

श्री बागड़ी : इसमें हंसने की क्या बात है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। तुम लोगों के ऊपर शर्म का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप पूछियेगा या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। तो मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या इन मानसिक कष्टों के साथ गृह मंत्री जी जी को जी तार आया है उनमें पैरोल का भी विकल्प है ?

श्री नन्दा : दो बातें थीं उसमें। एक तो वजन की थी। मेरे ख्याल में एक उनकी तकलीफ यह भी है कि उनका वजन ज्यादा है और उनके ट्रीटमेंट का यह भी हिस्सा होगा कि उनका वजन कुछ कम हो और दूसरी बात जो पैरोल की है वह तो हालत के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। उसको मैं यहाँ कैसे कह सकता हूँ। कुछ कंसिडरेशंस होते हैं, उनके मुताबिक होगा तो वह भी हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पैरोल की बात है तार में या नहीं। यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इसको गौर किया जायगा जब कभी ऐसी हालत हो जायगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तार में क्या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं जब यह कह रहा हूँ कि बगैर तार के भी मैं छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हूँ तो फिर इसका सवाल कहाँ रह जाता है ?

16.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Shri Jyotishi.

श्री जवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय की जो मांग इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पहले मैं श्री राजबहादुर जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्हें इस सदन के इस और के लोगों से बधाई मिली तो मिली हो, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि हमारे कम से कम इन मंत्री महोदय का विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने भी विशेष रूप से बधाई दी। इतने थोड़े कार्यकाल में उन्होंने इतनी क्षमता प्रदर्शित की कि विरोधी पक्ष के बड़े गण्यमान्य व्यक्ति भी उनके कार्य में सन्तुष्ट हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मसानी जी ने टेलीविजन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की। मैं अपनी सरकार को इस बात के लिए आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी हालत उस राजकुमारी जैसी न हो जो कि चाटुकार सखियों द्वारा घिरी रहती हो, जो कि राजकुमारी को इस तरह की सलाह दिया करती है कि यह सारी खरीद लो, या यह बुन्दा खरीद लो चाहे देश में यह क्षमता हो या न हो कि उन्हे चीजों को खरीदकर वह राजकुमारी की शोभा बढ़ा सकता हो या नहीं। मैं टेलीविजन के पक्ष में हूँ, यह बात सही है। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से प्राधुनिक विज्ञान ने यह एक साधन दिया है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बात को जरूर मद्देनजर रखूँगा कि उसके द्वारा इस देश के गरीब श्रमीण श्रावणियों को

किम हृद तक लाभ मिलने वाला है ? मैं इस बात पर सबसे अधिक जोर दूंगा कि इस देश की एक भी पाई ब्राज केवल शहराती लोगों का शौक, उनकी मर्जी पूरी करने, उनकी मिजाज-पुर्सी में नहीं खर्च करनी है। हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना है कि इस देश में जो गरीब भ्रवाम गांव में बसे हुए हैं, उनकी जरूरत क्या है ? संस्कृति, विचार, चेतना और आधुनिक युग में जो तरक्की हुई है उसका सम्बन्ध हमें सब से पहले गांवों में पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी है।

16.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कहा गया है कि टेलीविजन के द्वारा शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। यह सही बात है कि शिक्षा और उच्च कोटि की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था टेलीविजन द्वारा सम्भव हो सकती है। लेकिन कहाँ होंगी वह शिक्षा की व्यवस्था ? उस शिक्षा की व्यवस्था का कितने वर्ष तक शहराती लोग ही लाभ उठावेंगे — वह लोग जिन के लिए युनिवर्सिटीज आज भी कायम हैं, जिन के लिए महा विद्यालय और बड़े विद्यालय मौजूद हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस शासन के द्वारा इस तरह की गलती न हो कि हम इन्फ्लिकेशन और ट्रिप्लिकेशन करें। एक इनाका ऐसा है कि जो प्यासा तड़पता हो जान के लिए और दूसरे इलाकों में जान के इतने साधन जुटाये कि वह जान को ग्रहण न कर सकें। केवल शिक्षा की दृष्टि से टेली-विजन को शहराती क्षेत्र में लाने की कोशिश की जाती है तो मैं कहूँगा कि पहले हमें उन गांवों में जो शिक्षा के साधनों को जुटाने की कोशिश है उसका मजबूत करने की जरूरत है, जब तक मैं समझता हूँ, रेडियो को हम ग्राम में व्यापक नहीं बना देने हैं, तब तक हमें कोई हक नहीं है कि शहर के सिर के ऊपर एक नयी कलगी लगाने के लिये कोई नया यत्न करें। यह जरूरी है। आपका

रेडियो जो है, वह एक बड़ा शक्तिशाली माध्यम है। इसके द्वारा इस देश में एक सांस्कृतिक चेतना, एक उत्साह, एक नयी लगन, एक वैज्ञानिक भाव और इंटीग्रेशन, का भाव, आज के जमाने में आदमी को क्या करना चाहिए यह बात बड़ी तेजी से पहुंचायी जा सकती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उस दिशा में जितनी राशि हमें इतने समय में खर्च करनी चाहिये थी वह हम खर्च नहीं कर सके। मैं चाहूँगा कि गांव गांव में सब से पहले एक एक रेडियो सेट देने की व्यवस्था करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह देखकर दुःख होता है कि हम नये नये रेडियो स्टेशन तो स्थापित करते हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए श्रोता तैयार करें इस दिशा में हमारा कदम उताना नेज नहीं होता। पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम कम से कम 500 आदमियों के बीच में एक रेडियो सेट पहुंचा सकें। इसकी व्यवस्था करें। सस्ते रेडियो सेट और गांव-गांव में उनका प्रचलन, यह सब से जरूरी है।

आपका पब्लिसिटी का माध्यम जो है पब्लिसिटी वेन्स, यह बहुत ठीक है। बहुत अच्छी फिल्में आप के द्वारा तैयार की गई हैं। लेकिन दुःख है कि जब हम रेकार्ड देखते हैं, पता चलता है, आखिर कितने गांवों में हमारी यह पब्लिसिटी वेन्स पहुंच सकती है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि बड़े वाहन जो हैं जिनमें तीन तीन चार चार अफसर जाते हैं उन के बजाय छोटे वाहन हों। जीप गाड़ी में क्या यह परदे फिट नहीं किये जा सकते हैं। हम एक लाइट गाड़ी दें और मस्टीपरपक्ष आदमियों को हम ट्रेन करें और दो आदमी एक गाड़ी में हों तो जितने खर्च में एक बैन हम रखते हैं उतने ही खर्च में हम शायद दो या तीन जीप गाड़ियों रख सकते हैं। और अधिक गांवों को हम कवर कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब अन्त कीजिए।

भी जब० प्र० उद्योतिषो : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि युद्ध के वक़्त में हमारे विभाग ने अच्छा काम किया। लेकिन आज क्या युद्ध नहीं है ? गरीबी के खिलाफ, भूखमरी के खिलाफ, जो पायक्य का भाव है, उस के खिलाफ, जो अविद्या है, उस के खिलाफ आज भी हमें युद्ध करना है। विद्यार्थियों में जो तोड़-फोड़ और रगड़े-झगड़े की भावना आ रही है, उस के खिलाफ हमें संघर्ष करना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंडीपेंडेंस की दृष्टि से और अच्छे भाव लाने की दृष्टि से अच्छे प्रोग्राम हमारे रेडियो स्टेशनों पर आने चाहिए। इस दिशा में हम को आज सजग होना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप के कर्मचारी जो हैं जैसे इंजीनियर्स, उनकी दिक्कतें हैं, उनकी शिकायत मेरे पास आयी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप के यहाँ क्यों अच्छे इंजीनियर नहीं आते हैं ? इस बात की तफ़्तीश होनी चाहिए। आप के यहाँ स्केल बग़ैर ठीक नहीं मिलते हैं, इस की तरफ़ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa. Five minutes only.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that I have been able to catch your eye at the last moment. Every Member of this House has said that it is a very important ministry and everyone has praised the Minister but not the ministry. So, in the light of what has been said, this ministry has to do a lot of work. Of course, during the emergency they have shown some merit, but what remains to be done by way of national integration or by way of establishing the Tashkent spirit all over the world as also to boost the morale of our jawans and our people and to inspire courage in them requires a lot of effort on the part of this ministry. So, first of all, the ministry must set its house in order, as everyone has said. It is a new task and the new Minister and the

new Deputy Minister have assumed charge recently.

