

LOK SABHA DEBATE

Third Series

Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[May 26 to June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 5 to 17, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 28, 1962/Jyaishta 7, 1884
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.

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*1070. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to diversify and modernise the Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.;

(b) If so, whether there is any plan to collaborate with foreign firms; and

(c) with whom the collaboration is likely to take place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The character of the Workshops is not altered and there is no plan for such but it is kept in good condition. Equipment is added as required and possible.

(b) No Sir, not for modernisation.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that since it has been taken over by the Government it is running at a loss and if so, what is the reason for this loss?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): That is another question. It is not running at a loss.

758 A1 LSD—1.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister just now said that it is kept in good condition. May I know what is the implication of the phrase 'kept in good condition'?

Mr. Speaker: What are the implications?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know what is being done to keep it in good condition.

Mr. Speaker: It was said that it is kept in good condition. The implications, perhaps, we can know from the dictionary.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the company form of management is still continuing under the Government ownership and if so, to what advantage?

Shri Krishna Menon: The President holds all the shares of the company.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I have passed on to the next question.

Standard Vacuum Oil Company

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*1072. { **Shri Warlor:**
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted the change of name of M/s. Standard Vacuum Oil Company of India to Esso Standard (Eastern) Inc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government have fully assessed the financial implica-

tions so far as this country is concerned?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As far as could be seen at present, the change in the name has no financial implications.

Shri Warrior: May I know why the name is being changed? May I know whether the Government has any information from the company as to the reason why they have adopted a change in the name?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. It is their job. That portion of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. in India had been taken over by the other partner ESSO. This part of their business has come to the ESSO.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the Government has any assurance from the new company that the new company will honour all the agreements that the Standard Vacuum had entered into with the Government of India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Of course, that understanding is there. The implications are also like that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the working conditions and other facilities enjoyed by the employees in the old company, the same company with the old name, will remain the same or whether there will be any risk for the employees?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. They are the same. Practically there will be no change either in the conditions of service or otherwise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the ESSO have approached the Government with a proposal to replace the old agreement with a new licence under the Industries Act and if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This supplementary does not arise out of this question.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the Government is aware that the company is reducing its staff both on the distribution side and in other sections after the change over in the name? The new ESSO is dispensing with the services of so many of the operators on the distribution side of the company. Why?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of this.

Mr. Speaker: What if the old company has done? The new company has come into being and has taken the place of the old company. Probably the same thing can be done.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that ESSO have approached the Government with a proposal to start a lubricating plant and naptha coking plant and for a prospecting licence in areas other than West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: This question only related to the passing over of one company to the other and the financial implications. Next question.

Administration of Primary Education

***1074. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group on the administration of Primary Education in India has completed its work;

(b) if so, whether a report has been submitted; and

(c) the important features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir;

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the specific points that have been laid down for study by this Study Group?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The information schedule will consist broadly of the following headings: legislation; State organisations for the administration of

primary education; other bodies associated with the administration of primary education; private schools (finance); democratic decentralisation, compulsory education etc. These are the main headings.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the State Governments have been associated with the Study Group in any way?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The State Governments have been addressed, and information has also been received except from Madras and the Union Territories except Tripura. The main findings of the study will be published in the second year-book which is published by the Ministry of Education.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: How long will it take for this Study Group to submit its report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am hoping that some time during the course of the year, the year-book will be published.

Iron and Steel for Small Industries

*1075. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special efforts are being made to meet the demands for iron and steel of the small scale industrialists; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 25.]

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether in actual practice only one-third of the quota which is supplied on a first priority basis is received by the small-scale industries and the rest of the quota is never received by them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the availability of the goods asked for. As the hon. Member is aware, there has been decontrol in respect of many of the categories, and sufficient quantities are available in those categories. With regard to certain categories, there is bound to be a shortfall.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know which special categories are in short supply, and what efforts are being made by Government to increase their supply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Some categories of sheets and wires are in short supply, and every effort is being made to step up the production of these categories also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the quantum of shortage which cannot be met by indigenous production? Is any effort being made to import that stuff, so that the small-scale industries keep going?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a question which relates to the small-scale industries, and which goes into the production aspect of the various steel mills in the various categories. I suggest that a separate question might be put.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the foreign exchange made available during the year 1961-62, to which the statement also refers, has been fully utilised by the small-scale industry units for the import of the necessary steel items?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The allotment has been made for the purpose of importing certain steel items, and it has been utilised.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether there have been instances where people who had received the quota had sold it away in the blackmarket instead of using it themselves, and if so, whether Government are going to pass any law whereby such sort of practices can be declared as illegal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even now, there is a law to penalise these people, and if these abuses are detected, action can be taken even now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Some time back, the All India Small-scale Industries Board had passed a resolution and had decided that supply depots should be opened in order to enable the small-scale industries to get their quotas at nearer places. May I know whether those depots have been opened by now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri Bade rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bade: I have always been trying to catch your ears and your eyes. May I ask one supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to catch me by the ear rather than by the eye.

Regional Languages as Media of Instruction

***1077. Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of regional languages as media of instruction in the Universities has stood in the way of emotional integration of the nation;

(b) if so, whether educational institutions have been advised to implement the three language formula which has been put forward by the recent National Integration Conference; and

(c) if not, what further action Government are taking for its early implementation for promoting national integration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 26].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dose not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says that

"In any event, the standard of teaching both in Hindi and in English should be improved and maintained at a high level in schools and colleges."

Is the House to understand that the standard of teaching in English and in Hindi has noticeably fallen in schools and colleges in recent years, and continues to fall, and if so, what measures do Government propose to adopt to improve the standard of teaching?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government are always anxious to improve the standard. And, we can never reach the ideal standard. There must be a continous process of improvement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered. The first part of my question was whether the standard has fallen.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the standard has fallen and whether any measures are being taken.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In English there has been deterioration of standard. I accept that. And, in Hindi, of course, there was not much deterioration and the question of fall in standrd does not arise. Government have taken various measures to improve the standard of English.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The statement laid on the Table says that it should be improved. By implication does it not mean that it is not as good as it should be?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That I have already explained to the hon. Member that this question of improvement is a continous process. You cannot be satisfied with the standard at any time. And, all over the world there

is a continous desire on the part of every people to improve the standards. We shall never reach the ideal standard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But at least a satisfactory standard?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the policy laid down in the statement has been implemented properly by all the States uniformly and what steps are being taken to implement this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have collected information from all over the States; and, by and large, most of the States have accepted this policy. It is now in the process of implementation.

I shall place on the Table continuously statements which would give information to the hon. Members as to the progress.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा देना अब सम्भव नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस विचारधारा को छोड़ दिया है या वह पुनः इस बारे में विचार करेगी।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस स्टेटमेंट से यह स्पष्ट है कि हमारा अन्तिम ध्येय यही है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के द्वारा शिक्षा हो, क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ और हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम हों। लेकिन इस स्टेटमेंट में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि प्रांतीय भाषाओं के बीच में जो एक कड़ी है, वह कड़ी नहीं टूटनी चाहिये—वह बराबर कायम रहनी चाहिये। इस लिये स्टेटमेंट में इस बात पर खास तौर से तबज्जह दी गई है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether any step has been taken to translate text-books, scientific and others, in the regional languages; and if so, what.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes; several steps have been taken. And, I would like to inform the hon. Member that in several States co-ordination committees have been set up with the help of the State Governments and Universities; and the Government of India is giving cent per cent assistance for translation of these books, scientific and technical. We have also told the Governments that they can keep the profits with them so that they can use this fund for further translations so that this is a continuous process.

श्री भक्त वर्शन : श्रीमन्, अगस्त, १९६१ में मुख्य मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस के सम्बन्ध में सदन-पटल पर एक वक्तव्य रखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अवधि निर्धारित की गई है और क्या विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि उस अवधि में इस पर पूरी तरह से अमल हो जाये।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मेरे ख्याल से ऐसे मामलों में कोई निश्चित तारीख या अवधि नहीं निश्चित की जा सकती है। इन प्रश्नों के कई पहलू हैं। यह तो धीरे धीरे हो सकता है। जब माननीय सदस्य उस स्टेटमेंट को देखेंगे, जो कि मैं टेबल पर रख रहा हूँ, तो उन को पता चलेगा कि इस दृष्टि से काफी प्रगति हुई है। कई ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहाँ तीन भाषायें पढ़ाई जा रही हैं। कुछ राज्य हैं, जहाँ थोड़ी बहुत हेर-फेर है, लेकिन अधिकतर राज्यों ने मिद्वान्तः इस बात को मान लिया है और वे इस को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं।

श्री बड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में माडरिफिक और टेक्निकल वर्ड्स के विषय में एकमूत्रता न होने से बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये ग्वाल्नियर में "प्राक्सोजन" कहते हैं और इन्दौर में "प्राण-वाय"। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सांइटि-

फिक प्रीर टैक्निकल वर्ड्स की कोई डिक्शनरी बनाई गई है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मुझे यह बताने हुए खुशी है कि डिक्शनरी अभी हाल में छप चुकी है और उस के दो वाल्यूम्स निकल चुके हैं। जितने साइंटिफिक प्रीर टैक्निकल शब्द हैं, उन का परिभाषा हो चुकी है। अभी हाल में शिमला में इस बारे में एक सेमिनार होने जा रहा है, जहाँ प्रांतीय क्षेत्रों से कई विद्वान लोग आ रहे हैं। जो साइंटिफिक कमिशन बैठा है, वह उसे एक बार फिर देख लेंगे। यह आशा की जाती है—प्रीर राज्यों से हम ने यह निवेदन भी किया है—कि जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक शब्द हैं, उन में हेर-फेर न हो और सभी भाषाओं और सब राज्य एक ही शब्द स्वीकार करें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह बात सब राज्यों और सब प्रांतीय भाषाओं को स्वीकार होगी।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से लोक-सभा के सदस्य

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*१०७८. { श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री पु० रं० पटेल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार से हाल में मांग की गई है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर से लोक-सभा के सदस्य जनता द्वारा चुने जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वातार) : (क) कुछ क्षेत्रों से इस तरह की मांग की गई है।

(ख) अन्य राज्यों की भांति जम्मू और काश्मीर से लोक सभा के सदस्यों को चुनने में संविधान की धारा ८१ में जो जम्मू और काश्मीर में लागू होती है संशोधन करना होगा। इसके लिये जम्मू और काश्मीर

सरकार की सम्मति की आवश्यकता है। हाल में जम्मू और काश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री ने विधान सभा में कहा कि भविष्य में लोक सभा में इस राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्यों का अन्य राज्यों की तरह सीधा चुनाव हुआ करेगा। इस उद्देश्य से अभी राज्य सरकार ने यथारोति कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है। ऐसा निर्देश प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र मामले पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) There has been a demand to this effect from certain quarters.

