio should try to satisfy their hunger for learning. In Maharashtra, at the Poona centre, they have started giving instructions, at the time of the examination, to the schools; in passing I would suggest that, as in the rural areas where you are giving sets, if you give sets to the schools, where good teachers are not available because teachers are under-paid and the teachers have lost their status and the respect in society that would be good. After all, the student wants to learn and understand. I suggest that the question of radio university and instruction to schools must be taken very seriously. It has been practised in Poona very successfully. And then:

"Sunday Radio University, the longest of the educational broad-casts, is transmitted every Sunday and lasts one hour. It is devoted to philosophy, political science, natural sciences, literature and the arts. Other educational broadcasts are devoted to music and the theatre."

It also says that a "radio and television university with 8,000 students was recently established." So, it necessary to set up an effective Listener Research Organisation for the AIR. I would stop quoting from the extract at this point.

On that basis, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister, to look into the question. During the time of Panditji, we have found in this country cons-

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tantly a dialogue on different topics going on; the people were differing, but certain ideas were thrown about. That dialogue must be revived and that is the lifebreath of democracy and of social advance and the new emerging society in this country. Panditji, during the 17 years of his leadership, has created a certain consciousness in the minds of the people, a consciousness of betterment of life, a little scientific outlook, throwing aside the burden of past history and tradition. These things today can be kept alive. Today universities have become more or less dead; nowhere do you find the intellectual ferment in the country. At such an hour, I expect that this institution at their command should serve as a university, as a fermenting agent for all social and political life in the country.

After saying this, I will turn to certain other aspects, taking two minutes for each.

Mr. Chairman: I must draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that he has already consumed all his time. Otherwise, I would not have rung the bell. There are so many others waiting.

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish my speech within 15 minutes. Then there was the question of the corporation. This idea every year has been trotted out, but those who sponsor this idea do not realise that even in the west, countries like France or West Germany or Canada or Australia or the UAR. the east playing the lead-Government are their ing part in directing television policy. In radio and India, the Government has a dynamic policy of social and political and economic transformation, and at such an hour, if you are going to hand this instrument to private enterprise, there would be so many difficulties. And then there is the question of control: who is going to control private enterprise or public? Today. the Government, with a certain determined policy, objective before it, can

use this instrument and therefore, we should not accept the idea of a corporation. I would advance a further argument but the time is very limited.

16 hrs.

There is another very important factor. In UAR, they have got cheap sets costing Rs. 60 for the common man. In this country, the radio industry is dominated by business interests. You must start your own Public sector concern where a set for Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 is made available to the common people. That is the only thing which can give the common man some entertainment. Ιt be his constant companion, giving him a little enlightenment, instruction and education. In this vast democracy, for our illeterate masses, this is the only medium which can serve them, with modern techniques to the agriculturist modern scientific devlopment to the half-educated and others whose minds are open with new ideas; this will bring a certain fresh air to their minds and enliven them

Then hon. Minister has recently visited Aurangabad and seen the urge of the people, there. They want a radio station. It is what we all Adhya Maharashtra, the centre of old culture. I do That station was dismantled. not think it was quite a correct step. To serve the needs of that region, they want a radio station. Nowadays every region has its own culture. You must bear in mind that we have got 14 languages and so many dialects. Overcentralisation of services does not 🛴 serve the people. Instead of centralised direction, there must be a regional director for every region. They must have greater autonomy, so that they will show greater initiative. From the results of their performance, you can say whether they have done well and satisfied the needs of the people.

In every region, a new renaissance is taking place. Dont brush aside what has happened in Madras. There might have done well and satisfied the needs there is a blg new force emerging

[Shri Khadilkar]

the renaissance of the region. This is happening in every State. That must be taken note of. Every regional radio station must be attuned to the people's desires and the people should feel satisfied with the programmes.

Some criticism has been made that AIR has become the mouthpiece of a party. For instance take the budget or the plan. You invite some academician, who has never read much. In a placid manner, he will give out certain things. Why not have a discussion on the implications of the budget and plan and invite people from both sides? Prof. Ranga is there and there are other people on this side also. They can debate. That type of debate will bring out the issues very clearly.

Big seminal books are being published like What is History and Planning for Freedom by Crossman On such books, why not pose a discussion? You have got a reviewer, who gets a little money and gives a small summary. He does not understand what is history or planning for democracy. Such ideas must be thrown into the minds of the people, so that they will germinate and grow, and strengthen the forces of democracy in this country.

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to be rule, but he should conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: I will just sum up in a minute.

Mr. Chairman: I would request him to resume his seat.

Shri Khadilkar: Just a minute, Sir.

The supreme need of AIR is not only to reflect the many-sided main-stream of Indian life and the myriad development in the world, but also to look and plan forward for tomorrow and the day after. The responsibilities and obligations of AIR are great and numerous. They cannot be equated with those of the press and other academic institutions. AIR has to

become the intimate loving companion of every Indian citizen, in towns and in villages.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot allow him any more time.

Shri Khadilkar: I am just concluding Sir.

It has to stimulate the minds of people, entertain, inform, educate and elevate. It has to train new talents for new jobs and keep itself ready to face every eventuality. If there is any organisation in the country which cannot afford to live by half, it is AIR.

So, build up a climate in which AIR can plan and live for tomorrow and the day after, facing with confidence every eventuality that may arise and bracing itself for the era of television. So, you have got to prepare for the era of television in this way.

Mr. Chairman: This is very unfair to the Chair. I do not like to be rude, but this is not the way to behave towards the Chair.

Shri Khadilkar: I am very sorry, Sir, that I have taken more time.

श्री यु० व० सिंह: (शाहाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं श्रापका श्राभारी हूं कि श्रापने मझे सूचना श्रीर प्रसारण मंत्रालय की श्रनूदान की मांगों पर बोलने का समय दिया है।

पिछले तीन सालों से मैं जनसंघ संसदीय दल की ब्रोर से सूचना ब्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रालय के ब्रनूदानों की मांगों पर बहस में भाग लेता रहा हूं। मैंने प्रपने भाषणों में मंत्रालय के काम में कुशलता पैदा करने के लिए कई सुझाव भी दिये हैं लेकिन उनपर न कोई ध्यान दिया गया है ब्रौर न ही ब्रमल किया गया है।

सरकार की म्रोर से विरोधी पक्ष के भाषणों के प्रति इस तरह की लापरवाही उचित नहीं दिखाई देती ।

इस बार भी मैं सरकार के कामों की उचित श्रालोचना करने का श्रपना कर्त्तव्य निभाऊंगा श्रौर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी मंत्री महोदया पर छोडूंगा कि वे मेरे मुझावों पर श्रमल करें।

सबसे पहले मैं श्रापका ध्यान इस श्रोर ले जाऊंगा कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 के दिन एक बड़ी संवैधानिक घटना हुई । इस दिन हिन्दी ने राजभाषा का स्थान प्राप्त किया, लेकिन ग्राफिशल लैंगएज एक्ट के ग्रनुसार केन्द्र में ग्रंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रहेगा ग्रौर जन राज्यों में भी सरकारी कामकाज में ग्रंग्रेजी चलती रहेगी जिन्होंने यह कानून पास नहीं किया है कि जनका सरकारी काम हिन्दी या प्रावेशिक भाषात्रों में किया जाएगा ।

इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि केन्द्र की ओर से इस बात की कोशिश नहीं की गई थी कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद हिन्दी को केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों पर लादा जाएगा या भारत के किसी धाग के निवासियों को अपनी अपनी मातृभाषा या प्रादेशिक भाषा को काम में नहीं लेने दिया जाएगा ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का यह कर्त्तंच्य था कि वह सरकार की इस घाषा सम्बन्धी मौलिक नीति को पूरे देश में विभिन्न माध्यमों के जरिये जनता को समझाता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। फिर क्या था। कुछ स्वार्थी लोगों ने इस घटना से अनचित लाभ उठाया और तमिलनाड़ में भाषा के सवाल पर दंगे शरू कर दिये। वहां के विद्यार्थियों को यह कह कर बहकाया गया कि वे अब अपनी मातृमाषा तमिल का बिल्कुल प्रयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे और केन्द्र की नौकरियां अब केवल हिन्दी जानने वालों को ही मिलेंगी।

मझे याद है कि जब ग्राफिशिल लैंगएज एक्ट पास किया गया था तो उसके तुरन्त बाद ही दक्षिण भारत के समाचारपत्नों में श्री नेहरू के इस ग्राश्वासन को विज्ञापन के रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया था कि ग्रंगेज़ी का प्रयोग उस समय तक जारी रखा जाएगा जब तक दक्षिणवासी उसे चाहेंगे ग्रौर ग्रपनी इच्छा से हिन्दी जाना ग्रारम्भ नहीं कर देंगे।

इस विज्ञापन का दक्षिण भारत की जनता पर बहुत ग्रच्छा ग्रसर पड़ा था । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 से काफी पहले सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने रेडियो ग्रीर विज्ञापनों द्वारा श्रपनी भाषा की नीति को जनता के सामने साफ साफ शब्दों में क्यों नहीं रखा ? मैं इस विषय में यही कहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय ने ग्रपनी कर्त्तंच्य का पालन नहीं किया ।

ग्रव मैं सरकार की हिन्दी विरोधी नीति पर कुछ प्रकाश डालूंगा ।

डी० ए० बी० पी० द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1964 में सरकारी विज्ञापनों पर 23 लाख, 53 हजार, 517 रु० खर्च किये गये। इस में से 10 लाख 47 हजार, 450 रु० का सरकारी विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्नों को दिया गया और 3 लाख, 59 हजार, 574 रु० का सरकारी विज्ञापन हिन्दी समाचार पत्नों को दिया गया।

इन आंकड़ों से जाहिर होता है कि सरकार अब भी अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्नों को ही बढ़ावा दे रही है । मेरा सुझाव है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी समाचार पत्नों में विज्ञापनों पर बराबर की धनराशि खर्च होनी चाहिये और धीरे धीरे कर के हिन्दी को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये । [श्रीयु०द०सिंह]

सरकारी विज्ञापनों के सम्बन्ध में एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसे समाचार पत्नों को विज्ञापन नहीं देती जो सरकार की नीतियों की ब्रालोचना करते हैं। प्रंस किमशन ने अपनी सिफारिशों में कहा था कि प्रजातत तभी सफल हो सकता है जब कि समाचार पत्न निर्मीकता से अपनी राय जाहिर करें। इस नीति का एक बुरा नतीजा यह निकला है कि कुछ मुट्ठी भर समाचार पत्नों के मालिक पाठकों की काफी संख्या पर हावी रहते हैं। जब कि छोटे छोटे पत्न अपने विचारों की स्वाधीनता कायम रखने में बड़ी कठिनाई महस्स करते हैं।

स्राल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि स्रभी तक स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के प्रति सरकार का व्यवहार संतोषजनक नहीं है। स्रापको यह जान कर ताज्जुव होगा कि एक जूनियर साज वजाने वाले या गाने वाले को 210 रु० महीने की फीस मिलती है। सीनिग्रर ग्रंड के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को 215 रु० महीने की फीस मिलती है। स्किप्ट राइटर को 170 रु० एक महीने में मिलते हैं। एफेक्ट्स मन और म्यूजिक कंपोजर को भी इसी दर से पैसा मिलता है। स्रगर सरकार यह समझती है कि इतना कम पैसा दे कर वह स्राल इंडिया रेडियो प्रोग्रामों का स्तर ऊंचा कर सकती है तो वह एक स्वप्न के संसार में रहती है।