My friend has referred to the mass communication institute that has been recently started. That institute must do a lot of work by way of giving training, arranging seminars, doing research and all these things. The institute requires basic skill for writing articles to the press and also good news editors. This is not an easy task. They have to overcome many difficulties and, I think, they will do it very soon.

So far as Plan publicity is concerned, it has already been stated by Mr. Samanta and Mr. Vidyalankar that their recommendations have to be given proper attention. Some of the recommendations have been turned down. Even now, they must see that the cut that is going to be imposed will not be there, as my friend Mr. Samanta said. The A.I.R. has to be re-organised and the bureaucratic temperament, the inefficiency, the bickering that has been going on there, must all be set right.

Then, about T.V., when the Chanda Committee visited some of the countries in connection with looking to the television apparatus, I do not know why they visited only Cairo and Rome. If they really meant doing things seriously, why did they not visit the countries like America and others where this is in greater demand?

So far as the border and the rural coverage is concerned, they have started Forum Projects. I hope this will be a very good thing. The border has to be strengthened and high-power transmitters have to be introduced. It is a very sorry state of affairs that in other countries we are not being heard correctly. Though Pakistan is being heard, India which is a big country is not being heard.

Somebody has said about the commercial broadcasting. Of course, there is some relaxation now in its rigidity and some of our fine products that have been manufactured here

may be advertised. I do not see any reason why it should be stopped. better programmes and better ideas have to come into the A.I.R.

Again, about Television, I do not want to say much because much has been said on both sides of the House. Though the question of priority may come in, still it is a media by which the entertainment and the education of the people can go on. Even this morning when it was there, we could see its usefulness for the rural areas. In rural area, it can do wonders because it is an audio-visual apparatus and it can do much good to this country. If the country has to advance further, India, with 470 million people, needs an instrument like this. I think that the Government will go ahead with it and see that we do not quarrel about how the money comes and from where. Of course, Mr. Ranga is very happy when I say that. But let us see that others do not control us through this instrument. The T.V. can be used for a good purpose and also for a bad purpose. I have myself seen in America that sometimes the programmes that are put up are so bad for the children and other people of the country. So, we have to control it properly. Let my friend be aware of it and see that it is done properly.

About the Films Division, there are Audit reports that some losses have occurred due to the mismanagement. In respect of the Children's Film Society, there have been losses incurred and on an occasion like when foreign visitors are coming here in connection with the film festivals, there are losses incurred. About the film awards and the film censorship, some complaints have been heard. I hope all these things will be looked into.

With regard to the films to be sent abroad, there is a great necessity of it. If we have not got anything much in store to send to other countries, at least we have a lot of culture to be exported. When I was in Africa,

I saw the people there heard about the picture "Tipu Sultan" and that was very much in demand and there were so much cultural contacts established. Such pictures should be chosen and sent to other countries so that cultural contacts may improve.

About the newsprint, much has been said. Even this morning, there were a number of questions about the mismanagement and the discrimination that is shown and the black market that is going on in newsprint. All this has been emphasized and I do not want to say anything on that.

About the External Publicity, there is a lot of indifference shown. The anti-India propaganda of Pakistan is going on everywhere in America and that has not been counteracted. I do not know what our External Publicity is doing about that. When I was in New York, even in the Universities, Pakistan was exhibiting films to show that India was at fault and that India had committed aggression. All kinds of things are shown. I do not know what our Embassy is doing. Something must be done to counteract that.

About advertising, there are complaints that bills have not been paid and materials that are meant for publicity have not seen the light of the day at all. What a criminal waste of publicity material that is going on in this country.

About the Song and Drama Division, there is now a song and drama festival going on and all the M.Ps. are invited. There is the Director and the Assistant Director who are doing a good job. On the last occasion, there was no kannada drama held and now this time they have realised the importance of it. In the present Report, I do not see anything about it but in the coming Report, I think there will be some mention about it. Only a

[Shri Basappa]

sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is given by way of assistance to artistes by way of encouragement. Is that sufficient? Only yesterday, the World Theatre Day was celebrated in this city and Mr. Chagla said that the drama should play a very important part in the educational field of this country.

I hope that the Minister will take note of all these things and see that something is done to improve the working of this Ministry during his regime.

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की भांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस मंत्रालय में माननीय मंत्री जी के आगमन पर प्रसन्नता जाहिर करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन के आगमन से इस मंत्रालय में एक नवीन पुरुषत्व का समावेश होगा। यह बात अवश्य है कि देश में जब भी कोई बात चलती है और इस मंत्रालय का जिक्र आता है, तो हम इस के विषय में कुछ ऐसे सोचते हैं कि जैसे हमारी एक भारतीय नारी की अभी स्थिति है। मुझे शेक्सपियर के ये शब्द याद आते हैं : "फेल्टी, दार्ड नेम इज बोमैन"—कमजोरी, मेरा नाम औरत है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ नारी को महाशक्ति का प्रतीक माना गया है और आज यहाँ सदन में नन्दिनी जी महाशक्ति भी हैं। तो पुरुषत्व के साथ शक्ति के बैठने से मन में एक नवीन विचार-धारा का समावेश होता है।

श्री हूकम चन्द कछवाय : उपमंत्री महोदय उन के साथ न बैठें—भागे आ जायें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में और इस में उन्नति लाने के लिए चन्दा कमेटी, टेलिविजन कमेटी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रोग्राम सम्बन्धी कमेटी आदि इतनी कमेटियाँ बनीं और उनकी रिपोर्ट्स हमारे सामने आईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी मंत्रालय के बारे में अधिक कमेटियों का बनना और

अधिक रिपोर्ट्स का आना ही एक कमजोरी की निशानी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को बहुत भी कमेटीज बनती हैं, उन की सिफारिशें सामने आती हैं और उन पर तोर होता है, लेकिन अन्ततः वे ताक पर रख दी जाती हैं और उन पर कोई अमल नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा इन कमेटियों में विश्वास नहीं है। लेकिन सही तोर से मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा भारत, भारती, भारतीय सभ्यता संस्कृति, यहाँ की धर्म-धारा, यहाँ की मनुष्य की श्रद्धा-भक्ति, यहाँ के मानव-प्रेम और विश्व-प्रेम की वाणी, जो हमारे प्राचीन ऋषियों की वाणी है, मुखरित हो।

यही नहीं, मैं यहाँ पर विश्वास जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ कि मदगुर बाल्मीकी ने जो परम्परा डाला है—जिन्होंने कहा है : "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी", अर्थात् जननी और जन्मभूमि स्वर्ग से भी बढ़ कर है—इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा उस पर परा को प्रसारित और प्रचारित किया जायेगा। हम को यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि "बाण्येका समलंकरोति न च मूर्धजा", अर्थात् एक वाणी ही सजा देगी, कढ़े हुए अंग्रेजी बाल नहीं। बालों से हमारी शोभा नहीं है, एक सही हुई वाणी से ही हमारी शोभा है। जहाँ तक हम ने इन मंत्रालयों को देखा है, इन में वेशभूषा और कढ़े हुए बालों का ही अधिक प्रदर्शन है, बालों की साज-सज्जा का ही अधिक प्रदर्शन है, वाणी का नहीं।

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are very few hair on my head, Sir.

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा भारत की उस वाणी का, उस भाषा का प्रचार होगा, जो समझी जाती है, जो मुखरित होनी है, जो जन-जन की भाषा है।

जब भी भाषा का प्रश्न आता है तो हिन्दी मेरे मस्तिष्क में आती है। मैं मानता

हू कि देश के अन्दर आंग्ल भाषा, अंग्रेजी भाषा, और अंग्रेजी नखरे बहुत लम्बे असे तक नहीं चलेंगे। यहां पर वही भाषा चल सकती है जाकि एक तरह से भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से चलती है, यहां के लोगों की भावनाओं और प्रति भावनाओं को प्रदर्शित करती है हमारे देश के संविधान में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को जो स्थान दिया गया है, वह उचित स्थान भी उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिये। उनके साथ साथ हिन्दी को भी जो हम मंत्रालय के द्वारा या आल इंडिया रेडियो पर प्रसारण के लिये कम समय दिया जाता है, उसमें हमें कोई घृणा नहीं है, कोई इस में सन्देह नहीं है, कोई शिकायत भी नहीं है लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि यह समय सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बराबर बराबर बांट दिया जाए। मैं मानता हू कि हिन्दी को जो संविधान में स्थान प्राप्त है वह यहां भी उसको सर्वथा मिले। यह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार का एक मुख रूप है, उस मुख के द्वारा प्रचार-प्रसार के रूप में शाब्दिक शोभा भी उभरनी चाहिये, वह आनी भी चाहिये। अभी इन पिछले दो चार वर्षों में जैसा हिन्दी को स्थान मिला है और हिन्दी अपना स्थान पा रही है उसको देख कर मुझे प्रसन्नता होती है। हिन्दी बढ़ती चले और हिन्दी को अपना स्थान प्राप्त हो और इसको एक ऐसा प्रारूप मिलना चाहिये कि यह यहां की जनता की भाषा बन सके।