(b) Election of Members to Lok Sabha from Jammu and Kashmir in the same way as from other States requires an amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution as it applies to Jammu and Kashmir. This requires the consent of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmir recently stated in the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly that selection of members representing that State in the Lok Sabha would in future, be made by direct election as in other States. No formal approach to this effect has yet been made by the State Government, and the matter will be taken up as soon as such a reference is received.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know whether in the 1967 elections there will be direct elections?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the fact that the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has expressed his opinion what are the reactions of the Government of India in the matter?

Shri Datar: As soon as a representation has been received, Government would take necessary action.

Shri Tyagi: I am surprised as to why Government of India should wait for a representation from Kashmir. Why cannot they themselves take initiative in the matter?

Shri Datar: Under the Constitution a certain provision has been made. If that provision has to be amended, it is proper that a representation or initiative comes from them.

Shri Tyagi: There is no impropriety in it; he has already made a public statement.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the statement made on the floor of this House, will the Government of Jammu and Kashmir be reminded about this?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can do it very well; his letter would carry the same weight.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal before the Government to amend the Constitution by repealing article 370, in order to apply the Constitution *in toto* to Jammu and Kashmir so as to bring it on a par with other Indian States?

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question. So far as this question is concerned the Minister has said that they would consult the State also. So far as the application of the whole Constitution is concerned, that is a wider question than this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the receipt of the representation from the State Government, after they have been asked to give their comments, what is the reaction of the Central Government? Are they in favour of direct elections?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Central Government is 100 per cent. in favour of it. But as the hon. Members might be aware, the statement was made very recently by Bakshi Ghulam Muhammed Sahib when he appointed his Cabinet. Absolutely there is no hurry. The next elections will take place after five years. Within this period according to the procedure we do expect to get their consent and move formally in the matter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is there any proposal before the Government of

India to give representation to the people of occupied Kashmir in this House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It need not be answered.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Am I to understand that the weightage given to Jammu and Kashmir at the time of the indirect election for six seats will be reduced, *pro rata*, according to the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question of policy to be discussed now.

Shri Ansar Harvani: What about my question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have said that it need not be answered.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister said that it can be done in the next five years. Why should it be presumed that there may not be earlier elections? When the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Prime Minister have both agreed to an amendment of the Constitution and have direct elections as in other parts of India, why should not the Government write to them to put in a formal request or petition, so that the amendment may be made within this year?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member apprehends that Parliament may be dissolved sooner and therefore he wants early steps should be taken!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think he should have such apprehensions.

Cost of Living Index in Tripura

***1079. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of living index in Tripura is rising;

(b) if so, nature of the rise during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(c) the main reasons for this rising cost of living index; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop that rise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 27.]

Shri Dasaratha Deb: In the statement, it is said: "Another contributory factor is that the supply of goods in the market depends largely on transport over very long distances by rail, steamer and road." May I know if any subsidy is being given to the State for importing the essential commodities apart from rice and paddy?

Shri Datar: My statement makes the whole position clear. Government imports a certain quantity of grains. In addition, Government allows private merchants to purchase on subsidised rates and sell them at subsidised rates.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Apart from rice and paddy, may I know whether, in lifting the essential commodities, any subsidy was given?

Shri Datar: As I have pointed out, the Government's object is that corn should be available at reasonable rates. They have been controlled, and we have allowed private traders to purchase and sell the grains at subsidised rates.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know if it is a fact that the Government very often delays the issue of permits to the businessmen for lifting essential commodities from Calcutta to Agartala, and the businessmen take advantage of it and create an artificial scarcity and thus prices in Agartala are rising?

Shri Datar: There is no such fear, because the Government themselves have been maintaining a number of shops.

Mr. Speaker: Even if there is any such fear, the hon. Member may take the matter up privately with the hon. Minister if he wants to do something about it.

Shri Biren Dutta: May I know whether it is a fact that the TTOA—the railway out-agency there—refuse to book goods ordered by the small businessmen of Agartala, to carry the things from Calcutta to Agartala?

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister be able to answer about the railway out-agency?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): We book everything that is offered to us.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Question No. 1080.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Question No. 1085 also may be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister can take that up also if he has no objection. Both might be answered.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): We have no objection.

सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड

*१०८०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २० मार्च, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों और उनके कामकाजियों को स्थायी करने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): The

details are still under examination of Government.

Pension for District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Board Employees

*1085. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the employees of the State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Boards and District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Boards under the pensionary scheme; and

(b) the benefits to which the above employees are eligible on retirement under the present service conditions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There is no specific proposal regarding pensionary rights of the employees of these Boards. There is however a proposal to make these organisations permanent under the State Governments.

(b) The employees of the State Boards who are State Government employees are eligible for such retirement benefits as are provided in the respective State Government rules. The employees of District Boards, after five years of continuous service are eligible, on retirement for a gratuity equal to half a month's pay for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 9 months' pay.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know what is the real obstacle in the way of the acceptance of this most reasonable demand?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There is no obstacle. There are two matters, one the State Boards and the other the District Boards. State Boards are State organisations and we can only give them advice. District Boards are under the Government of India, but these men are recruited without the ordinary privileges available for Government servants. After a long series of negotiations, we have come to the stage where we may be able to get some satisfactory settlement of this question. We are proposing that various

alterations should be made in regard to the District Board officials which will bring them under a better financial situation, and we must get the consent of the State Governments.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know by what time at the latest a final and favourable decision may be expected?

Mr. Speaker: Final and favourable also?

Shri Krishna Menon: Decision favourable to the hon. Member is very difficult. He has all the advantages and amenities to the ex-Servicemen in his constituency.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know by what time it will be finalised and to whom and for what period of service pensionary rights will be granted to these employees?

Mr. Speaker: If it has been already considered and a decision has been arrived at, it must have been announced here. It is under consideration.

Shri Hem Raj: My question was to which employees of these Boards these pensionary rights will be granted.

Shri Krishna Menon: On the last occasion, this matter was raised in this House at the end of March and it is very near finalisation now at the end of May. It is not very slow, having regard to Governmental procedure, considering that we have to have consultations with the State Governments, consider the repercussions with the Home Ministry about other employees and go to the Adjutant General's branch. I think it ought to be finalised sometime in the next two weeks.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: In view of the fact that this department was started as early as 1919, may I know why it has not been made permanent yet in the year 1962?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are perhaps departments in Government started earlier than 1919, which are still temporary.

Shri Warrior: That is no reason for this.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is no reason, but it is a justification.

श्री वृ० बि० मेहरोत्रा : जो सिविलियन इन बोर्ड्स में काम कर रहे हैं, उनको परमानेंट करने की बात भी क्या सरकार सोच रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Is Government considering the question of making permanent the civilians in these Boards?

Shri Krishna Menon: They are all civilians, but preference is given to ex-Servicemen. This is not a military organisation. The answer to the previous question was they were recruited more or less as temporary labour. But once having got in, they naturally want to claim more rights and we try to meet them as best as we can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a supplementary, the Deputy Minister stated that in regard to employees of District Boards, gratuity would be on the basis of 15 days' salary for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of 9 months' pay. Now that quantum of gratuity has been increased from 9 months' pay to 15 months' pay in other departments. May I know whether this increase will be considered for the employees of District Boards also?

Shri Krishna Menon: That would not be possible at the present moment. This is the result of a very long period of negotiations. What the hon. Member is referring to is regarding regular Government servants. These are not regular Government servants; they are in between non-Government servants and regular Government servants.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether in the year 1959 there was an Ex-Servicemen's Conference at New Delhi where Shri Raghuramaiah had declared that the department would be made permanent?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not think Shri Raghuramaiah said anything of that kind. In the Conference he might have said that we would make the best efforts we can to improve the conditions. That is all.

Oil Pipelines

***1081. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for laying pipelines for oil and gas and the extent to which it will give relief to Railways for transport; and

(b) what is the phased programme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) The following proposals are under consideration:

- (i) a product pipeline Calcutta-Barauni-Delhi for carrying initially 1.5 million tonnes of white products;
- (ii) a product pipeline: Gauhati-Siliguri for carrying initially about 500,000 tonnes of white products;
- (iii) a product pipeline from the proposed Gujarat Refinery to Ahmedabad for carrying initially about 600,000 tonnes of products annually.
- (iv) two crude oil pipelines from Ankleshwar and Kalol oil field to the Gujarat Refinery site for carrying initially about 1 million tonnes each annually.
- (v) Three gas lines namely: Ankleshwar-Uttran, Cambay-Dhuvaran, and Kalol-Ahmedabad for carrying initially about 1 million c.m. of gas daily.

The technical, economic and other aspects of these schemes which have a bearing on rail transport as also what relief will be provided to the Railways in consequence, are being studied.

