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LOK SABHA

Monday, 4th April, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-05 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT *re*: PROGRESS OF FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the progress of flood control measures.

[Placed in Library, See No. S-107/55.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 7, dated the 18th March, 1955, under section 38 of the Central Excises and salt Act 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. S-108/55.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session, was assented to by the President on the 31st March, 1955.

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BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

(**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**): With your permission, Sir, I rise to acquaint the House that Government propose to bring forward the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill as amended by the Joint Committee of Parliament for consideration and passing by this House on Monday, the 11th April, 1955, and that the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Finance will be submitted to the vote of the House after the disposal of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56.—CONTD.

DEMANDS *re*: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Out of 4 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 2½ hours were availed of on Saturday, the 2nd April, 1955, and 1½ hours now remain. The House will thereafter take up the Demands of the Ministry of Production.

The first thing I must know is what time the hon. Minister would like to have for his reply.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): In view of the very large number of points that have been raised, I should like to have 50 to 55 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants to take that much time to reply

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

to all points, I do not think I can say "No" to him, because after all, this debate is with a view to get information or answers from him. So, I cannot ask him to curtail his reply. He has provisionally said that he will take 50 to 55 minutes and that practically comes to one hour. I will reserve one hour for his reply, but I think he will be as short as possible so that the whole programme may not be upset. That leaves about half an hour, which means that I can allow only two speakers at the rate of 15 minutes each.

Then there will be the Production Ministry, which will come in for discussion, and 4 hours are allotted for it. On the assumption that the present business will be over as scheduled, we shall require half an hour more. If the Minister is going to reply tomorrow, that also means that he will not take more than thirty minutes.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): It depends upon the points that are raised.

Mr. Speaker: That means that he will not necessarily reply tomorrow. If he wants more time he will begin today and continue the reply tomorrow; that will be the arrangement. Otherwise, our schedule is being upset from time to time. We sit up to 5 P.M. today.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Sir, as I listened to the speeches of some hon. Members, I was reminded of the fact that strong language is usually used to defend weak causes and long speeches are delivered to defend bad causes. The Parliament is undoubtedly a forum for discussion of policies and only in exceptional cases where there has been gross injustice—only then individual cases can be referred to. I found that most of the time allotted to individual Members was exhausted in ventilating grievances of certain individuals. As regards ques-

tions of policy unfortunately there was not much. It is for the hon. Members to consider whether this practice of bringing to the notice of the hon. Members supposed cases of injustice and utilise the time which is really meant for discussion of bigger policies, should continue.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the Chair]

I am not suggesting that this House has no authority or that the hon. Members have no right. But, undoubtedly, it will be a question for the hon. Members to consider whether this is proper and fair. Questions about certain members of the staff not being made permanent or about their promotion or transfer, I feel, are questions which ought to be left to the discretion of the Government themselves. If we were to interfere in the matter of promotion or transfer or recruitment apart from the policies underlying the same, we will not be utilising this forum in the way in which the Constitution demands that it should be used. So far as the matter of members of the staff being made permanent, is concerned, I can speak with some experience and authority. I was a member of the Central Pay Commission and one of the recommendations made therein was that after a period of two years, the Government or any particular Department ought to be in a position to say whether certain appointments or certain posts are to be permanent or they should be retrenched. Later on, when I joined the Government, I found that it was not possible to give full effect to that recommendation on account of financial considerations and other procedural matters. As far as I know, efforts are being made by the Government to give as much security of tenure as possible.

Hon. Shri Chattopadhyaya, who has of course the poetic licence but who has not shown the responsibility expected of a parliamentarian, made wild allegations. I do not mind what

he said about other matters but he said some thing about the husband of a lady Member of Parliament. It distressed me and I made enquiries from the quarters concerned. I was told that that appointment was made by the Union Public Service Commission after a written test. The gentleman concerned was interviewed and in the Interview Board were two independent members—one of them a leading journalist from Delhi. In the circumstances what the hon. Member has stated—he did not mention the name, he was also very careful not to mention the U. P. S. C.—is, I think, a sad reflection on his own responsibility and a very bad reflection on the U. P. S. C. itself.

The other point that was very much criticised was about the All India Radio affairs. I have been in this House for over a quarter of a century. I have seen the radio coming into existence; I have seen how the All India Radio worked. If I were to describe in one word how it worked before Independence, I would say that it was Borkarism hundred per cent. That sort of mis-management, favouritism, nepotism—all those adjectives which had been used here in yesterday's debate, could properly have been used to describe that situation. I find, particularly in the last three years that efforts have been made to put the administration on a sounder basis. Favouritism has gone down. I am not suggesting that it has been eliminated hundred per cent because I do not think anybody, least of all the Government of India, claims perfection. It is claimed by Gods above and some of the communists below. So far as the rest of us are concerned, we all do our best to reach perfection. In that we may succeed; we may not succeed to the satisfaction of all of us. The point is that in the matter of variety programmes, school programme, this, that and the other, considerable progress has been made. There are, after all, four varieties or ways in which entertainment can be provided: music, drama, radio, and film. In all these matters a substantial part

has to be played by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and I am sure they are quite alive to it.

Some criticism was made about the news bulletin. An hon. Member said that it was not impartial. Shri Sadhan Gupta said that Members from the Opposition did not get more than a minute or so. There at least, I am in these ranks. I have myself a complaint. The other day I made a speech on the External Affairs Demand and most of you will agree that I made a useful contribution. I learnt that my name was not even mentioned but I never took it amiss. I believe that publicity is the life blood of politician; it is also his death. It is much better to have a sort of balance—sometimes to be noticed and sometimes to be neglected—so that it keeps your moral being also in the right attitude. They accused the Government of being very partial towards the Ministers. I think what my sister, Shrimati Maniben Patel, said is perfectly right. Government's policy has got to be explained and to that extent a reasonable space in the newspapers and a reasonable time over the radio has to be given.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East): Opposition policies are to be blacked out!

Shri Gadgil: I think there was a complaint about Hindi being neglected. My grievance is that our regional languages are being neglected.

An Hon. Member: I agree.

Shri Gadgil: Hindi, I do not want to say, is being pampered because that expression will not be liked by many people. But what I find is that gradually and progressively, Hindi is coming into its own. A complaint was made about the nature of Hindi: that Hindi as accepted by the Constitution is different from the Hindi of Jabalpur from which my esteemed friend, Seth Govind Das comes.....

Seth Govind Das (Mandla—Jabalpur South): No. In that way, Southern Marathi is also different from the Northern.

Shri Gadgil: Do not worry about Marathi. The nature, structure, phrase

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and idiom of Hindi contemplated in the सविधान or the Constitution are yet to be fixed. They are not stabilised. It is difficult to say which particular expression is correct today or which is incorrect. I gradually find the word कोशिश is being replaced by प्रयत्न ; the word हज़िर is being replaced by उपस्थित and so on and so forth. Gradually, Hindi is being introduced and to say that Hindi is being neglected by the All India Radio is not correct. I also find so many publications are looked after and encouraged and, I should say, helped by the All India Radio so far as Hindi publications are concerned. My grievance is that my own language, Marathi, is being neglected. But this is not the forum where I ought to complain about that, because we stand on our own legs and we shall take it up with the Central Government and the Government of Bombay. The point I was making is that Hindi is not neglected.

Something was said about Balkrishna's name not being included among those who participated. I do not think Balkrishna needs any publicity hereafter. He is so much publicised, and to pick out an example here or there is not doing any particular honour to the person whose name is referred to.

We all stand for certain causes, we all stand for certain policies. Whether the publicity through the All India Radio is enough, is adequate, is balanced or not in relation to the causes, in relation to the policies concerned is another question. I am therefore not making any point about this and that. These are minor points.

The point is that the All India Radio is a powerful instrument not only of propoganda but of education and entertainment. Some monarch in Europe said "Give me the press and I will mould the nation." I would just borrow that and say "Give me the Radio and I shall produce the nation of tomorrow". Here is a powerful—I

should say the most powerful—instrument in the hands of the Government, for the matter of propoganda, for the matter of entertainment, for the matter of education. It will take some time undoubtedly, because during the seven years great efforts have been made; particularly, the speed and measure of effort made in the last three years are decidedly remarkable.

I think we ought to encourage and not discourage just because a certain person has not been given encouragement or a certain artist has not been called. I can remember two years ago artists used to come and say "we are not given any programme, there is no examination, there is no testing". The moment that came into existence, they all non-co-operated, because big people did not like to appear before the examination committee or the screening committee. I remember when this subject was raised in one of the Poona meetings, I said "Look here, even if the Railway Minister wants to go on the platform he must buy a ticket; that does not offend against his dignity if he purchases a ticket. Similarly, if you are a very high talented musician, if you are asked in a formal and dignified manner to appear before the testing committee there is no harm. Otherwise, how is anyone to know whether a particular person is superior or to be classed as A, B or C, whatever the classification?" I therefore submit that all this criticism is thoroughly irrelevant.

Then the last point was about film censorship. I submit in this I have a great grievance that the censorship is not effective. People have said here that there is so much censorship. I find from the figures given that out of 2,707 films submitted to the Board of Film Censors, only eight have been rejected. And so far as Indian films are concerned, out of 683 U and 8 A films, only one film was rejected. Those who visit the cinema theatre know to their regret what sort of songs are sung.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagapur South): To their cost.

Shri Gadgil: Little girls of eight or nine singing तुम मरे साजन is not a desirable thing. It is being broadcast. Yesterday Shrimati Shivrajvati Nehru said about certain songs in *Awara*. Here is a great instrument, and that instrument is worked in a deliberate manner. If you want to make a speech you just utter a word, because on the spur of the moment you may say something. On the stage you might say something without premeditation. But so far as films are concerned, everything is done designedly, deliberately; the angles of the mouth and the curves of the ear and of the eyes are so deliberately chosen that if it is not to the liking of the producer it is done again and again and repeated till it is 'okayed'. Therefore it cannot be predicated that it was unintentionally done. It is done with deliberation and with a deliberate policy.

And since this business has become a great industry—second, as somebody has said, in the matter of capital formation—I think all those considerations which apply so far as the freedom of press or freedom of expression is concerned, are irrelevant here. This is altogether on a different level. Therefore the Government ought to be stricter. And what these producers do is not so much for entertainment in a rational way or for building up of the morale of society, but they are more or less guided by one, and only one, consideration, namely the box office consideration. In this connection I might invite the attention of the House to a remark made by Justice Rajamannar, namely "It must not be overlooked that the film industry today has become one of the major industries in this country, and consequently the box office aspect is likely to overshadow its artistic aspect". In fact it has overshadowed it.

I therefore submit that the directions issued by the Government are

entirely on the lines of the American Code, but in America and in U.K. it is self-imposed. In America many producers have stood out, and therefore there is no implementation of that Code. So far as U.K. is concerned, in the constitution of the Board, Government co-operation is sought. And in this country it is not the law that is enforced; it is the cultural sense that is enforced. Because, most of the members of the Film Board are non-officials representing scholarship, representing religion, representing culture in this country. I therefore submit that the censorship that is practised here in India is more liberal than the circumstances justify. We are just becoming a modern nation, and those habits, mental habits, and discipline which are necessary to give a stability to our conduct, to give a sort of balance to our communal life are not still developed. In these circumstances it is the great duty, I shall say it is an obligation on the part of the Government, that only such stuff, only such pictures ought to be released for the public which are exactly in keeping with our traditions. And even if we want to change our traditions, that must be done in a gradual manner. And so far as this film censorship business is concerned, there is some sort of lobbying everywhere. The newspapers won't utter a word because they get advertisements. Part of their revenue—the exact proportion is given in the Press Commission's Report—comes from the cinema houses, and the potential danger is very great. I am told there are three thousand cinema houses, apart from the travelling cinemas. My calculation is that twenty-five per cent of the adult population is affected by the cinema. Can Government which is anxious to build a socialist society, which is anxious to build a society of the type visualised in the Preamble of our Constitution and visualised also in those provisions which deal with the Directive Principles, can it afford to let go and not keep a tight control over this? In all humility, not only in the interests of those of the present generation but in the interests of the

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future generation I do beseech, now that you have a clear picture of the society to be tomorrow or day after tomorrow, in keeping with that ideal you must exercise the censorship in such a way that nothing will be allowed to be put on the screen as will affect the morals, as will create all sorts of imbalanced tendencies about sex and crime and so on. This is a great responsibility and I do hope the Government will consider my definite proposal.

I have nothing further to say except that the performance of this Ministry is not meagre. And in regard to those who have criticised it I would like to say that there has been much less criticism of policy and more criticism of personalities concerned. This is not the forum for that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadasawamy (Mysore): Since the hon. Member has replied to most of the criticisms made on this side, the hon. Minister may be allotted less time and more time may be given to other Members.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether the hon. Member was here when the Speaker said that the hon. Minister wanted 50 minutes and that he would not curtail the time I am not disposed to curtail the time now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadasawamy: He has replied to most of the points

Mr. Chairman: I do not see how any hon. Member can control the comments of another hon. Member.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी—पश्चिम): इन्फार्मेशन और इन्फार्मिस्टिंग की तरक्की व उन्नति को दख कर हमें खुशी होती है। आज मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और उन के महकम को इस के लिये बधाई देती हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने निकतनी दिक्कतें हैं और यह भी मैं जानती हूँ कि वह किस तंजी से तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन तरक्की करने में उन के सामने बहुत सी मुश्किलें भी हैं। मैं यह भी जानती हूँ कि जिस वक्त यह रीडियो स्टेशन हमारे हाथ में आया

उस से पहले वह अंगरंजों के पास था, जब अंगरंज हटें तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बने। पाकिस्तान बनने पर जितने हमारे रीडियो स्टेशनों में काम करने वाले लोग थे वह सारे के सारे पाकिस्तान चले गये। एसी हालत में हम अपने रीडियो स्टेशनों को बढ़ा कर आगे ले गये हैं। अगर यह कहा जाय कि रीडियो स्टेशनों में नुकस है तो यह हम भी मानते हैं कि हाँ, नुकस है, पर हम उन को मिटाते चलें जाते हैं।

भाई साधन गुप्ता जी ने जो व्याख्यान यहां पर दिया उस को सुन कर मेरी समझ में यह बाध नहीं आई कि उन्होंने रीडियो की पालिसी को तो जरा भी चर्चा नहीं की पर एंडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नुकस दिखाये। हम तो यह सोच रहे थे कि वह बड़े योग्य आदमी हैं, सब बातों को वह समझते हैं, दखें उन की शिकायतें क्या हैं। लेकिन उन की शिकायतें सिर्फ यह थी कि तो पेंड आर्टिस्ट्स क्यों हैं? सिक्वोरिटी आफ सर्विस क्यों नहीं है? इंजीनियर्स आफिशिएटिंग रक्खे जाते हैं, क्लासिकल म्यूजिक को प्रिफरेंस क्यों है? मिनिस्टर्स को दूसरी पार्टीज के मुकाबले में ज्यादा प्रिफरेंस क्यों दिया जाता है? यह जो बातें हैं वह इतनी छोटी हैं कि वह उन को बहुत आसानी से हल कर सकते थे, पर इन छोटी छोटी चीजों के वास्ते वह कहते क्या हैं? वह कहते हैं कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों के वास्ते एक एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बँठे। यह वह कमिशन क्या तय करने के लिये होगी, इन छोटी छोटी एंडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बातों को। मैं जानती हूँ कि एंडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर बहुत सी दिक्कतें होती हैं, एंडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन का नक्शा बाहर से दूसरा होता है और अन्दर से दूसरा होता है। हम तो वही सुनते हैं जो लोग हम को सुनाते हैं। एसी हालत में हम इन्साफ नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि जो लोग दुखी हैं, जिन को तकलीफें हैं, जो एमफरते हैं कि उन के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ, वही हमारे पास आते हैं। हमें अन्दर की तस्वीर भी देखनी चाहिये परंतु