प्रोग्रामों का स्तर खराब होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि कुशल ब्रौर योग्य व्यक्तियों ब्रव को बुक नहीं किया जाता ब्रौर सिफारिशी पिट्ठुओं को प्रोग्राम दिये जाते हैं।

मैं स्राल इंडिया रेडियो को इस बात पर बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही में, स्रौर जब जब भी गत वर्षों में, विदेशों से साई क्रिकेट टीमों ने भारतीय टीमों से टैस्ट मैंच खेले उनकी कमेन्टरी की उसने बड़ी ग्रच्छी व्यवस्था की । इस सम्बन्ध में महाराजा कुमार विजयानगरम का नाम विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। संसार में क्रिकेट क्षेत्र में उनको सर विज्जी के नाम से सब जानते हैं। वह यहां लोक प्रिय होते हुए भी विदेशों में भी बड़े मान्य हैं। वे किकेट के बड़े अच्छे खिलाड़ी र हैं और उन्हें इस खेल का गहरा अध्ययन और अनुभव है। वे इस सदन के सदस्य भी हैं। उनकी कमेन्टरी बड़ी सजीव और रोचक होती है। यहां तक कि हम किकेट खेल का पूरा हाल घर बैंटे ही अनुभव कर लेते हैं। मैं उनको भी बधाई देता हूं।

बड़े हर्ष की बात है कि सरकार प्रेस कौंसिल की स्थापना करना चाहती है। इससे निस्संदेह हमारे समाचार पत्नों का स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा, लेकिन इस प्रेस कौंसिल के बनने में स्रभी काफी देर है। इसलिये सरकार को कुछ ऐसे पत्नों के विरुद्ध तुरन्त कदम उठाना होगा जो ग्रत्यन्त ग्रश्लील सामग्री बिना किसी रोक टोक के प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं। संकेत ''इंडियन म्राबजर्व र'' म्रंग्रेजी साप्ताहिक ग्रौरं ''कांफिडेंशल ऐडवाइजर'' की ग्रोर है। कुछ दिन हुए इन पत्नों की प्रतियां कनाट प्लेस में जलाई गई। खेद का विषय है कि सरकार ने फिर भी इन पत्नों के विरुद्ध कोई कदम नहीं उठाया । समाचार पत्नों की स्वाधीनता की ब्राड में इस प्रकार की समाज विरोधी श्रौर ग्रश्लील सामग्री प्रकाशित करने की छट देना समाज के प्रति बड़ा ग्रन्याय करना है।

कुछ शब्द प्रेस सूचना विभाग के बारे में मैं कहूंगा। मेरे विचार में समाचार पत्नों के प्रमाणित संवाददाताओं को अधिक सुविधायें देने की जगह उनके काम में रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं और तरह तरह के प्रतिबन्ध उनके काम करने में लगाए जाते हैं।

भारतीय भाषात्रों के समाचार पत्नों के संवाददातात्रों के प्रति उपेक्षा का व्यवहार किया जाता है चाहे वह कंडक्टेड टुग्रसं का सवाल हो या प्रेस के निमंत्रण के प्रश्न । मैं चाहूंगा कि यू० एन० ग्राई० का खर्चा ग्रीर प्रधिक बढ़ाया जाये जिससे वह ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे जर्नलिस्ट्स रख सकें ग्रीर विदेशों में भारत का प्रचार ठीक तरह से कर सकें ।

इधर हमारी फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो रहा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म उत्सव जो भारत में जनवरी, 1965 में हुआ था, उस का काम ऐसे अधिकारियों को सौंपा गया जो इस काम को जरा भी नहीं समझते थे। बहुन सी ऐसी फिल्में दिखाई गई जो कींपटीशन में शामिल नहीं थी। इनका नैतिक स्तर बहुत गिरा हुआ था। इन को सेंसर भी नहीं किया गया था। इस कारण दर्शकों की भीड़ इन पर टूट पड़ी। इससे दर्शकों में अश्लील फिल्मों के प्रति रूचि पैदा हो गई जिसका हमारे फिल्म उद्योग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

ग्रन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह ग्रनुरोध करूंगा कि वे ग्रपने मंत्रालय के काम में ग्रधिक समय दें ग्रीर सारा भार ग्रपनी देखरेख में लें। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ग्रभी तक उन्होंने ग्रपने व्यक्तित्व की कोई छाप ग्रपने मंत्रालय के कामों पर नहीं लगाई है। उनसे देश की जनता ग्रधिक ग्राशाएं रखती है।

सभापति महोदय, ग्रन्त में मैं भ्रापको धन्यबाद देता हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri C. K. Bhatta-charyya.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, you are calling names of Members who are not standing. Only today morning the Speaker has given the ruling that only the names of those Members who caught the eye of the Chair will be called. But I now find that you are calling names from a paper even though those Members are not standing.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much for drawing my attention to that. I have now called Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the report that has been published by the

Ministry there is reference to the work done by the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee. The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, with which I was associated, was connected with this work and as such, I had an opportunity to know for number of years how the work and how they managed to keep the relationship between the Government and the press as far cordial as possible during the period of emergency. I must say that they did their work very well. The relationship between the press and the Government was maintained at a level and in a way so that the Government had to use as little as possible the emergency powers that they had assumed and the press had the opportunity to be cautioned beforehand, or to be aware beforehand, about the limit beyond which they should not go. That is how the relationship was maintained and was one of the instruments in maintaining that relationship, and that is how I came to know how they did work, and I should say that they did that work very well.

My hon, friend from Madras Shri Sezhiyan, referred to the prosecution of some Madras papers. That must have been due to some misunderstanding and I believe it can be corrected even now, because it is stated here that newspapers with a circulation of above 10,000 have to be brought before the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee. Some of these papers must be papers with a circulation of above 10,000. So, the Madras Government should have consulted the Home Ministry here, and Home Ministry in its turn should have consulted the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee about the cases in which the Madras Government wanted to proceed against the papers so that they could be scrutinised by this Committe to find out or what steps should be taken. now the Home Ministry can municate to the Madras Government that in future before launching prose-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

cutions against papers with a circulation of above 10,000 they should consult the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee in Delhi. case of papers against which prosecution had been launched, they may still be placed before the Committee and the Committee be allowed to decide whether the prosecutions should stand or be withdrawn. That may be done even now.

I was hearing my hon. friends from the Opposition about the doings of the AIR. I have been hearing this thing every Budget session. It has almost become a habit with my hon, friends on that side to a accuse the AIR being an instrument of the Government, the mouthpiece of the ruling party and the Congress Members and all sorts of things.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why not place it under and idependent board like the BBC?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: When these complaints were made I myself checked certain scripts of the AIR. I had brought the scripts of the AIR national during the debate on the emergency, when these complaints were made, through the Speaker and checked them as to how the AIR had worked, whether it had really worked with undue favour to Congress Members. I am convinced and I convince Professor Ranga and others that the way they worked might be stated to be working with a decided bias in favour of the Opposition.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I can prove it from the script. I do not speak like that. When I speak, I speak with my facts tested and my conclusions verified very carefully. In fact, I found a script in which a Congress Member had been given three lines and an Opposition Member was given

ten lines. I compared Member Member and then I came to the conclusion that the AIR does not any preferential treatment to Congress Members; rather, Congress Members may complain that it gives preferential treatment to Opposition Members.

I may say this even about the news agencies. I was in Calcutta and one news agency had reported the debate of Parliament. Shri Raghunath Singh had spoken from our side and one of the Communist Members had spoken from that side. I compared that message sent out by the news agency and I found that Shri Raghunath Singh was given 50 lines and the Communist Member was given 150 lines, I at once telephoned that news agency asking it as to since when it had turned itpropaganda self into a Communist agency. These are things that I have checked and therfore these complaints do not stand when I hear them. These are mere complaints standing in the air and should not be made.

श्री बागडी: वे सरकार के पक्ष की लाइन होंगी ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I can give one piece of advice to Shri Bagri. Let him make a tape-record of his own utterances and hear them some times in a day. That will be the best check for him where the Speaker's directions fail.

The department has done very good work in defence publicity and in the national emergency propaganda. Very good work was done and they deserve praise and credit for that.

Speaking on this line the Gandhi Unit comes to my mind. I had suggested to Dr. Keskar also that when collecting material about Gandhiji, collection should be made of the speeches that he made extempore in his tours over India and which are there

only in the newspapers and are not collected otherwise. Some of the most fundamental things that he had said were said in those speeches. had said some of the most striking In fact, when the Jalianwala things. Bagh episode had occurred—he gone to Calcutta-the first sentence that he had uttered in his speech that we heard was:-

D. G.-Min.

India had the sword, she would have taken up the sword today".

With that sentence he began his speech. Having made that speech with that sentence, he had to render an explanation to make it consistent with his principle of non-violence. he explained in Young India.

He was in Dacca and some schoolboys were brought to welcome him. As was the custom those days, in coming him the boy sang the British anthem. Long live the King. Then, when Gandhiji began to speak, said: -

"Let George as an English-man live long; but I cannot pray for the long life of the King Emperor: that means bondage for India."

These are the remarks that he madememorable remarks. These may found in the newspapers or from some who heard those of the persons remember them. speeches may These should be collected and put into the collection of Gandhi Unit. That suggestion I would make.

In regard to newspapers, I should say that this question of newsprint shortage is there. Care should be particularly taken to see that newspapers are not compelled to reduce their circulation on account of newsprint difficulty. It is an obligation upon us and upon the Government to ensure that the work of the newspapers is unfettered, and should not be in a position where they have to check their activities or

they should cripple their circulation

Some of my hon, friends were speaking about the English and Hindi newspapers. The figures given are very remarkable. English daily papers numbering about 1500 have a circulation of 14 lakhs, while Hindi papers numbering about 1600 have a circulation of about 7 lakhs. gives an idea about the comparative hold that the two languages have over the intelligentsia or the literates of India. This has been mentioned in the report, and this must be studied and the necessary lesson drawn therefrom.

In regard to the ownership of papers, it has been stated at page 66 of the report of the Ministry that:

"A study of the ownership papers by the Press Registrar showed that the general pattern continued to be the same as before."

This pattern should have changed, but unfortunately it has not changed. One of the persons or I believe the only person who wanted this pattern of ownership of press change was our late Prime Minister. It was he who had brought the Press Commission into existence, and it was he who had put this question before the public 'whose freedom is ventilated in these newspapers'?

I have a news item with me to the effect that even the British Monopolies Commission is now taking note of the problem of monopoly in newspapers, and the president of the Board Trade there has stated in Parliament that the only startling fact about the British Government's move was that it was not made some twenty thirty years ago when the rot first set in. This is a position that should be

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

particularly examined in our country, because if this monopoly continues, then the freedom of the press will actually mean nothing, and the working working will remain iournalists journalists only in name and they will into literary actually be rendered labourers. If freedom of the press is to be maintained, then this monopoly in newspapers should be checked, and that is one of the reasons why Press Consultative Committee constituted by the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, namely Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, and that is one of the objects of the Press Council Bill too.

