

interested in that? Secondly, what about the No-day-yet-named motions? None has been put down for the last two weeks.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the first, perhaps on the 30th of this month we are going to have that Bill introduced here for reference to a Joint Committee. About the second point raised by my hon. friend, as desired by you after the demands are over we are going to provide for two No-day-yet-named motions instead of one every week in order to make up for their omission all these weeks.

Mr. Speaker: Because during the Budget Session we do not find time. In the other sessions there will be a number of No-day-yet-named motions relating to various reports that have been presented to the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are a hundred of them.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of them. All the important ones will be disposed of during those other sessions when we are not pressed for time. I shall try to get two or three such motions put down in a week during the next session so that all the important reports may be disposed of. But what we have agreed to is that after the discussion on the Budget is over two No-day-yet-named motions will be disposed of every week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After the Demands are over.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, after the Demands are over.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Could we not extend the Session?

Mr. Speaker: Next item.

12.39 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Out of five hours allotted, 3 hours 21 minutes have been taken and 1 hour 39 minutes remain. May I know from the hon. Minister how much time he proposes to take?

**The Minister of Information and
Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** One hour.

Mr. Speaker: There are about 40 minutes left then. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

12.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I am thankful to you for giving me a few minutes to speak on these Demands.

First of all, I wish to complement this Ministry for having encouraged classical music as against film songs. Some people have made a reference to the fact that Ceylon Radio is much more popular than our own radio in certain sections. I think that not only do we need to give the people classical music, so that they can have something better than the mere film songs, but I feel that it will be a good thing if the AIR also made an attempt to enable people to appreciate classical music a little better. What I mean to say is if, along with classical music, care was taken to educate the listeners not only in the different aspects of our own classical music but also, in, say, Western classical music, a comparison of the two systems and so on, by giving selected pieces, that will inculcate the capacity to appreciate and enjoy classical music to a better extent. Some time ago, I understand that an attempt in that direction was

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

made, but I do not know for what reason that was given up.

While the Ministry has done a good job in discouraging this film music, and the Minister deserves commendation for resisting all pressures to reintroduce these film songs on AIR, I am sorry to say that the same determination does not seem to have been exercised with regard to censorship of bad films. Some hon. Members in this House made remarks yesterday that we need to have better censorship with regard to foreign films. I wish to stress that we need a larger and greater attention in regard to the censorship of films produced in India. There are too many bad films that are being produced in this country. Any one who is interested in the problem of delinquency etc. and who sits in the children's courts will find that a number of children have come forth and admitted that they learnt some of those bad things from the films that were being shown. Sometime ago, I wrote to the hon. Minister regarding one film which had depicted everything that might be considered objectionable, such as gambling, stealing, racing, going and flirting with other people's girls in the absence of their parents, the servants using the masters' cars, dhabis using the masters' clothes and so on. All these things were presented in the film in a very attractive form. Some of my friend's children had persuaded me to take them to this show, and after the film was over, I asked them, 'How did you like it?', and they were all in ecstasies, and said 'How wonderful it was that these people were so smart that they did all these things!' Then, I had to sit with them for half an hour to analyse each act, to make them understand that they were not so very wonderful things, but they were bad things.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
May I know the name of that film?

Dr. Sushila Nayar The name of that film was Aakhiri Dao. I wish to sub-

mit that it is not good for us to have these kinds of films produced and displayed in this country.

It is obvious that each of these film producers spends a lot of money on the production of films, and after spending all that money, they leave no stone unturned to get that film passed by the censors; their pressures and their power are very considerable.

It is for the hon. Minister to find out adequate measures for resisting this kind of pressure. But I wish to make one suggestion, and that is, that the censorship, instead of coming into operation after the film has been produced, perhaps, might come into operation a little earlier at the production stage itself, so that the Ministry can give guidance as to the types of desirable films which will be good for our children, and which will be good for our country, instead of merely saying that they shall not have this film or that these are the few feet of the reel that should be excised.

The question may be raised that the Constitution has guaranteed freedom of expression to everybody. I respect that freedom of expression and freedom of speech very much. At the same time, this very Constitution of ours has committed us to enact certain laws to prohibit certain things because they are bad for the family and bad for society. Similarly, I am sure, the Constitution will allow us to prohibit bad films and bad literature, provided we are vigilant about it, provided we have a board of censors who have these values which are the values which we have respected in this country from times immemorial, and they are keen to preserve those values and exercise their powers to censor what is undesirable. If an amendment of the Constitution is necessary, I am completely certain that the hon. Members of this House will be very happy to empower the hon. Minister with such powers as he may require to deal with this problem effectively, but

this menace to our society and our culture must be effectively dealt with, and we must have effective measures to check bad films and also bad literature which is quite prevalent in this country at present.

As for bad advertisements, the less said the better it will be. We are a country that has taken pride in venerating motherhood. We worship our women as Devis; yet, in this country, if you look round, you will find that woman is being made the target of such vulgar advertisements every day. Is this fair to the women of our country? Is this fair to the self-respect of men in this country that they should display the bodies of their mothers, sisters and daughters in that obscene manner that is being done in the advertisements in this country? I request the hon. Minister to take urgent and effective steps to check this kind of menace which is very bad for all concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Member referring to 'She is a Jai Girl' or something like that which I see being advertised in the papers?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am glad that television has been introduced in this country. I hope television will grow so that not only we can hear the voices of our great leaders and great personalities, but we can also actually see several people and things which an ordinary individual may not be in a position to go and see on the spot. Take, for instance, a thing like our Republic Day Parade, to see which there is such a great stampede. I am sorry to say what happened on the last Republic Day. I had invited some friends to see the parade, and they simply felt awful, since the policemen were pushing and beating people because there was a stampede. It produced such a bad effect upon their minds that they said to me, "If in free India you are to have the Republic Day celebrations in order to have such activities on the part of the police, why do you have these celebrations at all". If we have

television nad such events can be televised, people can see them at different places without having to crowd and having to stampede.....

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): That is description of a fact, not an allegation.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): That is Defence Ministry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I must confess I have not been able to follow the interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She need not care for that.

Dr . Sushila Nayar: The point I was trying to make was that television must expand. I understand there are certain number of people in our country who have had engineering training for television work. We do require these engineers and I feel that before we think of spending money and foreign exchange by sending some more people for training in this type of engincering, we should make use of those people who have received such training. What I wish to suggest is whether the hon. Minister would not think it appropriate to have some kind of a national register like the national register for scientists that we have introduced recently and this register should register all those people who have been trained in television engineering, in aeronautics, in radio and other things that are concerned with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and we should make use of them. Some of the men who have been working in the A.I.R. think they can go and visit some foreign country for two or three months and they will come back as experts. They may get some general ideas and general knowledge, but I do not think these are the subjects in which anybody can become an expert by paying a brief visit to some foreign country outside. I am saying this entirely in the interests of the country, in the interests of the nation so that we can make use of the talents that are available in the country and not merely we go on wasting our resources not only in money but also

in men and in experts that this country possesses.

I believe this Information and Broadcasting Ministry is the one Ministry and one department in which women can play a very important part and a very leading role. There are some women that are employed by this Ministry but their number is very small and I am told—on good authority—that as a general rule they are not encouraged very much. Just as it was brought out the other day that this primary school education, nursery school education, nursing, medicine are the jobs particularly fitted for women, I think the jobs under this Ministry are also particularly fitted for women and the Ministry should give better attention to make use of women than what they have done so far.

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

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish to make one or two points. I hope you will be able to give a little time more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; she has to finish.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The point I am trying to make is the need to use our All India Radio in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for a regular positive education of the nation. The most powerful form of education is the audio-visual education. Now, why can't we take up one campaign after another and concentrate on one campaign at a time? I believe they do something like this; occasionally there may be a talk on health education, a talk on some general educational problem, a talk on some book review, and so on. But what I am trying to point out is that they may take up one health problem, say, the problem of diphtheria in children, make a campaign of it every alternate day, every third day, every week, whatever it may be, till the parents in the country know themselves how diphtheria comes.

Same thing with regard to small-box and cholera. So many of our people get these diseases by taking exposed foods and so on, because they do not know the danger of exposed foods. If the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will make it a point to give positive education to the people and take up one campaign after another so that the idea is dinned into the minds of the people and they themselves begin to operate and follow that idea, they would do a tremendous amount of good to the people in this country.

The hon. Minister mentioned something about the preparation of a documentary film on Gandhiji's life. Twelve years have gone already. I wish they had used the time earlier because a number of men who were intimately connected with Gandhiji and could have been most helpful in the preparation of such documentaries are no more alive. For instance, Shri Manilal Gandhi who could have been most helpful in the preparation of a documentary relating to the period of Gandhiji's life in South Africa is no more. Certain other people who were with Gandhiji in South Africa and in the earlier period of his life are no more. I wish to submit that the Ministry should expedite this work so that a few people who are still alive and who were at any time in touch with Mahatma Gandhi during his life time can be made use of for the proper preparation of a documentary of this type.