इस के कि हम हाउस में आ कर एंटीमिनस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कोई चर्चा करें।

इस के बाद मुझे कहना है कि उन की स्पीच के बाद मैं ने अपने भाई चट्टोपाध्याय साहब की स्पीच सुनी। उन की स्पीच सुन कर तो मैं हँरत में रह गई, क्योंकि मैं समझता थी कि यह पिछले साल से कुछ ज्यादा बातें हमें बतायेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने वही चन्द बातें अब की भी बतलाई। जब वह बोल रहे थे तो मैं ने देखा कि अपनी बातें बताने में उन्होंने कहा कि यूनिशन पीब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने जिन लोगों को पेश किया है वह आज भी टम्पोररी हैं। उन को आप परमनन्ट नहीं करते, इस तरह की बातें उन्होंने कहीं, लेकिन उन का जोश अब की कम था। पिछली दफा जब वह फिल्मस पर बोल थे तो उन की स्पीच बहुत जोशीली थी, लेकिन उन्होंने जिस वक्त बंचार मुकजी साहब का जिक्र किया उस वक्त कुछ जोश दिखलाया। हर साल वह मुकजी साहब की चर्चा यहां करते हैं, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने निश्चय कर लिया है कि वह इस हाउस में हर साल उन के नाम का मीसिंगा पढ़ेंगे। मुझे अपने दोस्त से यह कहना है, आज शायद वह इस हाउस में नहीं हैं, मुझे उन से कहना है कि जितने मित्र उन के मुकजी साहब थे उतने ही अजीब मित्र वह हमारे भी थे, हमें भी उतना ही दुःख है उन के गुजर जाने का जितना उन को है, लेकिन इस तरह की बातें कहना एक कवि के वास्तु शोभा नहीं देता है। मेरा तो हमेशा से यह ख्याल था कि जो कवि होता है वह समाज को बहुत ऊंचा ले जाता है। लेकिन आज उस कवि की हालत यह है कि उस की कविता तो इतनी मधुर और सुन्दर है, पर जिस वक्त वह हाउस में आता है तो उस के मुँह से जहर भर शब्द निकलते हैं। यह देख कर हमें थोड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मैं तो उन से कहूँगी कि उन का यह फर्ज है कि वह इन चीजों को छोड़ें और जो उन का पेशा है कविता लिखने का उस की तरफ जायें ताकि समाज में उन की कविता से सभ्यता फैले।

इन सब बातों के बाद मैं फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री के

बारे में भी थोड़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आज फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री चल रही है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और यह भी मैं जानती हूँ कि जितनी तेजी से हम हिन्दी को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं वह तेजी अभी नहीं है, लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि हम उस को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं या नहीं, हमारी कोशिश हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। अगर कोशिश नहीं हो रही है तो हम गुनाहगार हैं, लेकिन अगर कोशिश हो रही है उन्नीत की तरफ ले जाने की तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हाउस में क्यों इतनी बंताबी है। वह समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दी को बिल्कुल खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं, पर हिन्दी तो सदा रहने वाली चीज है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि हमारी मुश्किलें क्या क्या हैं।

मैं अक्सर सोचती हूँ कि आखिर क्या बात है कि इतने प्रोड्यूसर्स की पाँचों हो रही हैं ? जब मैं गाँव से देखती हूँ तो मालूम होता है कि नये नये पाँच इस लिये उग रहे हैं, जिन्हें हम मशरूम प्रोड्यूसर्स कहते हैं, कि उन के पास थोड़ी रकम होती है, वह उस से फिल्म तैयार करते हैं, तैयार करने पर अगर फिल्म चल गई तब तो वाह वा होती है और वह फिर कामय रहते हैं, लेकिन अगर फिल्म नहीं चलती तो उन का नाम व निशान भी नहीं बाकी रहता। हम देखते हैं कि उन में वह बैंकग्राउन्ड और कल्चर नहीं है जिस को हम पैदा करना चाहते हैं। यह बात तो तभी होगी जब कि जो हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्स हों वह मुस्तकिल हों। यह चीज भी हमारे सामने है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में अमरीकन फिल्मस बहुत आती हैं, मैं भी फिल्म काफी देखा करती हूँ, और मैं ने उन अमरीकन फिल्मस में देखा कि बाज लड़कियाँ हमारे यहां की अमरीकन तर्ज से चलती हैं, अमरीकन तर्ज से बोलती हैं और रम्बा सम्भा नाच नाचती हैं। हिन्दुस्तानी लड़कियाँ जिस वक्त स्टूज पर आती हैं तो अपने कपड़े उतारती हैं, आधी नंगी होती हैं और फिर कपड़े पहनती हैं। यह बात हमारी सभ्यता के खिलाफ है। ऐसी फिल्मों को, हमें

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

अपनी सभ्यता को कायम करने के लिये, अपने देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये, बन्द करना होगा। लेकिन जब हम एंसी वल्लर और क्रूड फिल्मों को बन्द करते हैं तो चारों तरफ से एक पुकार उठती है, और व यह कि साहब यह रीढ़ियों महकमा जो हैं और जो फिल्मस का महकमा है वह बहुत अन्यायी हैं और वह गलत बातें करता है। लेकिन इतने सेन्सर के बाद भी मैं ने देखा है कि वह रम्बा सम्बा नाच वाली फिल्मस पास हो कर चलती हैं। मैं कभी कभी सोचती हूँ कि आखिर क्या बात है कि इतनी कड़ाई होने पर भी यह फिल्मस कैसे आ जाती हैं। यह लीकेज किधर से होता है? मैं इस लीकेज के मामले में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहती, लेकिन आज इस लीकेज को हमारा मिनिस्टर साहब को रोकना है। अगर वह समाज और सभ्यता को बनाना चाहते हैं, अगर वह भारतीय सभ्यता को देश में लाना चाहते हैं तो उन को जहाँ जहाँ पर ऐसे लीकेज होते हैं वहाँ पर जबर्दस्त रोक लगानी होगी। मैं आप को क्या बताऊँ, आज जो नये प्रोड्यूसर्स पैदा होते हैं उन को न देश की तरक्की का विचार है न उन को इस इन्डस्ट्री की भलाई का विचार है, उन को तो सिर्फ सेंसर इन्टरस्ट का विचार है, वह चाहते हैं उन की तरह के पॉपुलर रहें, मुल्क का चाहे जो कुछ भी हो। अभी गाडगील साहब कह रहे थे, मुझे भी यह देख कर दुःख होता है, कि सोसायटी में यह एक ऐसा विश्वास सीकल बन गया है कि अगर वह जिन्दा रहें तो प्रेस भी जिन्दा रहे, इस लिये प्रेस को उन को साथ लेना पड़ता है। तो यह तो आप को मानना ही पड़ेगा कि एक विश्वास सीकल बन गया है।

मैं कह रही थी कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दी आगे बढ़े। लेकिन बहुत से फिल्मस देखने के बाद मुझे मालूम होता है कि बंगला, मराठी और गुजराती, इन तीन जवानों ने पहले से बहुत ज्यादा उन्नीत की हैं। यहाँ पर मैं आप से यह कह दूँ कि जो मराठी फिल्मस हैं उन का स्टैंडर्ड और दूसरी फिल्मों से बहुत ऊंचा है। यह देख कर मुझे खुशी होती है।

जहाँ तक तामिल और तैलगू फिल्मों का सवाल आता है, उन्होंने भी काफी तरक्की की है, लेकिन वहाँ पर भी एंसी बातें हैं जिन का वास्ता फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री से है और जो कि उन को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देती। चूँकि समय कम है इस लिये इस बार मैं मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कह सकती। पर मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जब मैं यह सब चीजें देखती हूँ तो मेरे दिल में यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि आखिर यह कौन साहब है जो अमरीकन फिल्मस को यहाँ पर इतनी जगह दे रहे हैं और कौन कौन साहब है जो हमारी सभ्यता में देखल दे रहे हैं। पता यह चलता है कि एक साहब श्री अग्वाल है, और यह श्री अग्वाल वह है जो सेन्सर बोर्ड के पहले चेअरमैन थे लेकिन आज वह नहीं हैं और जो श्री अग्वाल साहब हैं, भगवान जानें क्या वजह है कि उनका अमरीका से ज्यादा प्रेम क्यों है और वह उसकी मदद में क्यों लग रहे हैं और अपने मुल्क की जरा भी परवाह नहीं करते। मैं अक्सर सोचती हूँ कि यह अग्वाल साहब जो हैं यह कैसे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं कि उनको जरा भी ख्याल नहीं आता कि किस मुल्क के साथ उनका

Mr. Chairman: May I just bring to the notice of the hon. lady Member speaking that Mr. Agarwal is not here in the House. He has no occasion to defend himself and any such aspersion against him will not be justified or proper.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : चेअरमैन साहब, जो आप ने कहा ठीक कहा है मगर मैं आपको यकीन दिलाती हूँ कि मैं उनको जानती भी नहीं और न ही मैं कोई शिकायत उनके खिलाफ करना चाहती हूँ और जो कुछ मैं कह रही थी वह सिर्फ देश भक्ति और देश प्रेम के कारण कह रही थी।

अब मैं तीन चार सुझाव मिनिस्टर साहब को देना चाहती हूँ। वैसे तो आल इंडिया रीढ़ियों की एक बहुत बड़ी राम कहानी है जिस की समय न होने के कारण चर्चा नहीं हो सकती मगर जो तीन चार सुझाव मैं देना चाहती हूँ मैं आशा

करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रेस कमिशन की जाँ रिपोर्ट हैं उस पर भ्रमल किया जाय। मैं चाहती हूँ कि फ़ैबल साइटीफिक म्यूजिक प्रोग्राम नहीं होने चाहिए बल्कि टैगोर स्कूल आफ थेट का जाँ म्यूजिक है वह भी जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि उनके गाने जाँ होते हैं वह बड़े सुन्दर होते हैं लेकिन मासिज उनको समझ नहीं पाते हैं, उन में जरा सुधारा करना चाहिए। फोक सांग्स जिन को डोलक के गाने कहते हैं वे भी बहुत सुन्दर होते हैं और भारत में वे हर मौसम में गाये जाते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनका ज्यादा रिवाज हो और वे आल इंडिया रीडियो पर बजाए जाएँ ताकि मासिज आप के प्रोग्रामों को पसन्द करें। और उनमें इंस्ट्रूट लें।

अब सेंसरशिप के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कड़ा सेंसरशिप हुआ करता था और वे चाहते थे कि कोई भी बात उनकी पालिसी के खिलाफ न हो। अब जब कि हमें अपनी पालिसी लागू करनी है हमें सेंसरशिप को मजबूत करना होगा। क्योंकि हम स्टैंडर्ड्स को ऊँचा भी करना चाहते हैं इस लिए भी सेंसरशिप का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जो हम एजुकेशनल फिल्म बना रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन इन फिल्मस में एंटरटेन-मेंट भी हो, इस का भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय गाना है, 'जन गण मन' इसे कम्युनिटी गाना समझ कर इस को रीडियो से गाना चाहिए ताकि हम अपने मासिस को भी यह गाना सिखा सकें। आज हालत यह है कि चंद एक लोग ही इस गाने को जानते हैं और समझते हैं और आम लोगों को इस के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि हम इस गाने को रीडियो से लोगों को सिखायें। इस के बाद मैं यह चाहंगी कि सेंसरशिप बोर्ड के जाँ मेम्बर हों वे मैन आफ इमोजनेशन भी हों और फॉक्ट्स आफ लाइफ से भी वाकिफ हों। जो लोग मैन आफ इमोजनेशन नहीं हैं और

फॉक्ट्स आफ लाइफ को नहीं समझते उनके लिए सेंसरशिप करना मुश्किल बात होती है। चिल्डरेंस फिल्मस की तरफ ज्यादा गौर किया जाए। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन के बारे में अगर आप ने कमेटी बिठाई है तो अच्छा है लेकिन इस कमेटी में जो लोग हों वे एक्सपर्ट होने चाहिए जो कि चिल्डरन की साइकोलोजी को समझते हों और एजुकेशनल हों। इस कमेटी के अन्दर ले मैन को रख लेना गलत बात होगी। इन के लिए जो फिल्में बनाई जाएँ उन में एजुकेशनल एस्पेक्ट के साथ साथ मनोरंजन का होना भी बड़ा जरूरी है। मनोरंजन का होना उतना ही जरूरी है जितना कि खाना, कपड़ा और मकान इन्सान के लिए जरूरी होता है। इन का स्टैंडर्ड भी ऊँचा होना चाहिए। पंच वर्षीय योजना का भी हमें प्रचार करना है।

मुझे ज्यादा न कह कर इतना ही कहना है कि आप का अभी बहुत कठिन मार्ग है। जो हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजना है उसको आपका सफल बनाना है। आपको सब से बड़ी बात जो करनी है वह यह है कि निजाम अच्छा हो और डिडिप्लिन लोगों के अन्दर आए।

Dr. Keskar: I have been listening to the debate that we have been having the day before yesterday and also today, and I might say that varied expressions of opinion have been given by hon. Members regarding the working of this Ministry. I am grateful for the appreciation that has been shown by some of my friends. I have very carefully noted the criticism, vehement or otherwise, that has been voiced by a number of Opposition Members.

Before I take up the question of replying to the criticism, I find, on analysing the criticism that has been levelled against the various sections of this Ministry, that one most important catalogue or section is about a long number of grievances of individual officers. Side by side with that there has been an attack on a number of officers, presumably to justify others who might have taken their place in other conditions. I submit that this is not a very desirable

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practice. It is not possible to turn Parliament into a forum for furthering the causes, the promotions, the transfers and such other amenities of individual officers. I do not say that there is anything inherently wrong in it, but then, the implications of it will be that Members of Parliament will automatically and against their will, become the targets and in some cases the agents, of all sorts of representations, and personal pressure and other things will be brought to bear on them that they should take up the cause of this or that person. Further, it is bound to happen that those who are able to get the ear of a Member of Parliament might probably get some promotion or make some progress while others who are not so fortunate will be left out and will be crying in the wilderness. Now, I think it is not a desirable practice for efficient administration and discipline to allow this sort of thing to go on indefinitely. The charges that have been levelled against certain officers and also the grievances, or supposed grievances, of some are such things that if I begin to go into them and give the details, it will take more than an hour or two to place all the documents before the House. But, as I said, I consider it wrong in principle that I or any other Member in the Opposition side should carry on a debate about the merits or demerits of an officer, or whether he should have been promoted or not, and I therefore regret that I cannot allow this practice to continue.