Regarding film censorship, I shall make only one observation. When the Cinematograph (Amendment) was passed in the other House, I had suggested to the then Minister, namely Dr. Keskar, that the age of majority should be the same in all the Acts of the Government of India. In fact, the other day, I had been moving an Young Persons amendment to the (Harmful Publications) Act; in that Act, the age up to which the young persons have to be protected harmful publications is laid down as 20.

16.28 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

But in the Act relating to film censorship, the age is reduced to 18. Since even in the Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, young persons have to be protected from harmful publications up to the age of 20, I do not know why in the Cinematograph Act, the age should be reduced by two years and the age of majority should be brought down to 18. Young persons need this protection up to the age of 20 against the films and against themselves. That is my plea.

I do not know whether our Government keep information about the films that are produced in Pakistan and shown there. I had occasion to see some of the Pakistan films. I wish that some of our Ministers had seen them. The films are pepared to deliberately fill the minds of the young people with

hatred towards India; the films are deliberately prepared with that end in view, and one could imagine the devastating effect that these films will have on the minds of the young people there. I would submit that some information should be kept by our Government about the films that they produce and what they actually do there.

say a word about Now, I would songs. As I have already mentioned in regard to the collection of records, the Ministry has done sense But I would ask them to do more. had once stated in the House that the original Bande Mataram record, that is the original record of the song which Tagore sung at the Congress session is still in Calcutta. It has become old and it will be spoilt after a few only our Government If years. would move in the matter they can I suggested this collect that record. to Prof. Humayun Kabir. said he would do it, but with change of his portfolic. He must have forgotten it altogether. So I request the hon. Minister to contact the persons who have that record and at least have it reproduced in the AIR studio. That is a very valuable record, Tagore's original song Bande Mataram in his own voice.

There are quite a number of well-known musicians whose names are there whose resords have been collected. I would suggest some more. I would suggest Rai chand Baral of Calcutta....

Mr. Speaker: He may have many names to suggest. He might pass them on to the Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I should also say that Maithili songs should be given the same recognition as other songs. These are beauful cultural productions and they should have some recognition at the hands of the Ministry.

भी गु० सि० मुसाफिर : (ग्रमृतसर): ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय **अध्यक्ष महोदय:** ग्रब मैं किसी मैम्बर को दस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकूंगा। इसलिए मैम्बर साहब इस बात का खयाल रखें।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने झाकाशवाणी के मुताल्लिक ही यहां चर्चा की है । इस से मालूम होता है कि ज्यादा महस्वपूर्ण बात श्राल इंडिया रेडियो के मुताल्लिक ही है । हमारी वजीर मुहतरिमा ने भ्रपने इस महकमे की जांच पड़ताल के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई है उस ने भी , खुशी की बात है, ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो को ही पहले लिया है, श्राकाशवाणी को ही लिया है, इसी पर वह गाँर कर रही है ।

मैं एक बात की तरफ ग्रापकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । सचमुच ही इस वक्त म्राल इंडिया रेडियो में कुछ नुमायां तरक्की हुई है, कुछ तबदीली नुमाया तौर पर नजर भाती है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के दिमाग पर म्राखिरी दिनों में यह बात छाई हुई थी कि कि हमारे देश में और तो हर तरह से उन्नति हुई है, तरक्की हुई है लेकिन देश की यकजहती जो है, उस में फर्क मा गया है, यानी बतौर हिन्दुस्तानी के हमने महसूस करना छोड दिया है या पहले से कुछ कम सोचना हम ने शुरू कर दिया है, । यह बड़ी महत्व की बात है ग्रीर खुशी की बात है कि भ्राल इंडिया रेडियो के कर्मचारियों ने एसे इंतजाम किये हैं म्राल इंडिया रेडियो पर जिससे यकजहती पैदा करने में मदद मिली है। मसलन कवि सम्मेलन होते हैं, देश में जितनी जबानें हैं उन सब के कवि श्राते हैं. जितनी हमारी कौमी जबानें हैं उन सब में यहां वे श्रपनी कवितायें मा कर सुनाते हैं। इसी तरह से संगीत की भी जो सभायें लगती हैं उन में भी हर एक प्राविस का जो संगीत है उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है । ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं स्रौर इनको श्रीर भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। ताकि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की ख्वाहिश पूरी हो ग्रौर हम महसूस करने लगें कि जितनी हमारी देश की जबानें हैं वे हमारी नैशनल जबानें हैं ग्रौर उन सव को बढ़ावा देने से ही यकजहती में मदद मिल सकती है ।

ग्रसल में मैं एक बात बताने के लिए खड़ाहुस्रा हं। मेरी यह ख्वाहिश है कि मैं उन बातों को दोहराऊं नहीं इस ग्राखिरी वक्त पर, चुंकि समय बहुत थोड़ा है, जिन पर दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा रोशनी डाली जा चुकी है। मैं दो लफ्जों में ऋपना यह निश्चय प्रकट करना चाहता हूं कि ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो को एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जैसा कि स्रौर भी मैम्बर साहिबान ने कहा है । इस से ग्रच्छा संगीत पैदा करने में, ग्रच्छे ड़ामे बनाने में हमें सहायता मिलेगी। इस से हमें बहुत फायदा पहंचेगा । इस वक्त ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो को लाइसेंस या ग्रौर टैक्स वगैरह जो हैं उन से काफी ग्रामदनी होती है। इस से खर्चाभी निकल ग्राता है। इस वास्ते इस तरफ म्रापको खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे टलीविजन के मुता-लिलक कहनी है। हमारी वजीर मुहतरिमा ने एक नया कदम उठाया है और ऐसा खयाल जाहिर किया है कि इसको भी बढ़ावा दिया जाए और चार जगहों पर टेलीविजन का सिलसिला शुरू किया जाए। इसके मुताल्लिक मुझ इतना ही कहना है कि जब तक टेली-विजन सेट बनाने की तरफ हम तवज्जह नहीं करते हैं या वे हमारे देशमें नहीं बनने लगते हैं और साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में लोगों में उनको खरीदने की शक्ति पैदा नहीं होती है तब तक टेलीविजन फायदेमन्द नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए इन बातों की तरफ भी तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

तीसरी बीज जिस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं गई है यह है कि और तो सब बीजों के जिए यहां कालेज हैं, ट्रेनिंग स्कूल हैं, उनको

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर] सिखलाने के लिए सब चीज हैं लेकिन यह जो महकमा है इसके स्टाफ के लिए कोई ट्निंग का इंतजाम नहीं है । इस बात की भी जांच पड़ताल नहीं हुई है कि हमारे जो सुनने वाले हैं वे किस किस चीज को सुनना पसन्द करते हैं ग्रीर किस वक्त वह बात सूनना पसन्द करते हैं। इन दोनों चीजों की तरफ भी ग्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये डिपार्टमेंट को ग्रपनी तरफ से एक ट्रेनिंग काजेल खोलना चाहिये जिस में पूराने ग्रौर नए जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं, स्टाफ के मैम्बर हैं, उनको वहां ट्रेनिंग दी जा यह ट्रेनिंग उनको देना सब से जासके।

1

ज्यादा जरूरी है

चौथी बात यह है कि हमारी बहत सी जनता देहातों में बसती है । यह बात ठीक है कि काफी देहाती प्रोग्राम ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो पर होते हैं। लेकिन देहात के लोगों को इस सुविधा से लाभ उठाने का मौका तभी मिल सकता है जब कि भारी तादाद ट्रांजिस्टर हम ग्रपने देश में ही बनायें। बाहर से जो ट्रांजिस्टर मंगाये जाते हैं वे बहुत महंगे पडते हैं, बडी मुश्किल से आते हैं। गरीब लोग इनको खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। खास तौर से देहात के लोगों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वे उनको मंगा सकें। इसलिए पचास पचास रुपये की कीमत के ट्रांजिस्टर अगर हमारे देश में ही बनने शुरू हो जाएं तो उनको बहुत लाभ हो सकता है । दूसरे एक बात यह भी है कि देश में हमें पता है कि ऐसे लोग मौजद हैं जोकि इनको बनाना श्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और उन में इनको बनाने की शक्ति भी है। ग्रगर उनको थोड़ा सा उत्साह दिया जाए, थोडा सा बढ़ावा दिया जाए तो इनको देश में ही बनाया जा सकता है। इसकी तरफ भी भ्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पांचवीं बात यह है कि जैसा मैंने जिक्क किया है बहुत सी जबानों को यहां आल इंडिया रेडियो पर माना गया है। उन जबानों में प्रोग्राम भी छपते हैं। लेकिन एक बदिकस्मत जबान ऐसी भी है जिस ने मैं समझता हं कि देश के लिये बहुत कुछ किया

है लेकिन उसके साथ सौतेली मां जैसा सलूक ग्रब भी यहां ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो पर हो रहा है। मेरी मराद पंजाबी जबान से है। पंजाबी जबान वह जबान है जिस ने बीसवीं सदी के ग्रारम्भ में लोगों में जागृति पैदा की, कनाडा ग्रीर दूसरे मुल्कों में जा कर उन्होंने इस जबान में ग्रपना पेपर निकाला "गदर की गूंज "। उस पेपर से होकर, पंजाब की उन कविताओं से मुतासिर होकर जिन लोगों ने लाहौर की सैंट्ल जेल में फांसी पाई, जिन को फांसी के तख्ते पर लटकाया गया, उनकी तादाद दो सौ से क्या कम रही होगी । इस जबान की नजमें सुनकर देशभक्ति का नशा उन पर सवार हम्रा श्रौर वे ग्रपना कामकाज, ग्रपना रोजगार छोड़कर वहां से चले ग्राये ग्रौर यहां लाहौर की सैंट्रल जेल में फांसी पर चढ गये। ये वे लोग थे जिनको पंजाबी जबान ने मुतासिर किया था । इस वक्त भ्रीर जवानों में रेडियो के ्रिपोग्राम छपत हैं लिकन पंजाब[्]के साथ यह सुलुक है कि पंजाबी जबान में रेडियो का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं छपता । दिल्ली में जहां 70 फी सदी ब्राबादी पंजाबी सूनने वाली है सिर्फ पन्द्रह मिनट उस के लिये रखे गये हैं। फिर हमारे पंजाब में जो रेडियो स्टेशन है भी उस पर पंजाब सरकार का कोई कब्जा नहीं है। सारे रेडियो स्टेशन यहां पर ग्राल इंडिया बेसिस पर हैं। उसी तरह से यह रेडियो स्टशन भी है। पंजाब के लिये एक रेडियो स्टेशन है लेकिन पंजाबी रीजन के लिये कोई रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं है। दूसरी जबानों के लिये तो कई कई जगहों पर रेडियो स्टेशन हैं जैसे मराठी के लिये बम्बई है, पूना है, नागपूर है। इसी तरह से गुजराती जबान के लिये कोई रेडियो स्टेशन हैं। ज्यादा रेडियो स्टेशन होना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ पंजाबी रीजन के लिये भी एक रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाये और या जालंघर रेडियो स्टेशन पंजाबी रीजन के लिये मुकर्रर कर दिया िजाये। पंजाब द्विभाषी सूबा है। हमें इस द्विभाषीं सुबेकापूरालिहाजरखना है। हिन्दी बोलने वाले या हिन्दी समझने वाले ज्यादातर दिल्ली के नजदीक रहते हैं। दिल्ली में उन के लिये प्रोग्राम ग्रीर ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है, या फिर उन के लिये कोई दूसरा रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किया जा सकता है जिस की वजह से पंजाब की उन्नति हो सके।