(b) It is difficult at present to give the programme of executing these projects, but the aim is to complete progressively from 12 to 30 months from now, those projects which are finally approved.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know at what stage of consideration the various programmes are? What are the financial implications, particularly the foreign exchange component?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): In the scheme of laying pipelines, some of them are in the stage of planning and others are in the stage of project reports being made available. For instance, with regard to the Calcutta-Barauni-Delhi product pipeline project the report is likely to be received by us from ENI within perhaps a few days or a few weeks. With regard to the financial estimates and the break up of the inland and foreign exchange component, nothing can be said at present; may be, for the Calcutta-Barauni-Delhi product pipeline we may have an involvement of Rs. 22 crores to 25 crores.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether these works are being undertaken in collaboration with foreign firms and, if so, what sort of arrangements are being made with the foreign firms? What are the names of the foreign firms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Practically all these schemes are to be undertaken by the Government of India through their public sector organisations, the Indian Oil Company or the Indian Refineries Limited, as the case may be, and also the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Gujarat side. What we propose to do is to employ foreign contractors to do the job for us.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the reply we learn that pipelines will be laid from the oil fields in Gujarat to the proposed refinery site. May I know if pipelines will be laid from the oil

fields to the existing refinery at Trombay of Stanvac and Burmah-Shell?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the pipeline from Nahorkatiya to the refinery at Gauhati that was given to Oil India Limited was ultimately handed over by that Company to BOC, may I know whether that is going to be repeated in the case of other pipelines also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Well, the BOC took up this construction of pipeline from the Oil India Limited as contractors, and they did it on behalf of Oil India Limited.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister says that BOC took this as contractor from Oil India Limited. But, on the other hand, BOC has sub-contracted it to other people.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Might be.

Shri Hem Barua: Then where do we stand?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It has been stated by the Minister that four or five pipelines are going to be completed within thirty months. So, what arrangements have been made for supplying the necessary pipes to Oil India Limited?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My colleague said "Within 30 months from the date of the project reports being made ready and the execution having started". The availability of the pipes is a question with which we all are concerned so far as the implementation of the scheme is concerned, and we are having that question also under active consideration. We hope that a substantial part, perhaps the whole of it but if not the whole slightly less will be available to us within the country.

Shri P. R. Patel: The reply says that a pipeline will be laid from Kalol

to Bombay or from Ankleshwar to Bombay to carry oil from there to Bombay.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend perhaps has not correctly heard the answer. It is not from Kalol to Bombay; it is from Kalol to Ahmedabad or from Kalol to some other region within Gujarat.

Shri P. R. Patel: I meant 'for carrying crude oil'.

Mr. Speaker: If it is to Ahmedabad the hon. Member should feel satisfied.

Shri P. R. Patel: Has crude to be carried from Ankleshwar to Bombay? I want to know whether that is a fact.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what my hon. friend means. The crude oil pipe-line from Ankleshwar and Kalol oil-fields to the Gujarat refinery site are for carrying initially about one million tons each annually.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if these projects have been processed by the Planning Commission? What amount has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry for carrying them out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Obviously these schemes have received the over-all approval of the Planning Commission. Otherwise, they would not have been there with the Ministry to execute. We have received the assurance that all financial requirements for implementing this scheme will be made available.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that the work of such pipeline actually being laid is not running according to schedule, how do Government ensure that for the various projects which are going on, the pipelines would be available in right time?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All we can say is that we are trying our level best to do it in time.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if all our requirements of pipes in connection with these projects will be met from the Rourkela pipe plant or are you going to import some and, if so, from which country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is the intention.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether there is any plan with the Government to lay a pipe-line from Ankleshwar to Bombay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said that so far as these proposals are concerned they are not mentioned here. They are not included in these schemes. Just now we have no scheme to construct a pipe-line from Gujarat to Bombay.

Salary of Teachers

*1083. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that teachers can hardly put themselves at their best with meagre income they are privileged to draw;

(b) whether there have been strikes or threats of strikes in some States by teachers demanding a minimum wage of Rs. 100 per month; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Pay Commission to look into the problems relating to the teachers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Government is aware that the salary scales of teachers are not adequate.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Is it not a fact that the President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Radhakrishnan, made a pronounced statement that teachers are conservers of our new spirit and new thinking? If so, how can we go on neglecting their interests?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: How can we neglect them? It is our continuous efforts to improve their service conditions.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is not the experience of Delhi hunger-strikes and other things going on yet sufficient lesson for us to take effective steps immediately?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, Delhi teachers' hunger-strike was for other reasons and not for looking into the increase of emoluments because Delhi teachers have the highest salaries in the country.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Taking the dearness allowance also into consideration, which are the States which are paying below this minimum?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Which minimum does the hon. Member refer to?

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: The one which is mentioned in this question, namely, Rs. 100.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have full information with regard to this point, but I might tell the hon. Member that most of the State Governments have now brought the salaries to the minimum that was suggested by the Ministry some time back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am making a statement on the floor of the House. The hon. Member says, "No". Then he must give me facts to contradict it; otherwise, he has to accept my statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; yes; for the present.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is the Government aware that there are different pay scales for primary teachers in different States? What efforts are being made to bring them at par in all States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Conditions differ from State to State; but continuous efforts are being made to

improve the salaries and scales of teachers. During the last few years improvements have been made.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अब से कुछ समय पूर्व, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने एक भाषण में गांधी मैदान में कहा था कि स्कूल के अध्यापकों को जितना वेतन दिया जाता है उससे वहीं अधिक कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले चपरासियों को दिया जाता है और इसी लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि इसमें सुधार होना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सदन को मालूम है कि इस मंत्रालय का बराबर यह प्रयत्न रहा है कि जो स्कूलों में अध्यापक हैं उनके वेतन बढ़ें। जसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, उनकी तनखाहें काफी कम रही हैं और जो कुछ भी अभी तरहकी हुई है उससे मंत्रालय का संतोष नहीं है। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को इसके लिये सहायता दी है, और दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उनमें कहा गया दूसथ अगर वे अध्यापकों की तनखाहें बढ़ाएंगे ५० प्रतिशत केन्द्रिय सरकार सहायता करेगी और वह सहायता अब भी बराबर मिलती है। और आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन पिछले वर्षों में इस बात का भी प्रयत्न किया गया है कि महंगाई का भना जो अध्यापकों को और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता था उसमें फर्क था, उसको बराबर किया जाये। कुछ राज्यों ने इस दिशा में कदम उठाये हैं। आपको मालूम है कि उड़ीसा में बड़ा फर्क था उसको बराबर किया गया श्री बिहार में भी कुछ तरहकी हुई है। इसी तरह में और अनेक राज्यों में तरहकी हुई है। लेकिन सही बात यह है कि अध्यापकों की तनखाहें इतनी कम रहीं हैं कि उनको उच्च स्तर पर बढ़ाने में थोड़ा सा समय लगेगा। लेकिन मैं आपको यह आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस काम को सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण समझता है।

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government have any information from any States, other than Delhi, to which the hon. Member referred just now,—and the possibility of strike or direct action by primary and secondary school teachers on this score?

Mr. Speaker: It is better not to have such information.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister just now said that in most of the States the salary of teachers has been brought to the minimum laid down. May I know which of the States have not yet implemented this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would require separate notice for that question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: During the Second Five Year Plan there was a scheme by which the Central Government used to assist the State Governments to increase the salaries of teachers. May I know whether this scheme exists even now during the Third Five Year Plan, and if so, whether the State Governments are making use of this assistance?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the First Five Year Plan that scheme was not there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I said Second Five Year Plan.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the Second Plan assistance was given to the State Governments to increase the salaries of teachers; 50 per cent assistance was given to the State Governments.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What about the Third Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I propose discussing the matter with the Planning Commission and assistance will be given to the State Governments, if they include it in the State Scheme.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is going to reply to the debate on the

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education.

Non-genuine Iron and Steel Quota Holders

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*1084. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of non-genuine quota-holders of iron and steel having no fabricating factories;

(b) if so, how many cases of such quota-holders have been detected since January, 1961, particularly in Punjab; and

(c) what action is being taken against them?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a). No, Sir. Quota certificates for acquisition of steel materials are issued by the sponsoring authorities viz., Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the bigger units and the Directors of Industries in the State Governments to smaller units. It is the responsibility of these authorities to verify the genuineness of the applicants for quota. Replies from the State Governments, so far received, indicate that quotas are released only after proper verification of both the existence and the capacity of the units. Each State has its own net work of inspecting officers for this purpose. It is just possible that in spite of all precautions some stray bogus cases crop up now and then but such cases are a few.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there have been cases where persons are given the quota, they receive the stocks, but afterwards the stocks go into the black market? Have any such cases come to notice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, so far I have not received any such case. But this question particularly relates to Punjab, and I have not received the information from Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: It was really a surprise that a Member from the South has jumped to the extreme North!

Shri C. Subramaniam: Integration!

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether the quota is given to co-operative agencies or co-operative societies in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Those who run the industries, they have to get this quota. Therefore, the question of co-operative societies does not arise here.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether there is any enquiry held to find out if after getting the quotas the goods are manufactured, that is, whether the factories have manufactured the goods after getting the quota?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, there is an inspection machinery and they look to this aspect. But, as I have already stated, there might be a few cases of abuse also.

Shri Warior: Sir, I put the question not because it is the case with Punjab alone, but steel quota is applicable everywhere. So, from Punjab we take a lesson.

Mr. Speaker: I did not mention anything about that.

Shri Warior: I want to know whether any cases have been reported to the Government from the States of this stock going into the black market and thereby the quota-holders themselves do not sell the genuine goods to the public.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This was my reply: The replies from the State

Governments, so far received, indicate that quotas are released only after proper verification of both the existence and the capacity of the units. And, as far as the other States are concerned, particularly Punjab, I have not received the information.

Shri Daji: Sir, I wish to repeat the question put by my hon. friend from Ahmedabad (Shri P. R. Patel) which has not been properly replied to. Is it a fact that there is no verification machinery to check up the quality and the quantum of the goods produced from the quota and this leads to black marketing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My information is that each State has its own net-work of inspectors. That is what I stated. And their duty it is to see that the quotas are properly given and they are properly utilised.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the State Governments have kept the Central Government informed about the receipt of quotas by non-genuine persons and also about the use of that steel and iron in non-genuine ways—about which information has been pouring in the newspapers a number of times?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Anyhow, questions like this give the occasion to the Government to get the information from the State Governments. As I said, from the information already received, no such abuse has come to the notice of Government.

Shri Mohsin: Is it the common experience that so many non-genuine quota-holders get this iron and steel; and in view of this, is this Ministry thinking of setting up any machinery to enquire into all these things?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered so many times.

AN 12 Planes and Helicopters from USSR

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- *1086. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase some more AN 12 heavy transport planes and helicopters from the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how many?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). This matter is under consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know since how long this matter is under consideration and by what time we can expect that the deal will be finalised?