Nevertheless, I would not like to go further before referring to one or two matters which came up here. One is, a reference was made regarding the selection of a certain officer in which there is an indirect aspersion on the Union Public Service Commission. The officer was selected as a News Editor on the 22nd November and 24th and 25th November in a written test and interview by the Union Public Service Commission and certain things were said which put in

doubt the fairness and impartiality of the Commission in doing that. I think this is a very undesirable thing, and it is very unfair to cast aspersions on the Union Public Service Commission. I am forwarding and I am drawing the attention of the Union Public Service Commission to this matter, and I am sure they will themselves take up this question either with Parliament or with Government, and whatever happens, I will put it before the House. I might also say regarding this matter that no officer's cause benefits by this sort of pleading or by the abuse of other officers here simply because that particular officer was not chosen and this man who chosen in his place. There are regular channels for these officers who want to have their grievances redressed, and if once we allow that Parliament shall be the place for deciding the questions of the merits or demerits or the promotions or transfers of individual officers, then there can be no end to it. And this is not a practice which I would like to encourage here. I therefore cannot allow this question to be debated here, as it is possible that in my saying also, certain reflections might have to be cast on other persons concerned, which I do not think—because it is again a vicious circle—is a right practice for Parliament to follow.

You yourself, Sir, were good enough to mention this matter day before yesterday and even today. But in regard to this question, day before yesterday, two of the important Members of the Opposition raised a point which, though it might have passed unnoticed by some, is of sufficient importance, and I hope the House will bear with me for a while if I mention it at some length.

The Member from Vijayawada a number of times, and the Member who is now sitting opposite also, mentioned that the Government's actions, and the Ministry's actions interfere with the work of the officers of the All India Radio? I was amazed to hear this repeated many

times. I was thinking probably reference was being made to some great war lords of China or a dictator in Europe or America, whose pleasure has been disturbed by the orders of this Ministry. Who are these people whose work is being interfered with? Government's orders regarding the work of officers is that officers carry out their duties according to the directives and orders issued by Government from time to time.

Now, why is this question of interference being raised like this? First of all, it is this Ministry which is responsible for the working of the All India Radio; it is neither the Director General nor the Deputy Director General nor all the small officers who are there. This Ministry is responsible to Parliament and it is this Ministry which has to answer questions for that purpose. Whether it is the All India Radio or any other department of Government, it is the duty of all officers from secretary downwards to the *chaprasi* that they will carry out the policy and directives which are issued by Government from time to time. Those who feel that they are so great and they are so high that their work is interfered with have no place in the All India Radio or any department of Government. Let there be no misunderstanding about it. Let it be very clear that these kinds of airs, and these kinds of presumptions that there are people so high in Government, whatever their low pay might be, that they cannot be interfered with and that they must be left to carry on and do what they like, are not things which any Government can accept. And I might convey to those who have probably asked this thing to be put before Parliament that this kind of presumption is not only wrong, but it is something which is against the discipline not only of this Government but of any Government. And it is not a question of All India Radio only; it is a question of any Government department. If we take up that matter further I might say that even this Ministry is not completely master of

itself in dictating or carrying out policies. The Ministry is subject to the overall control and guidance of Government and Parliament, and it has to carry out what Government as a whole and Parliament direct it to do from time to time.

Therefore, the utter presumption of some people who pretend that they are some people who cannot be interfered with and that their initiative will be taken away really amazes me. I might tell them that if in the All India Radio which is a department of Government anybody has to work, there will be interference, there will be more and more interference and still more interference. If they do not like it, well, the All India Radio is not the place for them, nor is any department of Government a place for them. They can certainly go into what is known as the private sector; I hope in the private sector they will be able to get that liberty which they want, though I am rather doubtful of it. Of course, they can be free lancers also. That is for them to choose. This is a very important point because last year also some reference was made to this; and when this year also I found again, three or four times, some reference being made to this that X or Y is being interfered with, I felt it was time that the position was made clear.

During the course of the discussion again, regarding this matter, it was stated that there is the Director General, the great mandarin, who was sitting and whose work was being interfered with. Who is he? He is an officer of Government appointed by Government to carry out certain work according to Government policy, like any other Director General or higher officer of Government. No such Director General, or nobody, can pretend that he has got an authority which cannot be interfered with by Government. I therefore want it to be made very clear to those people who have such ideas in their heads that this kind of thing cannot be allowed to continue.

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But there is something behind this. I would like, if you bear with me for a few minutes, to tell the House the background of this whole question. As you know, the All India Radio was started about a quarter of a century back as a department, a small department in the beginning; it was under an Executive Councillor, or in the beginning only a secretary to Government, and it was given to a person—I do not know what the original name was, later on that name was changed to Director General.

As you know, at that time there was no parliamentary government in this country. There was a foreign Government. There was a Governor-General ruling India. And I think the secretaries or the Executive Councillors were executive Heads, and naturally the Director General then was the executive head of a particular department working under the Executive Councillor or the Secretary to that particular department. During those days, it was a very small thing. Probably it was in the course of development, and nothing much happened.

Then suddenly came the war, and during the course of the war, this department expanded considerably. In the course of expansion, a lot of work had to be done during the war, and a great amount of authority had to be vested on the man on the spot, because work had to be quickly done and implemented. So that is how grew up the present All India Radio into a sufficiently big organisation. Immediately afterwards, you find there was Independence, and there was the Partition. As you know very well, during the Partition, some of the staff went away to Pakistan; and some staff remained here.

After Independence, we had a spirit of expansion of the All India Radio, because many of the important stations went on the other side, and new staff had to be recruited, and an expansion had to take place very quickly. To state very briefly, what happened was that the Director Gene-

ral and the officers associated with him had to do all that work quickly, and to give results as quickly as possible.

During this transition period, and as I said during the old period, it necessarily happened that the Director General had a practically free hand. Now that could not continue after a regular democratic Government was set up, after there was a Ministry, and after there was a Parliament which looked into and controlled everything. Naturally it happened that the habit of having things uncontrolled is not so easy to control, and it begets resistance, and a number of things happened in that era.

The most important era to which Shri Gadgil referred—and it is true in the All India Radio's life—is the Bokhari era. During those days the Director General and those associated with him had practically a free hand. You therefore find that during the transitional period of three or four years after Partition and after Independence, nobody had any time to go into the details of these things, and therefore, necessarily things had to be left to the man on the spot. Then things began to stabilise; the Constitution was passed, and Parliament came into being; and naturally rules and regulations for the control and checking of everything began to come up.

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Therefore, some people did not like it—naturally, they would not like it. This is not the case with All India Radio alone. It is also the case with one or two other departments of the Government, like the railways, where formerly things were being run in a very different way. That is at the bottom of this cry of non-interference,—the doctrine of non-interference. The doctrine of non-interference has no basis in a Government where there is a Parliament, where there is a Ministry, where that Parliament controls the Ministry and the Ministry controls the various de-

partments and sections. Therefore, hon. Members will realise about all this gnashing of teeth and all this fury that certain people's rights have been taken away. These are amazing fundamental rights. The Government appoint a man, give him a high salary; he says 'No interference from Government; I must be left free to do what I like.' Under the rules and regulations of government service—and Government know the rules and regulations of Parliament which controls the Government—it is not possible to allow, even if you want it, a kind of unchecked or non-interference policy. It is necessary, it is essential, and more especially from the financial point of view, that such things are controlled, and they are controlled for the benefit of society, for the benefit of the country, and a check-up takes place from time to time. I would, therefore, say most respectfully that those who claim non-interference certainly will have to seek some other place. Even the highest officer of Government cannot claim that position. Therefore, I hope that those who are concerned will understand that if they feel that the discipline and the regulations of government service are too much for them, of course, they are always free to go.

I will take up now the other points and the criticisms raised here. There has been a number of questions regarding recruitment by the Ministry. Questions have been raised regarding programme assistants, regarding the News Services, regarding the engineering staff, the question of quasi-permanency and confirmation. It is not possible to reply to all of them separately, but I might say that after this transitional period was passed in 1950-51, we have taken up this question with the Union Public Service Commission for reorganisation of the whole permanent staff of All India Radio. This has been going on for two to three years now. Unfortunately, my friends like to quote the Union Public Service Commission when it suits them or when it is in their favour, but when it is a question of the Union

Public Service Commission taking a decision which does not suit them they are not ready to acknowledge it or they brush it aside. Unfortunately, during the transition period, and probably in the days of the old DG when things could be done probably as they liked for some time and it was a new department coming up, a number of people were recruited in various ways; some were recruited *ad hoc* some were recruited by small committees, some by big committees, then some were promoted from different places without asking the Union Public Service Commission. It was natural, therefore, that the Public Service Commission asked this Ministry that they must be allowed to sift thoroughly all the cases before they gave a decision. They have been carrying on this work and they have practically completed it. Last year, a big hue and cry was raised regarding certain programme assistants. Shri Sadhan Gupta repeated the same thing this time. I am not going to repeat what I said last year. I remember I gave 25 minutes of my time to the whole case with facts and figures and the decision of the Public Service Commission. I am told that I have falsely represented that the Public Service Commission said so. I maintain that it is untrue, but what I am going to do now is this. I have noted all the things where it was said that we have not done it in consultation with the Public Service Commission, and I am going to refer all these cases to the Public Service Commission, and I will place their reply on the Table of the House. But I might say one or two things more regarding this question of technical assistants, engineering staff and others. The question of confirmation or quasi-permanency has been raised. It is a question which rightly engages the attention of this Ministry. But probably Members are not aware that regarding this matter, this Ministry is in the same difficult position as other Ministries of the Government of India. In 1949, in order to protect the interests of refugees from West Pakistan, an order was issued that no confirmation

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shall take place until further orders, until all the refugee servants came, and their claims had been verified. Then only this question could be taken up. Now, this was a general order of Government. It was issued to this Ministry, as to other Ministries. We have not been able to take up this question because of this order; we have not been able to take it up before, because unless the regularisation of the staff had taken place, it was not possible for us to put up the case for confirmation or for quasi-permanency. Now that most of the work of regularisation has taken place, I am very happy to inform the House that this question of quasi-permanency, confirmation and other things has been taken up urgently with the Home Ministry and the Union Public Service Commission, and I hope that regarding this matter very soon we will be able to come to a decision. But it is no use coming and shouting at the All India Radio for this because if the hon. Member takes the trouble, he will find out that all the other Ministries are in the same position. Then why single out All India Radio and abuse it for this particular thing?

Shri U. M. Tirvedi (Chittor): Because you are a soft man.

Dr. Keskar: Probably that is possible. I say the same position applies with regard to other Ministries also. But it is to the credit of this Ministry that it has taken up the case of its staff and is fighting that the confirmation and other questions should be taken up without delay. Therefore, the position is quite contrary to what my friends here have tried to paint it to be. I can say, briefly, that the main work, regularisation of staff, which, as I said, was very complicated, has been done. This was necessary in the interest of the staff, because unless this was done, the question of permanency or quasi-permanency could not have been decided. Now that it is over, I am sure that the future stability and prospects of the staff will be settled satisfactorily and on this

ground at least, there will be no trouble and no cause for complaint.

As regards the question about the engineering staff and others, as I said, I have noted all the points in which it was said that the UPSC had not been consulted, and I am sending it to the UPSC. The answer will be placed on the Table of the House.

Now I come to complaints regarding the policy or various policies of All India Radio. The first thing to which I come is music. Regarding music, there have been complaints. First of all, last year we had complaints that there is too much classical music. Now, it is entirely untrue, I had said last year, and I repeat it, that if you looked at the percentage of music or different types of music on All India Radio, you would find that the percentages have been practically the same. A difference of two or three per cent does not make much. Since the last eight to ten years, there is little difference. But then what has happened is that we have tried to raise the quality and standard of what was known as classical music, because that is the basic music in the country, because that is the music from which will spring all other types of music. The emphasis given for the improvement of that has probably led some friends to think as if we are in favour of classical music and we are not doing anything for other types of music. I might say that we are trying as much for folk music, which is probably one of the most important forms of the cultural expression of our people, and All India Radio has probably the greatest collection of folk music records that exist anywhere in the country; it is growing every day and it is being systematised and we are trying to see that some of our folk art, folk music especially, which was dying should be revived and expanded. The same thing might apply to other forms of popular music.

Now, in this connection, I would like to say—before I come to the other question—that the same complaint

was repeated, which was made last year, that we are partial to a certain school of music. I would very respectfully request my friends to delve a little into music and see what it is, and then make such an allegation. The shoe is on the other leg. What was happening was that before I took over, from the Bokhari regime onwards a certain coterie of musicians had got control of All India Radio. Even before I took charge, I have been a student of music all my life and I knew most of the musicians

An Hon. Member: What type of musicians?

Dr. Keskar: Any type that pleases you.

I might say that I have known musicians and I have had talks with them many times. When I took charge of this Ministry for the first time, the musicians said that 80 per cent of the musicians had no entry into the All India Radio and certain people alone were allowed to go there. The Radio people said that they had to look to good music and they were bad and they did not want them. When we examined this question, we tried to see that the largest number of musicians come to the Radio. Because, now that there is no royal or other type of patronage for music and all patronage has devolved on Government, it is necessary that we should give patronage to the largest number of people. Therefore, if my friend really analyses this, he will find that 95 per cent or more than 95 per cent of the people who say they are musicians are on the rolls of the All India Radio.

Now, Mr. Gupta made a reference to four or five musicians. I remember a question was put in this House last year and in reply to that question I gave in detail the reasons why these four or five musicians did not come. They wanted higher fees than were offered to the top class musician. It is not possible for us because the other musicians will go away saying "Why are you treating them in a better way?" This kind of fees and other allied troubles will always take place and it is not possible to satisfy

everyone. And for that matter, do you think that it is physically possible that every musician or everybody that calls himself a musician shall be on the rolls of the All India Radio? It is physically impossible. But, we have today as large a number of musicians as possible on the pay roll and we encourage them because, there might be people who may not be of top class, they may be of lower class; but, if you encourage them it is possible that they will become better and music will spread by this experiment. And that is why we are taking care to see that musicians of all types are encouraged to come to the Radio.

Reference to schools of music and *gharanas* has been made. If my friend will go into music he will find that there are only two or three schools in this country. They are geographical schools and not personal schools. What is known as the so-called *gharana* school is nothing but this: a master musician existed at some time, and his disciples and descendants form *gharana*. You can call it a kind of economic musical unit. It is not a school of music. There are only two or three schools in Hindustani music and all the schools of music are there represented. I might go further and say that I have nothing to complain about musicians because most of them have whole-heartedly and enthusiastically co-operated with us because they know that it is to their interest.

Last year or a year and a half ago, a number of musicians feared that they will lose their programmes and started a hue and cry about auditioning. But, when the whole thing was explained, they themselves came forward and co-operated. I have no cause to complain about musicians; or their want of co-operation with us.

Reference has been made to the question of light music. Some people are making fun of our light music. They ask what is this waste of money? I might say two things.