Dr. Keskar: May I say one thing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now she has concluded:

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir; I want one or two more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more minutes. The hon. lady Member will realise if I allow her more time, I will have to push off another hon. Member.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I want only half a minute and I will conclude. If the hon. Minister had not interrupted me, I would have concluded.

Sir, one of their important jobs is the Five Year Plan publicity. There is a similar campaign for which they are responsible for publicity and that is national savings. The two things are so intimately integrated that I think they should go together, the resources in the form of films, the resources in the form of publicity vans and various other things. If the hon. Minister will be so kind as to work out a programme in consultation with the Finance Ministry so that two can work as an integrated whole, it would be good for both and it would make both more effective.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall go through this Report and make my observations.

The first would be that the hon. Minister should prevail upon the Finance Ministry to abolish excise duty on films.

Secondly, he should expedite the completion of the building of the A.I.R. in Calcutta. It seems to be prolonged from time to time and it is not known when this building is going to be completed.

The third point is that the Tagore centenary programmes should be expedited, taken up and given a complete touch as early as possible.

With regard to these radio programmes, I should say that there should be provision for the special type of songs and *kirtans* to which the All India Radio does not seem to be very much sympathetic. In fact, I recommended one of the leading *kirtanis*—perhaps the leading one in Bengal now—to the A.I.R. His name is Shri Nand Kishore Das. The hon. Minister might be knowing him. But somehow they told him he was not qualified enough to be accepted.

With regard to this Radio section, I would ask the hon. Minister to find out whether it is a fact that the All-India Variety Programme Unit working at Bombay as a part of the All India Radio, Bombay, had to be shifted to Delhi for better administrative control within nine months of its working and whether this has cost Rs. 1 lakh or so. I believe he will find it out.

Coming to the Sanskrit programmes, it is stated that it is on our cultural tradition as embodied in Sanskrit literature. I suggest that they should take up programmes in Sanskrit, as it is used and spoken now and not limit these programmes only to the older and classical types. There are even people who speak and use Sanskrit as they use their mother tongue or the regional language; at least there are in the State from which I come, and I believe there are such people in other States also. They may be encouraged to take part in these programmes.

13 hrs.

A deputation of A.I.R. officers under a scheme of educational exchange of specialists visited the U.S.A. in June-October 1959. I would request the hon. Minister to find out whether in this matter merit has been ignored and seniority and superiority superseded.

Coming to the Central Board of Film Censors, I believe I must fasten on the Information and Broadcasting Ministry a large amount of responsibility for the indiscipline among youth that we find today. I believe a large part of this indiscipline is due to the indiscriminate film shows that are allowed in this country, to be shown to these youthful people. When the Cinematograph Act was passed, the Minister gave some sort of assurance that the age of the adult would be raised from 18 to 21. That assurance has not been carried out.

Dr. Keskar: I did not say that. I said we would certainly seriously consider this matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: When the Minister says he would consider it, to us it means an assurance. What more do we require?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was also 'seriously' in it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes, Sir, I am obliged to you for pointing it out.

Then we repeatedly requested him that the granting of 'A' certificate to films should be abolished. Living in a society which does not tolerate the idea of pre-marital love, what is the good of exhibiting these films to the younger boys and girls? After all, by doing so, you provoke in them sensuous feelings for which society provides no legitimate scope for satisfaction. If you go on provoking these feelings in the younger people, the inevitable result is bound to happen, and is happening.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Birth of romance.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes.

As regards the Board of Film Censors, during the previous debate the Minister gave them a compliment. I accept that they are very good people. But I doubt whether they do their work carefully, whether they see the films before passing them. This would be proved from the fact that the Ministry itself had to uncertify 3 films at least which were certified by the Board of Film Censors. The certificates had to be cancelled by the Ministry itself.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it because the Board is supposed to be composed of aged people?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is the pity of it. Because the Board is composed of aged people, they should be more careful about these things. The strangest part of it is that they are not. I could understand youthful people allowing such licences, but I

cannot understand older people allowing such licences.

Shri Hem Barua: The argument is otherwise, that it is because there are aged people in the Board they allow sensuous scenes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The aged people cannot be pushed out before they die.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My submission is only that they should not encourage morbidity. But what is being done and encouraged today is the morbidity of these films.

I have with me two reports, one from a Delhi newspaper and the other from a Calcutta newspaper. It is stated that a Bombay youth enacted a scene of a train burglary he saw in an English film. The report says:

"The scene of a train burglary in an English film in which the desperado breaks open a bolted window to enter a woman's compartment by using a special device so much impressed a Bombay youth that he wanted to make a practical experiment of the same. By using a peculiar instrument, he forced his way into a first class ladies compartment and robbed the only woman passenger."

The victim was the wife of a dignitary of Parliament. That is the report.

"The above story was narrated at the Special Conference of Northern Railway Police Chiefs which opened in New Delhi on The police officer who disclosed this said that the accused when interrogated after his arrest is reported to have confessed that he saw the film three times at Bombay to gain mastery over the device of how to open a bolted window in a running train.

It is understood that the Railway authorities had brought the above incident to the notice of the Film Board of Censors."

This is what has happened.

There is another report from Calcutta. It is about a twelve-year old boy.....

Dr. Keskar: A question was answered on this and I had informed the House that the film has been uncertified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. The hon. Member is repeating it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: According to the Calcutta newspaper, a twelve-year old boy was caught for picking pockets. Narrating his story, he said that he had developed a fancy for movies but could not find the money to fulfil his desire. Despaired, he contacted a boy of his locality and through him got in touch with an 'ustad', that is, expert in pick-pocketing. The twelve-year old boy learnt pick-pocketing only to secure money to see the movies.

Then I have another report. I believe it has come to the notice of the Minister also. It is the Report of the Society for Prevention of Unhealthy Trends in Motion Pictures of which, I believe, Shrimati Munshi is the Chairman. In the Report, it is stated:

"An eight-year child was reported to have written love letters to a prominent cinema actress calling her 'Pyari'....The boy ran away from his home stealing fifty rupees, half of which he spent on travelling and with the other half, he bought some presents for the cinema star which he offered to her at her home...."

Then again:

"Another cinema celebrity had a similar experience. A young girl came to him from Calcutta stealing money from home and the perplexed cinema star had no other recourse than to hand her over to the police."

I have collected these things only to draw the attention of the Minister to

what all things are happening as a result of these 'A' films.

During the period 1st January, 1959 to 31st March, 1959, I am glad to find there were no 'A' certificate given to any Indian films. But the Board granted 33 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films. Perhaps encouraged by this, Indian film producers began to produce pictures requiring 'A' certificates. During the later period, from 1st April to 31st December, 1959, I find the Board granted 79 'A' certificates to foreign films and 8 such certificates to Indian films. To me, this is very disturbing indeed.

There is another thing. It is that no precise information about the number of films produced in India in a particular year has been collected. This is also disturbing. Some investigation will have to be undertaken to find out the number of films that India produces or did produce during a particular period.

Then I come to the Publications Division. Certainly they produce very valuable books. But I have had the good fortune to hear sometime ago a speech delivered by Shri Kunhan Raja, a well-known Sanskrit scholar of Madras, in the Government Sanskrit College at Calcutta. He characterised some publications of the Publications Division associated with very great names in Indian philosophy and Indian culture as so bad that they ought to be banned. The hon. Minister might write to Shri Kunhan Raja and find out which are the publications which he thought worthy of being banned in the interest of Indian culture and Indian philosophy.

Dr. Keskar: There is no publication on philosophy.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Culture and philosophy are inter-linked. There is no Indian culture without philosophy involved in it.

Coming to the field of the Registrar of Newspapers, I should like to point out that the price-page schedule

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

should be introduced as early as possible. I should like to refer to the debate we had previously on the Reports of the Press Registrar when reference was made to what was done in regard to a Delhi newspaper. In the debate, the Minister said that exception had been made in granting title to the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* in the interest of the workers and at the request of the workers. I made enquiries. The condition of the workers is now such that the working journalists have approached the Delhi Administration saying that they are denied what is due to them. They want to be paid according to the 'B' class. The authorities of the newspaper are denying it to them. Their case is before the Delhi Administration.

Coming higher, regarding the Joint Editor of this paper, I find it is a more peculiar case. After having called him as Joint Editor for about 5 years, the management have now told him that he is no journalist and that he would have no privilege granted by the Working Journalists Act. The management had stated that the title of Joint Editor was given to him in order to secure business. In other words, it was done in order to cheat the public, to procure money from them. This particular gentleman happened to be accredited to the Government of India as a journalist from 1951. Did the Government of India accept him as a journalist though he was a non-journalist according to what the management says now?