कुछ ऐसे भाई हमारे देश में हैं जिन की विचारधारा को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में एक प्रखबार है। इस में कुछ एक मुसलमानों के मसलों का जिक्र है। मैं यहां पर कोई मसला साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से और साम्प्रदायिक विचारधारा से नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो देश के अन्दर भाई यह सोचते हैं कि भारत में उर्दू को खतरा पैदा हो गया है उस बात में मेरा यकीन नहीं है। हिन्दी की उन्नति के साथ साथ उर्दू अदब, उर्दू का जो साहित्य है, उसके अन्दर भी एक प्रकार का उठाव आएगा, एक प्रकार से वह भी उन्नति करेगा। मैं कोई

शिकायत नहीं करता हूँ या कोई धर्म विशेष की बात नहीं करता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू साहित्य उन्नति में, उर्दू की उन्नति में जितना हाथ हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों का रहा है, उतना ही हाथ हिन्दू भाइयों का भी रहा है। अब भी है। इसलिए यह जो सोचते हैं कि उर्दू को खतरा है, उनकी यह शंका निर्बल है। मैं साफ तौर से इस शक को दूर कर देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्रचार के जो साधन हैं, प्रचार की जो सामग्री है चाहे वह लिखित रूप में है चाहे मौखिक रूप में या किसी भी तरह की है, उसके बारे में जो प्रचार होता है वह सतोपजाक नहीं है। हमारी भाषा के संवैधानिक रूप के बारे में जिस प्रकार का अमल होता है, उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ। 'आज' आदि की भाषा जनजन के अनुरूप नहीं।

मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जैसी शिकायत की गई है इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभागों में अष्टाचार को और कुछ काम अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चलते हैं, उन शिकायतों को आप दूर करें। लेकिन जो सामग्री भी आप निकालते हैं किसी भी भाषा में, उस में हमारा, दृष्टिकोण साफ तौर से जाहिर किया जाना चाहिये, प्रकट किया जाना चाहिये, विदेशों के अन्दर जो भारतीय रहते हैं—उनकी मनोभावनाओं की भी आपकी कद्र करनी चाहिये और आप जो प्रचार कार्य रेडियो के साधन द्वारा करते हैं वह उन तक पहुंच सके, ऐसा भी आपका प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। वे सैकड़ों हजारों मील दूर बैठे हुए हैं। इतनी दूर रह कर भी आप देखें कि भारतीयता को न भूलें, भारतीय भाषा को न भूलें। इसके लिये हमारा जो रेडियो है और साथ ही साथ आपका जो प्रकाशन विभाग है, वे बहुत कार्य कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जरूर सोचें कि देश के अन्दर किस प्रकार साम्प्रदायिकता का दमन हो और

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

इसके लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न उनके विभाग द्वारा होना चाहिए। उसके दमन के लिए आप बलशाली प्रचार करें और देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय एकता और देश के अन्दर एकता की भावना पैदा करें।

मेरी अन्तिम शिकायत यह है कि असुस्थता निवारण के संबंध में, देश की एकता, राष्ट्रीय एकता; भावात्मक एकता की दृष्टि से नहीं सोचा जाता है। साम्प्रदायिकता से यदि राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरा है तो देश को असुस्थता से भी खतरा है। इस वास्ते असुस्थता निवारण के लिए दृश्य और श्रद्ध को साधन बनाया जाना चाहिये और उनके द्वारा ऐसा चित्र-चित्रण किया जाना चाहिये, ऐसा साहित्य तैयार किया जाना चाहिये, रेडियो पर ऐसा प्रोग्राम चलाया जाना चाहिये, ऐसा प्रचार किया जाना चाहिये, आपके द्वारा कुछ ऐसे काम किये जाने चाहियें, जो कि देश के अन्दर से असुस्थता की लानत को दूर करने में सहायक हो सके।

देश के अन्दर किसान को अधिक अन्न पैदा करने के लिए हम जो कह रहे हैं, उसको अन्न के मामले में, देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए हम जो प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, या किसानों की उन्नति की जो बातें हैं, या विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो काम हैं या पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को बल देने की जो बातें हैं, उन सब को भी आपको सही ढंग से प्रचारित करना होगा। मैं देखता हूँ कि ये सभी काम सही ढंग से नहीं चल रहे हैं। इस और न मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और, जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और मंत्रालय सही ढंग से काम करने का प्रयत्न करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may reply now. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी से बोल चुके हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्राधे घट का समय बड़ा तब मैं भी खड़ा हुआ था...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should have called him at 3.45 P.M. We have already taken 50 minutes more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस समय जो बोग खड़े हुए थे, सब को समय मिला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken 50 minutes more. I should have called the Minister at 3.45 P.M.

श्री भागवत शा आजाब : इन को भी पांच मिनट बोल लेने दीजिये। जितने भी खड़े हुए थे स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि सब को पांच पांच मिनट दिये जायेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was asked to call the Minister at 4.35 P.M.

श्री भागवत शा आजाब : स्पीकर साहब ने निर्णय किया था कि जो खड़े हुए हैं उनको पांच पांच मिनट मिलेंगे। उनके लिए ही तो समय बढ़ाया गया था। इनको पांच मिनट बोल लेने दीजिये, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा इससे। आप स्पीकर साहब के निर्णय को तो न बदलें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और नहीं मैं.....

श्री भागवत शा आजाब : क्यों नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं? हाउस ने निर्णय लिया था। आप हाउस के निर्णय को तोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। आपको इन्हें बोलने देना होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The programme is very tight. I am very sorry. If we go on extending the time for every speaker.... (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You please call for the Speaker and ask him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker told me to call the Minister at 4.35 P.M.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not know what he whispered into your ears. The Speaker told the House that he would give chances to all those who were on their legs. Mr. Kachhavaia is one of them. Why don't you give him five minutes? You have to give him five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I shall give him five minutes. Mr. Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

मैं वहाँ से पहले तो इस मंत्रालय ने संकट-काल में जो कार्य किया है, उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ और उसके लिए इसको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने डाइरेक्टर जनरल के बारे में कहा है और आपको बननाया है कि उनको अयोग्य ठहराया गया था दो बार। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको इस पद पर नियुक्त करने के पीछे किसी बड़े मंत्री का हाथ है। यह मेरा आरोप है कि किसी मंत्री का हाथ होने के कारण ही उनको अभी तक भी इस पद पर धोप रखा है। वह अयोग्य ठहराये जा चुके हैं। वह योग्य नहीं हैं, फिर भी उनको किसी मंत्री का हाथ होने के कारण ही धोप रखा गया है।

आकाशवाणी के अन्दर कुछ छिरे हुए कम्पनिस्ट हैं जोकि राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को बिगाड़ते हैं। अब अपनी बात को मैं सेंसर बोर्ड से प्रारम्भ करता हूँ। वह किस प्रकार में कार्य करता है, उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना हूँ। सिनेमा संसार द्वारा जो प्रचार

होता है उसके कारण देश की जनता पर, देश के विद्यार्थियों पर, देश के नवयुवकों पर किस प्रकार का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने सेंसर बोर्ड की और सिनेमा के प्रचार की आलोचना की है। मैं भी उसकी आलोचना करना चाहता हूँ। मैं साथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय के सामने कुछ उदाहरण भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ। ये जो पोस्टर हैं, ये जो चित्र हैं जो कि मेरे हाथ में हैं, इनको अगर मंत्री महोदय और उपमन्त्री महोदयों एक साथ मिल कर देखें तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वे एक दूसरे की तरफ नहीं देख सकते हैं। लज्जा से दोनों का मिर झुक जाएगा। कौन कौन से सिनेमाओं के अन्दर कैसे कैसे चित्र होते हैं, कैसे कैसे पोस्टर निकाले जाते हैं, उसका यह पूरा चिट्ठा मेरे पास है। इसका अगर विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ता है इसकी बात भी मैं आपको बतलाना हूँ। आपस में प्रेमवश जब वे घण्टों से निकल कर दिल्ली की और या बम्बई की और हीरा और हीरोइन बनने के लिए भागते हैं तो होता यह है कि लड़का तो जब बनना बन जाता है और लड़की वैश्या बन जाती है और इस तरह के घण्टों को दोनों अपनाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो फिल्में या चित्र हैं इन पर तुरन्त रोक लगाई जाए। जो इस तरह के गन्दे पोस्टर निकलते हैं या गन्दे गाने बनाये जाते हैं उन्हें तुरन्त बन्द करवायें। इसका अगर देश पर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है। इन सारे चित्रों को मैं सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। इसमें चित्र पर खेलों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं। यह निष्ठा दृष्टा है कि खेलों में नये एव अश्लील चित्रों का प्रदर्शन किस प्रकार से किया जाता है।