जिस वक्त चीन का सवाल चला उस वक्त पंजाबी के 73 कवियों ने एक पुस्तक "राष्ट्र-नाद" की शक्ल में तैयार की जिस में फौजियों को सुनाने के लिये ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे राष्ट्र गान थे। हम ने जब उस को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को भेंट किया तो उन्होंने ग्रपनी राय जाहिर उस के बारे में। उन्होंने उसे बहत पसन्द किया, बल्कि यह कहा कि दूसरी जबानों में भ्रौर दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी इस तरह के राष्ट्रगान छपने चाहियें क्योंकि इस से उत्साह मिलता है हमारे फौजियों को भी हमारे उन लोगों को जिन का रुझान फौज की तरफ होता है। इस से सारे देश का बड़ा भला होता है। मैं जबानों में कोई फर्क नहीं रखता। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि हमारे देश की जितनी जबाने हैं सब नेशनल जबाने हैं ग्रौर उन सब को बढावा मिलना चाहिये। मगर मैं इसलिये भी तवज्जह दिला रहा हं पंजाबी की तरफ कि इस देश के काम के लिये काफी उत्साह पैदा किया जा सकता है। देश में उत्साह पैदा करने के लिये मैं ने जो मिसालें ग्रभी ग्राप के सामने दी हैं उन में मैं ने कोई मुबालिगा नहीं किया। मैं एक हकीकत बतलाता हूं कि पंजाबी जबान ने लोगों को इतना उत्तेजित किया कि लोग विदेशों से ग्रपने कार बार छोड कर ग्रपने देश की सेवा के लिये आ गये। यहां आ कर उन्होंने जो जो मुसीबतें बर्दाश्त की वह एक सही इतिहास है । जब कोई उस को लिखेगा तब सब को पता चलेगा

मैं स्टाफ ब्राटिस्ट्स के लिये सिर्फ एक एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि वह रीढ़ की हडडी हुम्रा करते हैं। इस के लिये उन की सहूलियत के लिये कोई मुस्तकिल इनतजाम होना चायहये । 'मजदूरे खुश्रदिल कुनद कार बेश'

पंजाबी के साथ जो सलूक किया जाता है उसके बारे में मुझे एक शेर याद स्नाता है---

"उन्हीं से म्रांख चुरा कर गुजर गई है बहार, कि जिन के खून से फूलों में रंग म्राया है ।"

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned, I do admit that there is no glamour attached to it, but I am sure the House appreciates that this is the one Ministry which is vitally important in a developing country like ours. I have a feeling that this Ministry has not been fully utilised to control and mould the thinking apparatus of our millions, and at best the Ministry at the moment is functioning only in half-gear.

Take the question of audio-visual media which are controlled by this Ministry. Everybody appreciates that through the media of visual publicity the people can absorb a great deal of knowledge. But this is one department which has been so vastly neglected. A Ministry as important as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should, in the long analysis, be able to control the thinking of this country to bring about national integration for which we have all been working.

I shall be very brief today because I know other hon. Members are keen to speak. I shall come to the points very directly. Before I go on, I would like to say how very much I have been delighted to see the excellent work turned out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as far as newsreels are concerned, and the spontaneous applause that we get from the people at the cinema houses

[Shri Karni Singhji] shows the high standard of work that we have been able to achieve in this direction

Coming to the main themes which I wish to dwell today-one is the television and the other is the high-power transmitter-I shall briefly make some observations about television. On the 15th March, in reply to a question by Shri Kamath the hon. and other hon. Members, Minister said that 250 transmitters for television will be scattered all over the country in a scheme to be implemented over a period of 20 years. I feel that this period of 20 years for a developing country like India is much too slow, and we will have to speed up the television programmes if we are ever going to get anywhere; as far as publicity is concerned, smaller countries than ours have gone a way ahead in this direction. The United Arab Republic, for instance, has three telestations from Cairo alone. vision Singapore has TV stations; so Cambodia, and Japan, of course, is a leader in this line. I feel that if ever India wants to get a march in trying to control the thinking of the masses, the television media have to be exploited to the full.

There is a great deal of prejudice in our country, for various reasons, I do not wish to enter the controversywhether our television and radio broadcast should go commercial or not. am far more obsessed at the moment of trying to tackle the problem of publicity, trying to tackle the thinking apparatus of our youth, rather than going into the question whether commercialisation should be done or not. I think if the Minister could evolve some sort of formula whereby a little bit of commercialisation is permitted, and yet Government keeps control over the programmes, then I think we can achieve both ends.

I would very much like the hon. Minister today to place before the House a definite policy statement that within the next 10 years how exactly television is proposed to be developed. Before I go further, I would like to

congratulate the students of Pilani who have pioneered and turned out television sets at very cheap rates. That is indeed something we Indians can well be proud of, that our college students can turn out television sets which are considered very intricate. The television unit that is functioning in Delhi, what we may call television, is far from satisfactory, and an assurance was given that this would be turned into a two-hour day television programme, but somehow or other, this assurance is not being kept. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us definitely where the matter stands.

Bombay was promised as one of the big centres for television; that was I think said in reply to questions in I hope that Madras, Parliament. Calcutta and some of our other larger cities will be put on the hook-up for television. I was recently in Japan and had the occasion to test out some of the transistorised television sets which were selling approximately at one-third the price of an ordinary TV set, and I brought one along to India, and have given it extensive tests and I find it first-rate. I am wondering whether the Government has any proposals to have such sets progressively manufactured and assembled in India, particularly similar to those that are manufactured in Japan, which are selling at very low prices.

This is the sputnik age. No matter what happens, we have to march with the rest of the world, and if we are going to be left behind in the race for progress due to various inhibitions that we have in our minds, the rest of the world is not going to wait for us. I, therefore, hope that the television programme will be given higher priority in the fourth plan.

Regarding the high-power transmitter, this matter has been engaging the minds of everybody in our country, more so after the invasion by the Chinese. The Voice of America deal came and fell through for various reasons—the controversy of non-alignment, right versus left, Iron Curtain countries versus the democratic

world, etc. When this argument went on, we lost that deal. I do not wish to enter into the controversy as to from which country we should have bought it. But one thing did bother me. If we lost that one opportunity, it may be years before we can get another transmitter. Unfortunately this controversy and obsession in our mind whether to purchase it from the western or the Iron Curtain countries has resulted in a delay of a good 21 years and I have a feeling that another 2 to 3 years' delay will still take place before we can set up these transmitters that will give us a global coverage. Having toured the Far East for the last two years, I can say this that the lakhs of Indians who live there are dying to hear Indian programmes and Indian propaganda. All the Indians whom I met there told me that our propaganda machinery was not able to meet them. In a situation like this. every minute that the clock ticks, the poisonous and pernicious propaganda of Pakistan and China is covering this part of the world. I think it is about time we forget about the east and west and start thinking more in terms of getting a transmitter from anywhere, treating it more as a defence problem rather than as an information and broadcasting problem. After all. propaganda is just as important your bombs. In the present situation where we have the cold war, perhaps it is even more important. Perhaps the hon, minister might like to make a statement today stating on what date we expect the first high-powered transmitter to go into gear.

I would like to say something about sports coverage. As my hon, friend mentioned a while ago, sports coverage has been excellent. In fact, the newsreels have been covering sports rather well. I sincerely hope that the other branches of sports will be getting the same publicity as cricket and football. Mention was made about our colleague Vizzy, as we know him-the Maharajkumar of Vijayanagaram. I feel he is certainly a first rate commentator and I hope he will continue to be utilised by us.

I have on occasions had the honour of corresponding with the hon. lady minister about family planning, Since she belongs to my generation which is perhaps going to live when India's lid will blow off with the population explosion, we can perhaps strike a common chord, because we have to live through the same period. I will only say something very briefly about it. Whatever the newsreels are covering as far as family planning is concerned, please link it up with the food problem and with standards of living and unemployment. Just across newsreels to say that family planning is good is not enough. I hope the food problem will be definitely connected with this programme.

Before I conclude, I wish to make a brief request about my part of the country. In Rajasthan, two new transmitters-relaying stations-have been opened at Udaipur and Bikaner. Both of them are relaying stations. I would request that at least an hour or two be given to each of these stafor independent broadcasts, tions because a great deal of talent is available there.

While concluding, I would like compliment the minister. She is the great daughter of a very great father and we expect a lot from her.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir); Sir, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the minister. Since the time she took charge of this ministry, she has really applied her mind to improve matters. Recently a committee known as the Chanda Committee has been appointed. In its terms of reference it is said that this committee might take six months to a year or so to submit their report to government. We have seen in the past that whenever some committee is appointed in any ministry, immediately all the other work comes to a standstill. So I would like the Minister to pay attention to this, that while this Committee is looking into the affairs of administrative and other

[Shri Indra J. Malhotra]

aspects of the working of the Ministry the steps now being taken to improve the things should not come to a standstill.

The job of an information man, whether he works in the radio organisation or publicity organisation, whether he is in the advertising section or in the Press Information Bureau, is a very important one. It is a technical and scientific subject. It is no longer that only hand-outs of news are to be issued by the Press Information Bureau or that the job of a man who is working in the visual publicity organisation is only to issue advertisements. We have seen in other countries, especially in the United States of America, for the past so many years, what changes have come about in the advertising techniques, what changes and what scientific methods they have introduced in reaching the mass of the people, whether to sell a certain idea or to sell a certain commodity.

I feel that in the past very little has been done to see that our officers or our men who work in the Ministers of Information and Broadcasting are given an opportunity for orientation of their training. There is hardly a centre where a graduate can go and specialise himself to be suitable for working in the information and broadcasting organisation.

Side by side, we also lack in research facilities. I do not see any section or any department of this Ministry which is entirely devoted to the research side, research to see what new techniques, which have already been tested and introduced in other countries, can with certain modifications be introduced in our country, to see whether we can evolve certain new techniques, to see how best we can approach our people, how best we can sell our ideas to the people especially to the rural population.

Now, about a year back, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture called a conference of the editors of agricul-

tural newspapers and magazines in this country. There are more than weeklies and monthlies and fortnightlies on agriculture published in all the languages of the country. At that conference unanimous recommendations were made especially with regard to the difficulties which are being faced by these small newspapers in getting newsprint quota and government advertisements. At that time the Ministry of Food and Agriculture agreed to pass on those recommendations to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting because it directly concerned them. I do not know whether during the past one year this aspect of the recommendations made at that conference has come to the notice of the Minister. If it has come to her notice, I would like the Minister to categorically give some assursmallthe newspapers, ance to especially those that are in the agricultural field, that in future they would try to overcome their difficulties.