Shri Krishna Menon: It will be under consideration until Government is able to come to a decision.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether a comparative assessment has been made regarding the plane and helicopter that we want to purchase from other countries and after that the decision will be arrived at?

Shri Krishna Menon: Not only have comparative assessments been made but Government have taken into account all the pressures that come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this matter—I do not wish to go into details—but in this matter have global tenders been invited or are they being invited, or is a global search being instituted to ascertain from what country this aircraft could be supplied to India on the most advantageous terms, or is some third basis being adopted?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not possible to invite global tenders in regard to defence equipment. When there are government-to-government purchases, global tenders are not necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, my question has not been answered. What other basis is being adopted?

Mr. Speaker: I will come to him again. There is no point of order.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if any protest from any other country has been received regarding this?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not see how any other country can protest about our purchase.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have they protested?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister has been good enough to answer the first part of my question. He has apparently overlooked the last part. What basis is being adopted for the purchase of these?

Shri Krishna Menon: Purchase of aircraft depended upon our requirements, upon the capacity of the aircrafts, its performance, availability of foreign exchange and the advice that is received from our experts, condition of our air-fields and things of that character.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the U.S. Ambassador in New Delhi, Mr. Galbraith, has protested against the Government's proposal to buy jets from the Soviet Union and if so whether he has any right to do so.

Mr. Speaker: That he has answered

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether a protest has been lodged

against this to the U.S. Government. Is he within his rights?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not know what the question is.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the U.S. Ambassador here lodged a protest and whether he is within his rights to behave in that manner?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not received any protest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has appeared in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever appears in the newspapers is not always correct.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the Ministry has under contemplation a project to manufacture its own helicopters? May I know what has happened to that?

Shri Krishna Menon: Helicopters are under manufacture. They take some time.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Anti-Indian Activities Inside Indo-Tibetan Border areas

*1090. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government of India has been drawn to a recent statement of the Chief Minister, U.P., to the effect that fifth column anti-Indian activities have of late been on the increase inside Indo-Tibetan border areas; and

(b) if so, what effective steps are proposed to be taken to stop such activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). No such statement has been made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh recently.

(b). Does not arise.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government of India is

aware that such activities are going on in the border areas?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): If it is about U.P., it has definitely gone down and it is now much reduced.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government are aware that such foreign nationals are penetrating into the border areas as news hawkers and petty traders in order to alienate the border inhabitants against India? Is it a fact?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The reports we have received from the U.P. Government clearly indicates that they are very vigilant and watchful. They are quite satisfied with the present situation as it exists there.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जाब्ता फौज-दारी कानून का संशोधन हुए कुछ समय हो गया है, तां मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के अन्तर्गत इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कोई कार्यवाही कां गई है या किसी के खिलाफ कोई मुकद्दमा अब तक चलाया गया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं ।

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if any political party in this country is associated with this anti-Indian activity inside our border?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member perhaps knows the answer himself.

Shri P. K. Deo: We do not know. We want to know if any political party is associated with any such activity.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Gold in Salem

*1091. **Shri Rajaram:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been undertaken in south of

Salem in Madras State with a view to discovering possibilities of gold; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a). Systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral assessment including gold of the area was completed during 1943-47.

(b). In the area south of Salem, no occurrence of gold has been recorded by the Geological Survey of India.

Shri Rajaram: May I know whether any information has been received from the State Government or the local authorities about gold deposits in Rasipuram, south of Salem, and if so, what action is going to be taken by Government?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, the Department of Industries, Government of Madras, has addressed a letter to the Director, Geological Survey of India requesting the inclusion of the Rasipuram area under the geo-physical survey. But the Government of India feel that as per the data available with them, it is not possible to give a priority to this area, and if there is sufficient occurrence of gold reported by the Government of Madras, then it will be taken up for further consideration.

Implementation of Untouchability (Offences) Act

*1092. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government regularly calls for reports from State Governments regarding action taken by them towards the implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act;

(b) if so, at what intervals; and

(c) the progress achieved by each State in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) & (b). All the State Governments and Administrations have been requested

to furnish quarterly reports in regard to the action taken under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(c) In all the States extensive publicity has been given to the provisions of this Act and committees have been appointed at district headquarters in order to ensure its proper and prompt implementation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the basis of the latest reports received from the various States and Union Territories, is the hon. Minister in a position to tell the House which State has gone farthest in this matter and which State is lagging most behind?

Shri Datar: I have got the figures here in regard to the different States. I find that the largest number of prosecutions is in the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो अनटचेबिलिटी ऑफेंस ऐक्ट है वह उन हरिजनों पर जो कि कोर्ट में जय भीम कहते हैं या तो डाक्टर अम्बेदेकर के गिण्ट होते हैं उन पर यह अनटचेबिलिटी ऑफेंस ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होता है ?

Shri Datar: I have not been able to follow the question.

श्री बड़े : वह हरिजन जो डाक्टर अम्बेदेकर के शिष्य बन गये हैं उन पर यह अनटचेबिलिटी ऑफेंस ऐक्ट लागू होता है या नहीं और क्या इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई डाइरेक्टिव ईश्यु किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : अब डाक्टर अम्बेदेकर के शिष्य बन जाने में तो कोई खास निर्णय में तबदीली नहीं होती है लेकिन वह अगर अपना धर्म बदल ले तब फिर प्रश्न जरूर उठता है क्योंकि धर्म बदलने पर उनको फिर शैड्युल्ड

कास्ट्स के पूरे अधिकार और मान्यता दी जाये यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न हो जाता है।

Shri Daji: May I know whether Government are aware that despite this Act, a Madhya Pradesh Minister himself was prevented from taking bath in the holy waters of the river on the Kartik Amavasya day and Government could do nothing to allow that Minister to take bath, despite the open publication of his intention to go and the open challenge thrown by him to the caste-Hindus, and he had to return without taking his bath?

Mr. Speaker: The question also is being asked in a challenging mood.

Shri Daji: It is a challenge, Sir. If even a Minister cannot be protected, then who else can be protected?

Mr. Speaker: But the question should not come in that manner.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I am not aware of what happened in Madhya Pradesh. If that is so, then it does not give credit to the State to which the hon. Member is privileged to belong....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is the hon. Minister aware that that person was a bogus Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But I must say that I got some information about Rajasthan in this regard; there also, it was reported that a Minister felt handicapped in this connection. I immediately got in touch with the Chief Minister and he informed me that there was no such difficulty, and if there were any difficulties he would take suitable action immediately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that in some States, certain educational institutions still build separate hostels for Harijans and if so, have Government issued a directive in the matter to end this sort of apartheid?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Our general policy is to that effect. The Government of India give financial assistance and other help only to those schools which build mixed hostels or which have got mixed hostels. That is our general policy, and we do hope that the State Governments will also adopt the same policy.

Shri Viday Charan Shukla: May I know if these quarterly reports from the State Governments are received regularly by the Home Ministry or whether there are States which are defaulting in this matter? If so, which are those States?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the quarterly reports are received regularly or are there any defaulting States.

Shri Datar: They are sometimes delayed.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They are irregularly regular, Sir.

Summer Schools of Science

*1093. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to organise four summer schools of science on specialised aspects of science this summer; and

(b) if so, the details of the subjects proposed to be discussed and how their results are proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects of discussion at the four Summer Schools are as under:—

Name of the School	Subject
(i) Summer School in Geography	Recent advances in Geography.
(ii) Summer School in Bio-Chemistry	Recent advances in Bio
(iii) Summer School in Botany	Taxonomy and Floristics of Indian Plants.
(iv) Summer School in Theoretical Physics.	Many particle systems.

The proceedings of the summer schools will be published and will be available as period publications for Universities, Libraries, Institutions etc.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सेक्शन आफिसरों की तालिका

*१०७१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९६१ के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या ३२८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेक्शन आफिसर (विभाग अधिकारियों) का श्रेणी में रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिये तालिका बनाने के सम्बन्ध में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से राय ले ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उस राय को स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). मामला विचारार्थान है ।

मनीपुर प्रशासन

*१०७३. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में जारी किये गये आदेशों का मनीपुर प्रशासन द्वारा अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये आदेश मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों पर लागू होते हैं, और यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि वे आप से आप यूनिटन टैरिटेरीज के प्रशासन में लागू किये जायें ।

Sintering Plant at Rourkela

*1076. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 80 on the 15th March, 1962 and state:

(a) which of the parties have submitted their tenders for the sintering plant at Rourkela;

(b) whether any tender has been accepted; and

(c) if so, the total value of the same?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) (i) Messrs. Simon Carves Limited. U.K.

(ii) Messrs. Koppers Export, G.m.b.H., Germany.

(iii) Messrs. Head Wrightson Iron and Steel Works, England.

(iv) Messrs. Lurgi-Krupp, West Germany.

(v) Messrs. G.H.H., West Germany.

(vi) Messrs. McDowell Company Inc., U.S.A.

(vii) Messrs. Gammon India Private Limited India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 37.67 million excluding the cost of spares.

M/s. Jessop and Company, Calcutta

*1082. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ap-

Directors of M/s. Jessop and Company, Calcutta;

(b) if not, the reasons for the unusual delay in filling up this post; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding appointments of some officers of this firm?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Government of India have appointed Shri A. K. Chandra as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An anonymous letter has been received containing some allegations regarding appointments in the Company. This is being looked into.

Diamond Mines

***1087. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating with some foreign countries for obtaining modern equipment used in mining of diamonds;

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in that direction; and

(c) the names of the countries with whom negotiations are going on?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Government have entrusted the Panna Diamond Project to the wholly Government-owned National Mineral Development Corporation. Within that Project, the detailed mining schemes for Ramkheriya and Majhgawan have recently been approved. Tender notices for supply of the equipment, except the treatment plant at Majhgawan, have issued, and the quotations received are under examination. With a view, however, to examining the possibility of obtaining the equipment against rupee payment from USSR, copies of the tender enquiries issued, with the specifications

for the various items of equipment have been furnished to the Trade Representative of that country. No negotiation as such is going on at Government-to-Government level.