अश्लील साहित्य जो समाचार पत्र छापते हैं उनको किस प्रकार से कोटा

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

दिया जाता है, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। उनको कहाँ से वह कोटा मिलता है? यहाँ पर इसी सदन में आर्कजर्वर के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और उसकी आलोचना की गई थी। भूतपूर्व मंत्री महोदया ने तब आश्वासन दिया था कि इस समाचारपत्र को हम बन्द करेंगे। लेकिन आश्वासन देने के बाद भी आज तक वह समाचार पत्र बन्द नहीं हुए। वह चल रहे हैं। ऐसे गन्दे समाचारपत्र जो हैं उनको छपाई के लिए कोटा पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता है और विज्ञापन भी मिलते हैं सरकार की ओर से। लेकिन जो देशभक्त समाचार पत्र हैं, राष्ट्रवादी पत्र हैं उन्हें कोटा कम मिलता है। उन्हें विज्ञापन बहुत थोड़े दिये जाते हैं और जीवन व्यतीत करने में भी उनके सामने संकट बना हुआ है। लेकिन जो सरकार की प्रशंसा करते हैं, बाह बाही करते हैं या किसी मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करते हैं उनको कोटा पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलता है। मैंने मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था तब उन्होंने कहा था कि हाँ, ऐसे कुछ पत्र हैं, जो तारीफ लिखते हैं, उन्हें कोटा दिया जाता है। मैं यहाँ तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जो अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्र हैं, उन्हें कागज का अधिक कोटा एवं विज्ञापन दिया जाता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि तारीफ लिखते हैं उनको दिया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपको बतला दूँगा कि आप के मंत्रालय के द्वारा किस किस समय क्या किया गया। मैं सब कुछ बतलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि जिन समाचार पत्रों को काफी कोटा मिलता है वह ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं। इस को तो मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन जो अच्छे समाचार पत्र हैं, जो देशभक्त

समाचार-पत्र हैं, जो राष्ट्रवादी समाचार पत्र हैं उन का जीवन किम प्रकार में संकट में गुजर रहा है, इसके बारे में मैंने आपको जानकारी दी है और आप ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि उन्हें कोटा कम मिलता है। जिन को कोटा मिलता है वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं।

आकाशवाणी के अन्दर हिन्दी के जो सम्पादक या सह-सम्पादक हैं उन को आप वेतन बहुत कम देते हैं, लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी के सम्पादक हैं उन्हें ज्यादा वेतन देते हैं। क्या आज भी आप के ऊपर अंग्रेजी का दबाव है जिस की वजह से आप अंग्रेजी सम्पादकों को ज्यादा वेतन देते हैं।

आप की संसद् समीक्षा जो होती है वह काफी अच्छी होती है और मैं उस की प्रशंसा करता हूँ। परन्तु आज उस को जो समय मिलता है वह बहुत थोड़ा होता है, उस को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि जो दूसरी भारतीय भाषायें हैं उन का समय काट कर उसे बढ़ाया जाये परन्तु जो विविध भारतीय है आप उस का समय घटाइये। उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। जब जब देश पर संकट आया उस समय आप ने रेडियो के द्वारा शिवाजी की कथा सुनाई, महाराणा प्रताप की कथा सुनाई, लेकिन आज क्या आता है "जब प्यार किया तो डरना क्या" इस प्रकार के गाने रेडियो पर सुनाये जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को महापुरुषों की कहानियों को सामने लाना चाहिए ताकि हर घर में रेडियो द्वारा मालूम हो सके कि देश में कौन कौन से महा पुरुष हुए और उन्होंने कैसे कैसे काम किये हैं। उनकी कहानियाँ बच्चों को और देश को जनता को सुनने को मिलें ताकि यदि संकट के समय हम उन को याद करें तो लोगों में वीर बृत्ति जागृत होगी, संगठन की भावना जागृत होगी जिस तरह से आप ने संकट के

समय में प्रारम्भ किया था अगर उसी तरह से रोजाना आप इस तरह की चीजों को सुनायेंगे तो मुझे आशा है कि आज लोगों में जो निराशा की भावना रहती है उसके बजाय उन में आशा बन्वेगी। हमारे देश में छोटी छोटी कहानियाँ महापुरुषों की सुन कर महाराणा प्रताप बने, शिवाजी बने। हमारे देश के दूसरे महापुरुष भी इन्हीं कहानियों को सुन कर आगे बने हैं एवं बड़े हैं।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री से अप्रार्थ करता हूँ कि जो चित्र मैं सदन पटल पर रखता हूँ उन को दोनों मंत्री मिल कर ध्यान से देखें, अलग अलग नहीं, तब फिर उम के बाद कोई फैसला करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussions on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been extremely useful and illuminating for me and for my colleague, the Deputy Minister

We have observed quite a variety of opinions sometimes divergent and sometimes coinciding. But, nevertheless, all this has been illuminating for us. Whether it was in regard to the observations made about television or the role of the radio, I think, if I am not mistaken, there seems to be a little room for clearly defining the basic role and the objectives of the various media of mass-communication which are controlled by this Ministry because, it will at least enable us to drive away a good bit of doubts and misgivings about the true character and the true nature of the functions and the duties which the nation could expect from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the various media of mass-communication under it. I hope it would not be considered presumptuous on my part or otherwise improper if I try to

do that. I think we should all be agreed that the basic role and objectives of these media are to present to audiences at home and abroad a unified, integrated image of our country its rich heritage of culture—of unity in diversity—of its inner vibrant strength of vitality—its attitudes and stand in regard to many world problems and world events.

It is to propagate the common ideals and values to which this nation stands dedicated:

- (a) democracy and faith in democratic values and institutions;
- (b) secularism;
- (c) liberty, fraternity, justice and equality of opportunity finally leading to a socialistic pattern of society;
- (d) peaceful co-existence and non-alignment.

Nearer at home, on our national front, we have to use these media to help the processes of economic reconstruction and development, family planning and control of population, agricultural production leading to self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Here, I may recall to the hon. Members the unforgettable words of our late and illustrious leader, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri that the various media of communications under this Ministry have to carry to the farmer in the remotest corners of this country and the remotest hamlet and the hut, the information and knowledge, which will enable the farmer to step up agricultural production of our country and to make it self-sufficient in foodgrains.

We have also to help through these media the process of industrialisation and creation of employment opportunities and in order to encourage the full use of the abundance of our man-power resources. We have also to fight and uproot deep-seated pre-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

judices, suspicions and superstitions and the demons of communalism, casteism, linguism and statism. Also we have to take particular care of the youth of the country through these media to prepare them for the tasks and responsibilities of tomorrow which they have to share and shoulder. Also we have to promote and present the best in our music, art and culture; we have also to foster and sustain the faith of our people in themselves, inspire and sustain the unity that they exhibited at the time of the greatest ordeal in our history in the months of August and September. If these objectives are clear, these media will no longer be suspect as hand-maids of the Government of the day or the party of the day. This will cover practically 90 per cent or 95 per cent of its activities. The differences arise in regard to the balance of the programme in regard to News Bulletins, talks etc. I may, with all respect to Mr. Hanumanthaiyya—I am sorry he is not here at the moment—point out in respect of what he has made out as a very strong point—he has very strongly objected to the News Bulletins and other contents. He has taken exception to the broadcasting of the President's and the Vice-President's speeches!

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): That was not from this point of view.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What I would respectfully submit—Mr. Saraf is a very distinguished Member of Parliament and a very senior one—is this. Should the nation or for that matter the audiences abroad be deprived of what the President or the Vice-President say or express on a given opportunity or special occasion? (Interruption)... There is another aspect of the matter also.

In our President—we have got one of the most distinguished sons of the soil; we have got a philosopher; we have got a wise man—if his words are not carried in the News, will the A.I.R. not

be failing in its duties? I put that question. And the same thing could be said about the savant, the Vice-President of ours. I am not talking about the Ministers. I would take the House into confidence and say that the day I took charge of this Ministry, I did give instructions to at least my officers and my colleagues who are working with me in my Ministry that so far as I was concerned, I should not figure, or I should figure the least and only figure when it was absolutely unavoidable, in the news bulletins.