Coming to the Editor, I believe his case is now going to come before the Minister. His position has been much intolerable. It has been brought down to be a bed of thorns. He is not thrown out because he is also the printer and publisher. It is the printership that is now protecting the editor because if he goes he can take away with him the title of the paper as well.

I would request the hon. Minister to make this point clear. He had said that the exception made in this case is an exception in the whole of India done in the interest of the workers. He had stated that. If he now finds this is the condition and if the present printer and publisher is thrown out—as he is bound to be—will he make the same exception again when it comes up again to him for granting a title.

The Press Registrar stated in his report in 1958....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: With one sentence I will, Sir.

The Press Registrar has stated in his report that the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* was separated from its Calcutta counterpart in the middle of 1958. I was surprised to find that the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, in a statement made in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th March stated that the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* was separated from the *Anand Bazar Patrika* during April-September, 1959. I would request the hon. Minister to find out which of the two statements is correct. Is the Press Registrar correct in stating that the separation was done in 1958; or is the Minister of Commerce and Industry correct in stating that the separation was done in April-September, 1959?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is over.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will be as brief as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Could you kindly indicate to me the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About 12 to 13 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will finish within that time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the activities of this Ministry in the various spheres and fields have definitely registered a significant progress both in quantity and in quality. And, I would not grudge to pay that compliment to the Minister. But, I consider that to be only a routine administration.

My criterion for judging this Ministry is entirely different. Somehow it is my feeling that neither the Ministry has got a proper appreciation of its responsibilities and duties, nor, I think, the Government, as a whole, has given it a proper consideration. My feeling is that in a democracy there could be no Ministry more important than the Information Ministry which has to look after public relations. As a matter of fact, democracy would survive on it. And, I would like to judge this Ministry only by this criterion.

What is the feeling among the people today? Is the hon. Minister aware of the atmosphere prevailing in the various sections of society? What do the people think of the activities of the Government as such? Does he know that people are thoroughly dissatisfied and that there is a seething discontent in the minds of the people? If it is so, is it due to the miserably poor performance of the Government or is it due to the miserably poor performance of this Ministry? To my mind, the inescapable conclusion would be that either this Ministry has failed or the Government, as a whole, has failed.

Wherever you go, into any social circle, you will find that there is a grievous complaint voiced against the Government. There is no proper appraisal or appreciation of the activities of the various Ministries. I would consider this Ministry to be the guardian angel, as a matter of fact, for all the Ministries. Are they indicating to all the various Ministries what is the reaction of their activities on the minds of the people? Are they communicating to the people

as a whole, what are the reactions of the various activities of the Government on the minds of the people? It is my feeling that in spite of the various organs that have been provided to this Ministry, the plain fact remains that there is discontent, that there is indiscipline in most of the sections of the population. And, I would lay the charge against this Ministry of having failed to discharge its responsibilities in that matter. I wish there is a real appraisal of the entire situation, and a basic conception of their responsibilities as to how they ought to proceed in the matter.

We have got a big Publicity Division here. The whole activities are so diversified and diluted that I do not know if there is one organ of publicity which will command the respect all over the country, which would be of all-India interest. I should think that during these 10 years they should have at least forged some publicity organ which would be able to represent the viewpoint which they want to represent to the various classes of the people. But it is not so.

In the Education Ministry we have a very important branch called 'Social Education'. I think the various activities of this Ministry are possibly directed towards social education and entertainment. Entertainment is only an instrument of social education. Possibly the Education Ministry feels that the entire field of social education is covered by the Information Ministry. I do not know even if there is coordination between the two.

An Hon. Member: There is none.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I hope this particular factor would be examined by the hon. Minister.

A certain charge was made by certain hon. Members opposite about the partisan spirit of the Ministry. I am not going into any individual case. It is for the Ministry to defend. But, regarding the general aspect, I may

[**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]**

...those who make an analytical study of the Radio—at least I feel that the opposition parties are given the fullest share of publicity, at least by this Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: More than that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know whether the Communist party or even the newly formed Swatantra Party has not been taken note of by this Ministry. It is very undesirable to have levelled such a charge or make such a grievance. Probably, the hon. Members who have made this complaint may be genuinely feeling so. If it is their genuine feeling, if we analyse it, I think it is the result of a certain complex which they have developed, most probably, unconsciously, being in the wilderness for all the time and having no prospects to get out of that wilderness. Because of that complex which they have developed they must be having this sort of a grievance. I hope they will take proper note of the whole situation and make a critical analysis of the whole situation and find that this Ministry has given more than proper share to the opposition and there is absolutely no truth in this charge.

So far as reporting by this Ministry is concerned, I think, the quality is not as satisfactory as I would wish it to be. I have seen the reporting by the Parliamentary section here. We receive every day a Synopsis. Somebody responsible in the Lok Sabha prepares a report. It is as brief as it could ever be. No daily paper gives a briefer account. The reporting by the Parliament staff is exceedingly nice. It is very objective. It covers every little point. It does not give unnecessary prominence to a Minister or to a Member of this Party to a Member of the Opposition. It covers every little point in a very succinct and nice manner. There is no point which is made but which is ignored. I wish that this Ministry takes a little

lesson from this and possibly they could make such synopsis as are prepared by the Parliamentary branch and they should try to develop their own section as good as they could.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the films. I hope the hon. Minister will take serious note of the feelings in this House as well as the other House. These feelings have been expressed from time to time. As a matter of fact, certain resolutions on this subject have been brought and discussed when I was there in the other House. I do not know whether any opportunity has been spared when the hon. Members have not given expression to their deep anxiety about this matter. We are not satisfied when the hon. Minister says that he has no powers because those powers have never been refused by this House. I do not know what is the validity of his telling us that he has not got those powers when such grave concern has been expressed. It is definitely my feeling that though there are certain very outstanding films produced in this country—we must pay our compliments to the producers of those films which are really outstanding and which have received approbation not only in this country but all over the world and we pay our homage and complements to those producers and artistes—by and large, ninety per cent of the whole production is bad and is of the most objectionable nature. I think no particular industry has done greater harm to this country than this film industry and I have no compunction for those people who are producing these films. If there is a special levy and tax on such films, I think it is better that such films are closed down; we will not be sorry for them. But I do hope that some serious note will be taken by the Ministry of such strong feelings expressed in this House as well as outside and before we meet next I do hope he will be able to take certain steps and satisfy the House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bahadur Singh.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I shall take only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him two minutes later.

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I also join the hon. Members in congratulating the hon. Minister and the Ministry on its work. I do feel that this Ministry can and should do more work because there are so many nation-building activities and there are projects and plans which need a lot of publicity. I feel that this Ministry is an important one and only this Ministry can do all that work. I also feel that this Ministry should be allotted more money than at present. I think the hon. Minister will bear in mind the suggestions that I make.

Firstly, there are so many magazines published by the various Ministries. All these should be published by this Ministry only and not by the other Ministries. Take for instance, *Kuruskhetra*, *Bhagirath*, etc. which the other Ministries publish. There is duplication of work as Shri Harvani pointed out yesterday. I agree with him that there should be no duplication of work and only this Ministry should be in charge of this work. Again these magazines are printed on art paper but they are not selling much in the market and so are run at a loss. They run to this Ministry for getting more advertisements and thus they make up the loss. I feel that these magazines should be published on ordinary paper.

We should also have foreign languages publishing house in our country and this should be established very soon. Indian literature should be published in foreign languages. This Ministry should consider this point and should devote a little more money towards this.

There is one cinema house in Delhi which is known as the Films Division Auditorium, where documentaries and other newsreels are shown at very cheap rates. The programme is for an hour or so. More such cinema-houses should be established in the whole country so that our nation-building activities and Plan projects could be shown to the people in those places at cheap rates.

The Films Division of the Ministry has been doing excellent work and it should be expanded. The Ministry has not been able to meet the demands for making pictures. The Khadi Board has probably been asking the Ministry to prepare a film for it for the last so many years but that could not be done because this Ministry did not have the required equipment, personnel and other things.

The Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have got some subjects under them. If those subjects are brought under this Ministry, they will certainly help in expanding the Ministry.

The National Book Trust, since its inception, has not done any substantial work. The purpose of establishing such a Trust is the translation of literature in various Indian languages. This Ministry can do that work. Similarly the Lalit Kala Akademi and the Sahitya Akademi, if brought under this Ministry, will do much better. At present the literature goes among the very few who are highly placed and this Ministry can bring the literature closer to the people by publicising that.

In every State, we have got directors of information. These are political jobs and a lot of pull is exercised as so many people are after these jobs. But once a man is appointed, he does not do justice to this job but is always busy in publishing photos of one Minister or the other or his immediate boss instead of publicising our national activities. I think these jobs should be brought under the

[Shri Bahadur Singh]

Centre. There should be a Central cadre.