Training Centres for Handicapped Persons

***1088. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether National Employment Service is intending to open training centres for the training of handicapped people, keeping in view the difficulties which the Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped people is facing in the placement of the handicapped in various industries?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): No.

Smuggling between Kutch and West Pakistan

***1089. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale smuggling is going on between Kutch and West Pakistan through the common border and large quantities of gold and luxury articles like watches etc. are being smuggled into India from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) As far as the Government are aware the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Survey in Mehsana District (Gujarat)

***1094. Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil survey in Mehsana district (Gujarat) is complete;

(b) what parts of Mehsana district have been surveyed;

(c) what are the results of the survey; and

(d) what types of survey, either seismic or drilling, had been done in Mehsana district?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Gravity and magnetic surveys have been carried out over the entire alluvial part of Mehsana district. Regional reconnaissance seismic surveys along widely spaced roads have been carried out over the southern part of Mehsana district, upto about 8 miles north of Mehsana. Detailed seismic surveys have been carried out in the Kalol area, Wavel area and the area south-southeast of Kadi, extending upto the Mehsana-Ahmedabad district boundary. Deep drilling has been carried out in the Kalol and Wavel areas.

(c) A good thickness of sedimentary rock formations has been indicated in the southern part of the Mehsana district. Also favourable structures have been discovered in the Kalol area.

Students from U.S.A. in India

***1095. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of about 20 students from the various Universities in the U.S.A. will be visiting India under the U.S. Overseas Training Programme;

(b) when are they likely to come;

(c) where they will be trained; and

(d) in what specific subjects?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House, when available

India Office Library

***1096. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in the talks about the India Office Library, London; and

(b) if so, the details of the talks held and the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil-drilling in Gandhinagar (Gujarat State)

{ Shri Man Singh Patel:
***1097.** { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 { Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many pin-points for drilling oil are fixed in the actual limits of the proposed capital (Gandhinagar) of Gujarat State;

(b) how many of them have been drilled and what is the result of each such drilling; and

(c) whether Government have advised State Government to go ahead with the capital project, as the result of oil-drilling is not very encouraging?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Two locations have so far been pin-pointed.

(b) One location has been drilled and the well is under test at present

(c) No, Sir.

Basic Education

***1098. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have adopted Basic Education or Nai Talim system at Primary stage;

(b) what progress is being made in this direction; and

(c) how it is being patronised by the public?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) All States.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the Annual Publication of the Ministry of Education entitled 'Education in India Vol. I' in the Chapter on Basic Education.

Foreign Technicians Employed in India

*1099. { **Shri Prabhat Kar:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign technicians employed at present in India in public and private sector undertakings, with break-up by nationality; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on them by the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Parkashwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to collect the information to the extent possible, and will be laid on the table of the House, when available.

Mining Industry

*1100. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have an Integrated Training Scheme for Technical persons to cater to the requirements of the entire mining industry in the public sector;

(b) if so, when such scheme will be implemented; and

(c) where the Training Institute will be located?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination.

Unpaid Claims and Unadjusted Amounts of L.I.C.

*1101. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that claims worth crores of rupees are lying unpaid and funds of large amounts are lying unadjusted with the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 28].

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा का माध्यम

*११०२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अगले शिक्षा वर्ष में तीन विषयों में शिक्षा हिन्दी माध्यम से दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आनन्द स्तर की शिक्षा भी हिन्दी माध्यम से दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से विषयों में शिक्षा हिन्दी माध्यम से दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) में (ग). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने अगले शैक्षिक वर्ष (१९६२-६३) में उन कालेजों को जिनमें शिक्षण की आवश्यक सुविधाएँ हैं और जो ऐसा करना चाहें, बी० ए० (पारस) स्तर में इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र और

राजनीति विज्ञान की शिक्षा हिन्दी के माध्यम से देने की स्वाकृति प्रदान करने का निर्णय कर लिया है। इस प्रकार के समस्त कालेजों में इन विषयों की शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी भी रहेगा। यह निर्णय ग्रानर्स पाठ्य-क्रमों पर लागू नहीं होता है।

Indian Administrative Services

*1103. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the strength in the recruitment to Indian Administrative Services;

(b) if so, on what considerations;

(c) what is the normal annual intake at present; and

(d) to what strength it is proposed to be raised?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). The developmental programmes of the Five Year Plans have necessitated expansion of the various State I.A.S. cadres. To meet the shortage of personnel thus created in the State cadres, the Government have stepped up the annual intake to the I.A.S. The total intake is calculated on the basis of the actual requirements of the various States. During 1956-59 on an average 65 candidates were recruited every year. The annual intake has now been increased and it is proposed to recruit about 90 candidates a year during the next few years.

Gypsum for Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*1104. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the Fertilizer Corporation of India visited the gypsum sites in the Kashmir State to purchase gypsum from the Kashmir

Minsrals Limited for the Sindhri fertilizer factory; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the team's visit?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team has submitted a detailed report which is under examination by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.

Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulations

*1105. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulations (Madras Act 1 of 1912);

(b) whether it is a fact that **begar** or forced labour can be enforced under the said regulation; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that penal action can be taken for non-performance of a contract under the above regulation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datta): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The Regulation does not directly provide for enforcement of **begar** or forced labour.

(c) It is a fact that penal action can be taken for non-performance of contract of personal service under Section 8(2) of the said Regulation.

Iron Ore in Orissa

*1106. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa have been permitted to start a Project of its own for the extraction of iron ore;

(b) if so, on what conditions; and

(c) whether the ore thus extracted would be directly exported by State Government or Central Government would purchase the entire ore?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have approved, in principle, the project of Orissa Government for the stepping up of production of iron ore from Sukinda-Daitri area from 0.5 million tons to 2.00 million tons for export purposes, subject to:

- (i) the State Government accommodating the scheme within their overall ceiling;
 - (ii) the Railways being able to move the surplus production from this area (surplus to what can be handled through Paradip Port) to Calcutta or Vishakhapatnam, as the case may be; and
 - (iii) the availability of foreign exchange required for the implementation of the mining project.
- (c) No decision has yet been taken.

Liberalisation of Arms Licenses

***1107. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are intending to liberalise the policy of issuing licenses for possession of arms for self-defence in the dacoit-infested area and in border areas where the incidents of kidnapping and cattle-lifting are increasing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): This is a matter within the discretion of the State Governments and the licensing authorities concerned. They are following a liberal policy in this regard.

Government Scholars in Public Schools

***1108. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government Scholars passed out from public schools in India during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any scheme to give further training to the merit scholars after they pass out from public schools;

(c) what better prospects are open to these boys as distinguished from boys of the same grade from the general run of schools; and

(d) what is Government's policy regarding future of public schools in India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. A. L. Shrivastava): (a) 51.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No special prospects.

(d) In keeping with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government have decided not to give maintenance grant to these schools from 1958-59 onwards.

Nunmati Refinery

***1109. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nunmati Refinery is facing crisis within first four months of its life;

(b) whether the refinery has run into loss in the neighbourhood of 50 lakhs;

(c) whether it is a fact that the excise receipt upto 30th March, 1961 has been 30 lakhs of rupees against the estimated amount of Rs. 3.90 crores;

(d) whether the expenses of building the refinery have exceeded Rs. 18 crores as against the estimated cost of Rs. 11 crores;

(e) how Government account for the slow working of the refinery;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Indian technicians trained abroad, now in employment in the refinery, are being deputed to some private refineries for further training; and

(g) if so, where?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There has been no crisis but difficulties in the commissioning of the Kerosene refining and Coking units have been experienced during the last five weeks.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The approved estimate of cost for the refinery is Rs. 17.70 crores.

(e) Difficulties during the starting-up period of a refinery are not uncommon, and the Gauhati Refinery has had some of these, but not to any abnormal extent.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Nomination to Lok Sabha

***1110. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) why the nominations of members from Goa, Daman and Diu to the Third Lok Sabha is being delayed;

(b) when the said nominations will be made; and

(c) when the first election of a member or members to the Lok Sabha from the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is likely to be held?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to nominate two persons to the two seats allotted to Goa, Daman and Diu.

(c) The Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act, 1962, provides

for nomination of members to the Lok Sabha. The question of amending the Act to provide for election will be considered at the appropriate stage.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में शिक्षा माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी

***११११. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने अंग्रेजी और गणित को छोड़कर सभी विषयों का माध्यम हिन्दी कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गणित का माध्यम भी हिन्दी करने में क्या कठिनाई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन विषयों का माध्यम हिन्दी है, परीक्षा में उनके भी प्रश्न-पत्र अभी अंग्रेजी में ही आते हैं जिन्हें समझने में विद्यार्थियों को पर्याप्त कठिनाई होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में उस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) अंग्रेजी, गणित, ज्योमेट्रिकल ड्राइंग तथा गृह-विज्ञान को छोड़कर बाकी सब विषयों की शिक्षा का माध्यम उर्दू, बंगाली पंजाबी और तामिल के साथ साथ हिन्दी भी है ।

(ख) बोर्ड से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये कहा जायेगा ।

(ग) जी, हां । आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं को छोड़कर सभी बाकी के विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र अंग्रेजी में बनाए जाते हैं ।

(घ) जिन विषयों का माध्यम हिन्दी है, उनके लिये प्रश्न-पत्रों को हिन्दी में ही बनाने

पर विचार करने के लिये पहले ही बोर्ड से कहा जा चुका है ।

Medium of University Instruction

*1112. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working group appointed by the University Grants Commission to study the change of medium of instruction from English to Hindi in certain Universities has not favoured this move;

(b) if so, why it has not favoured it; and

(c) what are the reactions of such Universities which want to switch over to Hindi as medium of instruction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Working Group while considering the steps to be taken for an orderly change-over of the medium recommended that a change-over in the medium should not be effected until a fair number of books of a suitable standard for students and teachers, covering the whole degree course, are available.

(c) Reactions of the universities are still awaited by the University Grants Commission.