श्री भागवत झा साहब : आपके लिए नहीं कहा गया है इसलिए आप अपने ऊपर मत लीजिए ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think charity begins at home, and unless and until I impose a sort of self-discipline on myself, I cannot perhaps. . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा : आपकी जो आज की म्पत्त है यह बिल्कुल नहीं आनी चाहिए ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that I should figure only when it became absolutely unavoidable. I have said that already.

It may be that sometimes, the Ministers' pronouncements or visits or inaugurations etc. are played up. But they are never played up unless and until they have got some importance in the totality of the activities of the country; and the Government of the day and its leaders are entitled to that much of modicum of publicity in regard to their day-to-day functioning which is absolutely a must not only for themselves, but also for the nation as a whole. After all, the nation has also to be educated. We find that off and on complaints are made that MPs' speeches are not reported, and that their pronouncements are not reported, and that the speeches of the leaders of other political parties are not reported.

We have just now heard that the time for the item 'Today in Parliament' must be increased. I also feel

that we should perhaps be able to do a little more justice in regard to the proceedings in Parliament; the proceedings in both Houses cover about 11 hours, and it is very difficult really to condense them in five minutes' time. But the main purpose or the main objective behind that item is not really to literally report the speeches of the Members of Parliament but to give a feel to the country about what is happening in Parliament, what the trends are, and how it is functioning as a sort of window or as a sort of peep into the functioning of our democracy. That is the main objective. During that five minutes' time we cannot really bring in all names or bring in all the observations. Even so, I have asked the Director-General to look into this matter and try if he can, within the limited space of time available, to increase the time for this item.

A point was also made that the content and quality of the news bulletins should be improved. I am all for it. I would say that we should give due place and due priority to the various items and events as they happen from day to day. At the same time, I can assure my hon. friend that there is no desire to convert the news bulletin into a 'Mantri-Bharati' as Shri Hanumanthaiyya wanted to suggest. So far as this is concerned, I would say that the world events and the national events will be reported faithfully.

May I now come to a few observations that were made by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani while opening the debate on the Demands? He, as could be naturally expected, began by saying that television was not needed. At the end of his speech, he said that he was not suggesting that it should be dropped or even postponed. I do not know whether he was quite clear in his mind. He said that no public funds should be spent on it. He said that it should be under an independent autonomous corporation.

I, for one, would only beg to remind this House of the fact that we are now

in the electronic age. It is an age of electronics and electronic engineering, and the television and the radio and the film are the heralds of the electronic age. They are galloping fast, and they are overtaking and they have already overtaking the age of mechanical engineering. Shall we leave our country and the media of mass communication operating in our country, deprived of the latest developments in the field of electronic engineering? Shall we allow our engineers to lag behind? Shall we again have a gap and look forward to the Americans or other nations coming and helping us in this particular field of engineering?

We also know that television as a medium of mass communication is one of the most powerful ones. We know its impact. It can really be an instrument of revolution and revolution in the right sense. Do we not require a revolution in our thought processes and in our behaviours, if we want to live up to the challenge of the new age of electronics, the age of space flights, the age of conquest of stars and the moon? If we have got to do that we cannot lag behind. And naturally, our resources being limited, we cannot make a big jump at it, but we shall make a modest beginning. The whole question now boils down to this. Knowing very well that even the African countries or at least many of them, and many of the Asian countries have already embarked upon the provision of television facilities for their respective countries, should this country be deprived of them? Shall our country be deprived of the importance, effectiveness and efficacy of this medium? I think the answer shall be that we cannot afford to do so, because no Government worth its name can afford to abdicate its responsibility and deny itself the use of such a powerful medium of mass communication, particularly in a period, and at a point or juncture of our history, when on the one hand we have got to contend with the stream of propaganda that is beamed

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

out from across the borders and on the other hand we have got to keep our people also informed of the fact that this country or this nation is emerging from centuries of, if I may say so, backwardness, and a heavy backlog of development? It is yet to realise its cherished ideal of emotional integration. We have yet to integrate into our body-politic and nation groups which sometimes take extremist lines. Therefore, television is highly necessary. If I could have it, I would really like to accept the recommendations of the Chanda Committee's report all at once, if the country's finances would permit it. The question now, is, and I think it is a pointed question, whether we should take it over in the hands of Government and we should promote it through a governmental agency or should we give it over to private enterprise.

I am not surprised that Shri M. R. Masani sang all the paeans of praise for the private or commercial ventures. Nothing else could be expected from him. But I would beg of him to please appreciate what the effect would be if the idea of a private sector corporation that he suggested were to be implemented. I need not say at the moment anything; I do not want to commit myself. But a reply to them was also given by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. Shri M. L. Dwivedi had also some important points to suggest, and I would say that we have got to consider this matter now and when it comes before us after the Chanda Committee has made its final recommendations in its main report that is yet to come, and it will be presumptuous on my part to anticipate that committee's recommendations or to pronounce any opinions or views in regard thereto.

I would now go over to some other points that he has made. He said that the programme content of the television service was unimpressive. For his benefit and for the information of the Members, I would only point out that a programme of our television films was entered in an

international competition in Tokyo last year for educational television, and it was adjudged as one of the best entries, and so we had a special prize. The UNESCO report on AIR's educational television project contains much that is complimentary.

May I remind my hon. friend that at present we are in an experimental stage and we have just made a beginning, and we regard television primarily as an instrument of education and information? Let us expand it and let us really create the cell of artistes and the necessary staff for the propagation or for the operation of this modern medium of communication, and then perhaps he may be able to say something about it.

The next point that he made was that the expenditure incurred in Delhi on television was not justified, since the usefulness could be availed of by only about 700 families. I would like to remove that impression. It is not correct that only 700 families are being served in Delhi. School students benefiting from educational television are as many as 96,000, who are getting direct instruction through the television. As regards general viewers and tele-clubs, there are as many as 182 tele-clubs, and about 20,000 viewers who are tele-club members of their friends enjoy this facility.

Shri M. R. Masani: If the hon. Minister would yield for a minute, I would point out one thing. Surely, if he would read the Chanda Committee's Report he would find that the Report has said that the tele-clubs are only on paper and that they have never functioned, most of the sets are not used, and this is a fake. So, it is only about 700 families.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have said, I am duty-bound not to express any opinions on the Chanda Committee's Report, before I have received all the opinions on it after due examination.

and consideration by all concerned. Therefore, I am giving him the facts, and I stand by them.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would say that even the list of domestic viewers consists of as many as 1200 families.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: My hon. friend may question if he likes.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is all only on paper.

17 hrs.

The next point that I wish to deal with was made by Shri Dwivedi. He had a complaint that Hindi and other Indian languages were not given proper treatment and wanted that they should predominate in AIR's programmes; he suggested that news reporting should be through the medium of Hindi or other Indian languages concerned rather than through English. I would say that Hindi and other Indian languages are already having the largest representation in AIR's programmes. I think it would dispel the doubts and misgivings of the hon. Member if I say that so far as the percentage of programmes in English are concerned, if we take the country as a whole it is only 3 per cent; the rest 97 per cent is all in Indian languages.

Shri Seahyan: What about the distribution of the 97 per cent as between the various national languages?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would be a matter of detail, but I have no doubt that so far that is concerned, Tamil or Telugu or Kannada are being properly served or are being proportionately served by the respective radio stations which are meant for it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मातृभाषा की दृष्टि से वे पूछ रहे हैं कि हर स्टेशन से प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय भाषा का कितना कार्यक्रम होता है और अंग्रेजी का कितना कार्यक्रम होता है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may not be able to give those figures offhand. But the impression that English is consuming the bulk of AIR time is not correct. That was all what I wanted to communicate.

Then the point was made that auxiliary centres should be utilised as programme originating centres. We have already a plan to convert many auxiliary centres into full-fledged radio stations. I would give the proper figures in the proper context.