First of all, regarding the quality of this music. A number of people made

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fun of us when we began it. We began it for two reasons. You remember at that time some of the film people had rescinded their contracts, withdrawn their contracts saying that they won't give records. The Radio therefore, started its own unit. The other fact is, as I said at the time of the last debate also, that the Radio was, as a matter of fact, depending up to 50 per cent or even more for its music which was relayed, on film records. I do not think that for the cultural development of any organisation it is right that it should depend on songs produced in films or anywhere else and it has no initiative of its own. It does not happen in any country. In a country like the United States where they use such types of music, most of them produce their own music and the percentage of film records or songs that are played is very small. We started this Unit knowing that it is not easy to establish such Units. It is a difficult thing to build up a new unit which can produce music which is pleasing to the ordinary man. But, at the same time, it is not bound by certain standards or traditions. It should be pleasing and good at the same time. We tried it and I might say that the experiment has succeeded. I may give you one example. A number of people objected to our songs and so we put the matter to test. Some of the people who were most fond of film songs were from our Armed Forces. So, we put our songs on the Armed Forces programme and we did not tell them from where the songs came. We mixed them up with film songs and you will be surprised to know that they called for a repetition of some songs and most of them were from our Light Music Unit. I must say I am grateful to the Press which has shown great appreciation of whatever has been done by the Unit and they have acknowledged that the Unit's work has at last reached a stage of maturity and that a number of songs that are in production are of good quality and are pleasing to the ordinary man. I think in that we have achieved a great purpose and I do not think Mr.

Gupta is right when he says that it is very costly.

When he talks of processing, he probably forgets what processing means. By processing we are producing hundreds of records of one song and they are distributed to our various stations. Here the question is that when a song is produced at a particular station, at that very station it is played many times, not once, but dozens of times. But, unless it is processed, we cannot get many copies. So, we are not able to distribute all of them all over India. If we take into account the number of songs produced and the number of times they are played and relayed, you will find that it compares favourably with film records. Of course, it costs a little more. But in course of time it will come to nearly the same thing as film records. So from the economic point of view also, it is not correct to say that it is costly and a wasteful experiment. I think it is a very good experiment and the Light Music Unit has come to stay. There is a public demand for it and I am sure that it will be better and better worked in the future.

I may inform hon. Members that the question of processing of a large number of records is being taken up. At present, our processing Unit is very small; it can process only a few songs. That is the reason why a large number of songs could not be processed. The processing plant is very costly and we are coming before Parliament and I am going to ask for sanction for the purchase of a bigger processing plant like those in other broadcasting organisations. And, if that comes into being, I am very sure that you will find that most of the songs would be distributed to all the stations and then it will become much more economic. You might be pleased to know also that a number of recording companies like the HMV and others have asked us that they should be allowed to process our songs and distribute them to the public. The matter is being negotiated and very soon you will have some of these successful songs, also being sold to the

ordinary public, as the records that are used in the AIR are not those which can be played ordinarily by the public outside. I hope you will be satisfied that the work of the Light Music Unit is of sufficiently good quality. No doubt it spends a little more. In the beginning—and I warned the House last year that in establishing such a Unit a little initial expenditure will have to be incurred—it could not be avoided. But, I am sure now, after some experience, this will not be repeated again.

I come now to the question of Hindi. It has been raised with a great deal of fervour in this House that we are not trying to do anything for Hindi. I am surprised that the AIR should be asked to lay down standards of Hindi. It is not the job of the AIR to lay down standards of Hindi. Hindi has been defined in the Constitution and it is the work of the Government and there are particular Ministries in the Government who are charged with this responsibility and there are Ministries in other States also. It is their work to stabilise and lay down standards of Hindi. It is not the work of the All India Radio.

May I also say this, that it is premature to think of establishing a standard in Hindi? We are now taking up the work of Hindi and it will take some time for Hindi to formulate itself and stabilise itself. Mr. Gadgil was quite right when he said that Hindi as a national language has to form itself. It is too early to think of standardising it. But, I might say that if there is any department which has tried its best for helping the cause of the spread of Hindi, it is the All India Radio and the different sections of this Ministry. We have tried to do our best. Of course, at present in the news bulletins and others, we have to use Hindi and, as you know, in the majority of the stations of the All India Radio, excepting the southern stations, Hindi is being used for announcements and other things. You have got Hindi news bulletins which are broadcast from every station of All India

Radio and Hindi lessons are broadcast from every station, whether Southern or Northern, and there are many other measures taken towards this goal. Naturally, this is not a question which can be solved in a day. I might say that the State Governments themselves—where Hindi is the only official language—are not yet in a position to formulate finally as to how they should carry on their work. They are finding it extremely difficult and it is not right for us to take upon ourselves the finalisation of the standard of Hindi, thereby coming into conflict with others. Therefore, our work might be set at naught by anything which we may try to do prematurely. I, therefore, feel that this kind of allegation is unjustified. The All India Radio is doing its work and it possesses staff all over India having some of the best known men in Hindi and it proposes to have still more. I am sure that the work of propagation of Hindi will, in its due proportion, be done by the All India Radio like other sections of Government or like other States. It cannot be asked to shoulder the responsibility for doing the work of Hindi and that is not its job.

With your permission, I would like to say a few words regarding the general question of programmes. Last time I said:

“There is always criticism that programmes are bad, that this programme is no good and so on and it is difficult for me to answer that question because that can be a matter of opinion.”

But I would like to say a few things now regarding the question of improvement of programmes. First of all, improvement is a continuous process. A thing goes on improving and there is no finality to it and there is no absolute standard of improvement so that you can say this is improvement and that is a thing which is not improvement. The work of improvement or change has to be carried on continuously and, therefore, it is not possible to pin down like this and say “Here is no improvement and it is no good.” If my hon. friends take the

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trouble of going into details, they will find that continuous efforts are being made to improve not only the quality but the variety of the programmes. If you look at the details which you find in the Estimates Committee's Report, you will see that the items of programmes, that have been continuously increasing during the last five years, are every day going up, and the main object is to give to the public as much of variety as it is possible to give.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sometimes meaningless because.....

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid he is so intelligent and our ordinary programmes are not for him, but they are meant for the masses.

Shri K. K. Basu: Waste of public money.

Dr. Keskar: That is a question of judgment.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: The standard of programmes should be improved for the village uplift.

Dr. Keskar: I am prepared to listen to all their suggestions but now the time at my disposal is short. The main thing to remember is that our programmes are 90 per cent in Indian languages, our programmes are very little in English. Some hon. Members have compared the All India Radio with B.B.C. and N. B. C. and many other foreign organisations, but I must say that there cannot be a comparison. The quality, outlook and structure are different. If the All India Radio had English programmes, we could have compared them with the B.B.C. or N.B.C. Suppose I take up a programme in Assamese or Oriya, how can you say that this programme is not good? In that case you will have to compare it with the things generally prevalent in Oriya culture or Assamese culture or any other culture. I quite agree that the hon. Member does not agree with me.

Shri K. K. Basu: Nobody denies that. As a Bengali, I know what we should expect from a programme representing Bengali culture.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member may have his own opinion, but what I am saying is that though the hon. Member is not comparing ours with the B.B.C. or the N.B.C., there are other Members who are doing it, and again the hon. Member might be having his own opinion about Bengali programmes, but comparisons with the B.B.C. and N.B.C. are not at all correct, the analogy is wrong, and our programmes must be judged on the basis of the standards in the different languages. As you know, the development of the different languages is of a different type; in fact, I might go still further and say that it is the establishment of radio stations in certain cultural and linguistic areas that has given the greatest fillip to those cultures and I might present facts and figures about it and also the opinion of the people of those areas. Naturally, if you say that the improvement should be more, that is quite true and we are trying our best, but to say that there is no improvement and the programmes are all very bad is, I think, rather being severe. To those who compare us with the B.B.C. or N.B.C.—B.B.C. has been quoted many times—I would advise them to try and read British papers, and by British papers I do not mean the dailies which come here—because most of the British opinions are not expressed in the dailies—but the weeklies and monthlies which give their criticisms and their opinions on cultural matters. You will find that the criticisms against the B.B.C. are as severe as those that you are making on the A.I.R., but of course, the Englishman does it in a very discreet and mild manner, in his own way and not in any vindictive way as somebody may do here. In the matter of cultural choice, whether it is a talk or a feature or any other thing, opinions are always different, and it is very difficult for anyone to say "This is

good or this is bad" and there will be people who will differ and say "This is not so good". But I might inform hon. Members that I am quite ready to listen to any constructive suggestions that might be made regarding the improvement of programmes and we will certainly try to implement whatever good suggestions that come from any quarter. Whatever hon. Members' opinions might be, I am also in touch with public opinion and I can say.....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Public opinion through All India Radio?

Dr. Keskar: I can say that definitely the public does appreciate the improvements in the All India Radio. That does not mean that I am satisfied with the improvement. I am not, but that does not mean that there is no improvement. It is all a relative term. I feel it has done better and better and I am sure that now that the reorganisation of the personnel and cadres has been practically settled, we will have even greater time to devote to the improvement of programmes and we will be doing better in the coming future also.

I would like to refer here to one or two matters regarding...

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur - Reserved—Sch. Castes): Lord Buddha and the Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Keskar: If hon. Members will allow me to speak, I would like to say a few words about other matters. The rural programmes form one of the most important things in our programme structure and we realise the importance of this medium which can bring the rural public into contact with the outside world, make known to them the news, give them entertainment and many other things. Unfortunately, much could not be done regarding this matter because upto about three years back, most of our stations were pilot stations which had only a small range. Therefore, one of the first things necessary for expanding the rural programmes is to see that the power of the stations increases so that it covers a much larger

area. That is what has been taken up during the developmental plan of the All India Radio. Side by side, we have an ambitious plan for supplying community listening sets to a much larger number of villages; during the course of this year and the next we propose to give more than 25,000 community listening sets distributed to States to be placed in villages for the benefit of the village community. We propose to increase this number much more and see that all important villages have community listening sets where they can collect and listen to news and other things of interest.

There was a reference made to cheap radios. I quite agree. I am one of those who believe in it, and in fact I have incurred the displeasure of the whole industry by advocating that there must be cheap sets, otherwise the public will not buy them. The pity is that cheap sets which have one or two bands will not be of use unless you have more powerful coverage, especially by medium wave. **Shri Sadhan Gupta** said that we should first evolve and produce these radio sets and then have a medium wave transmitter. The installation of a transmitter will take a year or two. If this is to be taken up later—first radio sets and then transmitters—people will become so annoyed that they had spent money on the sets we must first have powerful medium wave transmitters so that the public can easily listen to them when they like and then we may ask the public to buy cheap one or two band sets.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I might have been misunderstood. What I meant to say was that there must be some plan for the supply of cheap sets when the medium wave transmitters are installed. We find no such plan.

Dr. Keskar: There is no plan to produce such sets. Immediately the transmitters are being installed, something will be done regarding this matter also. I am saying that the question of transmitters was important and must come first even from the point of view of those who have ordinary sets. They were complaining that

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they were not able to listen to the stations; sometimes they listen; sometimes they get freak listening or irregular listening. The question of cheap radio sets is certainly one of the important questions today and the attention of the Government has been drawn to it and we will certainly try to whatever possible regarding this matter.

In the next two or three minutes, I might mention about two or three salient things that had been done after a review of the All India Radio. As I said, re-organisation and regularisation of the permanent personnel has been practically completed now.

Another thing that we have taken up during the last year or two is this. As I said, the A.I.R. has been in a kind of confusion; there has been no regular financial rules for the disbursement of money, etc. We had appointed a Deputy Accountant-General to go into the whole question and all these rules and regulations have now been finalised so that each station could function according to these rules. It is a very important matter from the point of view of spending public money. I must here pay my tribute to the officer who has been deputed by the Auditor-General for this purpose and who has helped us in this matter. This work also is practically over.

Then there is this third phase. This radio network which was only five or six stations previously, has now more than 22 stations and it has certainly expanded; within 5-7 years it has become very big. Division of work which exists in all broadcasting organisations has also to take place here. Up till now, there has been no such division; officers had to do all sorts of work and were considered responsible for everything—from production of programmes to filling up of contracts and keeping of accounts. All these things will be divided and there will be specialists in music, or in literature or in other subjects who will help in the production of programmes. This

arrangement will help to raise the quality of the programme. This is done by all broadcasting organisations. Unfortunately, we have had no time to do this but this is being taken up now.

I have not mentioned about the Five Year Development Plan because we had circulated a detailed printed note to the hon. Members which gives all the details of this. Therefore, I do not mention that here. I might draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the details regarding the working of this All India Radio has been examined by the Estimates Committee and they had submitted their report. Hon. Members will find there a lot of things.

I might mention one or two matters regarding the Press Information Bureau, which has come up for mention here. One hon. Member said that the regional languages are being neglected in the PIB. It is not a correct statement. In fact during the last two years, we had been continuously increasing the linguistic centres for the distribution of PIB material. We had already covered a majority of the languages and there are only two or three left out—probably two—and that also will be covered soon so that no linguistic area can complain that we are not trying to cater to the needs of the linguistic newspapers in any particular area.

There was some criticism about the duties of the PIB officers. An hon. Member said that the PIB officers are running round, giving the speeches of Ministers. Some hon. Members are perhaps under some misapprehension about the duties of the PIB. It is meant for acquainting the Press with the various aspects of the Government policy and give them material regarding them so that they can judge all questions in all aspects and come to whatever decision they may like. If in the course of that, they give the speeches of Ministers, I do not think they are doing anything which is not warranted or which is wrong. I do

not think it is given to Press merely for printing. A lot of information is given by the PIB which is used as material for study by the newspapers and it is not for simply printing them. The duties of the PIB are to serve as a kind of liaison and to give the Press whatever material they require regarding the activities of the Government.

I have little time at my disposal..

Mr. Chairman: He began at 12-47; I think he wanted 50 minutes; he ought to finish at 1-38.....

Dr. Keskar: If you can give me a few minutes more.....

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to stand in the way of his speech.

Dr. Keskar: It would not be correct for me to finish without saying a few words about films.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: About our cut motions and representations also.

Dr. Keskar: These will be taken up. A number of friends had raised the question whether we should have stricter censorship. I may very briefly say here that censorship is not a moral or legalistic procedure. It is being carried on not by the Government but by an autonomous body called the Central Board of Film Censors established by Parliamentary statute. Its work is a social work, that is to say, to see whether particular films are such as can be considered from the social point of view to be desirable or undesirable.

Of course, there may be questions of law and order which might crop up but that is very rare. Therefore, the question of morality or purity is quite beside the point. I quite agree that there is a very strong feeling in the country that there should be stricter censorship but the question is one for the Parliament to decide and not for me. If Parliament which is the representative of people feels that there should be stricter censorship, it is for it to say so. Government in this matter of censorship has been asking

that Board to act according to the trend of public opinion and the opinion of society and nothing more. Therefore, it is for the Parliament to decide whether it thinks it fit that we should have in the interest of society and welfare State, stricter censorship. If it comes to that conclusion, Government will certainly carry out what the Parliament wants it to do.

The question of heavy duty on films has been referred to. I may say that it will be taken up with the Commerce and Industry Minister. The charge made here that we are neglecting the regional languages is not correct. We are trying to produce a larger number of films in regional languages but hon. Members must remember that that expenditure, if we produce all the films in all the languages in large copies, will be enormous. I am not sure whether Parliament would sanction that expenditure. If it is sanctioned, we will certainly go ahead and produce films in as many languages and in as large number of copies as possible.