I would like to say a word about Central Information Service. When this Service was to be created much importance was being given to it, that after its creation the working of the Ministry, not only administratively but also qualitatively, will be much better and that the quality of the work done by this Ministry will improve. I am sorry to say that after the creation of this Information Service nothing much has been done in this respect. The matter does not end if you only create a cadre of Central Information Officers. What is required to be done is that their pay-scales must be improved. They must be given an orientation programme so that they are better fitted to give us better service.

At the same time, as other hon. Members have pointed out, our external publicity must be linked up with this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. What is the use of having a person who is better suited for diplomatic service and putting him in charge of information service for

which he is not suitable at all. I will just point out one instance. when Sheikh Abdullah is in Jeddah, the Pakistan Embassy there has come out with a well-produced brochure regarding the life history of Sheikh Abdullah, regarding his activities, regarding the approach of Pakistan to the Kashmir issue. But what is our position? Was our External Publicitly sleeping? I say that if external publicity had been the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, they would have selected better men to counteract that propaganda and in foreign countries especially they would have certainly done something to counteract the propaganda of Pakistan

17 hrs.

In the end, I would like to say a word about documentaries. Recently I saw a wonderful piece of documentary, produced by United States, entitled Years of Lightning and Days of Drum. It is really a good documentary and I would like to see a similar kind of documentary produced in this country on the life of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I also saw another picture, which I call a documentary, about the life of the late Sir Winston Churchill. I forget the title of that documentary.

An hon. Member: The Finest Hour.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If our Films Division is at present not equipped to produce that kind of documentaries. we should not hesitate to get technical assistance to see that some documentaries of this type and standard are produced in our country.

Mr. Speaker: Sir Prakash Vir Shastri. 1 had been looking at Shri Bagri. But he did not rise in his seat and unless he rises I would not call him.

भी बागडी : ग्रध्यक्ष मैं तो खड़े होते होते बक गया, पचासियों बार में खड़ा हुआ। 163 (Ai) LSD-8.

मध्यक महोदय : जब से मैं प्राया मैं हर बार देखता रहा कि बागड़ी साहब ग्रगर खड़े हों तो मैं उनको बुलाऊं।

स्त्री बागड़ी : ठीक है ग्रद मैं खड़ा ही रहूंगा, बैठूंगा नहीं।

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर): म्राप्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्र मारत में सूचना तया प्रसारण मंत्रालय को कितना महत्व-पूर्ण मंत्रालय समझा गया था उस का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम गृह मंत्री सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल श्रपने ही साथ इस मंत्रालय को रक्खा था। मैं नहीं समझता कि ग्राज भी सरकार इस मंत्रालय को उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण समझती है या नहीं लेकिन इस मंतालय की जो वर्तमान गतिविधियां हैं उन्हें ध्यान में रखते हुए मुझे इस मंत्रालय से कुछ शिकायतें करनी हैं भौर कुछ सुझाव देने हैं। शिकायत सब से पहले इस मंत्रालय से मुझे यह करनी है कि जब यह मंत्रालय स्वतंत्र भारत का मंत्रालय है जिस में कि संविधान के मनुसार इस देश का शासन चलता है, तो ग्राज तक इस मंत्रालय पर अंग्रेजी परस्त नीति उसी बुरी तरह से क्यों छाई हुई है। संविधान के भ्रनुसार 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद से हिन्दी इस देश की राज भाषा बन चकी है उस राज भाषा हिन्दी की यहां पूरी उपेक्षाकी जारही है।

कई बार पहले भी इस सदन में इस मंत्रालय के भनुदानों की चर्चा पर यह सुझाब दिया गया कि मूल सामग्री जो यहां से भौर विधान सभायों से ली जा रही हो वह हिन्दी या वहां की मल प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में ग्रानी चाहिये। सरकार की भोर से भाश्वासन भी दिया गया कि हम इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न करेंगे लेकिन ग्रभी तक इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है और मूल सामग्री सब पहुंचे मंत्रेजी में ही जाती है।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

D. G .- Min.

मेरी ग्रपनी जानकारी इस प्रकार की है कि जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्तों की राजधानियां हैं जैसे जयपुर, लखनऊ, पटना, भोपाल और चंडीगढ इन सब में ग्राप की हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर सर्विस है। राज्यों की राजधानियां टेलीप्रिटर सर्विस से जड़ी हुई हैं तब उन की कार्यवाही ज्यों की त्यों लेकर भाकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित की जानी चाहिये। उस हालत में हिन्दी के भाषण हिन्दी में ही प्रसारित किये जा सकते हैं जैसा कि ग्रभी ग्रंग्रजी के भाषणों के लिए होता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं बन सकी है। ग्रब तक व्यववस्था एसी है कि संसद् तथा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की विधान सभाग्रों के हिन्दी भाषणों को पहले ग्रंग्रजी में फिर उन्हें हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर आकाश-बाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से भाषण की जो एक मौलिकता है वह समाप्त हो जाती है।

मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग में भी ग्रंग्रेंची के साथ किस तरह का पक्षपात है ग्रौर हिन्दी को किस तरह तिरस्कृत किया जा रहा है इससे बढ़ कर और कोई इसके लिए प्रमाण नहीं हो सकता है कि पिछले साल यहां से जो प्रकाशन हुए हैं उनमें हिन्दी के प्रकाशन 32 थे जबिक श्रंग्रजी के प्रकाशन 358 थे। इसी प्रकार ग्रंग्रजी के सम्पादक 16 हैं और हिन्दी के सम्पादक हैं केवल 2। इसी तरह म्राकाशवाणी से ग्रंप्रजी के जो बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते हैं वह सारे दिन में कुल मिला कर 6 होते हैं जबकि हिन्दी के 4 होते हैं। ग्राज इस बात की बहुत श्रावश्यकता है कि ग्राकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समा-चार बलेटिनों की संख्या बढाई जाय।

इसी प्रकार से जो हिन्दी विरोधी घटनाएं है उनको प्रसारित करने की व्यवस्था तो श्राकाशवाणी से हैं। 11 फरवरी से लेकर 26 फरवरी तक प्रातःकाल भौर सायंकाल के बो मुख्य बुलेटिन होते हैं उनमें मद्रास की हिन्दी विरोधी घटनाएं पांच पांच मिनट तक

प्रसारित होती रहीं। प्रातःकाल ग्रौर साय-काल 15 मिनट में श्रौसतन 5 मिनट हिन्दी विरोधी समाचार लगातार प्रसारित होते रहे । इसके मुकाबले 29 श्रप्रैल को मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री श्री भक्तवत्सलम् का मद्रास विधान सभा में दिया हुन्ना म्रात्म हत्या सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह जो सात म्रात्म हत्याएं हुई हैं यह कुछ लोगों ने पारिवारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण की हैं या बीमारियों से परेशान होकर की हैं यह उनका वक्तव्य भी ग्रंग्रेजी के मुख्य बुले-टिनों में नहीं दिया गया । श्री भक्तवत्सलम् के उस बयान की उपेक्षा कर दी गई। इसी प्रकार गत दिसम्बर मास में उपगृह मन्त्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार की हिन्दी सम्बन्धी नीति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है केन्द्रीय सरकार उससे सहमत है, मेरी जानकारी में ग्रंग्रेजी के बुलेटिनों में उसे भी नहीं दिया गया श्रीर गृह मन्त्रालय की इस महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा की उपेक्षा की गई है। इसी प्रकार की एक सबसे बड़ी उपेक्षा जो की गई वह यह कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद में कुछ समाचार पत्नों में गेंने पढ़ा गौर निजी रूप से भी इस बात की जानकारी ली कि इस मन्त्रालय ने हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में एक सामान्य सी विज्ञप्ति निकाली । इस विज्ञप्ति को जब मेंने पढ़ कर देखा तो उसमें कोई इस प्रकार की बात नहीं थी कि वह संविधान की मान्यताओं के विपरीत हो बल्कि मेरी शिकायत है कि इस विज्ञप्ति को बहुत बचा बचा कर हल्का करके दिया गया लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार न जाने क्यों डर गई जो ग्रपने महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय निर्णय हैं उन निर्णयों से भी उसने पीछ पग हटा लिया ? यह ही स्थिति लगभग सभी समाचार समितियों की है।

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भारतवर्ष में दो बड़ी यून्ज एजेंसियां हैं। एक पी०टी० माई० और दूसरी यु०एन० माई० जिनके ऊपर सुचना भीर प्रसारण मन्त्रालय इतना व्यय करता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं माप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने जब उनको यह कहा गया कि भ्रापने मद्रास में कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया है जिसम म्रापने यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजभाषा ग्रधि-नियम म संशोधन करने का निश्चय कर लिया है तो श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् लोकसभा के ग्रन्दर यह कहते हैं कि मैंने वहां पर इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया । जिन न्युज एजेंसियों पर सरकार लाखों रूपये व्यय करती हो उनका यह समाचार दिया हुग्रा था । इसी प्रकार श्री भक्तवत्सलम् का वह वक्तव्य जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि ग्रात्महत्या करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने पारिवारिक कठिनाइयों भ्रौर रोग से परे-शान होकर यह ग्रात्महत्याएं की हैं लेकिन भ्रापकी न्यज एजेंसियां जोकि भ्रम्रेजी की न्युज एजेंसिया हैं उनका समाचार उससे सर्वथा भिन्न है।

इसी तरह से मैं निवेदन करूं कि कुछ दिन पहले हमारे डी० एम० के० के एक मित्र ने कहा था कि पुलाची में हिन्दी विरोधी मान्दोलन के सिलसिले में जो दंगे हुए तो इसको मंग्रेजी की एक समाचार समिति वे इतना भयंकर बना कर उस समाचार को दिया कि वहां पर मशीनगनों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। यह डी० एम० के के ही एक बंधु ने यहां पर पढ़ कर उस समाचार को सुनाया था तो ऐसी स्थिति में प्रब मंत्री महोदया से यह चाहता हुं कि वे इस भ्रोर देखें ताकि हमारे देश में समाचार संतुलित रूप से ग्राकाशवाएा। के द्वारा प्रसारित हों ग्रीर समाचार पत्रों को छापने के लिए भेजे जायं। इसके लिए धावश्यक है कि आप देशी भाषात्रों की समाचार समितियां इस देश के अन्दर बनायें ।

ग्रभी हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने भी इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया है। उससे कुछ समय पहले गृह मंत्रालय ने भी इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव जो कि श्री रामचन्द्र रंगनाथ दिवाकर ने रखा था उस श्रोर ध्यान दिलाया है। लेकिन जब तक श्राप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तब तक जो हिन्दी की समाचार समितियां हैं उन्हीं की पीठ थपथपा कर उनको बल दीजिये। उदाहरण के लिए हिन्दुस्थान समाचार समिति एकमान्न हिन्दी की समाचार समिति है। जब तक ग्राप श्रीर हिन्दी की समाचार समितियां नहीं बना पाते तब तक उस समाचार समिति का सहयोग करें लेकिन श्रभी तक यह भी बात समझ में नहीं श्रा रही है।

