

की इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बन्दी बनाया गया था कि वे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का विरोध करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बन्दी बनाये गए व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट की थी, उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जो इस प्रकार झूठी रिपोर्ट लिखा कर आम आदमी को परेशान करने हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार में सूचना एक्ट की जा रही है. और यथासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Facilities to Christian Community in Kerala

1381. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether backward classes of Christian community in Kerala State have not been given facilities at par with Hindu backward classes in that State;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to remove this partiality in that State and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Information received from the State Government shows that the Backward Classes of Christian community in Kerala are treated at par with the Hindu backward classes in the matter of educational concessions and reservations of appointments in public service.

Address by Director General of UNESCO at Indian Institute of Mass-Communication

1382. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Amadou Mahtar M. Bow, Director General of UNESCO addressed the Indian Institute of Mass Communication during his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, what are the salient points of his address?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of the salient points of Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director General of UNESCO's address is attached.

Statement

Salient points of Mr. M' Bow's address

The salient points of Mr. Amadou Mahtar M' Bow, Director General of UNESCO's address at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication are:—

1. Content and flow of information are central to present-day problems in development, education and culture. With the support of the Unesco General Conference in Nairobi in October-November 1976, therefore, Unesco has latterly given to communication, science and technology, the same high priority as was given in Unesco's earlier years to programmes in the fields of education and culture.

2. Education cannot spread without a wide use of mass media. But, generally speaking, educators and communicators have been working in isolation. Nor have communication media been used adequately for the spread of the scientific spirit and knowledge or for preservation of cultures on which the progress of a people depends.

3. Unesco is grateful to India not only for the steps to develop mass media but to place the facilities it commands for the training of information personnel from other countries

4. An important segment of this training relates to science communication. Unesco and India will this year observe the twentyfifth anniversary of the Kalinga Foundation which encourages science communication.

5. Unesco is wedded to freedom of information and free flow of information. For these freedoms to prevail those who purvey information have to function with responsibility. Secondary, those who receive information have to be able to participate in the process of communication. To the extent responsible communication needs to be protected, Unesco would like to see media personnel relieved of financial and political pressures, whether from official or private quarters.

6. Thanks to imbalances in technological progress, there are hindrances to a free and balanced flow of information between developed and developing countries. Unesco seeks to remove this hindrance. Developing countries should have access to the use of international communication networks.

7. A news agency enjoying Government support does not necessarily lose objectivity or need become a propaganda channel. Governing authorities of news agencies should consist of people who do not succumb to political or financial pressures which can be exercised by Government.

8. Unesco would encourage emergence in developing countries of news agencies which are auton-

mous, objective and a means for freer flow of information.

9. What is negative or remiss in India's development effort is easily known abroad, but not the achievements and successes.

10. For all the advances made by the press in India, it shares some weaknesses of the press in other developing countries. It puts out news stories about other developing countries, sent by the major international news agencies, without checking the facts. These international agencies provide information which occasionally minimises or undermines the developmental efforts of developing countries. Information media should shed their prejudice about the achievements of peoples in developing countries.

घापात स्थिति लागू किए जाने के विरुद्ध ग्रान्दोलन

1383. श्री धरम सिंह गुलशन :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घापात स्थिति लागू किये जाने के विरुद्ध किन-किन राज्यों में ग्रान्दोलन चलाये गए थे; और

(ख) घापात स्थिति लागू किए जाने के विरुद्ध विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अपील करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को कितनी कितनी सजाये दी गई तथा उन पर कितना कितना जुर्माना किया गया और उनमें से कितने लोग बरी किए गए ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री धरम सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।