The demand for the manufacture of films in India is certainly a right one. We will certainly see that this question is taken up and something is done about it in the next Five Year Plan. It is necessary that this should be done from the point of view of cinema and also from the point of view of photographic films which are nearly the same things.

In view of the fact that I have not had much time.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: What is the scheme on untouchability—regarding abolition of untouchability?

Dr. Keskar: We have already planned one film regarding the production of untouchability and we propose to have a bigger and better one about this matter.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it production of untouchability or abolition of untouchability?

Dr. Keskar: Production of a film on the abolition of untouchability.

I am sorry I am not able to deal with the question of Films at greater length for want of time. But the industry is a private one. Naturally all sorts of trends are there in the industry. In fact, we have even received a representation from some Cinema actors that in the interest of actors, the industry should be nationalised. Other sorts of representations also keep on coming. Anyhow, this question can be taken up at some other time and can be discussed, if the House so desires.

I am sorry that I have not been able to deal with a number of other points raised by hon. Members, but I might inform my hon. friend from Vindhya Pradesh that the question of a radio station in Vindhya Pradesh will be taken up actively.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: What about my cut motion. I want to know whether any film is going to be produced regarding Lord Buddha?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should stand up and put the question. He should not continue sitting and put the question.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कितना परसेंटेज है, और दूसरी यह कि गवर्नमेंट लार्ड बुद्ध के टीचिंग्स को प्रोपेगेंड करने के लिए क्या कर रही हैं। आप ये दो बातें बताने की कृपा करें।

डा० कंसकर : यह जाहिर है कि लार्ड बुद्ध के टीचिंग्स को प्रोपेगेंड करने का काम गवर्नमेंट का नहीं हो सकता। अब रही लार्ड बुद्ध के बारे में कुछ कहने की बात, तो उनकी जो एनीवर्सरी आ रही है उस अवसर पर गवर्नमेंट को क्या करना चाहिए इस पर सोचा जा रहा है। लेकिन यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है।

अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के बारे में मैं इस हाउस की मंच पर परसेंटेज

रख चुका हूँ। लेकिन मैं आनरिबल मंत्री को इत्मीनान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले ए० आई० आर० कि भिन्न भिन्न सरविसेज में लिए जायंगे, और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष उनको शिकायत नहीं होगी।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शाहडोल-रिसर्विड) :
विन्ध्य प्रदंश के रेडियो के बारे में ?

डा० कंसकर : उसके बारे में मैं ने आपको कहा।

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

The cut motions were negatived

Mr. Chairman: 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 sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 126."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,98,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.'"

DEMAND No. 63—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,24,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,66,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,42,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMANDS re: MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Production. As the House is aware 4 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 86—SALT

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,35,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 87—OTHER ORGANISATION UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Organisations' under the 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 88—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,89,01,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Government Collieries'."

DEMAND NO. 89—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE OF MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,96,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,92,51,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): While speaking on the General Discussion on the Budget I referred to the efforts of the Ministry of Production regarding the setting up of steel plants in India. We had, first, a contract with a German concern; later on we entered into a contract with the Soviet Union; now we are going to have another contract with a British concern. In this connection—I do not wish to go into details—I would like to point out the differences between the various contracts.

There are various vested interests, Indian and foreign, who want to sabotage the steel plant that is going to be built by the Soviet authorities. It is for the Government to see whether they want it or not. The Soviet steel contract gives us a number of special features which are certainly an improvement on the previous contracts into which we have entered. For instance, no foreigner owns any share in the steel plant. I am drawing attention to this because we are now on the threshold of another contract with a huge British combine. Re-

garding the German concern, though there is scope for world-wide tenders, it is only in name, because after all they are our technical advisers; so the scope for calling world tenders is practically limited. However, my intention now is to draw a lesson for the next contract. I would first of all insist that our technicians who are going to be trained must be associated with the concern from the very beginning fully. As in the case of the Soviet steel plant, we must insist on the purchase of all materials that are available or can be manufactured in India.

Now, I want to ask: is this concern going to be a completely Government State-owned concern, or is it going to be a Government *cum* British interests, or is it going to be a Government *cum* British *cum* Indian capitalist interests? I have a fear of these Indian investors and foreign investors having a share in these concerns, because ultimately these clever businessmen will any day have an over-riding voice, if not in law, certainly in practice. So, I warn our friends to be wary. Sir Eric Coats, a former Secretary of Finance here, is coming to negotiate; I hope that some of our officers who were subordinate to him once, will realise that they are no more his subordinates.

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I just point out that the negotiations in respect of the British steel plant are being conducted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and it will be more appropriate if this subject is dealt with in the course of the discussions on the Demands for Grants of that Ministry?

Dr. Rama Rao: In this connection I would certainly request the hon. Minister to tell us plainly and directly why this steel plant has been transplanted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This House must be taken into confidence. There are all sorts of stories going about—that the Minister of Commerce and Industry was angry over something and went away to Madras, but did not unload his luggage from his carriage!

Mr. Chairman: How does the hon. Member expect the Minister of Production to reply to it?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is collective responsibility, Sir; as such Government must tell us. We cannot just be allowed to be carried away by the stories that the Press people tell us. Two steel plants are going to be set up. Why a third? And why should negotiations for this be carried on by another Ministry? The Ministry of Production have the experience; they know the drawbacks. I do not mean to say that this particular Minister is fit and the other is unfit. We want to know why this transfer has been made? Because it is a very significant thing. If the press report is an indication that the Minister of Commerce and Industry wanted the third steel plant to go into the private sector and on that issue he resigned, or threatened resignation, that is a very significant factor. Later on the Minister has been brought back. The story goes that this has been offered as a price for it. If that has any truth I raise very serious objection, because it is something like what we in Andhra say *Brahmana Pelli Koduku*. That is to say, in Brahman marriages in the old days there used to be a function, mostly for entertainment, where the bridegroom threatens to go away to Banaras because nobody is prepared to give his daughter to him, and he starts with a small packet of rations over his shoulders and goes north. And then somebody comes to him, puts a bit of jaggery on his chin and says "you are a very great man, the society is ungrateful, I will give my sister to you, please come back." I do not know whether this British plant is the jaggery for the Minister. It is for the Government to say that. It is a very serious matter, not one for laughter. (*An Hon. Member:* What does the bridegroom do?) He comes back, just as our Commerce and Industry Minister has come back. What I have related is only a farce which we do not see in practice—except in regard to Ministers.

In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Government to the Tungabhadra Dam. A huge reservoir was built, an excellent achievement. It was started before the Congress Government came. At present the water is there, but there are no canals, the land is not ready. I want to bring this out, because I do not want the Government to be in the same plight as they are in so far as steel is concerned. So the project is a very welcome thing, but side by side we must have channels for consumption.

Coming to coal, I stand for nationalisation of all coalfields. There are the government coalfields. I would only request the hon. Minister to see for himself the quarters of the workers in these collieries. The quarters are in a very unsatisfactory condition. And here I must say about the Sindri Factory also. There is what is called casual labour there. A vast majority of them have no quarters. The quarters are not sufficient. The hon. Minister must see that in all State concerns the Government must provide its own quarters with sanitary conveniences, even to the lowest staff.

I am told our reserves of coal, as also of iron ore, are huge. So let us exploit them to the maximum extent. I would suggest that we can start dry distillation and manufacture of dyes from coal. There are so many things we can manufacture out of coal, and Prof. Haldane says in one of his books that in course of time, using coal as fuel may be the worst type of waste and that we can manufacture dyes, medicines and so many things out of coal. I think the Production Ministry must start one project for that purpose, especially as our stocks are plenty. The highest and the best grade coal mines are in the hands of foreigners. So, at least take over those coalfields as a first step.

Talking of iron and coal I would remind the hon. Minister of what Shri Meghnad Saha said last year, namely about the establishment of a bureau of iron and steel technologists. With

[Dr. Rama Rao]

Tata Iron and other things and with the present schemes we must have a bureau of iron and steel technologists. I would even suggest, if necessary, having extra staff so that we will have sufficient number of men trained for expansion.

Coming to the Visakhapatnam Shipyard it is a very pathetic thing to see that we are behind schedule. We are not producing enough ships and we have been falling short of the target. A ship whose keel was built on 16th December 1953 has not yet been completed, and a ship launched on 16th August 1954 has not sailed so far. I want to know why. I am told that with the exception of the latest arrival, the French technicians there are not up to the mark. I won't use stronger word. The Minister must look into this and see that things improve.

Then I want to bring to the notice of the Minister the labour situation in the Shipyard. There was a retrenchment. Eight hundred workers were retrenched. Under the Justice Mahajan agreement some were re-employed. But the Shipyard authorities are following a course which I may call, to be brief, a fraud on the workers. They are appointing apprentices so that they can avoid re-employment of discharged workers. An unskilled worker gets Rs. 80 a month in the form of Rs. 1-2-0 per day plus dearness allowances. The apprentice gets two rupees a day. It looks nice, but he gets only Rs. 52 a month. To avoid the appointment of regular workers and paying them eighty rupees, they appoint apprentices at all levels. And owing to the unemployment position you get them as unskilled, skilled and semi-skilled workers. I request the Minister to look into this matter and see that the retrenched workers who deserve re-employment are re-employed properly.

Sir, I was stuck up in coal and iron. I want to say something about Sindri.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): You got stuck up in jag-gery!

Dr. Rama Rao: Why do you allow the A.C.C.? Why not have your own factory? I would suggest that for the Nandikonda Project you should have your own factory instead of allowing private concerns.

Regarding salt, the Salt Cess Act was passed, but the Rules have not yet been framed. And the amount to be spent for labour welfare, co-operative stores and other development is lying because no Rules have been framed. Secondly, the Salt Cess Committee suggested a re-alignment method. That has not been followed. Regarding the sale of salt I will not give details, but salt must be sold by weight and not by measure. It looks ticklish, but that is very important to improve the quality.

Then as regards the D.D.T. factory I am glad it has started production. As regards the next factory, why should the I.C.I. be given permission to produce in India? I can understand about Tatas. If Government cannot do something by themselves, why should the British octopus be allowed to spread its tentacles in lines in which we can produce?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as I know, no such permission has been given.

Dr. Rama Rao: I have got this news item from the *Times of India* of yesterday or day before yesterday, which says: "The remaining 2,000 tons of D.D.T. annually required is expected to be produced by the Imperial Chemical Industries in Calcutta and by the Tata Chemicals at their Mithapur factory." But I do not care for the news item if that is not correct.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not correct.

Dr. Rama Rao: Then I stand corrected.

Regarding fertilizer factories, I do not know whether Mr. Mukerjee promised every State he visited, but we

thought we could get one for Vijayawada. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it favourable.

2 P.M.

Since we are producing penicillin, we must be able to produce other antibiotics also. Because, once we produce one, we will have sufficient men and it will be easy to produce other antibiotics. I hope the hon. Minister will take steps to produce other antibiotics also so that we may be able to supply these valuable medicines cheaply and freely to the people.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): If I rise to speak on the Demands of this particular Ministry, I do so because I think well of the Ministry. In fact, I think very well of the Ministry; but not quite as well as the Ministry thinks of itself.

I have been looking into the figures of the total investments made in the various enterprises under the control of this Ministry and I find that if the budgeted amounts are fully utilised in the current year, even then, the total investment will be less than 50 per cent of the amount given in the Five Year Plan. I particularly regret that this should be so, because it is the Production Ministry which has to bear the brunt of the industrial development in the basic sector of the industries. If the progress of investment continues at the rate at which it has done, I am afraid we will not progress as fast as all of us want to do. I do not say this in a spirit of carping criticism, but because I want to bring to the fore the shortcomings of this Ministry in a constructive manner so that steps may be taken by the Minister and his officers to step up the rate of developmental investment so as to ensure that in the coming years whatever is programmed may be fulfilled. I do not want to go into the break-up of the figures, because that would take much of my time and I will be left with little to say on the various items which I want to do.

I will take up the various industries under this Ministry in the order

in which they are mentioned in this report. Take the Hindustan Steel Works. It was a fair agreement that was arrived at by the Government of India with the Germans. I find that on 17th February, 1954, the site for this plant was finally selected. According to the agreement, within four years of this date, the factory is supposed to go into production. More than one year has passed. May I know what progress has been made in this period of 13 months so that the hopes that steel will begin to flow from the furnaces by February, 1958 may be realised. I am aware that the Minister will say that after the signing of the agreement, we have increased the size of the plant from five lakh tons to one million tons, and that that may lead to a certain delay. What I urge upon him is that this change in the capacity of the plant should not be allowed to come in the way of our achieving the target date. My concrete suggestion in that direction would be that the staff of these works, which is at present located in New Delhi should at once be shifted to the site so that greater urgency is imparted to all the officers and the technical staff that can happen on the site itself.

Then, I take the Russian steel plant. I have nothing to say against the agreement as such. But, I would like to know why there is no provision for global tenders in that agreement. All that is said is that the matter of prices will be settled by mutual agreement between the Government and the Soviet organisation. This will presumably be done after we have accepted the project report and spent millions of rupees. May I know if it will at all be possible for the Government of India to settle the price of the steel plant to their advantage once they have spent such a lot of money on the project report and also on various other things that would have happened by then?

The second point that I would like to be clear about is why in this agreement there is nothing mentioned about

[Shri Bansal]

performance by the Soviet organisation. I know that it is not going to be a turn-key job. Even so, certainly there could have been a certain provision in this agreement so that the target date within which this plant is to go into operation could have been ensured. I have gone through this agreement very carefully. While I find mention in a number of places as to what the Government of India will have to undergo if they do not do this part of their job or that part, there is no similar stipulation about what would happen if the Russian organisation fails to do any one of the various things that are mentioned in the agreement. There is only one stipulation here, that if there is any delay on the part of the Soviet organisation in the commissioning of the entire works by the date agreed upon for such commissioning, the payments due after such commissioning shall be postponed by a corresponding period. This is the only condition mentioned here. What will happen to the interest? I find that the interest is to be repaid along with the capital from the very next year. Only the instalments are mentioned. In case the plant is not commissioned and the payment of instalment is postponed, why should interest still be paid on those instalments?

Then, on page 39 I find—this may be a small error of calculation only—annual payment thereafter for four years. The amount mentioned is Rs. 12 million. I take it that this is at the rate of Rs. 3 million per year and not Rs. 12 million per year, because the total is only Rs. 25 million.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Annual payment for the whole period of four years.

Shri Bansal: Thank you.

I would also like to know what is the position in regard to the other steel plant for which negotiations are about to be carried on. Only yesterday, the newspapers announced the arrival of a mission from the U.K.

The Minister has just now announced that the Commerce and Industry Ministry are carrying on negotiations with that mission. What happens if another country wants to hold negotiations? I am not putting a merely hypothetical question. I understand some people came from another country and they are still in a great deal of doubt as to with which Ministry they are going to negotiate. I am not interested which Ministry handles this. But, for God's sake, let there be no uncertainty about it. Let the people in those countries which are interested in putting up a steel plant here know definitely as to with whom they are going to deal in this matter of steel.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Who are the new-comers?

Shri Bansal: I think the Minister knows them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No.

Shri Bansal: Austrians.