एक बात मैं देशी भाषाओं के पतों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। मंत्रालय की ग्रोर से चाहे वह न्यूजिंग्रट के सम्बन्ध में हो ग्रीर चाहे विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में हो।

दशों भाषाश्रों के पत्नों के साथ अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों के मुकाबले दूसरे का व्यवहार किया जाता है। उनके प्रति ऐसा घोर उपेक्षित व्यवहार रकना चाहिये। विज्ञापन देने के मामले नगता है मानो यह देशी भाषाश्रों के जो पत्न हैं, हिन्दी के, तामिल के, पंजाबी के या तेलगू के, वह इस देश में दूसरे नम्बर के लोग हैं जिनके कि धपने यह पत्न प्रकाशित होते हैं। इस देश के श्रधिकांश व्यक्ति सरकार की नीतियों को भ्रौर सरकार की जो कार्यवाहियां हैं उनको देशी भाषात्रों के पत्नों के माध्यम से ही जानते हैं तो क्यों नहीं उन्हें विज्ञापन देने में, न्यूजप्रिट देने में उनके साथ में भी उसी तरह की जदारता बरती जाती है जैसी **उदारता** कि अंग्रेजी पत्नों के साथ बरती जाती है। यं तो न्युजिंपट की स्थिति ग्रंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्नों के लिए भी दयनीय है लेकिन देशी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री] भाषाभ्रों के समाचार पत्नों के लिए तो स्थिति भौर भी दयनीय होती चली जा रही के।

हमारे जनसंच के मिल्ल ने पत्नों में धाश्लीलता का जो जिन्न किया मैं उनका समर्थंन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रश्लील समाचारपत्रों की हमारे देश में एक बाढ़ सी भ्रा रही है। राजधानी से इस बराई की शुरुप्रात होती चली जा रही है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि अभी तक यह भ्रश्लील समाचारपत्र केवल भंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होते थे किन्तु भव हिन्दी भौर चन्य देशी भाषात्रों के पत्नों में भी यह अश्लीलता आती जा रही है। शराब ग्रौर सिगरेट के विज्ञापन भी धड़ल्ले से उनमें निकलने लगे हैं। जब राजधानी से निकलने वाले पत्नों पर किसी तरह का कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है तो फिर परिणाम यह हुन्राजिले के स्तर पर इस तरह के अप्रलील समाचार पत्र भी बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहे हैं। मंत्रालय को इस दिशा में सावधानी के साथ कुछ निणंय लेना चाहिये भीर भ्रश्लील पत्नों पर भ्रतिवंघ लगाने के लिए ग्रावस्थक कदम उठाना चाहिये

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: प्रतिम बात आकाशवाणी के कार्यकमों के सम्बन्ध में दो मिनट में कहना चाहता हूं। एक बात तो यह है कि रेडियो के जो समाचार हैं, कई बार मैं ने पहले भी इस भीर व्यान आकर्षित किया था कि उनमें राजनीति को बड़ी प्रमुखना दी जाती है। क्या सारे देश की सम्पूर्ण गतिविधियां राजनीति धर ही केन्द्रित हैं। जितने भी समाचार प्रसारित होते हैं वे सारे के सारे समाचार राजनीति प्रधान होते हैं । देश की

सामाजिक समस्याएं भी हैं, सांस्कृतिक समस्याएं भी हैं भीर शैक्षणिक समस्याएं भी हैं। भीर उन्हें भी उन समाचार बुले-टिनों में स्थान मिलना चाहिये। समाचार समीक्षा कार्यक्रम का सुधार हो भीर विस्तार हो। उनके स्तर को थोड़ा भीर सुधारा जाय।

of I. & B.

डेकास्टा ने जांच करके जो भपनी रिपोर्ट भेजी है उसमें उसने बतलाया है कि म्राकाशवाणी के समाचारों को सुनने वालों की, न्यूज बुलेटिन सुनने वालों की, या न्यूज पर जो वार्ताएं होती हैं उनको सूनने वालों का प्रतिशत बहुत ग्रच्छा है। मेरा भपना विचार इस प्रकार का है कि कार्यक्रम को ग्रीर बढाया जाय **धोर** बढ़ाने के साथ ही साथ उनको सुधारना भी चाहिए। मुझे पतालगाहै कि कुछ दिन बाद ग्राकाशवाणी के स्टेशनों से कार्यक्रमों को बढाने का निश्चय सरकार कर रही है। कार्यक्रम के घंटे बढ़ाये जायेंगे लेकिन मैं चाहता हं कि उस में देशी भाषात्रों के कार्यक्रमों के घंटे ग्रधिक बढीये जायें जिनके कि द्वारा जनसाधारण सरकार की नीतियों को ग्रौर देश के समाचारों को जानते हैं । क्षेत्रीय भाषाग्रों के समाचार बुलेटिनों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ।

एक म्रावध्यक सवाल मैंने इस मंत्रालय की परामर्भदाती समिति में कई बार उठाया है भौर म्राज फिर इस सदन में भी उठाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद भारतीय संविधान के म्रनुसार फौर राज भाषा मधिनयम के म्रनुसार जब हिन्दी इस देश की प्रमुख राज भाषा हो गयी है तो हिन्दी के जो मुख्य बुलेटिन हैं वह केवल क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों से ही रिले न किये जायें। हिन्दी इस देश की प्रमुख भाषा है। मेरा इस बात को कहने का म्राभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि देशी भाषामों के बुलेटिन हटा दिये

जायें या ग्रंग्रेजी के बुलेटिन हटा दिव जा कें लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दी के जो समाचार बुलेटिन हैं उनको ग्रखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रसारित करना चाहिए ।

एक अन्य बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कह कर बठना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि और जो भी कार्यक्रम हैं उनके स्तर को उन्नत किया जाय । देहाती कार्यक्रम हमारा बड़ा उपयोगी सिद्ध हो रहा है, जहां उन्हें बढ़ाया और उन्नत किया जाय वहां साथ ही साथ आकाशवाणी में जो अनुध्वी और नयी पीढ़ी के साहित्यकार हैं, और जिनकी सेवाओं से आकाशवाणी का स्तर ऊंचा उठा है, अगर इस प्रकार के साहित्यकार अभी आकाशवाणी की सेवा में सीधे नहीं हैं, तो उनकी सेवायें परामर्श के रूप में प्राप्त करनी चाहिए, जिस से आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों का स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन शब्दों के साथ ग्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश को शिक्षित बनाने, उसकी शिक्षित श्रीर ज्ञान बढ़ाने और उस को अपने ढंग से काबू में रखने के लिए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का महकमा बड़ा जरूरी है। यह कोई आज की देन नहीं है, बिल्क रजवाड़ाशाही में जो बारण और भाट हुआ करते थे, उनकी जगह खेने के लिए आज यह महकमा वैज्ञानिक कंग से आया है। अगर यह महकमा इन खरूरी तत्वों को पूरा नहीं करता है, तो फिर इससे देश का हित बिल्कुल नहीं होता है, बिल्क अहित ही होता है।

मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि स्नाज यह सूचना स्नीर प्रसारण महकमा देश की गतिविधियों के प्रचार के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सिर्फ़ सरकार के मंत्रियों ग्रीर पार्टी के नेताओं — श्रौर श्रगर उन में ठन जाये, तो कुछ विशेष लोगों — के प्रचार की दासी अनि कर रह गया है श्रौर इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है ।

प्रचार दो तरीके से होता है--एक तो श्रखबारों के जरिये से ग्रौर एक रेडियो के बारिये से । ग्रगर हिन्दुस्तान के 45 करोड़ लोगों को शिक्षित करना है, उनको एक लड़ी में पिरोना है, उन को शिक्षित करना है, उनको ग्रीर संगठित करना है ग्रीर ग्रपनी शक्ति तथा नीति का प्रचार देश-विदेश में करना है, तो उसके लिए वाणी की जरूरत है। जिहवा के बगैर कोई बात नहीं चल सकती है, चाहे प्रख्वार हो भ्रौर चाहे रेडियो हो । मझे यह कहते हुए दु:ख होता है कि अगर हमारी मंत्री महोदया इस जिह्वा को इस्तेमाल करते हुए राज्य की चकाचौंध की तरफ़ न जातीं भौर अपनी माता की तरफ़ जातीं--मेरा इशारा है वहन श्रीमती कमलादेवी की तरफ--ग्रीर उनकी जिह्वा को लेतीं, तो हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ हो जाता । जिह्ना नी है भंगेजी की भीर उसका नतीजा क्या है, उसका बहुत कुछ प्रमाण यहां पर मिला है।

ग्रगर ग्रंग्रेजी को ले कर दंगे हों, तो रेडियो से उनका बहुत बड़ा प्रचार होता है। ग्रगर इस माननीय सदन के कोई सदस्य हिन्दी के हक़ में प्रचार करें, तो उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। चाहे तन्ख्वाहों का सवाल हो, चाहे सुविधाग्रों, इश्तहारों या मान्यता का सवाल हो, अंग्रेजी अखबारों के साथ पक्षपात किया जःता है । पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही को जो प्रतिनिधि बाहर भेजते है, उनमें तेरह में से दस तमिल हैं—तमिल से मेरा मतलब ग्रंग्रेजी-भक्त है--ग्रीर बाकी दो भी अंग्रेजी के पीछे दोड़ते हैं। अगर हम अपने देश में हिन्दी मातुभाषा और प्रान्तीय भाषात्रों को जगह नहीं देंगे और सिर्फ अंग्रेजी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, तो उससे भारत का कोई भी उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है

[श्री बागड़ी]

भ्रंप्रेजी श्रख्नार हमसे इतना पैसा लेते हैं, लेकिन वे कितनी झूठी ख़बरें छापते हैं, इसका ग्राप श्रन्दाजा लगाइये। श्रभी श्रंप्रेजी के एक श्रख्नवार में श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा के बारे में यह खबर छिपी थी कि वह ताइवान पहुंच गए हैं और च्यांग काई-शेंक से मिले हैं या मिलने वाले हैं, लेकिन श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा उस दिन सदन में थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह दूसरे सत्य नारायण सिन्हा थे ।

श्री बागड़ी: उसमें मिनिस्टर लिखा हुआ था। था क्या, वह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन उस अख़बार ने उसकी दुस्सी नहीं की। माननीय सदस्य का ज्ञान बहुत बड़ा है श्रीर मैं उसकी तारीफ़ करता हूं, लेकिन मैं अख़बार के ज्ञान की बात कर रहा हूं। मैंने उनके ज्ञान की बात नहीं कहीं है। स्टेट्समैंग के पहले सफ़हे पर यह ख़बर छपी थी, लेकिन उसकी कोई तरदीद नहीं हुई।