I. A. F. Plane Aircrash

*1113. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I. A. F. Plane crashed near Chingleput, Madras on the 14th May, 1962;

(b) if so, the loss of life involved in the accident; and

(c) the cause of the crash?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Pilot was killed. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The cause of the accident is not

known, the inquiry will probably reveal some or all the factors which led to the accident.

IAS etc. Examinations

*2026. **Shri Satyanarayana:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assistants of the Central Secretariat, aged between 24 and 27 years and who took the I.A.S. etc. examinations under the age concession rules, have been appointed to Class II posts, although they were awarded marks by the U.P.S.C. which entitles them to Class I appointments;

(b) whether it is a fact that Upper and Lower Division clerks of the Offices of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Income Tax etc. aged between 24 and 27 years who take the same competitive examination under age concession rule are entitled to be appointed to Class I posts;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons who have secured lesser marks than the Assistants referred to in part (a) above, have been appointed to Class I posts; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to remove this inequity caused to Assistants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). The maximum age limit for the combined competitive examination annually held by the Union Public Service Commission is 24 years. The limit is relaxed upto three years in respect of Government servants of certain Departments to whose Class I or Class II Services recruitment is made through this examination. In the case of the Central Secretariat Service, the recruitment is to the Section Officers' Grade which is in Class II. Under the rules of the examination the candidature of the Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service who are

allowed to compete under the age concession is thus restricted to that Grade. Certain Departments like Audit and Accounts, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs etc., make direct recruitment to some of their Class I Services and the employees of these Departments are eligible under the age concession, to compete for those Services. Thus, it might happen that while as Assistant of the Central Secretariat Service who secures high marks in the examination has to be appointed to the Section Officers' Grade, an employee of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, in spite of his securing less marks in the same examination, would be absorbed in a Class I Service.

(c) and (d). Government have received representations from certain officers requesting that they might be appointed to a Class I Service on the ground that some candidates who secured less marks than them were appointed to Class I Services. These representations are being considered by Government.

Special I. A. S. Recruitment

2027. Shri E. Madhusdan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to recruit some officers for I. A. S. by special recruitment this year;

(b) if so, the number of persons to be recruited this year;

(c) the time by which a notification will be issued and selections made; and

(d) the terms and conditions of appointment for special recruitment for I. A. S.?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

अभारतीय आई० सी० एस० अफसरों की पेंशन

२०२८. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभारतीय आई० सी० एस० पदाधिकारियों को नवम्बर, १९४७ से जनवरी १९६२ तक कुल कितनी धन राशि पेंशन के रूप में दी गई ;

(ख) पेंशन पाने वाले पदाधिकारियों की अलग अलग राष्ट्रीयता क्या है ; और

(ग) इस तरह की पेंशन पाने वाले भारतीय आई० सी० एस० पदाधिकारियों की संख्या उसी अवधि में कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Qualifying age for Pension

2029. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum age of service under the Central Government which qualifies for pension in the case of Class I to III employees;

(b) whether such an age is different in case of Class IV employees;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal for removing this discrimination; and

(e) if no, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 18 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अस्पृश्य जातियाँ और पहाड़ी आदिम जातियाँ

२०३०. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नौगरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के अछूतों तथा पहाड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिये शिक्षा, सामाजिक सुधार, पानी तथा गृह-निर्माण के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इन के लिये कोई खास योजना केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस का विवरण और उस पर खर्च होने वाली धन राशि कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) में (ग). उपर्युक्त सूचना का एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २६] ।

Geological Survey of Siwalik Belt

2031. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1579 on the 8th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any final results have been received of the Geological survey of Siwalik Belt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (b). No Sir, The work is still in progress. An additional area of 830 sq. miles in the Siwalik foothills covering parts of Jammu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been geologically investigated by the Oil and Natural

Gas Commission. The Geological Survey of India have covered a further area of 300 square kilometres by geological mapping on the scale of 1:63360. The data obtained so far in this complicated area is continuously being reviewed and integrated by a special team at the headquarters of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Foreign Experts in Steel Plants

2032. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state total strength of foreign experts and technicians in the three steel plants as on 1st April, 1962, country-wise?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): On the 1st April, 1962, the following Foreign Experts and Technicians were in position in the three steel plants of the Hindustan Steel Limited:

Bhilai	152 (U.S.S.R)
Durgapur	140 (U.K.)
	1 (Australia)
	141
Rourkela	155 (Germany)
	3 (Italy)
	1 (Austria)
	15 (U.S.A.)
	174

Foreign Nationals

2033. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals found indulging in undesirable activities during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1962;

(b) names of the countries they belonged to; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste College

2034. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of grant sanctioned to Gulbarga Engineering College in Mysore during 1961-62?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Rs. 89,680.

Scholarships to Backward Class Students in Andhra Pradesh

2035. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded by Central Government to the Backward Class students in various schools of Andhra Pradesh during the period 1961-62; and

(b) the total value of the scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) There is no Scheme with the Ministry of Education for the award of scholarships for school studies except the Scheme of Merit scholarships for study in Residential Schools in India. Under this Scheme, the selected scholars are placed in approved residential schools spread all over India. No Backward Class student from Andhra Pradesh has found a place in the merit list on the basis of the competitive examination held in 1961-62.

(b) Does not arise

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students

2036. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total number of Central Government scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Caste stu-

dents of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh so far, 2,315 Scheduled Castes students have been given scholarships during 1961-62, under the Government of India scheme of post-Matric inland scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students.

Tribal Housing scheme in Andhra Pradesh

2037. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for the construction of Tribal Housing Scheme in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the total amount to be allocated to Andhra Pradesh Government during 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Engineering Colleges in Andhra

2038. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges to be established during the Third Five Year Plan period in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the names of the places where the colleges will be established?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) One.

(b) The proposal of the State Government is awaited.

Cement Factory in Koraput, Orissa

2040. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a cement factory in Koraput (Orissa);

(b) if so, when it would be set up; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member means the Orissa Government setting up a cement factory in the public sector. No application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has so far been received for the grant of a licence for setting up a cement factory in Koraput district.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rourkela Fertiliser Plant

2041. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far invested in erecting the fertiliser plant at Rourkela; and

(b) the production capacity of this plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Rs. 10.98 crores upto March 1962.

(b) 580,000 tons of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate per annum.

Iron and Steel Requirements of Orissa

2042. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of iron and steel of Orissa during 1961-62;

(b) whether this requirement was met from the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(c) the amount earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant by selling its products to the consumers during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Steel 38,907 tonnes for restricted categories, viz., sheets and wire only.

Pig iron 74,602 tonnes during 1961.

(b) No, Sir. The Rourkela works produces only plates, sheets and tinplate and not any other types of steel required by the State Government.

Net sales
(Rs. in crores.)

1959-60	2.96
1960-61	9.09
1961-62	15.04 (provisional pending reconciliation).

Community Development as course of Study

2043. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recommended to State Governments for introduction of Community Development and Panchayati Raj as a subject of study in schools, colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the number of schools, colleges and universities where Community Development and Panchayati Raj has been introduced as a course of study; and

(c) the number of schools, colleges and universities which have not yet introduced this subject?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, a circular has been sent to the State Governments and Union Territories to include knowledge about Panchayati Raj and Cooperative movement in the syllabus.

buses of schools and training colleges. Universities have not been addressed in this regard.

(b) and (c). The information about the number of schools and training colleges which have either introduced or not introduced the subjects is not available. However, reports received from Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands show that they are implementing the recommendation.

Loans obtained from I. B. R. D.

2044. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development since the 15th August, 1947, the amount of each loan to be indicated separately;

(b) the purpose for which each loan was given by the Bank;

(c) which of the loans have been fully or partly repaid, showing the amount repaid in case of part payment;

(d) the amount of grants received from various countries since 15th August, 1947 showing the names of the countries; and

(e) the purpose for which each grant was given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (e). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure Nos. 30, 31 and 32 respectively.]

ललित कला अकादमी

२०४५. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ललित कला अकादमी के कितने प्रकाशन अब तक हिन्दी में हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या अकादमी हिन्दी प्रकाशनों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) अब तक कोई नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). अकादमी हिन्दी में पुस्तक प्रकाशित करने की संभावना पर विचार कर रही है ।

विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी

२०४६. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेश के किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाने लगी है ; और

(ख) क्या हिन्दी के अध्यापन के लिये भारतीयों को नियुक्त करते समय ये विश्वविद्यालय इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार से सलाह लेते हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार निम्नलिखित विश्वविद्यालय या दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन हिन्दी पढ़ाते हैं :—

बेल्जियम : ब्रुसेल्स, घेंट, लीज और कैथोलिक ;

सीलोन : विद्यालंकार और विद्यादय ; चीन : पेकिंग ;

चेकोस्लोवाकिया : चार्ल्स ;

पूर्व जर्मनी : फ्री यूनिवर्सिटी, बर्लिन

फ्रांस : इकोल दे लेंगुएस औरियंटले विवांटेस ;

हंगरी : बुडापेस्ट ;
 ईरान : तेहरान ;
 इटली : इस्म्यो रोम ;
 जापान : टोक्यो, ओसाका और क्योटो ;
 मौरिशस : टोर्चस ट्रेनिंग कालेज ;
 नेपाल : नेपाल यूनिवर्सिटी
 नेदरलैंड्स : यूट्रेख्त ;
 पोलैंड : वारसा ;
 यूनाइटेड किंगडम : स्कूल आफ ग्रोरिटल
 एण्ड फ्राकन स्टडीज, लंडन,
 यू० एम० ए० जोन हापकिंस, वा-
 शिंगटन ;
 यू० एम० एस० आर० मास्को लेनिन-
 ग्राद ;
 यूगोस्लाविया : जाग्रेब ।

(ख) जब भारत सरकार या इंडियन काउंसिल फार कल्चरल रिलेशंस ने एग मामले में बातचीत हो चुकती है तो विदेशी विश्व विद्यालय हमसे अमतौर पर सलाह लेते हैं ।

Tribal Education in Orissa

2047. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the expiry of two Five Year Plans most of the Tribal people in Orissa remain uneducated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any suitable methods are being adopted for Tribal education during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). Information has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

School Midday Meals in Orissa

2048. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

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(a) the amount of grant given by Central Government to Government of Orissa for school mid-day meals scheme during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount sanctioned for 1962-63;

(c) whether it is a fact that many schools in Orissa have dropped the scheme or do not have such schemes at all for lack of funds; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to Orissa during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the school midday meals as the Central assistance is not given scheme, wise, but is given in lump sum for all programmes of education.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) Does not arise.