The next point was about the conditions of service of staff artists and the engineers of AIR. I think a good lot has been said by many members about this. I would say that we must give all credit to our present Prime Minister, my distinguished predecessor in office, that she took up this question very seriously, and today I can say with a degree of confidence that the steps taken by her have already enabled the staff artists and other members of the AIR services to derive almost all the advantages that permanent government servants derive. Some points still remain to be settled—I am glad that many members, including Shri Banerjee, seem to have been very well briefed; but I think I also got my briefing from the same gentlemen. Therefore, I know a little more because I have got the other side of the picture also.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He has given two sets of briefs.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May be, the points that remain—to save time—are these: prescribing regular scales of pay irrespective of consolidated fee for all time, security of tenure, revision of terms of contract, revision of the terms and conditions of their work. So far as regular pay scales are concerned, this was already done. A committee was appointed for fitting them into appropriate scales. This work involved about 3,000 staff artists. On the question of dearness allowance and other allowances, that has been taken up and what is available to

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

government employees have also been made available to staff artists.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पेंशन देने हैं ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The next question is of pension and making them permanent. This point is not free from doubt or difficulty. So far as the interests of the staff artists themselves are concerned, they had a grievance, and that was legitimate, I think, that they continued from period to period without any security of tenure. That has, to some extent, been overcome by, I think, the latest orders issued, to the effect that the people who have already served for a given number of months or period will be given a longer term of contract. Those whose term of contract had already been passed over by one year or two years, in their case fresh contracts may be entered into.

Reference was made to the terms of contract offered to one of the senior officers of the radio for 12 years and it was said that this might be done for the others also. So far as that is concerned, I have taken the initiative in sending for a copy of the contract which was drafted as far back as 1937. It has been subjected to certain amendments and changes in the course of these years. I have invited the staff artists association to let me know their views and their requirements, and we shall give the most sympathetic consideration to them as and when we get them.

A good deal has been said about permanency. If I may refer to that question, today they can go upto 60. In fact, the point has been made that no staff artist loses his talents at that ripe age; sometimes they even mature up at that age. I recognise that. Therefore, we are also thinking in that direction. In fact, we have taken a step that such artists who retain their talents should be allowed to go beyond 60. Their talents should be considered as national talents and treasure. Somebody remarked that the staff artists must be considered superior to others. They are a most sensitive

lot. They are the pride of our country because they have got the culture, the music and the art preserved for us. I am sure they will pass it on to posterity.

If you want to make them permanent, let them make up their mind. Once you allow this institution of permanency to be applied to them, they have to pass through the mill of selection by the Public Service Commission etc. They have to abide by many other conditions. Of course, they will have the benefit of art, 311. But necessarily the question they will have to consider is whether they would agree to retire at 58 or whether a special provision shall be made for them to continue beyond 60 or 65.

So there are pros and cons to this question and we cannot rush to an easy and quick conclusion on it. But we would certainly examine this question. As I have already said, so far as allowances are concerned, so far as other amenities are concerned, leave and so on, they have been put on parity with the rest of the government servants.

The last question is of their designation. They complain that they are called 'staff artists'. When they met me, I made this offer to them, that is, to please suggest a designation which they will themselves choose. I am really awaiting their suggestion. If they suggest a designation by which they want to be called, if they do not like the present designation of 'staff artists' but want to call themselves by something else like 'artists' or any other designation, we shall certainly consider it. It should, of course, reflect the dignity of their profession and also mark them out from the rest of the people in the radio. So far as that is concerned, I need not say much more about it.

I also know that we have got to attract talent from outside. That is very important. We have to create conditions for seeking out and attracting known talent in broadcasting

while continuing to hold established talents. It will be our endeavour to rationalise the pay scales further, improve their terms of contract, of artists and broadcasters, and secure promotional channels for specialists so that a band of technically competent persons and specialists find it worthwhile to continue to serve All India Radio. We have to infuse the purpose of education and entertainment into the programmes and to make them more useful. We shall try and plan a greater transmission coverage and listening facilities to the backward tribal and hill areas of the country—I should perhaps withdraw the word 'tribal' because objection was taken to it; but this is the word used in our Constitution also; that is the whole difficulty. For this purpose, the Hindi word Adivasi is better. I think we should use that. But if we translate it into English it becomes 'aboriginal', which is still worse. So I am not quite sure which word to use to define them properly and correctly.

श्री किशन पटनायक : हिन्दी में बोलना अच्छा है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would certainly do that. I am sure I can speak a little better than you in Hindi. I may tell this to Shri Pattnayak.

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: Speak in Hindi then. उड़िया मेरी मातृभाषा है लेकिन तो भी मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ जब कि हिन्दी आप की मातृ-भाषा है लेकिन आप अपनी मातृभाषा में नहीं बोलते ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: But I have to respect the sentiments of others also. मैं हिन्दी में ही नहीं अपितु वृजभाषा में भी बोल सकता हूँ जो उन की समझ में नहीं आयेगी ।

श्री हुसैन खन् रक़्बाय : आप की वृज भाषा बड़ी मीठी लगती है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got a limited time.

श्री शौकार लाल बरबा : हिन्दी में राजस्थानी भाषा ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Certainly you will get it.

Reference was made by my hon. friend, Shrimati Maimoona Sultan, to the need for us to preserve the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Agreement, and to try to translate it or reflect it through our broadcasts. I am in entire agreement with that. We know that the other side may not play the game. But we on this side have got a vital interest in peace and we must not forget the great man who made the supreme sacrifice to bring about this agreement. We also have to care for the millions and millions of the inhabitants of this country, on this side and on the other, who are eager to listen to music, to *kawalis*, to broadcasts from this side which remind them of the common culture.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : गीता के लिए कितने मिनट दिये जाते हैं ? हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस बेंचिज से जो सदस्य बोलते हैं, उन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि फ़लां फ़लां बोले हैं । क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी का तरीका है ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is another vital matter which we have to bear in mind. Day in and day out the leaders of our neighbouring country are out to tell their people and the people of the world that India is going to disintegrate, that India has got very sinister designs against Pakistan, and it is our function through the radio and other media of communications to assure the people on the other side that we are not interested at all in the break-up of Pakistan, that we wish them well, that we want the stability of Pakistan and nothing more. All that has to be done through the radio, and I am in entire agreement with the lady Member who made reference to this particular question.

We shall strive to present a richer and more varied programme of information and cultural entertainment not

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

only for the information of our people, but also the people beyond the border.

We shall also strive to improve the amenities of artistes. I must say that a good deal has to be done about that. That was the only point in the brief of the Members opposite, but it was not mentioned.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रस्तावचर की जांच कराई जायेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वह यह क्यों कहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्यों के ब्रीफ में प्रमुख बात थी। क्या वह समझते हैं कि माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी ज्ञात नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह कहने का ठीक ढंग नहीं है। उन को तमीज होनी चाहिए।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं श्री भागवत आ आजाद से निवेदन करूंगा कि...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं तो बोलना नहीं हूँ, लेकिन प्रगर में बोलता श्रीर मंत्री महोदय इस को ब्रीफ कहते, तो मैं इस को बर्दाश्त न करता। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह "ब्रीफ" कह कर इस के प्रथ को खराब करते हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : प्रथ खराब करने की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं बड़ी तन्त्रा-पूबक कहना चाहता हूँ।

I am compelled to say this. The band of artistes that we have got in All India Radio are a highly artistic people. I think we cannot apply the same techniques, or, if I may say so, the ways and methods of trade unionism, to them, as we would do to workers working in the factory. That is

the whole thing. I should say that is a very important point. If we allow the venom of trade unionism to permeate the ranks of artistes who are really the guardians of our art and culture—of course, any member can espouse their cause, and I have not for a moment doubted that, I made a reference to the observations of Mr. Banerjee....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I think the word "venom" should go off the record.

Shri Sezhtyan: Trade unionism has a legitimate place, and the word "venom" should not be used in reference to it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry, I meant trade union politics.

There was a complaint by Shri Praakash Vir Shastri that Hindi broadcasts in the external services were being cut down. I assure him that is not being done, and we will see that the external broadcasts in Gujarati and Hindi are not cut down, but retained as they are.

There was a point made by Mr. Berwa, perhaps the only point, that All India Radio should be called Radio India, I do not know what exactly he means, because this name has been there for 30 years, and these 30 years we have all heard about All India Radio, and in case he wants to change because "All" is superfluous, I do not know whether he would advise the Voice of America to be called the Voice of United States, because he gave that instance also.

Some unkind observations were made about our leader's election. All these observations have been carefully examined, and I would say respectfully that the criticism is not justified.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं ने सुझा दिया है। मंत्री महोदय प्रस्तावचर

की जांच करवाये । वह इस के लिए समिति बनाये ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am coming to that, that is a different point. Reference was also made to the fact that AIR was not prompt enough in covering the news of Shastriji's death. The fact is it was broadcast as soon as the transmitters were energised. We got the news between 2 and 3 O'clock, and it had to be confirmed, and after confirmation work to energise the station was undertaken. The station is far away, 15-16 miles from here, and it took time to energise it, and broadcasts started right in the morning at 5 p.m. It is not a correct impression that no feature was broadcast on Shastriji. The first feature, which was the first of its kind, was broadcast as early as 9 a.m. on the same morning. It was a full feature. The pity of the matter is that perhaps some of us could not listen to that feature and if some Members are interested I would have it played back privately for that purpose.