Dr. Keskar: Is it possible?

Shri Bahadur Singh: I think it will be possible. There may be language difficulty. But that man is to administer that department and there will be deputy directors and other personnel of that State working there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You must have a unity form of Government for that.

Shri Bahadur Singh: I feel that more publicity can be given to the nation-building activities instead of publishing the photo of one Minister always or writing articles about him. That is what is mostly done in the various States.

Government has its own printing press but it cannot meet its needs. Rs. 40 lakhs are given every year to private printing presses and that money can be saved if the Government establishes a better press and expands it.

I also join the other hon. Members who have raised the point regarding the censorship board. What we are having now are rubbish and filthy films. In a year we hardly get a good film. There should be better persons in the censor board and the Government should have more strict eye on these things.

Sir, Yojana is published from Delhi. There was a proposal to publish it in all the regional languages, at least in some of the regional languages. I request that Yojana should be published in all the regional languages. The Government should start publishing it soon because the material given in it is very useful and if it is published in the regional languages it will reach the people and they will be benefited.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, there is not much time, I fully appreciate, and therefore I will only narrate my points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trespassing into the next Ministry's time.

Shri Tyagi: I fully realise, Sir; I am very grateful to you.

The first thing that I would like to emphasise is that the overall activities of the Government of India as a whole are fast tending to become rather wasteful. They are indulging too much in wasteful expenditure. I feel that this is the time when the Government should take caution. The country shall not tolerate wasteful expenditure now, and I think, we should cry a halt now. Therefore, to that extent, my hon. friend should also share this advice or demand of the people. All Ministries suffer alike in this matter; I am not accusing only one Ministry.

With regard to this Ministry the House might be perhaps surprised to learn—I have got here a list showing the strength in each Ministry of the Government of India—that the strength of staff in this particular Ministry while it was 5743 in 1954, in 1958 it has come up to 9103—from 5700 to 9100. This is the rate at which we are expanding. I wonder whether the results that we achieve from our publicity give equal or proportionate dividends to us, that is for my hon. friend and for the Parliament to judge. I think it is time, that we bring confidence in the minds of the tax-payers, that the Government is very cautious in spending even a single pie.

With regard to the functions of this Ministry, I thought perhaps this was one of the most important Ministries. Once it was handled by Sardar Patel himself. The Information Ministry was the most important Ministry during the war. All war preparations depended on the atmosphere created by this Ministry during the war days.

Shri Amjad Ali: (Dhubri): Dr. Goebbel, Propaganda Minister was

the highest paid Minister in Germany during the war.

Shri Tyagi: Unfortunately, that is not the position here. I do not know why. I think this Government suffers from complexes which I cannot understand; perhaps, they cannot tolerate people coming up. I do not know what the secret is, but to keep this Ministry below the level of Cabinet is something which one cannot understand. Unless people suffer from superiority complex or inferiority complex, they must judge the Ministry by the functions it has to perform. This Ministry must be a Cabinet rank Ministry. It is no use keeping it like this. Dr. Keskar is a good gentleman, I know him for long. His life has been spent for the service of the nation. But can he ever peep into the Cabinet? If he does not know what is the mind of the Cabinet, how can he propagate? His Ministry cannot come out with any hand-outs about the policies of the Government for the simple fear that the next day the Cabinet will take him to task. Is it a Ministry? Why not run it through a Deputy Secretary? He can as well do the job, because the Minister's privilege is that he goes into the Cabinet. If a Minister cannot peep into the Cabinet, he is worse than a Deputy Secretary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it your personal experience?

Shri Tyagi: In my case that was not the position because I forced myself into the Cabinet and I could go. Sometimes I did not care for the Cabinet and, therefore, I was out. Anyway, my hon. friend is too docile, Sir, that is another matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even afterwards he should not disclose those secrets.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir, I am not going into the secrets, I am only talking about entry and exist.

that situations are now fast apping, fast coming near when we need that the Minister of Info must know every little thing the Government, every detail the Government, even the s That is why I emphasise that It is not my demand, practicall whole House, all parties of the sition and also this side agree to

Then about the functions. I afraid that this may be a crit but I hope my hon. friend will me out. There is not that mu contact with the Press as there sh be. I want to emphasise this I also want to lodge a complaint the Ministry has not been keepin close a contact with the Press a expected the Ministry to do, with result that we are suffering on account.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kalthai): A ca list Press does not care for Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: Whether capitalis anything, that is the position. during the British days the pat Indian Press had to care for British Minister because he knew to handle them. The Minister not get even a sumptuary allowa When all these lakhs and lakh rupees are being wasted, cannot a sumptuary allowance be kept at disposal of the Minister so that he entertain the Press and call them play.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it that he ne throws a party?

Shri Tyagi: Another grouse wh has been well voiced—I support is that all Ministries as far as in mation is concerned are practicaly autonomous. Every Ministry spending lakhs and lakhs of ru over its own publicity, and most the publicity is in the form of phographs. Every Ministry has got Prece Attaché attached to it. I

[**Shri Tyagi**]

every Ministry seems to be autonomous in this respect and every Ministry has some Press Attache. Handouts are given by these people, because it is their duty to publicise. I suggest that publicity must be the function of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and none else. Let the other Ministers suffer at least this much little discipline on them, that they would hand over the job of publicity to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Now, Sir, hundreds and hundreds of papers and magazines are issued. It is wasteful. I would like the House to appoint a committee independently to enquire into this question and see how wasteful expenditure is being incurred on art paper for the trash which is being publicised. My hon. friend over there has rightly pointed out that income and expenditure accounts are presented to show that they are not running at a loss because advertisements received from other Ministries and from autonomous corporations, highly paying advertisements on the steel works etc., are the real source of their income. They balance it and say that the paper concerned is not running at a loss, it is running at a profit. Sir, it is a matter of shame, indeed. I cannot understand that the Government of India should have gone so low in their methods of estimates etc. I very seriously object to this method, and this must be looked into as soon as my hon. friend can get a chance to do so.

Then, Sir, there must be an alternative agency. It is only the P.T.I. today. I know talking against Press is a loss to a politician because his life depends on the Press. Therefore, mostly politicians in India are accustomed to address the galleries. That is the position. But it is bad, against the very principles of democracy that there is no alternative agency. There is only the P.T.I. today. If I have to keep the Press friendly to me I have to cater to the goodwill of the P.T.I. The P.T.I. having the monopoly of all news, it is

they who control the key. It should not be so. There must be a sense of rivalry between two or three Press agencies, if it is possible.

Dr. Keskar: I think the hon. Member did not hear me when in reply to a question in the House I had informed the House that two new agencies are coming up. They are already registered, I do not know what progress they have made.

Shri Tyagi: Whatever may be the progress, none has come into existence. For democracy to succeed, I suggest, it is very important that news-distribution should not be the monopoly of one agency alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. He tempted me when he said that he would take only two minutes.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I would not expand my points. Television is welcome, the whole of India welcomes it. Now that you have got the means of television, why not start the "air university"? The students are indisciplined. Why not give them cheaper education by television? If there is television, the students can take a receiver set and sit at different places for their classes and thus save so much expenditure that is now incurred on the building of university buildings and colleges. You can have open-air classes by means of television. So, there can be regular air universities in which television can be made use of.

Sir, I have no time, though I have some more points to deal with. But I shall talk to my hon. friend about those points some time later so that he can do the needful. But I hope the voice of Parliament this time shall not be overlooked. I should be heard. I request the hon. Minister to take note of the points, because he generally remains here and other Ministers many not care! I would suggest to

• my hon. friend that his Ministry should take note of all the points that were stressed in Parliament and put them before the Cabinet and say that that is the voice of Parliament so that the Cabinet may consider them one by one.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the main publicity campaigns of this Ministry is connected with the Five Year Plan, but I can say this, namely, while travelling in different parts of the country, it is regrettable to note how little our people all over the country know about our various five year plan projects. In my opinion, there are certain basic defects in the planning of these Plan publicity programme. For example, the Plan publicity programme is being handled by the State Departments of Information, and then the Centre has also got the Directorate of Visual Publicity. Most of the time, these two organisations are doing duplicate work and their work generally overlaps with each other. I would suggest that at the Centre we should have a co-ordinating committee or some sort of co-ordinating organisation which should form the nucleus of the whole Five Year Plan publicity, produce the material and direct the field publicity organisation and tell them how they should handle certain campaigns connected with the Five Year Plan projects. The regional field publicity organisations may be asked to do something of more practical value than just to remain as distributing agencies for pamphlets produced by the Directorate of Visual and Field Publicity or by the publications division.