I would also like to know what is the employment policy of the Government in regard to these various undertakings. In yesterday's papers again, a huge advertisement has appeared announcing that there are jobs going for a large number of technical positions in this Bilhai steel project. And this advertisement is signed by the Joint Secretary and Officer on Special Duty in charge of Bilhai steel project. Are these jobs going to be given purely on a departmental basis, or is there going to be a Board of Selection appointed for selecting these highly important personnel? My suggestion in this respect would be that normally these things should go to the Union Public Service Commission.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Hear, hear.

Shri Bansal: I know the Minister will reply that the Public Service Commission will take perhaps six months or ten months to make the selections. So, if that is not

possible, I think a Selection Board should be appointed with some high officer of the Ministry as the Chairman and he should have with him on the Board people who are qualified, who have knowledge, who have experience of the working of steel plants and who are qualified to make the selections. Otherwise, I am afraid that with all the best intention on the part of the Government and the Project Officer concerned, we may find that proper selection has not been made.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Such a Board has already been appointed.

Shri Bansal: Well, thank you very much. At least I did not know of it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Nobody knew about it.

Shri Bansal: Then also I understand that an officer has been appointed as the Project Officer. I have not the pleasure of knowing that gentleman. I wish him well. That is all I say because this is a very important task that is falling on his shoulders. Here he will have to deal not only with persons whom we know, whom we have been knowing, but with a country and with people whom we have not known so far and in this very difficult task he has my good wishes with him.

Now, I come to Sindri. I know that the Minister will say that it is not really his baby because it came into being about ten years ago, and he is just holding it.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Ten years ago?

Shri Bansal: Yes, 1944 or so. It was conceived in 1943-44.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: And delivered when and by whom?

Shri Bansal: Sindri is one of those projects which is doing fairly well. It has begun to do fairly well now. From the balance-sheet I find that huge loans were taken from the Government of India. I do not know whether they were against stocks or against what, at the rate of interest of 4½ per cent. Now that Sindri is a

going concern and it has huge stock of fertiliser at its disposal all the year round, I think any bank will be able to advance loans to it at a rate of interest much lower than 4½ per cent. and I think a recommendation may be made by the Ministry to the Board of Directors to take advantage of the facilities offered by ordinary banks.

This question of frequent change of the managing director has been raised in this House again and again, and I do not want to take up the time of the House on that, but I would like to say a word or two about the autonomy of such Boards. Sindri and a large number of other undertakings of this Ministry are being worked as private limited companies, and they have Boards of Directors. What is the amount of autonomy enjoyed by these Boards of Directors? I was told that in one or two cases even the temporary vacancy of the managing director was filled in straightaway by the Ministry without the knowledge, much less consultation, of the Board of Directors. I do not think that is a very healthy procedure. When the Board of Directors are in charge of the affairs, I think it behoves the Government of India to consult them before they fill in a temporary vacancy.

Mr. Chairman: Only two minutes more.

Shri Bansal: Then I would come straightaway to the shipyard and say that the *Hindustan Times* report which came three or four days back, and which certainly the Ministry must have seen, is not so complimentary as the report of the Ministry. After reading that report, I find that Rs. 35,000 per ship had to be paid to a British concern for not delivering the boilers in time. I want to know why we should pay to the British concern because they are not able to fulfil their contract in time, a penalty of Rs. 35,000. I think this was a very bad sort of thing that was allowed to be done by the Vizag Shipyard.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member say that the other party did not

[Mr. Chairman]

fulfil the contract and yet we had to pay damages? Is that the position?

Shri Bansal: This is exactly what I mean. What happened was that the British concern had to supply boilers within a particular date, and then they came forward with an excuse. They said: "In England we cannot find the steel plates which are wanted for your boilers, and we will have to import those steel plates from some other country with the result that we will have to spend Rs. 35,000 more", and our Shipyard agreed to pay Rs. 35,000 per ship more on that excuse. I should have imagined that in such a case.....

Mr. Chairman: That is a different point. It is not that we are paying by way of damages for another party not fulfilling its part of the contract. This is an entirely different thing.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is not a penalty, but increased rate for non-delivery.

Shri Bansal: Because my time was so short I wanted to emphasise this point that way.

Then, in a number of places it is mentioned here that although the ships were launched on a particular date, they were not delivered till four or five months because the motive power, that is the boiler, was not installed. I cannot understand how they can be launched without the motive power. I want to know in whose eyes the Ministry or the draftsmen of this report are trying to throw dust in this way by saying that the ships were launched although they were not delivered to the users.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: They were just pushed into the creek.

Shri Bansal: I have only to say a word about the refineries and that is about the employment of Indian personnel. In the agreements it is definitely laid down that Indian personnel will be trained and employed as far as possible. I know the Minister has given figures saying that a large num-

ber of Indians are being employed, but my information is that they are being employed only on very lower jobs. What is the percentage of people who have been taken in for training and for higher jobs? That is a statement which I want the Minister to make definitely.

Then, about this waste gas, I want to know what steps are being taken to utilise the waste gas from these refineries. Are the Government of India themselves thinking of putting up some fertiliser factories at the site of these plants, or are the Burmah-Shell and other refineries doing it, or is this work being given to some private undertaking? Because every day the refineries are working, we are wasting so much waste gas which is actually a very valuable raw material.

As my time is up and I do not want to tire your patience, I will stop although I have quite a lot to say.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I am most grateful to you for having given me this opportunity of speaking on the Demands of this Ministry.

While I would like to congratulate the Ministry on the good work it has done, I have to voice my complaint regarding this Ministry in a particular matter in which my State, the State of Rajasthan, has not received fair treatment. I refer to the question of the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan. Rajasthan has not received fair treatment in this matter and I would like to say that Rajasthan has been reduced to the position of a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the other fertiliser factories which are already in the country or which are going to be established now in the country.

We all know that the entire raw material for this fertiliser factory in Sindri comes from Rajasthan which has almost 60 per cent of the raw material which is being used in Sindri, and more than 100 wagons per day—I am told the number of meter gauge wagons is 175 and the number

of broad gauge wagons is about 100—carry a thousand tons of gypsum every day from Bikaner to Sindri, and when they come back from Sindri to Bikaner they all come empty. The Rajasthan Government appointed a committee to enquire into the entire question, and they said that Rajasthan has all the material available for a fertiliser factory or a fertiliser unit which would produce something like 3,50,000 tons, as was suggested and recommended by the technical mission. Not only the gypsum is available, but with the Bhakra-Nangal project coming into operation, we are going to have 20,000 k.w. of electrical energy. At the same time, there is water also available. Not only are there water and electricity, but we have got the lignite mines also from which coal could be very easily utilised.

In fact, the position of Rajasthan, so far as the question of establishment of a fertiliser factory is concerned, is not only most favourable, but I will say, unassailable. Therefore I must say with deep regret that the Ministry has not yet given a thought to this position.

I need not go into the other questions, the question of the supply of labour or the question of supply of building material, which are all available near a site which the Rajasthan Government had suggested at Hanumangarh. If there is one site today which is the best site for the establishment of such a factory, it is at Hanumangarh in Bikaner where every kind of facility is available. I want the Ministry to look into this matter. I want to assure the hon. Minister that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, every person of Rajasthan will feel most grateful for this, if he takes this into consideration.

You know that in the Five Year Plan, Rajasthan was not allotted a single penny in the matter of other industries; every other State was allotted, but this State was not given a single penny in the matter of other industries.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Travancore-Cochin State also has not been given.

Shri Kasliwal: The development of Rajasthan is long overdue. I want this Ministry therefore to take this into consideration. I hope the Ministry will not only take this into consideration, but not leave this matter merely in the hands of a committee. I am told that a committee has been established, which goes by the name of Fertiliser Production Committee, of which as my hon. friend Dr. Rama Rao said, Mr. Mukerji was the chairman. I do not want that the matter should go entirely into the hands of the committee. I want that the Minister himself should look into the matter, and then sanction the establishment of such a factory.

I have no grouse so far as the establishment of a new factory at Nangal is concerned. Let Nangal have it. But at the same time, so far as the claim of Rajasthan is concerned, that must not be overlooked.

There is another matter to which I want to make a reference in this connection. Today in Sindri and other factories, what happens is this. The ammonium sulphate which is being manufactured is manufactured from calcium sulphate, which is otherwise known as gypsum. When calcium sulphate is mixed with ammonia and carbon dioxide, the by-product is, apart from ammonium sulphate which is manufactured, calcium carbonate. Calcium carbonate is being sold to the A.C.C. at Rs. 9 per ton. If instead of using calcium sulphate in any fertiliser factory, sodium sulphate is used, the by-product of that will be sodium carbonate. Sodium sulphate is available in large quantities in the bitterns of Sambhar Lake. It is a perennial source of supply so far as sodium sulphate is concerned. If sodium sulphate is used instead of calcium sulphate, as I said earlier, the by-product would be sodium carbonate. Sodium carbonate is sold at Rs. 310 to Rs. 320 per ton in this country. The country imports to the tune of 60,000 to 80,000

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tons of sodium carbonate from outside every year. If we have a unit, which will utilise 30,000 tons of sodium sulphate, established, we shall have 25,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and about 20,000 to 22,000 tons of sodium carbonate, which will fetch a price of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs. I want the hon. Minister to go into this whole question. I am told, and there is reason to believe, that there is no such plant not only in India, but probably in the whole world. So I want the hon. Minister to go into this question, because the Rajasthan Government had called for a committee of experts, they went into the whole question, and they have said that if sodium carbonate is to be produced in this way, it would save a lot of foreign exchange, quite apart from establishing a very important factory in the country. I would request the hon. Minister to see that a pilot unit or a pilot project is established for this, and to enquire into the whole question.

I had your permission to speak only on these two particular points.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue speaking on other points as well.

Shri Kasliwal: I am very grateful to you. I want to mention only two or three other matters. One is relating to the Hindustan Shipyard to which two or three of my hon. friends who have spoken earlier have made a reference. I can never understand the amount of delay which is there—I do not know how far all those allegations are true, that there is a lot of delay in the supply of ships and so on; there have been criticisms also as regards the way they are being produced, the way orders are being sent abroad, because this Shipyard is unable to supply the orders, etc. I am told Rs. 12 crores worth of orders have gone to German firms instead of going to this; they have gone not only to German firms, but to some other firms also. Also I am told that the

French technicians who are being employed there are not doing as good work as they were expected to do. I want the Minister to enquire into the whole thing and let not only this House but also the country know what the exact position is.

There is one other matter to which I would like to make a reference. In the report of the Ministry, it has been stated that under the circumstances existing in the country, the further export of coal is not possible. I cannot understand what those circumstances are. The hon. Minister should have explained, saying the circumstances are these. We are producing more and more coal, but our export is falling. This is a peculiar position. I want that the hon. Minister should enquire into this position as to why our exports in the matter of coal are falling.

Similarly, our exports of Sambhar salt are also falling. My fear is that if the exports of salt continue to fall as they are falling today, the industry is bound to suffer.

These are the matters to which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. There is only one other matter on which I would like to congratulate him, and that is with regard to the establishment of a heavy electrical equipment project. I am very glad that this has been taken in hand. This was a matter which really should have been taken up long ago, and it would have saved us a lot of foreign exchange, but any way it is not too late that now at least it has been taken on hand.

Shri Meghnad Saha: (Calcutta—North-West): The Ministry of Production whose work and achievements we are reviewing today is the latest baby of the Government of India. But to this has been assigned the very important task of controlling the industrial undertakings in the public sector. The report of the Ministry shows that it has got at present under it about 14 undertakings in various stages. Six are in actual production,

others are expected shortly to go into production, and four or five are in the project stage. In the next Five Year Plan the public sector is expected to expand enormously. Therefore, it is very necessary that we take an objective review of the working of these undertakings. It will be very useful to the country.

This year the Ministry has given us a balance-sheet.....

Shri K. C. Reddy: Last year also.

Shri Meghnad Saha: ... of some of undertakings, where it has been possible to produce a balance-sheet. From these we find that only the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. shows a positive balance—I would not say profit, but a positive balance. Most of the other factories are just on the margin or they are showing a continual loss, as for example, the Hindustan Shipyard or the Housing Factory. There is a widespread view amongst the public here as also amongst Government officials that when there is an industry in the public sector, it can go on making a continuous loss. This is not a correct view, even according to the Communists. Because after all the capital has been found either from taxation or from loans, and therefore every industry is expected to yield something. If it goes on making a continuous loss, then ultimately the burden will be on the taxpayer because on all loans you will have to pay interest. The interest on loans which the Government of India have floated comes to about Rs. 101 crores, and this is covered by taxation. Taxation is already six times as much as it was in pre-war days; and how long can taxation be increased? Therefore, every undertaking must run on what is known as an even financial keel and it must make a surplus. This is recognised as the cardinal principle of all industrial undertakings in the public sector. Mr. Herbert Morrison, who might be called the father of nationalisation of industries in Britain, says:

“The public corporation must be no more a capitalist business,

the be-all and end-all of which is profits and dividend, even though it must be expected to pay its way”.

We may have nationalisation, but we cannot go on making a continuous loss.

The second point which I wish to make is about the board of directors, because the success of an undertaking depends upon the board of directors. For appointing the board of directors, a definite policy has been laid down in England, which has got a lot of public undertakings, both industrial and services, under the nationalised sector. The board of directors should not only be a policy laying body but should also be a functional body. I do not know what policy is being followed by the Ministry which has the power of appointing all the directors; and as far as I can see from the personnel of the board of directors given here in the case of Sindri Fertilizers, this policy is not being followed. Of the seven or eight directors of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the Chairman is the Secretary of the Ministry. The Managing Director belonged at least to the civil service. There are two Finance men, employees of Government of India. There is only one person, Lala Shri Ram, a non-official, and Shri Aiyangar—I do not know what he is—and one labour member. We find that this directorate is practically entirely composed of and dominated by the officials. This is a very unsalutary feature of the public sector; particularly in this industry, there ought to have been a chemist, and an engineer on the board of directors. It is a fertilizer and chemicals industry and a distinguished chemist of the country would have brought very much strength to this industry. In the absence of a good directorate, we find that it is being all managed departmentally. If you scan the constitution of the directorate of a nationalised industry in every country, I think nowhere is it the intention to make it a part of the department. I hope that in future the Ministries will tell us what principles they follow in the

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

nomination of directors, whether it is against the company law or whether it is against the charter of incorporation of these undertakings.

I wish to say something now with respect to the factories which are in a half-finished stage. It is quite clear that many of them have taken a rather long time in construction. Take, for example, the Hindustan Insecticides Factory. D.D.T. is one of the simplest of chemicals, one of my chemist friends assured me. This ought not to have taken three or four years to be completed. Another example is the Hindustan Antibiotics. During the war, penicillin factories were completed in Europe and America, particularly in America, within a year of the discovery. In this country, I think the idea of having this factory started in 1948 and even in six years the factory is not completed. This is an indication of very bad efficiency on the part of the Ministry. Something is wrong there. In the meantime, the inventor, Sir Alexander Fleming, has died, and we might have some other discovery which would supersede penicillin. When it takes six years to complete the factory, I am very sorry for the Ministry. I find that the Heavy Electrical Projects Limited is still in an embryonic stage. I remember in 1948, the then Director of Industries made a complete study and gave a project report. I do not know what has happened to that. I think all these babies are taking too much time to come out of their mother's womb. There are certain of them which are in a project stage. There is the Rourkela iron and steel factory. We have been told that since the signing of the agreement in February last year, in four years it will be in production. The Minister knows very well that this cannot be done.