It is quite true that our external broadcasts do suffer from some handicaps because of lack of powerful equipment. We have, as the Members know, a project for two high-power medium wave transmitters, 1000 kw each which will be commissioned by the end of 1967 or the beginning of 1968 and two high-power short wave transmitters of 250 kws or so will be in position in about the same time. There are proposals to install two or possibly four shortwave transmitters of 250 kws each and strengthen external broadcasts. We are proposing to put up more powerful transmitters at Jammu and Imphal, 50 kws each, Ranchi, Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Jaisalmer, Darjeeling, Dibrugarh, 100 kws each, Jeypur, Dehra Dun, Jagadlpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, 20 kws each and Leh 10 kws.... (Interruptions.) Trichur is also being strengthened. I think, in the course of this year.

A point was made that the staff artists association has not been recog-

nised. I am happy to say that it has been recognised and orders to this effect have been issued. It was also said that we are not encouraging our own engineers. And that we are perhaps submitting them to some sort of inferiority complex by not employing them for doing our work. So far as television is concerned, the studio equipment was gifted by the German government. Its value was about Rs. 27 lakhs. Under the agreement, the German engineers were to come here and install it. They did it in collaboration and co-operation with our own engineers. So far as Russian equipment is concerned, according to the agreement, the Russians will only assist and the whole work of installation will be done by our engineers. I hope these facts would set at rest the doubts, if any, expressed in this behalf. I am proud of our engineers. It has been my privilege to have worked with our engineers in many and varied fields in telecommunications, transport, aviation and in other fields. I can say without any hesitation that they are some of the best engineers that we can find anywhere and they can hold their own against any other engineers in the world.

About Gandhiji's works, there is a regular programme. First of all there is an advisory committee to advise us in regard to that. According to that the collective works of Mahatma Gandhi will be brought out in English and Hindi by October 2, 1969 to synchronise with the Gandhiji Centenary celebrations. As regards regional languages, the decision I believe was that the responsibility in regard thereto should be of the state governments. Even so, taking into account the strength of the feelings expressed here, I would place this matter once again before the advisory board to reconsider this matter and see how far the centre within its limited finances and time and staff available can lend a helping hand in this matter. Personally, I would be proud of doing it in all the regional languages if circumstances permit. In regard of Jawaharlalji, I have to say that the works

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

can be classified into two groups, those prior to September 1946 and those after he assumed office of the Prime Minister of this country. For the latter, there is no question of royalty. About the former, the question should be examined in the Ministry of Law. So far as I remember, I made an announcement in this House also that the rights and the interests of the heirs of Panditji, in regard to those works particularly those relating to the period prior to 1946, will be taken into consideration. That is all that I have said. I would say this also; it is not merely the question that our Prime Minister happens to be the daughter of our late, great leader, but it is also a question of other persons—Jawaharlal Nehru's grandsons and those who come after them. Therefore, it will be very unkind on our part to declare fight here and to commit ourselves that their claims for royalty are being dismissed rightaway and summarily.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Before he became Prime Minister. Afterwards, we have the right.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not including that. I am including only the works which were published before. Then, something was said about a particular artist of whom I was also proud, namely, Chaturial, and his family. Whatever we can do for his family, within our limitations of rules, etc., we shall try to do it, but it is rather wrong to say that AIR has not got any recordings of Chaturial's performances. In fact, AIR has several recordings of Chaturial, a gifted and distinguished musician. Tapes and discs are also there.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Solo performance.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think he knows that most of the time, the tabla player is an accompanying artist; may be, solo, or not solo—I cannot say offhand. Then, a point was made in regard to Urdu programmes. There is an Urdu

Programme Advisory Committee and I was privileged to attend its meetings, and I can assure the House that we are proud of the Urdu literature. We want to develop the Urdu language as best as we can.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The programme has to be improved.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is also taken note of. At Hyderabad, an Urdu news bulletin has been started. Urdu is receiving attention, with the resources and time available.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: What about Bhopal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About Bhopal and Jaipur, it has to be examined in the light of the percentage of population. (*Interruption*) Then, a point was made that Hindi bulletins should be made simpler. I would say that so far as this point is concerned, it was thoroughly examined and a Committee was also appointed. I would say that there will be friction and room for doubts and discontent so long as there is an attempt to alter the genius of a language. The genius of the language is important, and so far as we can ensure it within the framework of the Constitution, the language has to be preserved and developed. There should be no attempt, and there will be no change in this policy to Urdu-ise Hindi or to Hindi-ise Urdu, because if we try to do that, there comes the rub and the difficulty. Naturally, therefore, we leave it to the people, the protagonists of one language or the other, to make themselves as widely understood as possible. For that purpose, there is a vast treasure of common words and we should draw upon that. Not only that. My desire and my suggestion to the Department would be that we should cull and select and collect words not only from Urdu and Hindi but words which are common to all the Indian languages, and we should try to compile a sort of common dictionary of common vocabulary as early as possible and that is how I look at it.

श्री प्रकाशचौर बाल्मी : उर्दूवाले नाराज ही जायेंगे ।

श्री राज बहादुर : उनकी नाराजगी को बुझी में बदलना मेरा काम है । उर्दूवाले यहां भी मौजूद हैं । आपको मुनकर ताज्जुब नहीं होना चाहिए कि मैंने खुद उर्दू में मेट्रिक पास किया है । उर्दू भाषा में मुझे काफ़ी दिलचस्पी है । घाज रात को ही मैं एक मुभायरे में जा रहा हूँ ।

श्री भालचत सा घाजरा : कुछ यहां भी मुना दीजिये ।

श्री राज बहादुर : घब जिगर बाम के बैठो मेरी बारी आई—

Then, a demand was made for radio stations in the Braj area, Maithili area and the Bundeli and Avadh area. I think the demand has been strongly made about these.

श्री बाल्मीकी : बड़ी बोली भी है ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is served by so many stations. Now, Darbhanga is going to have a full-fledged station and I think Shri Tiwary and Shri Das will be happy to know that. In regard to the setting up of a small station in Braj area, to begin with a decision has been taken to instal a small transmitter which will be replaced by a more powerful transmitter to serve the needs of the Braj area, and I think that should satisfy my hon. friend Shri D. S. Chaudhuri. We will see to it that the best available talent in Brajbasha is utilised. It will be helpful if the hon. member also acts as a guardian and guide for the proposed radio station.

About Avadhi, Lucknow shall be serving it. But if there is any need for special programmes, that shall be examined.

About Bundeli, that is provided for by Jhansi and I think my friend, Mr. Dwivedy should be happy about it.

Coming to the question of the press, a point has been made that we have not been able to discourage monopolies. This question has been examined over and over again. It has been our settled policy that we should not allow this powerful media of communication to be monopolised by a few groups or families. In fact, the noble words of our great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, are a guide to us. He said, "let the newspaper be an industry, but let it not be controlled by another industry". We propose to follow that. I will take the House into confidence in regard to the method and manner in which we are trying to implement this policy. First of all, we are making increasing use of small papers including weeklies.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: What about Diwakar Samiti Report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was placed on the Table of the House on the 9th March. We have got to go through it.

The minimum circulation limit has been kept as low as 1000 for giving advertisements. That is a substantially low figure. So far as actual space used is concerned, the share of small and medium papers comes to 85.4 per cent of the total space.

Shri Ansar Harvani: What about money?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Money also, 58.8 per cent of the total cost goes to the small and medium papers. The hon. member demanded 50 per cent only. This is about display advertisements. About classified advertisements, the percentage is higher, namely, 70.7 per cent in space and 50.9 per cent in cost.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): In small papers, do you include opposition papers also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes; I can give a long list of papers which are absolutely

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

unfriendly to the government and party in power.

To help the language press, we have adopted a system of press releases, feature articles, photographs and ebonoid blocks. Lack of block-making facilities have been largely overcome and as many as 137981 ebonoid blocks were given to 1400 language papers and none was given to English papers. The English papers had to fend for themselves.

A point was made about hoardings by Mr. Dwivedy and others that many of these are in English. I agree that hoardings should be almost wholly in Indian languages. But a small percentage is also required for the sake of people who come from abroad or who do not know the local language. That is taken care of as best as we can.