Another point which is very important in any publicity programme or campaign is to analyse and follow the effectiveness of all the publicity campaign. I hope I remember that once before I requested the hon. Minister to establish a section in his Ministry to follow up and analyse and visualise the effectiveness of the various publicity campaigns and the visual mass communication media.

Press advertisements are issued every day by the Ministry on various aspects of the Five Year Plan projects and other aspects of the other Ministries, but there is no body to follow up and know how the people react to the advertisements and how they react to the various things broadcast over the All India Radio the documentaries that are produced.

Another point is this. Much has been said about the films. Some hon. Members have criticised that songs in the films are not very good; some have said that the scenes are not good in the films which are produced by the private sector. But I must say that in our country, films are the only most accessible and the cheapest medium of entertainment and also of dissemination. I agree that the standards of the films should be improved. Some changes should be brought about in the Censor Board so that they can also see that the standard of films is improved.

But, at the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to watch the interests of the private producers, especially the small producers of films. Recently a tax has been levied on exposed film. I am sure that by this tax at least 80 per cent. of the small producers would have to go out of business and when 80 per cent. of the people engaged in the production of films have to go out of business, naturally, this film industry would suffer a lot.

With these words, I would impress upon the hon. Minister this important aspect which some other colleagues have also emphasised, namely, that this Ministry should concentrate more on the public relations side of the work.

Dr. Keskar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members for the very useful and instructive speeches that they have delivered. Most of the points that have been raised here—and there have been, side by side, some criticisms which were con-

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structive to some extent—were useful, and I am sure that they will be very useful for me and my Ministry in our work in reorganising or reorientating our schemes in the light of the views expressed in this House.

13.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Every hon. Member who spoke here has raised such a large number of points and naturally, he wants to have a satisfactory reply to all the points that he has raised. But the points are so many....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The reply may not be always satisfactory! But let there be some reply at least.

Dr. Keskar:that it will not be possible in the short space of time at my disposal, to reply to all of them. But that does not mean that I will not carefully consider all the points that they have raised.

I would, with your permission, like to refer to certain broad things so that the overall picture is not lost in the consideration of minor points of criticism. Otherwise, it is possible that the perspective will not be there. I shall begin with the radio, because it is....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Perhaps it is *Prasaran* and *Suchana Mantralaya* and not *Suchana* and *Prasaran Mantralaya*!

Dr. Keskar: My hon. friend says that *prasarana* gets priority. It does not. Because the Ministry is called Information and Broadcasting Ministry, it does not mean that information gets the priority or that the radio gets priority. There is no question of such precedence. About the radio, I would like hon. Members, before criticising the organisation, to consider the work that it has achieved and the organisation and expansion that it has been able to accomplish. It is only in that light that they will

be able to see that the radio has done a creditable piece of work not only in its expansion but in the organisation and stabilisation of its programmes. Please remember that about ten years ago, the radio was a new thing. There were about four to six stations with very small staff. Since partition and during the second Five Year Plan alone, we have grown to such an extent that today we have 28 broadcasting stations, more than 60 transmitters working, and we are broadcasting in the 16 languages of our country.

I would more specially like to refer to the strong criticism made by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who is not here now, trying to emphasise every time that we are giving more importance to English. I would like to point out that A.I.R. is the only institution in this country where 90 per cent. of its time is spent in broadcasts in languages and not in English. The only English broadcasts are the news in English and some talks. Nothing else is in the English language. Everything else is in the other languages. I would make bold to say that in the cultural development of our languages, the radio has played no inconsiderable part and this is acknowledged by the languages themselves. It would not be very fair on the part of Members to criticise a particular speech and say that it was made in English and not in Hindi and so on. It is possible that here and there it might be improved. The radio also might be improved, and under a mistaken notion, they might have done something in English then and there. But its programmes are mainly in the languages everywhere. I would like you to take into account this aspect of the work that the radio is doing.

They have built up also specialised programmes for schools, for women,

for children, for the industrial workers and for the universities. All this entails very detailed and difficult work of programme planning. I do not want to go into the details here, but if you look into the overall picture of what we were and what we are today, I hope hon. Members will agree that our radio has progressed in the right direction and has accomplished a creditable piece of work.

I would like to say only one word regarding the organisational side. We have had occasions in this House two or three times during the budget discussion to have strong and sometimes even heated discussions regarding the position of the staff. Hon. Members will be pleased to know that the regularisation of the regular staff has been completely accomplished and there is no question now of any discontent in that regard. This has been a very difficult piece of work because we have had to deal with a body of officers and men recruited in various ways and the work of integrating them and regularising their position was very difficult. Even the Public Service Commission found it a very difficult task. Now it has been accomplished.

The more important task of programme planning, programme expansion and quality programme is now under way. There also we have made a good bit of progress. But we must remember here that there are a number of difficulties which we have to take into consideration in appreciating this problem. The most important difficulty is the large number of languages to which we have to cater. I am not mentioning, for example, of any particular language in a particular State like Assamese in Assam or Oriya in Orissa. All our important centres of broadcasting in the country have to cater to many languages. The multi-language programme is one of the most important difficulties that we have to face. A station like Bombay has to broadcast in eight languages. Delhi has to broadcast in four or five languages. So also Madras and Calcutta.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In Delhi not all the 16 languages?

Dr. Keskar: There are a number of factors and I do not want to go into them as it will take time. The linguistic demands are such that in many cases we have great difficulty in adjusting the demands of the various languages and finding time to put out programmes, because we have to remember that we are still hampered by inadequate technical equipment. For example, if we have three or four transmissions in a centre like Bombay or Delhi, then probably it will be easy for us to cater to all the linguistic demands. Suppose we have got only one transmission or at the most two in a big centre, how are we going to satisfy all those demands? Still, if we do not satisfy them to some extent, immediately there is a political or semi-political agitation and we are accused of neglecting this language group or that language group. So, this difficulty has come in our way like this that the time for which quality broadcasts; broadcasts which people would like to hear, is very limited. It can be done only for some particular hours in the evening or the morning. So, the time available is very limited and, at the same time, we have to cater to many languages. Then, the rural programme has to come in at a particular time. All these difficulties are there.

Then, specialised staff have to be built up. We have taken up the work during the last three or four years and we have made great progress. We appoint selected people in the various languages and in the various subjects like music and other subjects, who are specialists in the subject, and they plan the programmes for that particular subject. This has been doubly useful. Not only people who are specialists in the line get work, but this also serves the purpose of encouraging—more especially, I am talking of the literary side—people who are eminent in literary and artistic fields in a particular

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language to give some outlet for their talent. So, both the purposes are served. But, harnessing them for broadcasting work is not always easy, because this is a mechanical outlet and to prepare and train people for this particular type of work takes time. I am happy to state that we are progressing in this line as well. This is not something in which we can easily, what I call, become perfect. It will take a little time for the specialists also to learn and I hope very soon we will have the core of such specialists in the various programme sections so that our broadcasts become better and better in quality and the public get what they want.

We are certainly in need of a number of things. For example, we would certainly like to have a large number of relay transmitters for our broadcasting. The relay transmitters should be established in a number of regional centres so that the programmes of broadcast from the various centres can be heard in every nook and corner of the country. Hon. Members here have made many demands for broadcasting stations here and there. I have every sympathy for every region and I would certainly like to cater to every region in the country. But the financial and other difficulties have also to be kept in view. Moreover, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the quality of broadcasting cannot be improved by having more and more stations. I am talking of the programme emanating stations. Programme talent will not be available in every region in such a quantity that you can throughout the day give quality programmes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You can do it wherever it is available.

Dr. Keskar: Of course, my hon. friend naturally will stand for his region. I greatly appreciate the talent of his region. I might say that

the right thing is to have as few as possible of the programme emanating stations where all the talent can be built and concentrated.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend's region is infested with dacoits and robbers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The station will do a lot of good in that direction.

Dr. Keskar: So, I would suggest that while it is possible that we might have some more stations, it will not serve the purpose of better broadcasting by having stations everywhere. But we must certainly have more relay stations, and the minimum number of broadcasting stations. By pooling all our talent in those limited number of stations, with the modern equipment and methods of tape-recording it is easily possible to make the broadcasts reach every nook and corner of the country and provide entertainment and education to the public. So, while considering the question of stations, though we would certainly like to have some more stations, I hope you will not ask for a station to be established in every nook and corner of the country. Rather, every nook and corner should be served by the radio and people should receive cultural programmes of their liking, I think that is a legitimate demand and we should certainly like to serve them there.