Shri K. C. Bedy: Why not?

Shri Meghnad Saha: I am coming to that. The site was selected without carefully going into the water requirements, transport facilities as well as the requirements of power. After the

site was selected, it has been found that a dam has to be thrown over the Brahmani river. How long will it take to complete the dam, and who is responsible for this dam? To bring the ore, you have to go round—instead of reaching the ear straight from the nose, you have to go round and reach it. In order to reach the ore, you have to go a very long round about way, about 150 miles of railway. There has been talk of having a short line of 57 miles. When is this railway line going to be completed?

An Hon. Member: In 1972.

Shri Meghnad Saha: We have been told that power will be supplied by Hirakud. Probably many of the people here do not know that from Hirakud to Rourkela the route goes over a forest area, a very difficult area, and I know that not even a survey has been made of the power-route. So unless we are living in a sort of 'Alladin's wonderful lamp' world, I do not see in four years any chance of this factory being completed and going into production. I may add a further query, whether all these sites were selected on political grounds or on grounds of efficiency. Does the onus of selection of the site, which is a very important problem, rest with the Government or with the foreign experts? Did Krupps-Demag give their opinion unequivocally in the case of the Rourkela plant and did the Russians give their opinion in the case of the Bhilai plant? Also, I want to know from the Minister what arrangements have been made for the supply of raw materials which will be necessary for the running of these factories. We have been told that they are going to be in the public sector. But, I know from certain information which has come to us that we are making a little prop of public sector round which all the private sectors are growing up like mushrooms, people who will control all the raw materials. Already one capitalistic concern is cornering the supply of re-factories and they are seeing that not a single gram of re-factories goes to these factories excepting through their medium.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Monopoly.

Shri Meghnad Saha: So, the private sector is simply an eye-wash as far as my information goes. When the material is produced, how is it going to be processed? Will it remain in the public sector or is it being given to the private sector?

I have got another remark to make. We are having a large number of very costly factories in the public sector. On iron and steel alone, we are going to spend something like 300 crores of rupees. May I ask the Government whether they have got any consulting firm of engineers. Whenever any businessman starts a business, he engages his own consulting engineers who carefully draw up the design and plan for that and after that these consulting engineers also look after the erection which is given to contractors and they also look after the maintenance of the plant for some time till the people are trained to look after this work. As far as I know, the Government have no consulting engineers at all. They are asking for somebody from the Tatas, somebody from Messrs. Martin Burn and also some other people to serve for them for some time as consulting engineers. Krupp Demag are their consultants, their erectors and their suppliers and they are everything. No private business would proceed on these very shaky foundations. If this Government means business, they must appoint a body of consultants which has got international reputation. It is no good appointing one man here and one man there who has got only experience of maintaining a certain industrial undertaking and saying that we have fulfilled the task of having a firm of consulting engineers.

Then, I come to the very important portion of supply of coal. In spite of everything else, coal is the most important source of power and it will remain the most important source of power for a long time to come. What is your position with respect to coal? We have got only 60 billion tons of coal, the United States has got 3000

billion tons and China 1500 billion tons. Still we are wasting coal like anything. If you read the various reports of Committees, the Coal Mining Committee's Report, the report on coal washings, on Coal Reorganisation and other committees and so on and so forth, you will find that no country is wasting coal in the way that we are doing. I want to know from the hon. Minister of Production what he is doing to stop the criminal waste of this most important raw material for power which this country has got in such small quantities.

As I have not got much time, I will not take this point now. But, I am thinking of asking for a special debate on the necessity of nationalisation of our coal mines and if I get an opportunity, I will speak then.

I think this Ministry of Production is going to be expanded very much and its activity is going to be increased. It has got absolutely no experience in this line and, therefore, I suggest that a Commission should be appointed to go into the workings of the public undertakings in this country and advise government as to the best method of administering these undertakings in the interest of the nation after duly examining the experience of other nations. As a matter of fact, most countries, even capitalist countries have got many industries in the public sector. In England the total amount of capital invested is £200 million and there is a clause there that after some time they must make a 5 per cent surplus, positive balance, on the amount invested and very fine laws have been evolved to find out how these public corporations should be conducted. It is time now that we take into account the experience of other nations and, in future, instead of proceeding in the present chaotic manner we proceed in a rational way so that socialistic economy may be realised. At the present time, the position is, we are bringing out human babies but asking the wolf mothers to suckle them. When the wolf mothers are there, they would either

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

devour the babies or if they really suckle babies like Romulus and Remus, the babies will become wolves. The concerns' products will not be human beings, socialistic bodies meant to be socialized, but will become wolves. That is what is becoming, the result of this talk of socialism.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The objective of the Production Ministry, as given in the introduction, is rapid industrialisation. What they mean by rapid industrialisation is not very much clear. But, in my opinion, it should mean the decreasing to pressure on the land so that we produce more in the industrial sector and if this is kept in mind the problem before the Production Ministry is a very huge one. We have got a huge population of 36 crores and according to trends in the last few decades the increase in population is at the rate of 1½ per cent. every year. That means that about 45 lakhs more people are to be given jobs every year. I do not know what portion of this would be employed or taken over by this Ministry. But, much is expected from this Ministry and though when we compare what was happening a few years before with what is happening now in this Ministry, the progress looks very rapid and satisfactory, but when we look at the problem the progress so far made becomes very negligible.

Then, I come to a specific point, namely, the development or industrial growth in the Hyderabad State. You know Hyderabad State is one of the backward areas and therefore it needs industrial development. The private sector was neither there in the past nor is it there now. Neither in the present nor in the future will it play the role that is expected of it so far as the Hyderabad State is concerned. In the past, many of the industries that appeared to be thriving in the Hyderabad State, were either started directly by the Government or under their guidance or assistance. In fact, the common people start feel-

ing like that. We, who know the Production Minister personally and the public-minded people, most of them, in Hyderabad know him very well, we cannot have any feeling like that and even the masses may be joking, but they do say that in the old regime—what we call the Razakar regime—there was greater industrial expansion than what we see after independence. In the last 8 years, not a single factory has come into existence there while before, so many factories were there like the Nizam Sugar Factory, the Sirpur Paper Mills, the Sir Silk Factory, the Allwyn Metal Works and the Praga Tools and so many textile mills and others. So, my appeal to the Production Minister is here is an area where the private sector has never played a part and neither is it playing a part now, and so it should have special handling and special care.

Apart from that, if you look at the raw materials and the position of the Hyderabad State, it does deserve a greater portion of the industrial undertakings. Take the case of the Fertilizer Factory. We, Members of both Houses, from the Hyderabad State had recently submitted a memorandum on this point. About the Fertilizer Factory, we had stated that we were told that the Expert Committee had favourably reported on the possibilities of establishing a Fertilizer Factory at or near Ramgundam. In fact, some of us had occasion to see some of the Members and one or two Members were very happy that Ramgundam and Kothagodium had sites which would be one of the best sites. A thermal station with a capacity of 38,000 k. w. is nearing completion at Ramgundam. Low grade coal is available nearby. Ramgundam is centrally situated and is well served by railway connection for the supply of fertiliser to areas in Hyderabad, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and nearby States. Hyderabad does deserve a fertiliser factory. There is a talk or wishper going on

that the fate of Hyderabad has been sealed and the hopes that were created there that these sites were one of the best sites have receded because the sites are no more to be considered and some decision has already been taken. I do not know about it, but I have seen some Press reports here and there and they too lead us to believe this type of whisper. I would request the Production Minister to make categorical statement in this connection and let us know where the fate of Hyderabad hangs (*Interruption*). In fact, it will be more economically taken into consideration and if the bottlenecks in transport in regard to the State fertiliser plant are removed, the area now not catered for can be easily catered for. As I have already stated, all the raw materials are available there. There is cheap coal and there are coal-bearing areas also there; power is available; water is available and therefore, ammonium sulphate can now be manufactured. I may say that it is a well known fact that India is an importer of sulphur. Other processes of manufacturing sulphur have to be considered and in view of the availability of gypsum in this country, to which one of my hon. friends referred, alternate methods have been suggested and a detailed scheme for the establishment of a fertiliser factory with a production capacity of 50,000 tons may be easily undertaken.

Then, I come to the steel plant, Adilabad and Bastar are adjoining areas. Bastar is full of iron ore and there is soft coke in Adilabad. On one side of Godavari, coal is available and on the other side of Godavari it is full of iron ore. In spite of the fact that so much coal and so much iron are lying so near to each other, no consideration is given, so far as steel plant is concerned, for Hyderabad, I hope that the new teams that are coming to investigate the different sites will consider this aspect also and they will certainly give some priority to Hyderabad. In this connection, I may state also that gene-

rally it is supposed that the percentage of iron ore in Hyderabad is not as high as it is in some other places. It may look as a handicap, but at the same time if we look at the iron ores in other countries, particular in the European countries, we find that a much lower percentage is found there and yet they are more economical because the process does not take a long time, and with little effort the iron can be got out of it.

I have one more submission to make. We have got two great engineering projects—Allwyn Metal Works and Praga Tools Corporation. Both of them have got very good experience and they can serve the country very efficiently, but both of them are lacking from good management and resources. Both the factories are in the same city, that is one reason. If Government can evolve a scheme to combine both these factories, or if they are kept separate, to co-ordinate their efforts and production by taking over the management, so that under the Production Ministry these two factories will work, then the two factories will serve our country better.

In view of the fact that more and more electricity is coming to Hyderabad and all raw materials are available there—labour is quite cheap and abundant and in fact, if we expect anything from Hyderabad, particularly from the well known districts of Nalgonda and Karimnagar it is labour—I am quite confident that it would be economical and beneficial to have an industrial project started in Hyderabad. I urge the Production Ministry to take into consideration the special conditions of Hyderabad State and the feelings that have been created, the misgivings that the people there may have, and create confidence in the minds of those people and do that much justice which Hyderabad deserves.

Mr. Chairman: The following are selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of

[Mr. Chairman.]

Production which the Members have intimated to be moved:

Demand No.	No. of cut motions
85	173, 176, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 815, 816, 817.
86	819
87	692, 821.
88	823
89	825.

Entrusting production of refined oil entirely to foreign interests

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to set up a steel plant in West Bengal

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Exploitation of labour by contractors of Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri E. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi—Bolangir): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate employment of local people in Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri E. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-Payment of compensation and forcible occupation of lands in connection with works of Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate arrangements for drinking water at the site of Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of arrangement for technical training of adequate number of local people for Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate steps to safeguard interests of Orissa and of people of Orissa in Hindusthan Steel Ltd.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to erect a Steel Plant at Virbhachalam to make use of Iron Ore available there

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to erect a fertiliser and a cement factory at Perambalur to make use of gypsum available there

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to set up a State-owned
Cement factory for Nandikonda
Project*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy in respect of Oil refineries

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to produce vital antibiotics
other than Penicillin*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced my Rs. 100."

*Failure to provide scientific facilities
for production of salt by manufacturers*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Non-fulfilment of construction targets
in Visakhapatnam Shipyard under
remodelling plan of the French
firm of Naval Experts*

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Inefficiency and delay in building new
ships in the Hindusthan Shipyard
Limited, Visakhapatnam*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to nationalise Coal Mines

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Government Coal Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Permission to Imperial Chemical Industries to set up a D.D.T. factory

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are before the House.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : हमें बहुत ही अभिमान है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने पिछले सालों में देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में काफी प्रगति की है, और इस रिपोर्ट में राज्य के जो १२ कारखाने हैं उनके नाम दिये हुए हैं। इससे मालूम होता है कि हम अब तक अपनी जिन आवश्यकताओं के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भर रह रहे थे वे बहुत ही जल्दी हमारे देश में ही पूरी होने लगेंगी। सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता हमारी लोहे की थी, जिसके अभाव के कारण हमारे बहुत से कार्यों में रुकावट आती थी। हमारे समूची जहाजों का निर्माण उसकी वजह से रुका हुआ था, हमारे स्लैब के बहुत से काम उसकी वजह से रुके हुए थे और उनके लिए हमको विदेशों के आयात पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता था। और भी इसी तरह से बहुत से काम रुके हुए थे। यह खुशी की बात है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लिया है। हम ईखते हैं कि कुछ ही महीनों में एक नई बाल्क तीन तीन स्टील प्लांटों की बातें हुईं और उनमें से दो के बारे में तो बात पक्की भी हो गयी। तो इस तरह से जो प्रगति हम कुछ सालों में करने की सोच रहे थे वह कुछ थोड़े ही दिनों में होगी, और हम अपनी इस आवश्यकता के लिए शीघ्र ही आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

जहां यह कारखाने बन रहे हैं, वहां में एक और आवश्यकता की ओर शासन का ध्यान खींचना चाहेंगा। हमारे यहां मैरीन टूल फॅक्टरी ने इसी वर्ष काम शुरू किया है और यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि बड़े बड़े लेब्स हमारे यहां बनने शुरू हो गये हैं।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

में खुद बंमलौर गया था और मैंने यह स्वयं देखा और मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। लेकिन जहां हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, वहां हमको थोड़ा इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो माल हम बना रहे हैं, उसमें से कुछ विदेशों को निर्यात करें और वहां अपने माल का प्रसार करें। ताकि हम वहां अपने लिए बाजार बना सकें। यदि हम ऐसा करेंगे तो बहुत उत्तम होगा। क्योंकि हमारा राज्य के पड़ोस में जो देश हैं वह हमारा मित्र हैं, जैसे कि बर्मा हैं, सीलोन हैं, इंडोनीशिया और इंडोचीन आदि, ये ऐसे देश हैं कि जिनसे हमें सहयोग करना बहुत आवश्यक है और करना भी चाहिए और उनकी जो जो अवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी पूर्ति की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। सम्भव है कि हम जितना माल पैदा करें वह अभी हमारी आवश्यकताओं के लिए भी पूरा न हो लेकिन फिर भी उसमें से कुछ माल हम विदेशों को दे कर के कुछ अपना बाजार वहां कायम करें जिससे कि हम आगे जा करके जो भी माल पैदा करें वह दूसरों की जरूरत के लिए भी हो और हमारा लिए भी हो। इसके लिए ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि कुछ कमिशन एजेंट्स वगैरह मुकरर किए जायें जो बाजारों में जायें, विदेशों में जायें और देखें कि वहां की आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं, इसके आंकड़े और तथ्य वे एकत्रित करें और वहां की गवर्नमेंट से और वहां के व्यापारियों से सम्पर्क कायम करके वहां पर हमारा माल की खपत के लिए अभी से वह प्रयत्न करें।

इस मिनिस्ट्री के अलावा जैसे कि टेलीफोन फौजदारी हैं, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर जिस तरह की कोच बनती हैं, बैगन्स अभी तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ही बन रहे हैं, तो यह जो सामान बनते हैं इनके लिये अगर विदेशों में प्रयत्न किया जाय तो हम अपने लिए बहुत कुछ मार्केट बाहर कायम कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी आवश्यक चीज जिसकी ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि जैसे जैसे ये