हमारे साथ तो यह रोज होता है। अमरीका में हमारी पार्टी के नेता, डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया जी, ने जो बयान दिया, उस को ग़लत छापा गया और उसकी बिना पर बिहार में क्या कुछ बवंडर उठने की बात चीत चली थी। मैं आपकी ख़िदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ये अख़बार ग़लत ख़बर छापते हैं और जो प्रचार इस देश में होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं इसी सदन की कार्यवाही के बारे में ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री ने भाषा के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया कि मैं ग्रागे से हिन्दी में बोलूंगा, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा े कि यह सिर्फ मंत्री महोदया की ग्रंग्रेजी-भक्ति की देन हैं कि ग्रंग्रेजी ग्रख़बारों में "हिन्दी भी" शब्द लिखे गए । इसके बाद मैं रेडियो की तरफ़ आता हूं। यह रेडियो क्या है ? इसका संगठन क्या है ? यह ठेकेदारी सिस्टम है । इसमें ठेके पर काम होता है। ठेके के लफ़्ज का क्या मतलब है ? जनतंत्र में ठेके पर काम कराने का क्या मतलब है ? जिस संगठन से देश का भविष्य बनना है, जिसने इस देश को शिक्षा देनी है, उसमें कलाकार और साजिन्दे वगैरह ठेके पर रखे जाते हैं। इस देश में नौकिर्यों में भी उनको समानता का श्रिधकार नहीं है और फिर कहते हैं कि हम इस देश में साजिन्द स्थापित करेंगे। इस महकमे में जो दुर्व्यवहार बल रहा है, भगवान जाने, कब उस पर सोच विचार होगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने पिछली दफ़ा इसी सदन में रेडियो के बारे में कहा था कि शिक्षा के लिए रेडियो के अन्तर्गत एक उच्च विद्यालय बनाया जाये, लेकिन उस पर कोई गौर नहीं किया गया है । आकाशवाणी से शिक्षा का जो प्रोप्राम झाडकास्ट किया जाता है, वह मामूली सा, नाम मात्र के लिए होता है और उससे शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । मंद्रालय ने उसके बारे में विचार ही नहीं किया है, कोई एन्वायरी ही नहीं की है कि इसका कारण क्या है और यह क्यों नहीं हो पाता है।

समय की कमी के कारण एक ही बात कह कर मैं जगह लूंगा । भारतीय श्रीताम्रों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग कम करके राष्ट्रीय भाषाम्रों, जैसे हरियानवी, पंजाबी, भोजपुरी, कर्नाटकी वगैरह का ज्यादा प्रयोग किया जाये, जिससे इस देश की जनता में कुछ शिक्षा और जामित पैदा हो । इस बात को मत भूलिये कि यह देश सिर्फ 45 लाख इन्सानों का देश नहीं है, जो सिर्फ अंग्रेजी, ऐशी श्राराम और रूमान की तरफ़ चलते

हैं। यह देश 45 करोड़ इन्सानों का देश हैं। अगर सरकार झुगी-झोंपड़ियों और जंगलों में रहने वाले दलितों और नारी वर्ग को उठाना चाहती है, तो इस रेडियो को भारत-मां की वाणी के सहयोग से 45 करोड़ इन्सानों के दिलों को साथ ले कर चलाना चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर ही इस देश का कल्याण होगा, वर्ना इसकी स्थिति किसी दरबार की किसी नर्तकी या भाट की सी होगी, जो गुण-गान से राजा को खुश किया करते हैं—इसके स्विवाय वह और कुछ नहीं होगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basappa. I will see if I cannot accommodate three more Members.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Have you changed the system of calling Members to speak?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what he means by that.

Shri Karni Singhji: Catching the eye

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly the system.

Shri Mancharan (Madras South): When will the Minister be replying?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I consider this Ministry as very important because it is going to revolutionise and introduce more dynamism in the 45 crores of population of this country for better work. This country has many ideals, one of them being socialism in this country. The other one is

to have international peace. These are some of the ideals for which this country stands, and it is this Ministry more than any other Ministry that is responsible for making known and implementing them properly, and hence the importance of this Ministry. The Minister has come out with a fresh look at the whole Ministry, and therefore we expect a lot in this direction.

The immediate need of All India Radio is more dynamism. I see some arm chair politicians decrying it for not doing the thing they want. But it is more and more embracing the rural population of this country, and therefore I regard it as very important. From that point of view, we have to give it credit.

The programme side has many loopholes, no doubt. It has to be improved. On the news side, there is need for greater efficiency, and there must be some sense of proportion also. Small events are given greater importance, whereas really important events are not depicted properly. So, the Minister should look into these things.

There is no doubt that progress has been made on many sides. For example, folk songs have been introduced more and more. Classical music is also there. Gandhian teachings are also broadcast. Sanskrit programmes are also there. So, from so many points of view we see that there is progress, but it is not sufficient, and I hope that the hon. Minister with a new look will see that all these things are revolutionised.

"Today in Parliament" is given a very short time, and real justice is not done to Members of Parliament who take part in discussions in this august House. The hon. Minister may see to it that more time is allotted.

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[Shri Basappa]

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Again, the news bulletins are not very satisfactory. After all, they must give not only the news of the urban areas; more correspondents should be taken from the rural areas, since the rural areas also give a lot of information which will be very useful for the public.

It has been said that All India Radio is the mouthpiece of the Government. It is so, but at the same time it reflects the voice of the people also. It must be made to reflect the voice of the people.

A number of committees have been appointed. Shri Vidyalankar has headed one committee, and Samanta another. All those reports are there. The Chanda Committee has also been appointed. But let them not wait to scrutinise these reports and take a long time. Let them call for reports, even from interim Chanda Committee, and see that something is done, because in our border publicity and external publicity we are lacking very very much. These will have to be im-The Minister may proved. that it has been difficult to a thousand kilowatt transmitter, but with the materials available somehow they must see that our transmitter reaches the other side. In Europe, in Rome and other places, we heard that they were not hearing the Indian news at all, whereas Pakistan was able to convince them by their broadcasts.

Coming to the Song and Drama Division, there should be dramas not only in Hindi but in all the 14 languages. So far as press information is concerned, there is slackness in explaining our Government's policies. Increasing allotment of newsprint to language papers must be given more attention. There must be more translation of various books from one language into another.

Coming to the Films Division, the State Awards that are given must be looked into carefully, because there is a feeling that they are given not on

the worth of the films but on some other considerations. The censor board should be strict and control the films properly; they should not do any favouritism to any producer: they should not certify any film unless it has reached the proper mark.

There are complaints about advertisements and the Minister should see that equal newsprint is distributed among the English and Hindi and other language papers and that the import duty on newsprint is reduced so that more people can take it up. Another point about the cinema is that when we come out there is no decorum at all; when the National Flag is shown and National Anthem is sung, there is great disturbance. The Minister should give instructions to the cinema exhibitors and see that there is more decorum.

My friends spoke about television. Yesterday, the American gentlemen who visited our Constitution Club was telling how elections were carried on and the public watched throughtelevision when the two great leaders spoke to one another; they exchanged their ideas and then people go and select the best men. There may be difficulties but still we should try to introduce television in all our cities.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Sir, I shall be very brief; I will not take even the time that you had allotted for two or three matters that I wish to refer.

I reserve my congratulations to the Hon'ble Minister to a future date when the House would be told what her Ministry has definitely achieved. I hope she will not be carried away by the chorus of congratulations that were showered on her from this morning onwards.

I want to make a few observations about the newsprint policy of the Government of India Newsprint

which is next only to food in importance is not given the proper place in our import policy. I do not want to take the time of the House by stressing the importance of a free and fearless press in a democracy. But I am pained to see that the Government of India has not realised the importance of newspapers in a democracy as is evident from the shortsighted policy. The country's total imports amount to Rs. 1400 crores. The newsprint imported presently is about Rs. 6 crores annually, that is, half per cent of the total imports. Newspapers are forced to take thirty per cent of their requirements from the Nepa Mills. Imported paper costs Rs. 670 and Nepa paper, Rs. 1050 per tonne. Even white print is imposed on them. This policy of the Government of imposing and compelling them to take the Nepa and white print is sometimes the root cause of all the manipulations in the circulation figures and the blackmarketing that is going on. If the Government can spend some Rs. 2 crores of rupees more I think the problem can be solved to a certain extent. The quality of the Nepa paper is hopelessly bad. It is time that we think of improving the quality of Nepa newsprint.

D. G .- Min.

In the matter of distribution Government advertisements, there is general complaint that newspapers expressing opposition's point of view are not given as much advertisements as are given to the newspapers supporting the Government.

There is also a feeling that the language press and the smaller newspapers are also neglected. I do not know how far these allegations are true, but I would like the hon. Minister to declare categorically that she will not make the government advertisements the means of distributing favours.

All India Radio's Trivandrum- Kozhikode station, must be separated and each must be made an independent station. When this matter was raised in the consultative committee, we were told that the programmes of one of the stations can be relayed by the other station. I do not know how this can be a valid reason for not bifurcating the two stations. Even now, Madras and Tiruchi stations relay each other's programmes. There are other States, for example, Andhra and also Uttar Pradesh, where we have got more than one independent station. Why a different attitude is shown to Kerala, I fail to understand.

I know some time is given in the radio programme to the special programmes of the minority communities, like Christians, Muslims, etc. I feel that there should be more broadcasts on subjects connected with culture and religion of the minorities. Recitation from the holy Quaran and the religious books of other minorities should be encouraged. The radio authorities should bear in mind that the cornerstone of Indian culture of India's secularism, is unity in diversity.

l would request the hon. Minister not to use the radio and the publications of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for the purpose of propaganda of the ruling party. That will be a very bad precedent.

I know Congress Committees were distributing booklets against the left Communists during Kerala general elections. I do not support or oppose what Shri Nanda has given in the socalled White Paper, but it was not fair on the part of the Government to issue those pamphlets at Government expense at the time of the elections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malayalees are spread all over the world. They are unable to listen to the programmes connected with the culture and literature of Kerala. I would plead with the hon. Minister for giving sufficient time in the external affairs programme of All India Radio for broadcasting Malayalam programmes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

Shri Warior: I think the Calling Attention matter will be taken up after this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