The radio has started well and I hope that with more adequate equipment and technical facilities it will make still more progress. I would like to refer to one aspect of the radio work to which many hon. Members have referred, and that is the community listening scheme. From the speeches of some hon. Members I gather that there is some misunderstanding in the minds of hon. Members. Really speaking, the community listening scheme is a help that the Government of India is giving to the States to carry out the programme for the villagers to listen to programmes which will be available to them and which will be specially

broadcast to them through the rural programmes of the various stations. The scheme is really not maintained or supervised by us. Because, once the sets are put in the villages, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain the sets and also supervise them and see that the various villages utilize them to the full. Under the scheme the Government of India manufacture the sets according to standard specifications. They pay half the price and the other half is paid by the State Governments. The State Government will also realise a small percentage from the particular village or panchayat or whatever it might be. In the case of Tribal and other areas that small percentage does not exist. In that case the State Government or the Centre will pay the entire price.

14 hrs.

Now, this scheme must have the entire co-operation of the State Governments in working well. We can only provide....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the contribution of the Government of India per set and what is the contribution of the State Governments per set? The panchayat is being charged Rs. 75 per set.

Dr. Keskar: I have answered this question many times. Rs. 250 is the price of the set including microphone, amplifier etc. As I said, the division is half and half between the Government of India and the State Government.

So, the scheme has immense possibilities.

Shri Tyagi: Who calls the tune? Who is responsible for the programme?

Dr. Keskar: Programmes are planned by the radio stations. But there is the fullest co-operation with the State Governments in the preparation of the programmes. I do not say that the State Governments do not

realise the importance of the programme or that they are against the programme. But it is one thing to have sympathy with the programme and another to maintain all these sets well and look after them. Quite a number of States are doing it very well. In some other States probably it is not done so well. We draw their attention to it and I hope that things will go on improving. Our desire is to see that practically every village in this country has such a community set. It is a long-term programme. The beginning is well made because already more than 50,000 sets have been supplied to the various villages. In the Third Five Year Plan also we are including quite a big amount for this purpose. This scheme, I hope, will go on expanding.

I am mentioning all these organisations because hon. Members in referring to this question were speaking as if we were responsible for the bad running or the bad organisation of the community listening scheme in particular areas or States. Whatever has been said here will be conveyed to the State Government concerned so that the organisation in that particular State will run better.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Are these palli mangal features?

Dr. Keskar: That also comes here.

Another aspect related to this, I will just mention in passing, is the radio farm forum programme which, of course, has been started. It was first started as an experiment in collaboration with UNESCO. Its main object is to evoke interest in the villagers in discussing their own problems and in finding a solution to them. This is proving very successful. The number of farm forum programmes has been increased. The farm forums are a type of clubs where villagers come and discuss their own problems. We are trying to put up over 1,000 such forums. I hope this programme also will go on increasing.

[Dr. Keskar]

I would like to refer here to an important aspect of programme planning which, I think, is an all-India aspect because it has relationship to the remarks that were made by the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru, about Radio Ceylon. She was asking us what we were doing about Radio Ceylon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Vividh Bharati.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Vividh Bharati.

The answer to Radio Ceylon is not to tell people, "It is bad. Do not listen to it." Those who like can listen to it. How can I object to it? I have once in this House presented the results of an analysis of listening to Radio Ceylon. That analysis in every year's listening research I find is nearly the same. So I can take it that it is substantially correct. We find that by and large children in many urban centres are the people who mainly prefer Radio Ceylon and the adults not so much. Now this is something where I am not able to give an answer. But I might say that we have thought over this question and we felt that quite a large number of listeners would not probably listen to serious programmes because they want to listen only the light type of programmes. They do not want to exercise their brains after the day's hard work. That is one of the reasons why this all-India variety programme has been started which is a light musical type of programme for the ordinary listener who does not want to listen serious things.

Shri Hem Barua: The Ceylon Government has stopped these commercial broadcasts in Sinhalese. Since it is a commercial broadcast why have we allowed Radio Ceylon to beam them to our country? Can we not take it up with the Ceylon Govern-

ment on Government-to-Government level?

Dr. Keskar: This had been conveyed to the Government of Ceylon. Technically—I am speaking purely from the legal point of view—it is not possible for us to take any legal objection to it. But it had been conveyed to the Government of Ceylon that it is not probably proper that they should beam a service to another country. The hon. Member probably knows and other might be interested to know that the Ceylon Broadcasting Committee of Enquiry had made a definite recommendation that this commercial radio is not in the interest of the people and the listeners in Ceylon.

Shri Hem Barua: They have stopped it there in Sinhalese.

Dr. Keskar: They said this should be stopped. It is not possible for me to discuss why the Ceylon Government has not done this. My point is that we thought that by presenting to the listeners an alternative—not an alternative in the same sense but an alternative of a better type and of a more standard type—we will be providing what a large number of people are wanting.

Shri Hem Barua: It is working better.

Dr. Keskar: I am happy to say that it has succeeded and has succeeded beyond our expectations. The programme is extremely popular. The fan mail that it gets is an indication of its popularity. The number of letters that the Director of the Programme gets every month has gone up to 30,000. Lots of enquiries come. Suggestions also come. So we are planning to expand this programme more and more. I may inform hon. Members that we are even planning to have a large number of medium wave sets on which these programmes can be heard so that that type of

radio sets also can get this programme easily without having to have a special short wave type of radio set for listening to this programme.

Now I would like to come to an important question, that is, the news bulletins, about which my hon. friend opposite was rather critical. A number of other hon. friends had also referred to that. They said that our news bulletins are partisan. This question has been raised in the House many times. Shri Mathur just now said that the news bulletins should be like a record or a brief proceedings of Parliament. It would be possible if we have a special bulletin about Parliamentary proceedings. Then I would agree with him. But the news bulletin refers to important things happening in Parliament side by side with important events happening in the country, outside the country and in all spheres of life. The news bulletin has to function like a newspaper and judge things by the news value and not, what I say, by a kind of maintaining a brief record of Parliamentary proceedings. So far as Parliamentary proceedings are concerned it can be thought of certainly. Why should we not have a special bulletin for Parliamentary proceedings?

Shri Hem Barua: Why have you discontinued the one that you had? You had one 'Today in Parliament'.

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry to say that that had to be stopped. As hon. Members know, this was a Parliamentary commentary. Mind you, it was not a brief summary of proceedings of Parliament which is a very different thing. In this the commentator will make comments on the speeches. Once or twice it happened that hon. Members angrily came to me saying, "Your commentator has insulted me and I will raise it on the floor of the House". After many such incidents ultimately I felt that either we

have a very high class commentator or it is not probably advisable to have the commentaries any further. Unless we are all agreed to bear criticism if supposing the commentator's remarks might not be to the advantage of any hon. Member or any person, it will not be possible to have commentaries of this type. But I certainly would like to renew that if and when possible. At present we are not having that. What Shri Mathur had in mind was probably the question of having a brief record of proceedings of Parliament.

Shri Tyagi: Objective.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, very objective. There, you give summaries of everything, according to the proportion of minutes taken by everybody.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Are we to understand that he could not get high class commentators, about whom he has mentioned?

Dr. Keskar: In fact, I may inform the hon. Member of the actual position. If he listens to me first and then asks questions, that would be better. We had advertised the post. We had appointed a selection committee, and as we wanted the selection committee to be of a very high order, we had put in the committee two members of the Press Commission, that is, members of the former Press Commission; they interviewed all the candidates, and they told us that none of the candidates came up to standard.

Shri Hem Barua: Why could he not have the best out of the worst?

Dr. Keskar: It is possible that if we pay a very high salary we may be able to get a person. I do not say that there are not commentators available, but for the standard of the scale of pay that we are able to give, it is not possible to get the requisite type of commentator. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's concept is quite

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different from the commentary to which Shri Hem Barua is referring.

But, I would like to maintain here that the news bulletin does maintain an objective standard. One hon. Member told me—I am sorry he is not here at the moment—that the news bulletin gives so much time to the Prime Minister's speeches. Well, the Prime Minister's speech, when he delivers it here, is an important thing, and the news bulletin will have to give it a certain percentage of time. I do not agree with him that it gives only Ministers' speeches always; it gives other things also always, and care is taken to see that Opposition criticism is also mentioned. If the Prime Minister's speech is given much more time than the Opposition criticism.....

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is by mistake.

Dr. Keskar:....I think it should not be taken exception to.

The point is that it is not the job of the news bulletin to give importance to the Prime Minister or to any other Minister. The news editor has to judge of the news value of that particular event and give it prominence. Government do not lay down rules; it is left to the sense of the News Division to see that they give to the public news items which have a news value and which will be a fair summary of the events happening in Parliament and outside.

Many times, questions regarding news bulletins were raised, and some accusations also were made, but every time, I had made enquiries, and I had found that the accusation was baseless, and we have had no occasion for any genuine complaint.

Shri Hem Barua had mentioned the question of withholding of news regarding the Chinese Premier's letter and said that the Prime Minister had stopped it or come in the way of AIR publicising this particular event.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not exactly what I wanted to know. I wanted

to know who controls the AIR, and why the AIR people should have approached the Prime Minister in order to include this in the news bulletin.