कारखाने बनते जा रहे हैं, तो उनमें खर्चा भी बढ़ता ही है। अभी जैसा डाक्टर साहब ने बताया कि कंसलटेंट इंजीनियर्स कायम करने चाहिए। अभी कल मैं अपने नगर उज्जैन से आ रहा था, तो रास्ते में ट्रैन में मुझे एक इंजीनियर साहब मिले जो बम्बई की कंसलटेंट इंजीनियर्स की जो एक फर्म के एक सदस्य हैं, उनसे मालूम हुआ कि वह फर्म ए० सी० सी०, असोसियेटेड सीमेंट कम्पनी है और वह उनके कारखानों को देखने जा रहे थे, २५०० रुपया माहवार वह लेते हैं और उसमें आने जाने का भत्ता और सर्वा वगैरह सब शामिल होता है, वे टाटा फर्म्स का भी देखने गये हैं। वे ए० सी० सी० के तमाम कारखाने देख रहे हैं और लाखों रुपये की बचत उन्होंने वहां पर बतलाई है। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उस फर्म को रख लें लेकिन यह जरूर कद्दांग कि हमें ऐसे योग्य कर्मशिल इंजीनियर्स की संवाओं की बहुत जरूरत है। मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारा कच्चा कारखानों में फिजूलखर्ची अवश्य निकलोगी और काफी खर्चा ऐसा होगा जो कम किया जा सकता है और खर्च की बचत की जा सकती है। इसीलिए जहां इतने कारखाने हैं, वहां कर्मशिल इंजीनियर्स का होना और उनकी सलाह लेना और उनसे कार्य की निगरानी कराना और खर्च की कमी करवाने की ओर शासन का ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिए और मैं सम्भ्रता हूं कि अगर जल्द ही इस दिशा में कदम उठाया गया तो काफी बचत होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है, अगर बचत न भी हुई तो यह तो निश्चित है कि जो हमारे अधिकारी भिन्न भिन्न कारखानों में जिम्मेदारी के पद पर कार्य करते हैं, वे सतर्क अवश्य रहेंगे और बिना वजह जो खर्च करने की बातें चलती रहती हैं, वह न होंगीं, इसीलिए इस पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ थोड़ा सा शिप बिल्डिंग यार्ड के बारे में मुझे कहना है। मेरे कच्चे मित्रों ने भी इस बात को कहा है कि जितनी प्रगति इसमें होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई है। और इसमें हमारा कुछ पौष नहीं है, हमने जो अपने कंसलटेंट

मुकरर किये हैं एस० ई० एल० फ्रांस के, उनके बारे में कोई दो राय तो हो नहीं सकतीं और यह बाक्या है कि वह बहुत अच्छी फर्म हैं और योग्य फर्म हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हुआ यह कि उन्होंने जो टैकनिकल परसन्स (व्यक्ति) हमारे यहां भेजे हैं, वह उत्तने योग्य साबित नहीं हुए और उनसे जितना लाभ हमको मिलना चाहिए था, वह शायद नहीं मिल सका है, तो सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अभी तक जो कुछ हुआ वह तो हुआ लेकिन अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमको जरा बहुत सांच समझ कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है, इस काल में काफी हमें प्रगति करना है लेकिन अगर इस तरीके से हमारे कदम आगे बढ़ें जैसे कि अभी तक बढ़ते रहे हैं तो हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। अभी जो बाहर से माल आता है वह दूसरे जहाजों में आता है, विदेशी जहाजों में भर कर सामान आता है, हम भी अपने देश में उत्पादन कार्य कर रहे हैं और हमें अपने देश में बने सामान को बाहर विदेशों में भेजने के लिए जहाजों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, इतना ही नहीं, हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिए और डिफेंस के लिए जहाजरानी की जरूरत पड़ेगी और उसके लिए भी हमें अपने जहाजों का निर्माण करना होगा। अब यह कि हम सदा दूसरे देशों की ओर ताकते रहें और उनसे उधार लेते रहें और वहां से चीजें मंगाते रहें, तो यह हमेशा के लिए नहीं चल सकता और हमें यह सारा निर्माण का काम अपने हाथ में लेना है। इसलिए अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार करते हुए मैं यह खलाह दूंगा कि हमारे यहां छोटी छोटी जो दूसरी प्राइवेट शोपिंग कंसन्स हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को भी बुलाना चाहिए और हमारे जो टैकनिकल परसन्स हैं उनको एक जगह बैठ करके एंसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि तमाम जितने भी इसमें दिलचस्पी लेने वाले लोग हैं, जो छोटा बड़ा काम करते हैं, क्योंकि बहुत सी छोटी कम्पनियां हैं जो कि २, २ और २, २ हजार टन के जहाज बना सकती हैं, यह खलाह चाहिए कि अगर हम समुद्र के किनारे पर छोटे छोटे जहाज भी चला सकते हैं, तो

उनका उपयोग करना चाहिए और सबको मिल कर एंसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि कौन से जहाज प्राइवेट संक्टर में हो सकते हैं और कौन से जहाज पब्लिक संक्टर में किये जाने चाहिये जिससे कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हम काफी प्रगति इस दिशा में कर सकें और यह बतला सकें कि हमारे यहां काफी निर्माण कार्य हुआ है। वर्षों तक हम इंतजार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

एक बात जो विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य है वह यह है कि हमारे यहां जो जहाजों के निर्माण का कार्य हो रहा है, उसके लिए अच्छे साधन चाहिए, अच्छा साहित्य और अच्छी सामग्री चाहिये और यह सब आवश्यक सामग्री करीब करीब सारी विदेश से आती है, केवल ६ प्रतिशत सामग्री हमें अपने देश से मिलती है। तो हम हमेशा के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भर नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वह हमें आवश्यक सामग्री भेजें, हमें यथासम्भव सारी सामग्री यहां प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करना चाहिए, इसके लिए गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक जहाज के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक माल हमें अपने यहां पैदा करना होगा, सिवाय मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट्स के जो बहुत जरूरी हैं और जिनका निर्माण हम तत्काल नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके अलावा जितनी भी और दूसरी चीजें हैं, उन को अपने देश में से प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करना चाहिए।

एक और भी बात है कि जहां तक मुझे मालूम है विदेशों में इन कारखानों में हर एक कर्मचारी को छोटे से बड़े तक लेकर ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, वैसे व्यवस्था हमारे यहां नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि कुछ ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के लिए लांग विदेशों में भेजे गये हैं और कुछ मामूली सी ट्रेनिंग यहां पर भी शुरू की गई है, लेकिन इतना काफी नहीं है। एक मजदूर से लेकर बड़े से बड़े अफसर तक के लिए ट्रेनिंग दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि समय समय पर बराबर नियमित रूप से वे ट्रेनिंग लेते रहें। मुझे तो बहुत शर्म मालूम होती है कि अगर हमारे विशालपटनम् के मजदूरों को कहा जाय

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

कि फ्रांस का एक आदमी तुम्हारे वहां के दो आदिमियों के बराबर बैठता है और हमारा मजदूर एंसा सुनकर शायद अपना सिर शर्म से झुका लेगा, यहां का आदमी इतना हल्का और कमजोर समझा जाता है कि यहां के दो आदमी फ्रांस के एक आदमी के बराबर होते हैं, यहां लोगों को बतलाना चाहिए कि वहां के आदमी कितना ज्यादा काम करते हैं और जितना काम वहां के लोग करते हैं, उतना यहां नाले नहीं कर सकते, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमारे वहां के काम करने वालों को यह बतलाया जायगा तो वह अपने काम को आगे बढ़ायेंगे और अपने काम में तरक्की करेंगे, बौल्क मुझे तो विश्वास है कि हमारे दशवासियों में इतना जोश और उत्साह है और इतनी शक्ति है कि अगर उनको ठीक तरह से काम करना सिखाया जाय तो वह चिट्ठियों के मुकाबले में कभी पीछे नहीं रह सकते हैं और उनसे आगे ही बढ़ेंगे, इसलिए इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

डा० लंका सुन्दरम् : शिपयार्ड में क्या अभी तक एंसा प्रयत्न हुआ है ?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : उधर ज्यादा ध्यान दिखे जाने की जरूरत है । फीटलाइजर फॅक्टरी के बारे में मुझे अधिक नहीं कहना है । हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि यह हैदराबाद में बने, राजस्थान में बने, मैं कहता हूं कि यह फॅक्टरी मध्य भारत में बने । लेकिन देखना यह चाहिए कि आज जैसे बिहार में है, ठीक है, बिहार से बंगाल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि की ओर अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाय, वह उसके मजदूर है, लेकिन अब जो दो, तीन फीटलाइजर की फॅक्टरियां बन रही हैं तो पहले योजना पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि किस जगह खोलने से अधिक से अधिक लाभ वह पहुंचा सकती हैं और कहां कहां उनकी जरूरत होगी । आज यदि आप नकशों को उठा कर देखें तो मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल और मध्य प्रदेश, ये एंसे देश हैं जिनमें इंडस्ट्री बहुत कम है और ज्यादातर वे कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश हैं । उनको

खुद की जरूरत काफी होगी, इसलिए एक एंसा कारखाना खोलना चाहिए जहां आसानी से एक स्थान से उस सारे एरिया में ख़ाद पहुंचाया जा सके । अगर रा-मॅटीरियल (कच्चा माल) राजस्थान से बिहार जा सकता है तो मध्य भारत, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान तो बहुत नजदीक हैं, वहां भी रा-मॅटीरियल कम खर्च में जा सकता है और उससे वहां के किसानों की भी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की बहुत आसानी से पूर्ति हो सकती है और यह जो हमारी रिलवेज है इन पर भी ज्यादा बोझ नहीं लड़गा क्योंकि अभी दूर दूर से बिहार से या भाकड़ा नांगल से लें जाना पड़ता है । इसलिए इस पर विचार करके और सर्किल्स कायम करके और उन की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए कि किस स्थान पर फीटलाइजर की फॅक्टरी होने से सारा एरिया कवर हो सकता है, जो कम से कम दूरी पर हो, जहां से कम से कम समय में और कम से कम खर्च पर वह आवश्यक माल किसानों को पहुंचाया जा सके, वहां पर फॅक्टरी स्थापित की जानी चाहिए ।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह है बोर्ड आफ डाइरॅक्टर्स और चेयरमैन के बारे में । मेरा अभी तक का यह अनुभव है कि ज्यादातर बोर्ड आफ डाइरॅक्टर्स के मेम्बर या चेयरमैन हमारे सेंट्रॅलरियट के लोग होते हैं और इसमें शक नहीं कि वे बहुत योग्य और काबिल व्यक्ति हैं और बड़ी मेहनत भी करते हैं, लेकिन चेयरमैन यहां दिल्ली में बैठे हुए सिदुरी या नाहन की निगरानी करें, यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं लगता । आप देखते हैं कि टाटा है, वह अपने कारखाने में ही बैठते हैं, बिहला है बराबर वहां आते जाते रहते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं कि वह दिल्ली में ही बैठें रहें, उन के कारखाने में क्या हो रहा है, कॉन सी गति विधि चल रही है, इस की बहुत बूढ़ जानकारी उन को प्राप्त रहती है ।

डा० लंका सुन्दरम् : ट्रेन और टीलफोन सर्पिसेज तो हैं ।

श्री राधेसाहब व्यास : इस लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कारखाने ठीक रूप से काम करें। और वर्कर्स और मैनेजमेंट में बराबर सामंजस्य रहे, इस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जो लोग जिम्मेदारी के पद पर हों, जैसे चेंजरमैन और डाइरेक्टर्स, उन का सम्पर्क रोजबरोज वर्कर्स से स्थापित होना चाहिये, साथ ही कोई भी घटना जो कारखाने में घटी हो उस से उन की पूरी जानकारी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। अच्छा तो यह रहे कि उन के हेडक्वार्टर्स आप सर्किल्स में बनायें, एक दक्षिण में रहे, एक पूर्व में रहे, एक पश्चिम में रहे और एक मध्य में रहे। जहां जक स्टैंट अन्डरटैकिंग्स का सवाल है, उन के साथ ही उन का हेडक्वार्टर होना चाहिये और अधिकारी कुछ ज्यादा समय के लिये आया करें।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How many Deputy Ministers do you suggest to manage the concerns?

श्री राधेसाहब व्यास : मंत्र मित्र पछते हैं कि इस के लिये कितने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर चाहिये। इस के लिये डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स की जरूरत नहीं है। कुछ जिम्मेदार आदमी जो इस कार्य को रात दिन देखते रहें, वह इस के चार्ज में रखले जायें, ऐसे आदमी जिन में योग्यता हो, अध्ययन हो, अनुभव हो और जानकारी हो। और सब से अधिक जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह बड़े इमानदार हों। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी प्रगति होनी चाहिये। उन को इस बात की जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि कहां पर कमी की जा सकती है और कहां पर फ्यूजलसचीं होती हैं, कहां पर गड़बड़ी है। इन सब बातों की जानकारी चेंजरमैन और डाइरेक्टर्स को होनी बहुत जरूरी है। आप को इस के लिये तैयार होना चाहिये।

अक्सर मैं देखता हूँ कि जेनरल मैनेजर्स बड़ी जल्दी जल्दी बतल दिखते जाते हैं। जब से सिद्धी कैंट्री शुरू हुई है, वहां पर तीन चार जेनरल

मैनेजर्स पहुंच चुके हैं। एक आदमी जाता है और अध्ययन के लिये जापान वगैरह चला जाता है, जब वह अनुभव प्राप्त कर के लौटता है तो उस को दूसरी जगह बदल दिया जाता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर वह योग्य आदमी है तो उस को दूसरी जगह का भी अनुभव प्राप्त करना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है। किसी कारखाने के ठीक ढंग से काम करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वहां के अधिकारी जल्दी जल्दी तब्दील न किये जायें क्योंकि जल्दी जल्दी तबादला होने से कारखाने को उस के अनुभव का लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकता। आदमी का तो कोई नुकसान होता नहीं है क्योंकि उस की तन्स्वाह तो उस को मिलेगी ही चाहे कारखाने को लाभ हो या नुकसान हो। अगर नुकसान भी हो तो वह सोचते हैं कि यह फीटलाइजर हम जब खेतों के लिये दते हैं तो हम किसानों से ज्यादा कीमत ले लेंगे। लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है, इस को भी देखने की जरूरत है।

इस के अलावा मैं आडिट के सम्बन्ध में भी दो एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। आडिट ऐसे ढंग से होना चाहिये कि यह देख जाय कि जो पैदावार होती है वह खर्च की दृष्टि से और कंज्यूम्स की दृष्टि से ठीक हो रही है या नहीं। आज सिद्धी में हम देखते हैं कि फीटलाइजर पैदा हो रहा है, ठीक है, पर जो कुछ खर्च हो रहा है उस में वहां और कमी हो सकती है अगर आप कंज्यूम्स का थोड़ा बहुत भी ख्याल करते हैं। इस लिये आडिट होना चाहिये और उस की रिपोर्ट में यह होना चाहिये कि वाकई क्या यह खर्च कम किया जा सकता है। अगर इस तरह से विचार किया जाय तो हमारा भविष्य बहुत उज्वल है और इस मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर और भी काम आने वाले हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश का भविष्य बहुत कुछ इस पर निर्भर है कि इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो और भी ज्यादा प्रगति इन कामों में हो सकेगी।