Aid to Utkal University

2049. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the University Grants Commission, financial or technical, for the new Utkal University building at Bhubaneswar (Orissa);

(b) whether any scheme for the welfare of youth has been implemented in Utkal University; and

(c) if so, the amount of grant given so far by the University Grants Commission for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 15,86,667:00.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 17,473-00.

Three Year Degree Course in Orissa

2050. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges, both private and Government, in Orissa which have so far implemented the three-year degree course scheme;

(b) the number of colleges which are still to implement the scheme; and

(c) by what time the scheme will be implemented in full in Orissa?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) & (b). Requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when available.

(c) No dead-line has been set.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों को विये गये भत्ते

२०५१. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री मधुमुदन राव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ मार्च, १९६० के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को वेतन के अतिरिक्त दैनिक भत्ते, यात्रा भत्ते और अन्य भत्तों के रूप में पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी धनराशि दी गयी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे कुछ मंत्री हैं जिन का वर्ष का पूरा भत्ता कुल मिलाकर वेतन से अधिक बैठता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उनको कुछ विशेष निदेश इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिये दिये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखना

२०५२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल स्थित प्रादेशिक अभिलेख कार्यालय तथा देहरादून स्थित वयस्क ग्रंथों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, ग्रंथे वच्चों के आदर्श स्कूल तथा केन्द्रीय ब्रैल प्रेस के कार्यालयों में किम् सीमा तक फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखना प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) उस कार्य के लिये जिस प्रकार के साधन और उपकरणों की अब आवश्यकता है, क्या उन सब की पूर्ति की जा चुकी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (१० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) भोपाल स्थित क्षेत्रीय अभिलेख कार्यालय में हिन्दी में नोट लिखना अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है । प्रौढ़ ग्रंथों के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, ग्रंथों के लिये आदर्श स्कूल और केन्द्रीय ब्रैल प्रेस, देहरादून में हिन्दी में नोट लिखना धीरे-धीरे प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हाँ, जहाँ आवश्यक हो ।

All India Science Civil Service

{ Shri S. C. Samanta:
2053. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form an All India Science Service or an All India Science Civil Service; and

(b) if not, whether the question of fixing uniform rates of pay, prospects and conditions of service of scientific personnel is being considered favourably and decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

Consumption of Liquor

2054. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the extent to which consumption of wine and liquor and revenue derived through sale has increased or decreased during each of the last 5 years in different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discovery of Missing Coffee by Central Excise Authorities

2055. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise authorities have discovered the missing of coffee to the extent of 110 tons in the Mysore Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur;

(b) if so, what is the loss of excise revenue to Government; and

(c) what steps are taken to find out the missing coffee and to recover the Excise duties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Smuggling of Precious Stones

2056. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Calcutta Customs authorities on 10th April, 1962 seized coral worth about Rs. 10,000 from "S.S. State of Andhra" berthed at Calcutta port, which was concealed in one of the fenders of the vessel which arrived from the Far East and it is believed that smuggled stones are of Japanese origin?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Calcutta Customs authorities recovered coral stones and coral beads valued at about Rs. 6,347 as a result of a rummage of m.v. "State of Andhra" on the 9th April, 1962. The coral is believed to be of

Japanese origin. The articles were found inside a packet which was concealed in a motor tyre lying under some dirty ropes, in the dunnage wood hatch of the vessel.

D.M. College, Imphal

2057. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal was made for opening of post-graduate classes at D.M. College, Imphal;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal;

(c) if so, how soon the proposal will be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From the next academic session.

(d) Does not arise.

Bengal Security Act in Manipur

2058. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Manipur where the Bengal Security Act has been in force;

(b) the number of persons arrested and detained under this Act so far; and

(c) whether the prevailing law and order situation of the areas still demands continuation of the Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The West Bengal Security Act, 1950 as in force in the State of West Bengal has been extended to the whole of the Union Territory of Manipur subject to certain modifications.

(b) 172 persons have been arrested so far under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Yes.

Pay Scales of Different Posts in Manipur

2059. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the existing scales of pay for grade IV, III and II posts in Manipur;

(b) allowances admissible for the employees in the valley and the hill areas;

(c) how the scales of pay and the amount of allowances differ from those of Assam, Nagaland, NEFA and Tripura; and

(d) how these differences, if any, are justified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

Tripura Tribes and Halams Tribes in Assam

2060. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total population belonging to 'Tripura' tribes and Halams' tribes in Assam, particularly in Cachar District;

(b) the steps that are being taken to provide rehabilitation to the shifting cultivators of Cachar District; and

(c) whether any special safeguard is being extended to the backward tribes of Cachar District who have been residing outside the areas defined in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) The tribes 'Tripura' and 'Halams' are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Assam in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. In the 1961 Census, the population figures

of only those tribes scheduled according to the 1956 order were collected tribewise.

(b) According to the policy of the Government of Assam, Scheduled Tribes belonging to other States who are living in Assam are not treated as Scheduled Tribes but as Other Backward Classes and hence they are not entitled to the benefits of the development programme under Article 275. No soil conservation programme has been taken up in Cachar District, however, under the Agricultural Programme of State's General Plan, people practising shifting cultivation in the Planins Districts including Cachar are encouraged to take up settled cultivation by giving subsidies for terracing, minor irrigation etc.

(c) No special safeguard is extended to Backward Tribes of Cachar, except to people belonging to Scheduled Tribes of Assam's autonomous Districts living in the plains, treated on par with other Scheduled Tribes for purposes of benefits from the Development Grants under Article 275.

Special Police Establishments

2062. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases investigated by the Special Police Establishments during 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) the cases investigated this year upto the end of March, 1962;

(c) the result of these investigations; and

(d) the action taken against such officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) & (b). Total number of cases for investigation including those pending from previous years are:—

1959	—	1671
1960	—	1794
1961	—	1826
1.1.62 to		
31.3.62		
		993
TOTAL:		6284

(c) 784 public servants were prosecuted. Departmental action was recommended against 2938 public servants.

(d) Public servants—convicted by courts—398 published departmentally—1271.

Loans to Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2063. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission so far; and

(b) the terms and conditions of such loans?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament in this behalf provide capital that may be required by the Commission for carrying on its business. No loans have been given to the Commission by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel and Scrap Export

2064. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of steel and scrap separately exported to various countries annually, country-wise;

(b) the rate or rates at which they are exported; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange earned for each?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement showing the quantities of steel and scrap separately exported to various countries, average rate per ton, and foreign exchange earnings for each of the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 (upto end of February '62) is. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 34].

Welfare Officer in Map Publication Directorate

2065. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Labour Welfare Officer has been appointed in the Map Publication Directorate of Survey of India; and

(b) if so, what are his duties?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main duties are—

(i) to promote the welfare of the workers and harmonious relations with the management;

(ii) to obtain redress of their grievances promptly; and

(iii) to ensure that labour laws applicable to the undertakings are enforced.

Wagons for Cement Supply to Nellore

2066. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since November, 1961, the Nellore Zilla Parishad authorities in Andhra Pradesh have not received Wagon supply from Vijayawada to Nellore for cement in spite of the fact that they have paid money also in this regard; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The supply of wagons to the cement factory at Vijayawada has been inadequate. There have also been restrictions on the movement of cement from Vijayawada in the southern direction, movement being permitted only on Thursdays and Sundays. The Andhra Pradesh Government have, therefore, issued general instructions that supplies should be drawn as far as possible by road. The factory is, however, trying to arrange supplies of as much cement as possible by train also. The Nellore Zilla Parishad authorities have drawn 140

tonnes of cement by road since November 1961.

Clay Deposits in M.P.

2067. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire clay deposits have been discovered near Shahdol in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is suitable for refractory industry;

(c) whether Government intends to make a full survey of the region; and

(d) what further action Government are taking to explore it and find out the deposits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Occurrences of fire clay in Sohagpur coalfield in which Shahdol is located are already known. No new occurrences of fire clay have been discovered near Shahdol.

(b) Deposits of fire clay occurring in Dola and Chandia areas are suitable for refractory purposes.

(c) & (d). Detailed large scale mapping of Sohagpur coalfield is in progress. The area just west of Shahdol is likely to be geologically mapped during 1962-63.

राजस्थान में भारी उद्योग

२०६८. श्री प० ला० बाहपाल : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बीकानेर विद्योजन के तटरी क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रमण्यम) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में हनुमानगढ़ के स्थान पर एक उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने की योजना है। इस योजना

के तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

TISCO

2069. **Dr. U. Misra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government officers whose services have been given on loan to Tata Iron and Steel Company;

(b) what emoluments each of them is drawing now from TISCO; and

(c) what emoluments they would have drawn if they were in Central Government Services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decentralisation of Central Secretariat Services

2070. { Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to decentralise the Central Secretariat Services from June 1962 though it was formulated only in 1951;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Attached Offices of the various Ministries will continue to be attached to the Ministries after decentralisation;

(d) if not, whether the staff working in these offices will be given the right of option; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

and (b). Attention is invited to paragraph 3(4) of the Summary of decisions placed on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 338 answered on the 10th August 1961. It is proposed to give effect to this decision as soon as consideration of the various steps involved is finalised.

(c) to (e). Detailed proposals for implementing the decision referred to are still under consideration and no final decisions have yet been taken.