Dr. Keskar: When questions of high national interest come, that has to be done, and I think AIR did quite rightly, because this is not a simple question of giving news, but it is news concerning a very great controversy between ourselves and our neighbour, and I think the AIR news authorities did rightly, since the news might or might not affect the course of events, and it was certainly right on their part to have done so; it is being done in all questions of high national policy in every country.

Shri Hem Barua: On the next morning, all the papers carried the news, but the news bulletin of AIR was ominously silent.

Dr. Keskar: When AIR consulted the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister decided in national interest that it should not be broadcast, and as far as AIR is concerned, that is the end of it. Of course, Shri Hem Barua may differ.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Prime Minister also said here that he wanted first to place it before Parliament.

Dr. Keskar: That was discussed here. So, there is no question of....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Before it was placed before Parliament, it was announced on the radio that morning at about eight o'clock. On the previous night, it did not carry that news, but on the next morning, it carried it. After that, we were told here about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Because it was in the newspapers.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Once in a way, a decision may be taken and later on reversed.

Dr. Keskar: My hon. friend may ask the Prime Minister about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may kindly resume his seat for a minute, and allow all the other hon. Members to go on talking. I am really surprised at this kind of interruptions. Is there no end to this kind of obstruction? The hon. Minister has to conclude now, and we have already exceeded the time.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is becoming irrepressible nowadays. He has already had an opportunity to say what he wanted.

Dr. Keskar: I shall mention briefly about two important matters about AIR, before I finish with this question of AIR.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not yield to interruptions. If he gives in, then hon. Members will go on interrupting.

Dr. Keskar: The question has been raised about staff artistes. Quite a number of Members have raised this question of staff artistes. Staff artistes form a very important part of the network of AIR, and their place in the production of programmes is very important. My hon. friend Kumari M. Vedakumari had raised this question, and I can assure her that I have as much sympathy for the staff artistes as she has. The only point is that we have to remember the type of work that staff artistes have to carry out. It may be kindly remembered that the contracts given to any broadcaster and to a staff artiste are not different; it is only the length of the contract which is different, for, we have to remember that these are not regular Government posts; these are posts carrying offers of fees or a consolidated type of fees given to particular persons for particular production work in the AIR. If we convert them into posts tomorrow, then, naturally, the length of service, the scales of pay and other things will come into being then, not otherwise.

Shri Hem Barua: They are left to the mercy of the bosses.

Dr. Keskar: Supposing I call Shri Hem Barua to broadcast tomorrow on the radio, it is not possible, and it is not necessary for me, to say that I shall employ Shri Hem Barua again on the next day.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: It is better to give it for all people.

Dr. Keskar: All broadcasting organisations in the world are going on with this system, because production is an elastic thing. The production of radio programmes of different types are elastic, and we shall have to employ different types of people for different types of production; and we may have to employ a person for a week or for ten days or for one month or for even two days only, and, therefore, it cannot be guaranteed always. That is the reason for having persons who are called staff artistes; but really they might have contracts with different variations; they are getting what is called, not pay, but consolidated fees. We have felt, and I personally have felt, that persons who have been working there for a very long time should get certain amenities. Here, I would like to say that there are certain differences between ordinary Government servants and these staff artistes. If we employ, or give contracts to the staff artistes, the question of medical fitness or age does not come in as in the case of the regular Government servants. Any person, of whatever age he might be, whatever his medical fitness might be, can be given this work, simply because it is not a regular post, and persons who are competent in a particular field can be given that work today. But we are still trying to evolve some terms for persons who are working for a long period; already, we have for medical relief, for accommodation etc.; we are also thinking of the gratuity portion and what more we can do to see that these people who have been consistently working for a long period as staff artistes are

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given certain relief. I might assure the hon. Member that we shall certainly try to do what we can, and I am at present having a scheme for improving the position of staff artistes under active consideration in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: That is good.

Dr. Keskar: I would like to mention here briefly about the Press Information Bureau. One hon. Member was referring to the work of the Bureau as being party-publicity work. As you know, the Press Information Bureau's work is to put before the public and the press, factual material regarding the activities of Government. I do not see why Government should not do it. If Opposition Members are at liberty to criticise Government, then Government have every right also to see that correct facts are put before the public. I remember cases in which absolutely distorted facts and wrong facts were put in the press and on the platform regarding a number of things that Government had done, and we had to publish photographs and data to show that all those things were wrong. My point is that this would not have been necessary, that is, all this work of giving factual material, if we had not had strong and continuous criticism about everything which we did or did not do. While there is perfect liberty for Members to criticise Government, Government have also the right to put correct things before the public so that they can judge for themselves.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Could the Government use the means of the State to further the party interests? That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said there need be no interruptions.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member was referring to putting out material about political parties. I have not seen any hand-out of the Press In-

formation Bureau which has been about anything else excepting the Government's own activities. Probably some hon. Members might have seen that the Press Information Bureau for its own officers and the Government—for internal purposes—prepares a brief summary of news in the country and it is not circulated to the press. In this summary you have party things—they will be not only about the Congress party but sometimes also about the Communist party as to what they are saying. This is necessary for the information of the Government itself. These hand-outs have nothing to do with anything excepting what the Government is doing or what the Government wants to say on some factual material that the Government is giving. This material is being provided to large numbers of papers, more than 300 to 400 daily papers and a large number of other periodicals are being supplied. I am glad to say that they appreciate this material and it is published very largely by a large number of papers. It shows that a large number of papers appreciate this service that we are giving.

Shri Rajendra Singh: For the benefit of the advertisements that they get from you.

Dr. Keskar: Now, I come to the question of advertisement policy. It has been said that there is discrimination in giving advertisements. I have had occasion to explain our advertisement policy many times, but I would like to recapitulate here that we have a very objective policy regarding advertisements. Advertisements are given to secure the widest possible coverage within the funds available and to reach the masses in all walks of life. In selecting newspapers and periodicals for advertisements due regard is paid to effective circulation, regularity in publication, class of readership, adherence to the accepted standards of journalistic ethics and other factors of production standards.

language and the areas to be covered, etc. I make it a point to see that no paper is not considered because it holds a particular political opinion. The hon. Member on the opposite side was giving me a list of papers which have not been given advertisements, but he did not mention the list of papers belonging to his party which are being given advertisements. Now, I will read out the papers which are being given advertisements and which belong to the Opposition:

New Age—Delhi, Sadhinta—Calcutta, Vishal Andhra—Vijayawada, Navjeevan—Trichur, Jananayagan—Kottayam, Jana Yug—Lucknow, Naya Patra—Lucknow, Naya Zamana—Jullundur, Ganatantra—Cuttack, Abhujar Khand—Ranchi, Lok Sevak—Calcutta, Krishak—Cuttack, Kerala Janta—Trivandrum, Rama Dhun—Gauhati, Vigil—Calcutta, Kaumudhi—Trivandrum, Kaumudhi Weekly—Trivandrum, Savakarleen—Calcutta, Mankind—Hyderabad, Chaukhamba—Hyderabad, Kalki—Madras, Flame—Delhi, Swaralya—Madras. The list is quite long.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी पत्रों को जितना विज्ञापन मिलता है, उस की अपेक्षा भारतीय पत्रों को बहुत कम मिलता है?

Dr. Keskar: I will come to it later. Now I am dealing with the question of advertisements.

It means that I must give advertisements to every paper which expresses views opposed to the Government. That is not possible. More especially the hon. Member should remember that the number of periodicals in languages in the country is so large that it is physically not possible for the Government to give advertisements to everyone of them. I had occasion to explain this to the members of the Opposition. I cannot give reasons why a particular paper will not be given advertisements. Supposing there are 1,000 papers and I have got money to give only to 200

papers, I will have to select 200 papers.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Just one minute, Sir. It is a question of party interest.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He is giving advertisements to *New Age*. What about *Janta* which is the organ of the Praja Socialist Party? Why this discrimination?

Dr. Keskar: I will not answer questions about a particular paper. I am not prepared to answer that. I have explained the general policy. What is the use of pleading for a particular paper?

Shri Rajendra Singh: He has mentioned a particular paper.

Dr. Keskar: Now I come to the question of language papers. I realise the importance of our giving advertisements to language papers. We have been progressively giving more and more advertisements to language papers. I had occasion to place the facts on the floor of this House many times. The hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, who is not here at present—was giving some figures which, I think, were not correct—that we gave so much to Hindi and so much to English. I would plead with him not to compare the money spent on Hindi advertisements with money spent on English advertisements, but rather the money spent on Hindi and other regional languages and English.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस में सवाल यह है कि दूसरी लैंग्वेजिज और हिन्दी को मिला कर जितना रूपया लार्ज होता है, उस से ज्यादा अंग्रेजी में होता है या नहीं।

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid I have to disagree with my hon. friend. He is not correct. He would not allow me to read what I am reading.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister occasionally replies to them. That is a mistake that he makes. He may go

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on in his own way. I am not going to allow any interruptions. We have already taken away the time. The hon. Members are interested in the next Demands for Grants. Let the hon. Minister finish as quickly as possible.