(लालगंज) ः भी विश्वाम प्रसाद ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्राप का बहुत ग्राभारी हं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । रेडियो ब्राडकास्टिंग के बारे में या पब्लि-सिटी के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं पब्लिकेशन्ज डिविजन के बारे में यह कह-ना चाहता ह कि उसका खर्च जो है वह दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है । सन् 1960-61 में 26.33 लाख से बढ़कर 37.3 लाख हो गया, स्रौर उस की रेवेन्य दिन पर दिन घटती जा रही है। वह 25.49 लाख से घटकर सन 1964-65 में 23.5 लाख हो गई । इस सम्बन्ध में यह कह-ना भी ठीक नही कि खर्च इसलिये बढ़ा है कि किताबें ज्यादा छपीं हैं। सन 1960-61 में 246 किताबें छपीं थीं सन 1964-65 में यह कम होते होते 240 रह गई। इसका कारण है प्राईसिंग पालिसी । चीफ कंट्रोलर प्रिटिंग ऐंड स्टेशनरी के यहां दाम कुछ लिखे जाते हैं और इन के यहां कुछ लिखे जाते हैं। सन 1964-65 की आडिट रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि बहुत से पेम्फ्लेटस भ्रौर किताबें छपी थीं जिन के बारे में इस मिनिष्ट्री की तरफ से दाम लिखा गया था 31,764 रु० जब कि प्रिटिंग के वक्त दाम लिखा था 55,809 रु० । इस तरह से 24,105 रु० का नुकसान हम्रा। इस तरह से चीजें चलती हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, उन के कुछ जर्नस्स छपे थे सन् 1962-63 में । 18 पहले और 17 बाद में । सन 1961-62 में पिब्लिकेशन्ज डिविजन को 5.09 लाख रु० का नुकसान हुआ और सन 1962-63 में 4.83 लाख का घाटा हुआ जब कि सन 1963-64 में 4 लाख, 85 हजार, 631 ६० का नुकसान हुआ । यह नुकसान रेवेन्य एक्सपेन्डिचर में होता है ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में फिजिकल वेरिफि—केशन नहीं होता । फाईनेन्सल हैंडबुक के के रूल 169 के मुताबिक स्टाक का वेरि—फिकेशन होना चाहिये । वह पहले सन 1952 में हुआ था । फिर सन् 1954 में हुआ । तीसरा जा करके सात वर्ष बाद सन 1961 में हुआ जब कि 20.64 लाख का स्टाक था और एक लाख 76 हजार, 498 की शार्टेज पाई गई । इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई रिस्पासिविलिटी नहीं फिक्स की गई, इस लिये कि आखिर किस पर यह रिस्पासिविलिटी फिक्स की जाये । हम सन 1965—66 से गुजर रहे हैं लेकिन अब तक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ।

के डिपीटमेंट डिवोजन में जो विजीनेस विंग है उस में वही काम होता है जो वर्क्स हार्जीसग के पिल्लकेशन्स डिपीटमेंट का है। इस बिजिनेस विंग में कभी चार्ज नहीं होता है। जब कोई स्नादमी बदलता है तो दूसरे भ्रादमी को चार्ज नहीं दिया जाता । इस कारण से शार्टेज पाई जाती है। छोटी जगह पर काम करने वाले जो लोग्रर डिविजन कर्ल्क होते हैं जब उन का प्रोमोशन होता है तब भी चींज नहीं होता है । इस वजह से इसमें 1लाख, 70 हजार की शाटज हुई। जो ग्रच्छे भ्राफिसर्स होते हैं उन को जब प्रोमोशन मिलता है तो भ्रनुपयुक्त भ्रौर भ्रयोग्य ग्रादमियों का प्रो-मोशन हो जाया करता है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि एक कमेटी ग्रप्वाइंट करके देखा जाये कि पिछले दस सालों में कितने ग्रादमियों का प्रोमोशन छोटी से बड़ी पोस्टों पर **हुग्रा**

भ्रव सेल्स प्रोसिडस की बात देखिए । हर पब्लिकेशन्स से 100 पुस्तकें निकाल दी जातीं है जो कि फी दी जातीं हैं । जो

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किताबें सेल होती हैं उन को प्रपना इंडेंट देकर सेल करते हैं। इस तरह से हर चीज में 40, 50 रु० तक की जो किताबें होती हैं उनको जो प्रादमी विजिनेस विंग में पोस्ट होते हैं वे प्रपने घर ने जाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वे किताबें 14 भाषात्रों में छपतीं हैं तो वे 14 भाषात्रों की किताबें ने जाते हैं। इस तरह से सेल्स प्रमोशन के लिये जो चीज होती है वह काम पूरा नहीं होता है। घरों में व किताबें ने जाकर के रद्दी खाने में बेच दी जाती हैं, प्रौर जब चार्ज नहीं होता तो उनका पता नहीं चलता।

एस० श्रार० यू० जो फाइनेन्स मि—
निष्ट्रिं का है उसने कहा है कि जो वक्स एंड
हाउसिंग कि पिल्लिकेशन्स बांच है वह सारी
मिनिस्ट्रें ज के पिल्लिकेशन्स से डील करती
है और पिल्लिकेशन्स डिव जन का जो बिजिनेस
विग है वह भी उसी से डील करता है।
इसलिय एस० श्रार० यू० कि रिपोर्ट है कि
बिजिनेस विंग को वक्स एंड हाउसिंग के
पिल्लिकेशन्स बांच में मर्ज हो जाना चाहिये। इसलिय मैं श्राप से प्रार्थना करूंगा
कि यह काम जल्दी हो जाना चाहिये।
पिल्लिकेशन्स डिविजन के विजिनेस विंग
और वक्स एंड हाउसिंग के पिल्लिकेशन्स
बांच के श्रलग श्रलग रहने की कोई जरूरत
नहीं है।

एक बात यह है कि कलेक्टेड वर्क्स आफ महात्मा गांधी कई वाल्यूम्स में छपा है। गांधीजी ने हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ किया। इस काम में कम से कम 80, 90 ब्रादमी काम करते हैं लेकिन उन में से एक भी हरिजन नहीं है।

भ्रन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वे कृपा करके बतलायें कि क्लास 2, 3 भीर 4 में रिजर्वेशन पर— सुंटेज कितना पूरा हुआ है ? Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Speaker; Sir, I would not like to take much time of the House and will confine myself only to the advertisement policy of the Government.

I have no hesitation in saying that the present policy favours the big papers and stifles the growth of small papers. The Press Commission in its report has talked of curbing press monopolies and diffusion of ownership of newspapers. These are pious declarations of the Governments desire to promote the well-being of small newspapers. But in actual fact, little is being done to enable them to become self-sufficient.

The bulk of revenue of newspapers comes from advertisements. With mounting cost of production, circulation revenue accounts for only a small part of revenue. Excepting the quality papers and glossies which can afford to find buyers at a high price, most papers sell at a price which is far below the cost of production. They make up the deficit from advertisement revenue. While the advertisement revenue of big papers is substantial, they often devote 45 to 55 per cent of the total space to advertisements,-smaller papers do not carry even 10 to 15 per cent of advertising space. Unless the Government comes to their rescue by releasing them a larger quota of advertising, most of them will either close down or have only a precarious existence.

Whenever this question is raised, the answer is, we were taking so much of space in small papers and language papers. That is true. But, if an account is taken of the rate at which the advertisements are booked, it would become obvious that in terms of actual money the amount which a small paper gets is nominal. Usually the rate which the Government gives to small weeklies is Rs. 1.20 per centimeter less 15 per cent. This 15 per cent, I understand, would be the commission that Government takes.

[Shri J. B. S. Bist]

If the Department were to give statistics, I bet, the amount a small paper gets from Government advertisement for a whole year is less than the income which even a moderately circulated daily gets from one insertion. If I remember correctly, each big paper gets more money from Government advertisements in one month than all the weaklies combined in one year. The statistics which the department gives to show its solicitude for small papers are therefore misleading. What is needed is that the Government should take a policy decision that out of the total advertising outlay for a year, 70 per cent would go to small papers and only 30 per cent to big papers, i.e. those with a circulation of over 25000 copies.

Of the quota earmarked for small papers, 60 per cent should be earmarked for weeklies, preferably language weeklies and 40 per cent for dailies. Among weeklies also, there should be priority categories. The weeklies serving backward areas, where means of communications are poor, hill areas where owing to difficulties of terrain circulations are bound to be smaller and dailies have hardly any chance of survival, should receive preference in the matter of advertisements.

The next point that I would like to raise concerns release of classified advertisement to weeklies. The Department talks about difficulties involved in releasing these advertisements. fail to appreciate them. When the State Governments can release this category of advertisements to weeklies, why not the Union Government? What the Government can do is to group the weeklies on a regional basis and release them all classified advertisements pertaining to their region. What is the point of releasing an advertisement about a construction job in the South to a paper published from Calcutta or Delhi? In some of the Union Territories there are no dailies. Why should the weekies in that region be denied classified advertisements?

The third point that I would like to take up relates to inclusion of advertisement expenditure in the permissible limit of expenditure, for incometax purposes. While the Finance Minister's announcement withdrawing the Gazette Notification is welcome, I would request the Information Minister to consider this question in detail and take up the matter with the Finance Minister.

The expenditure incurred by a firm on advertising is not some kind of a concealed income so that steps have to be taken to get it out. It is part of normal commercial transaction. essential for the economic life of the community. The newspaper industry, the advertising industry, the printing industry are wholly or largely dependent on expenditure incurred by the companies on advertising. Once curbs are put on advertising, it would in a way mean the end of newspaper industry. I do not think even the big papers will be able to stand the shock and the blow. The small papers will become extinct.

While the Government are giving a thought to the problem, I would like to place before them on particular point for their consideration. Even today advertisers do not release much advertisement to small papers on the plea that prestige advertising is not included in permissible expenditure. It has hit this class of papers very hard. While the Government giving a fresh look to the whole problem, I hope they would at least consider inclusion of prestige advertisement released to small weeklies within the permissible expenditure limit. The amount involved would not be much. It is hardly likely that a firm would keep more than Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 under this head.

Lastly, I would wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that all is not well with the DAVP. There is a lot of wastage. Where is the question of spending huge sums of money on outside talent, when the organisation already has a big permanent staff

of its own? If the staff is incompetent, it should be removed and outside talent employed on whole-time basis. The wastage in paper purchase is no secret. Personally, I think a high level probe on the working of Government advertising is urgently called for.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): May I know how long I can take?

Mr. Speaker: About a minute or a minute and a half today.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): She is not used to these things.

Mr. Speaker: It is only in order to close the debate that I am asking her to simply begin.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Not now; after the speech is over.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have to express my gratitude to the House for the kindness which it has shown to me today.

Mr. Speaker: She might continue her speech tomorrow. Now we will take up the Calling Attention Notice.

17.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Re: Strike by employees of Kerala State Transport Corporation

भी किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं निम्नलिखित विषय की भ्रीर गृह मंत्री का भ्यान दिलाता हूं भीर प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें : "केरल राज्य परिवहन के कर्मचारियों की हडताल"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to announce that the strike has been called off on the 6th April; the workers have reported on duty and normal conditions have prevailed since the afternoon of that day. I may, however, mention the incidents leading to that.

According to information furnished by State Government, on April 3, 1965, over an instance of alleged police high-handedness in the course of checking three buses plying between Trichur and Cranganore for overloading, the drivers and conductors brought to a standstill the special and ordinary services between these two places. They are also reported to have caused obstruction to traffic by putting buses across the road at Karuppadanna, the place of checking. The strike spread to other centres on April, 4 and became Statewide the next day, resulting in stoppage of work without any notice by the entire operational staff numbering about 3,200. There have been conflicting versions and allegations in regard to what exactly transpired during the checking on April 3. In view of this, the State Government have ordered the Collector of Trichur to hold a detailed inquiry. The employees called off the strike on April 6 and reported for duty. Normal running of services has been restored from the afternoon of that day.

श्री किञ्चन पटनायक : जैसा कि मंत्री
महोदय के वक्तव्य से भी साबित होता है,
इस साधारण घटना को ले कर पुलिस श्रफसर
के गैर- जिम्मेदार काम के कारण इतना बड़ा
न्कसान सरकार को श्रीर जनता को पहुंचा ।
मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति
पर गौर कर रही है कि लोक निर्वाचित सरकार
को बदल कर केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन
जारी करने के बाद से पुलिस श्रफसर तथा