I would like to say something about the price page schedule, the need for introduction of which has been emphasised here. As hon. members know, the Diwakar Committee is divided on this matter. There is only a five-man majority recommendation in favour of introducing the price page schedule, which means that the Constitution has to be amended, because article 19(1) does not include a provision under which we can impose such restrictions on the freedom of expression. Some difficulty arises also in controlling the monopolistic trends in the matter of ownership of newspapers. There also our Constitution gives freedom of expression and any person can publish any number of papers. But all this will be taken care of, I confidently hope and trust, by the Press Council, which is to come into being and which has been charged with the responsibility of studying developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers, including a study of the ownership or financial structure of newspapers and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor. So, to amend the Constitution we shall have to await the recommendations of the Press Council.

May I, in this connection, also say that no expenditure whatsoever was incurred in the despatch of Indians to foreign missions, and the reference made in this behalf was rather incorrect.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak made a reference to two accusations of malpractices and corruption against certain officials. The facts of both these cases are like this:

श्री श्रीकार साह बेरवा : सबूत के साथ हम पेश कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: The various allegations made by Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Member of Parliament, against Shri M. L. Bhardwaj, was inquired into by Shri P. C. Bhagat—he is an official—and found to be without substance or vague. It was therefore decided that Shri Chakraverti's letter necessitated no further action (*Interruptions*). The matter was referred to the Central Vigilance Commission. I think it should suffice if I say that the Vigilance Commission have also rejected the complaint because Shri Chakraverti was given time to produce the person with any evidence he had. Even the person himself was given time to come and state what exactly was given and to whom, whether it was actually given and where it was given. That man never turned up letting down the person who complained. This was how that complaint came to an end. Similarly, in the other case also, no official employed in the Directorate has reported with reference to this provision. The question was about relatives of certain officials who had taken certain contracts. The charges were based on an anonymous complaint. It was received by the Government in 1964 and investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The report of the Central Bureau of Investigation showed that the charges were not established. Even so, the officials concerned have either been transferred or are in the process of being transferred.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जो इनकायरी की गई है उसके बारे में बता रहे हैं या अपने स्तर पर दफ्तर द्वारा जो जानकारी दी गई है उसके बारे में बता रहे हैं ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would come to the question about the Director General also. I did not want to go into that unfortunate matter, but I think I have no other go.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : दोनों उपायों का प्राप्त में भिलाई जायें ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: A good deal has been said and by a number of hon. Members about the present incumbent in the post of Director-General. I would not like to enter into the merits of the case. The fact of the matter is that he has not been rejected thrice by the UPSC. The fact is that the case of the present incumbent along with the cases of two other officers of similar ranking were referred to the Commission in 1965. They did not find any one of them suitable at that time, but they agreed to the present incumbent's continuance as Director General till another Director General was selected. It is now for the UPSC to select an officer. I may also remind hon. Members let us not be taken in by the inner politics of, if I may say so, officialdom also. Our politics we know, sometimes it is very high and noble and sometimes it descends to levels which we know and about which we have also complained. Worse is the politics inside the ranks of officialdom in many places. Let us not be forgetful about that. Therefore, I have an open mind on this question, but it will be most unkind, uncharitable, that while one is in office day in and day out insidiously propoganda is set afoot against him. I would like to protect him and defend him to the best of my ability, because if anything goes wrong with the AIR it is not the Director General who is responsible it is the

Minister who is responsible. I have no doubt in my mind about that. So I will stand by the acts of omission or commission that are now committed not only by the Director General but by other officers. That is the essence of parliamentary democracy and we must respect it and, in fact, preserve it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कौन मंत्री है जिन की छाया उभरी जा रही है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य के विचार के ऊपर किसी विशेष व्यक्ति की छाया है जिन के कारण यह ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं ।

I am not carried away by Chhayas and prejudices. But I would say that, so far as we are concerned, we are the representatives of the entire nation. Whatever we talk here, it is not only for us, but it is also reflected outside. Therefore, we should not fall from our standards.

श्री बाल्मीकी : छाया को दूर करने के लिए यात्रिक की नहीं तात्रिक को जबरत है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : तात्रिक पंडित प्राप्त हैं, इमनिये मैं आप पर यह बात छोड़ देना हूँ ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मंत्र पद पर मैं अभी इसको दूर कर सकता हूँ ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Then, I should like to thank hon. Members for the generous observations and confidence they have shown in me. Then, something was said about the status of this Ministry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये जो पोस्टर हैं, ये जो फोटो हैं, सिनेमा संसार की ओर ये जो चित्र हैं, इनके बारे में भी तो कुछ बताया ।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry, I should say something about those pictures and about film censors. But I want to make only one obser-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

vation. Since those pictures were brought to the notice of the House, I found there was almost a stampede of Members, both Opposition, Congress and Independent, to see those pictures. When this is the state of affairs of mature grown up people with regard to these pictures, what can I say about the poor young men not showing any restraint! I have no doubt in my mind that a man looks what he likes. I think even Shri Kachhavaiya must be liking those pictures otherwise, he would not have come across those pictures.

It is not for me to dictate the rule to the Censor Board. There is the law for them. It is fully observed. I can assure him that if there is anything which is really objectionable, let him quote the instance, either in documentaries or feature films, which transgresses the provisions of law or violates the provisions of the rules or the the on the subject. We will look into it. I do not think I need say anything more.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र कच्छवाय : आप दोनों बन्धियों को अगर ये प्रच्छी लगी है, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री राज बहादुर : समा करें मुझे ऐसा कहने के लिए कि हम दोनों तो उस स्टेज को पार कर चुके हैं। अब हम पर ये चिन्त कोई असर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर वाली कड़ी में उवाल है उधर तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

Now I think I must say a word about the observations made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri about Hindi features not being given due prominence or due importance. I must say that I was myself inspired by many of the features in Hindi. I would like to give all praise for the Hindi features that were put up in the course of the hostilities. I hope the same standard will be maintained hereafter. A point was made from some quarters that

the programmes are inadequate. There will be better utilisation of all the talent for the features and on our part we will give all due encouragement. So, there will be no difficulty about it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : विविध भारती से सिनेमा के एडवर्टाइजमेंट के बारे में भी तो कुछ बतायें ताकि विदेशों में हमारा पैसा न जाये।

Shri Raj Bahadur: A reference was made by Shri Jyotishi to commercial listening sets. We want to cover all the areas with commercial listening sets as quickly as possible. Today we have got about 1,17,000 of our own and about 83,000 of other departments, State Governments and others. We wanted to make proper provision for this in the budget. But, unfortunately, we have not got all the amount we need for it. Nevertheless, we shall try to increase the number of commercial listening sets.

About advertisements and connected matters, I think proper care would be taken.

I may not have answered many of the points raised by hon. Members. I can assure the House that they will be given due consideration. In conclusion I only want to inform the House that we shall try to do our best to serve the various media of mass communication in the Ministry and try to make them a truly national vehicle for projecting the image of our great country in the country and across the border all over the world. Despite our difficulties and despite the limitations within which we have to labour I think the All India Radio has stood the test of time. So also the other media of communication. They have done very well and, I am quite confident, they will do much better in future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any cut motions which any hon. Member wants to be put to the vote separately? No. I will put cut motions Nos. 7 and 11 to 34 together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 4 to 8 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 8 hours have been allotted.

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

बी हुकम खन्व कइवाय : पन्वह मिनट में कैसे हम कट मोशन भेज सकते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may give them tomorrow.

बी हुकम खन्व कइवाय : प्रश्न कल पर रखिये। प्राज्ञ बड़ा प्रकटा भाषण मंत्री बी का हो चुका है।

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,35,13,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,86,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Service, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,91,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I would like, in the beginning, to pay my humble tributes to those members of our defence forces who laid down their lives in the last operations against Pakistan. We are all proud of our armed forces and I do not think it will be an exaggeration to say that we have, if not the best, one of the best fighting materials in the world and we should try to preserve it, improve it and to equip it properly by giving them proper weapons and equipment so that they can be more useful to the country.

Sir, the first point which I would like to make is with regard to one common headquarters for all the three services. As is known to all hon. Members, we have at present three separate headquarters and at the time of actual operations, as happened during the Pakistan operations, the Air Force had to be called upon to help the land forces and it probably took a little time before they could get in touch with the Air Force Headquarters and the operations were started by the Air Force only in the nick of time. If we have one common headquarters, they would get all the information from different sources, would be able to collate that information, disseminate it and base their plans for unified operations. Sometimes we may be called upon to undertake amphibious operations. As we remember, the Nicobar and Andaman Islands were at one time threatened and it may have been

necessary to plan amphibious operations.

श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय : मैं घ्राप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. The bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum in the House.

The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 29, 1966/Chaitra 8, 1888 (Saka).