Dr. Keskar: I will read out the figures. In 1957-58 the percentage was 76.55. You will see the percentage has been rising every year. Today the language and the Hindi papers are getting more percentage both in space and in money. The ratio is 54:46 and our policy is to see that progressively more and more of the language papers get advertisements.

सेठ गोविन्द वास : अंग्रेजी इस देश के
सिर्फ़ एक परसेंट लोग जानते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is now interrupting while sitting.

Dr. Keskar: As long as it continues to be the language accepted in this House, how can I help it?

I, therefore, submit that it would not be correct to criticise the Government because it is the Government's intention also to give more advertisements to the language papers and the language papers are first to acknowledge that we are giving them more and more advertisements. There are 3,000 newspapers in the country and it is not possible to give advertisements to all or the majority of them.

Shri Hem Barua referred to the question of negotiations carried on between the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and the Government. I would like Shri Barua to bear in mind one or two facts which probably he has not attended to. First thing is, it is not correct to say that the Government is approaching newspapers directly today. The Government has always been dealing with newspapers directly all along throughout these years. What happened was that the Society which represents a group of

newspapers—about 130 or so—wanted that we should have a kind of collective settlement with them about broad principles. We thought it might be useful. The negotiations came to a close for a very different reason. We found on calculation that we will be committed to accepting rates of advertisements automatically if the Society enhances those rates and this might land Government into financial expenses which we felt we could not do. Supposing by next year, the paper circulation doubles and if the advertisement rates are doubled, we would be forced to accept those rates. So, we felt it would not be possible to accept that. It is for this reason that the negotiations had to be stopped, but that does not mean that we have no negotiations or discussions with the Society.

The hon. Member, Shri Barua, should also remember that there are a large number of papers outside the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and we have been dealing with them and also the members of the Society individually. The question had come only recently that we should have a collective kind of settlement with them. So, the hon. Member should not say that we are encroaching on the fourth estate.

Now, I come to an important question about the excise duty on films.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to seek a clarification.

Dr. Keskar: It would be better if he asks questions after I finish.

I would say a few words about the excise duty on films. The hon. Members were much eloquent about the excise duty imposed on films. Now, I agree that the excise will have an important effect on the film industry. We would certainly not like the industry to go down or suffer. The representatives of the industry had seen me and had discussions with me. They have also seen the Finance Minister. All their points of view have been completely represented to us, and I am

sure the Finance Minister will keep in his consideration all the points raised by them and when he takes a final decision regarding this matter, take all the aspects of the situation, including not only the financial proposals but also the future prosperity and good of the industry, into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the hon. Minister's contribution?

Dr. Keskar: It is not my province to say anything here about taxation.

I would like to say a word regarding the Central Information Service, about which practically every Member spoke a little. The Central Information Service was started because we had in our various units people connected with information and publicity and a large number of them were temporary hands on contract. It is in the interest of these various officers concerned that the Service was formed. When the Service was formed, it was made clear that the seniority and scales of pay and other things would be settled in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

Now, it is obvious that when you put together so many officers from different units, some one is bound to feel that he has been unjustly treated. We are bound in these cases by rules laid down by the Home Ministry and the Union Public Service Commission. As hon. Members know, the U.P.S.C. has the final voice in deciding whether the rules are correct, whether the scales are correct and whether the seniority has been laid down correctly. When all this is done, it is possible that some officers might feel that by what has been done for the good of everybody—and most people are satisfied—they have been unjustly dealt with. Certainly, the course is open to them to make representations which will be forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission. I am sure the Commission will deal with the question sympathetically and according to the rules, because they will naturally go by the rules and see that seniority, where it is due, is not disturbed.

With your permission, I may be permitted to say a word about censorship. Censorship is an important question. We have had occasion to debate the subject of censorship here when we went into all the pros and cons of this question. Briefly speaking, this is not such an easy matter in the sense that it can be easily settled, as some hon. Members appear to think. We have laid down certain broad directives for the consideration of the censors. I think we should not be unfair to them by criticising them offhand saying that they have passed all films, they have done this and they have done that, because the work before them is extremely difficult, as they have to judge every film, every scene in it, in its context, and say whether it is objectionable or not according to the principles laid down. (*Interruption.*) The work is not easy. I cannot put myself in the position of the censors. If my hon. friend is also put there, he will himself be in difficulties. They have to do a very difficult job. No doubt, criticism is there, but I would personally like to pay a tribute to the censors for the very difficult task they are carrying out. It should not be thought that the Board proper can do all the work of looking into every film. They have got panels where members look at the films and pass them. Afterwards, they can be reviewed. Then there is appeal. All these things are there. If the six members of the Board are to look into every film, I think it will be a physically impossible thing to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why cannot some Members of Parliament be taken on the Board?

Dr. Keskar: If they have got so much time, I would welcome it. Everyday they will have to sit for 3-4 hours to see a film. If they are willing, I shall be very glad to consider them for this purpose. I say this because it is quite an exacting job.

Shri Tyagi: Are they required to buy ticket?

Dr. Keskar: Pre-censorship has been referred to. It can be a useful

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thing, because obviously it allows the producer to save some money. But the constitutional difficulty referred to, which was brushed aside by Dr. Sushila Nayar, is not so easy to brush aside as it appears. If a film is made, then money is spent. If you then censor it, then some money is lost. If you pre-censor it, what do you do? You censor the script. When you look into the script, you censor the written thing. That is where the fundamental right under the Constitution comes in. That is where the provision relating to written and published material will come into play. There it will not be so easy as censoring a film. It is extremely difficult. We have taken the highest legal opinion in this matter. Of course, we have prescribed voluntary pre-censorship. But then there will be another difficulty. If the script is passed by the pre-censors, what about the censors? Suppose the censors refuse it or cut some parts of it. Then why should they accept it?

So, all these difficulties being there, we are proceeding cautiously with this. I think hon. Members will not like us to precipitate anything which will make the work of censorship more complicated than what it is today.

Shri Mahagaonkar (Kolhapur): Do Government give membership of the Board of Censors to any members of the Producers' Association?

Dr. Keskar: Yes. The representative of the Film Federation is there.

The last thing I want to mention is about obscene advertisements, which was referred to. I have many times stated here that the subject of obscene advertisements is exclusively within the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have nothing to do with it. We have certainly drawn the attention of the Home Departments of the various States to the need for taking action in this matter. But it is not possible for me to go beyond that. I hope that the opinion expressed in the House will also influence the various

Home Departments to take some steps regarding this matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I draw the attention of the Minister to what has happened in Calcutta? There the police authorities have said that after the Censor Board passes a film, they have no authority to take any such action.

Dr. Keskar: The law is very clear. There are several lawyer Members here. They will tell the hon. Member that it is not within my purview. I have taken the highest legal opinion. The Home Ministers of States agree that it is within their purview. There is no doubt about it.

There are a number of points raised by hon. Members which for want of time I might not be able to deal with and answer individually. But I will certainly look into all of them and see what action can be taken.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: One important point has been left out.

वह यह है कि अंग्रेजी के कलाकारों, अंग्रेजी के काम करने वालों और अंग्रेजी के लघ लिपिकों यानी शाट्हैड स्टेनोग्राफर्ज को जो तन्हाहें, भस्ते या रीम्युनरेशन दिये जाते हैं, वे भाषा में काम करने वालों के मुकाबले में बहुत ऊदा है और डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन एक्सर-साइज किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ नहीं बताया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्यों नहीं बताया है। वह इस को ग्राह्य करें।

डा. केसकर : इसलिये नहीं बताया है कि मेरे पास समय नहीं है। यह बात शलत है कि केवल भाषा के कारण पे-स्केल्ज अलग रखे जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ऐसा ही है।

सेठ गोविन्द बास : ऐसा ही है। बिल्कुल ऐसा ही है।

उत्तर केसकर : इस बारे में भत भेद हो सकता है। कुसी विशेष पदों के बारे में यह बात कही जा सकती है, लेकिन साधारण तौर पर यह बात नहीं है।

Shri Mahagaonkar: What is the policy regarding services in the Films Division?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more explanations. I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during year ending the 31st day of March 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 12,68,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,92,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,31,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

14.40 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 36 to 41 and 118 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for which 8 hours have been allotted.

227 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

I have always been urging upon the Opposition to sit together and concentrate upon 4, 5 or 6 cut motions so that attention may be focussed on them. They have not done so.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the