दिल्ली के पुस्तक विक्रेता

२०७१. श्री बाल्मोकी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के पुस्तक विक्रेताओं ने अपनी कुछ दिक्कतों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे दिक्कतें क्या हैं ;
श्री

(ग) उनको दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) ये दिक्कतें कुछ प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक कक्षाओं की पाठ्य पुस्तकों की बिक्री पर रोक लगाने से हुई हैं। इन पुस्तकों को अगले शिक्षा सत्र से बदला जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रकाशकों को इस बात पर रात्री करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि वे ऐसी पुस्तकों के स्टॉक को, जो पुस्तक-विक्रेताओं के पास हैं, वापस लेकर नई पुस्तकें दे दें।

निर्वाचन आयोग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

२०७२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग में ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की बहुतायत है ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बि० मिश्र) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग के दस अनुभागों में से छः अनुभाग ऐसे हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों का बहुतायत है।

(ख) किसी को नहीं।

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण

२०७३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कितने ऐसे अनुभाग हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों का बहुतायत है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की अनुमति दी गई ;

(ग) इन अनुभागों में से कितनी ने हिन्दी में नोट लिखना वास्तव में आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (ग), सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Share of U.P. in Tax Pool

2074. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there has been a cut of Rs. 5 crores from the Central tax pool in the share of U.P.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): On the basis of the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission accepted by Government, the share of Uttar Pradesh in the

Central taxes and duties would be about Rs. 3.5 crores less than what the State would have got under the Second Finance Commission's recommendations. But this is expected to be more than made up in future years as a result of the increase in percentage of the States' share of income-tax and considerable increase in the number of shareable excises.

Indian Troops in Congo

2075. Shri Reddiar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of division and the equipment sent to Congo from the beginning of U.N. Operations; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) At the request of the United Nations in 1960, administrative units of the Indian Army were despatched to the Congo to provide logistic support to the UN Forces there. These consisted of some personnel for the Headquarters of ONUC, a military hospital, Provost Section, Supply units including Air Despatch Section, Signal Units and the Field Post Office, making a total of 61 officers, 30 JCO's and 637 ORs.

Later on a further request from the U.N. for combat troops, an Independent Indian Brigade Group consisting of 127 officers, 129 JCOs and 4,599 ORs, was despatched to the Congo in March-April 1961.

These units carried their normal complement of equipment and stores with them.

At the request of the United Nations 6 canberras aircraft with necessary personnel and spares, and two Air Control Teams were despatched to the Congo in October 1961.

After the first turnover of the Indian Contingent, Indian Brigade and Air Force personnel, the present total strength of the Indian personnel in the Congo is:—

	OFFICERS	JCOS	ORS
ARMY	191	178	5,177
AIR FORCE	29		93 Airmen

At the request of the United Nations additional ammunition and signal equipment required by them for use of our troops, have also been supplied from time to time.

(b) The expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1962 comes to Rs. 1,83,99,809 out of which all extra and extraordinary expenses are recoverable from the United Nations.

आय-कर कार्यालय, कोटा में प्रतीक्षालय

२०७६. श्री बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा के आय-कर कार्यालय में प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिये सरकार कब तक प्रबन्ध कर रही है ; और

(ग) जो लोग आय-कर के काम से बहा जाते हैं उनके ठहरने के लिये अभी क्या व्यवस्था है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी हां। कोटा के आय-कर कार्यालय (इनकम टैक्स आफिस) की किराये की इमारत में एक प्रतीक्षालय (वेटिंग रूम) है।

(ख) ये सवाल पंदा ही नहीं होते।

Trade in Nicobar Islands

2077. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of Government's efforts to persuade the State Trading Corporation to take up trade in Nicobar Islands; and

(b) why in the meantime minimum purchase prices, prescribed in Trading Licence issued by the Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Nicobar and Nancowrie Islands respectively, are not suitably

raised so as to ensure a fair return to the Nicobarese for his copra and betelnuts sold to licensed firms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The matter is under consideration;

(b) No revision of the minimum purchase prices has been made since 1960 because the figures of profits earned for the last two years by Car Nicobar Trading Co., in which tribal cooperative societies are partners, did not justify any increase. The Andaman Administration will examine the question of revision of minimum purchase prices after the profits of the companies during the last year become available.

Minimum Wages in Andaman Islands

2078. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to section 25 of the Minimum Wages Act and state:

(a) why contract labour imported by Government Departments in Andaman Islands are not paid the minimum wages fixed for that territory; and

(b) whether Government have received representations from such labourers for enhancement of their wages and other demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The contract workers of the Andaman Public Works Department, the only scheduled industry, as per Minimum Wages Act, in the Andaman Islands, have represented for increase in their wages. The Government have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 5 in the wages of contract labour. The question of setting up an Advisory Board under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act for advising the Administration about fixing minimum wages for employment on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, is under the active consideration of the Andaman Administration.

Mountaineering Expeditions

2079. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of expeditions carried out during 1961-62 by Army Teams to Climb high mountains;

(b) the mountains climbed by these teams; and

(c) other details of the expedition teams?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No Army team as such went on a mountaineering expedition during 1961-62. However, 5 successful expeditions were carried out during 1961 by Indian teams which included Army personnel.

(b) Name/ Height of Peak	Date of Ascent	
(i) Annapurna III (24,858 ft.)	6-5-61	Out of 7 members, one was an Army Officer
(ii) Nilkantha (21,640 ft.)	13-6-61	Out of 6 members, three were Army Officers.
(iii) Devistan I (22,320 ft.)	16-6-61	} Out of 6 members, 3 were Army Officers.
(iv) Maikotli (22,320 ft.)	21-6-61	
(v) Trisul (23,360 ft.)	30-6-6	

One team, all members of which were Army personnel, climbed the peak of KOKTHANG (20,170 ft.) on the 26th April, 1962. One more purely Army team, comprising 8 members, is now on the mountains for climbing MANA (23,860 ft.) and NILGIRIS (21,240 ft.).

Out of 14 members of the Indian Mount Everest Expedition, 1962, the leader and three other members are Army officers.

(c) Most of the members of the above mentioned expedition parties are ex-students of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. These expedition parties have been assisted by the Institute with technical advice and loan of mountaineering equipment.

The equipment used by these expedition parties is mostly indigenous.

The purely Army expedition teams were financed partly by Regimental funds and partly by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation and Private subscriptions, and the remaining expeditions have been financed by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

Vijñan Mandirs in Madhya Pradesh

2080. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vijñan Mandirs proposed to be started in Madhya Pradesh during the Third Plan period;

(b) their locations, if decided; and

(c) how many Vijñan Mandirs were started in the State during the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Phased programme for the establishment of Vijñan Mandirs in the State during the Third Five Year Plan has yet to be drawn up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two.

Tribal Block

2081. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multipurpose or Tribal Block is going to be granted in the plains area predominantly inhabited by the plains Tribal people in Assam other than Autonomous District of Assam in the light of the Elvin Report; and

(b) if so, the area and district likely to be selected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). In the Second Five Year

Plan, one Special Multipurpose Tribal Block was started in the plains area of Assam at Markongshelk in Lakhimpur District. During the Third Plan period three T. D. Blocks are proposed to be started in these areas at the following places:

1. Bijni in Goalpara District
2. Dotoma in Goalpara District.
3. Boko-Bougaon in Kamrup District.

Police Force in Delhi

2082. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 332 on the 26th March, 1962 and state:

(a) how many of the police personnel in Delhi are permanent, quasi-permanent and temporary as on the 1st April, 1962;

(b) how many of them have put in service for more than a year; and

(c) what facilities and benefits are given to these police personnel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Sanctioned strength on 1-4-1962, 1,2071, Actual strength on the 1-4-1962, 11,596. of the 11596 personnel who form the actual strength of the Delhi Police, 6227 are permanent, 2412 are quasi-permanent and 2957 are temporary.

(b) All the permanent and quasi-permanent employees and 2749 temporary employees have been in service for more than a year.

(c) They are entitled to the similar facilities and benefits as are admissible to other civil servants of equivalent categories. Certain categories of police personnel are in addition entitled to rent free accommodation or house rent allowance in lieu thereof and to conveyance allowance as fixed under rules.

पंचायत न्यायालयों सम्बन्धी समिति

२०८३. श्री बेरवा : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पंचायत अदालतों के कामकाज और प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिये जो समिति बनाई गई है उसके सदस्य के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) समिति ने अब तक कितना काम किया है ;

(ग) समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को भेजा है या नहीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बि० मिश्र) (क) पंचायत अदालतों सम्बन्धी अध्ययन समिति के निम्नलिखित सदस्य थे:—

(१) विधि मंत्रालय में विधायी विभाग के विशेष सचिव तथा विधि भाषाओं के सदस्य श्री जी० आर० राजगोपाल—सभापति ।

(२) सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय के पंचायतराज आयुक्त श्री ए० प्रकाश, और

(३) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव श्री एल० एम० नाटकर्जी ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). अध्ययन समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है । यह प्रतिवेदन अभी छप रहा है और इस की छपी हुई प्रतियां उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Dissolution of Marriages in Delhi

2084. Shri Maheswar Nalk: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of dissolution of marriages of Hindus are on the in-

crease in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(b) the number of such cases for each of the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri B. Mishra): (a) and (b). The required information is not available. It is being collected from the Delhi Administration, and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as practicable.

Survey of Lignite Deposits in Kutch

2085. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any parties have been sent to Kutch for making a survey of lignite deposits in Kutch during the last few years;

(b) whether 10 crores tons of lignite deposits have been estimated in Kutch according to reports of these survey parties; and

(c) the steps that Government are taking to make use of these large lignite deposits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The Geological Survey of India carried out investigations during 1949—53.

(b) The estimates of lignite in Umarsar areas by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

1. Upper Seam	1.2 million tons (1.22 million tonnes)
2. Lower Seam—	9.6 million tons (9.75 million tonnes) with additional probable reserves of 4 to 4.3 million tonnes).

(c) It is understood that the Government of Gujarat is considering the question of exploiting the deposit.

Unauthorised entry of Pakistani Muslims in Kutch

2086. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of Muslims crossing over from Pakistan into Kutch without passports;

(b) whether some of these Muslims marry in the Indian Territories and go back to Pakistan with their brides; and

(c) the steps that Government have taken against these unauthorised Pakistani Muslims in Kutch?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) During the period from 1st January to 30th April, 1962, 182 such persons entered Kutch without passports.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

(c) The unauthorised entrants are being prosecuted and deported under the Indian Passport Act, 1920, and the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Excavations at Deodaha in Gorakhpur

2087. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Archaeology Department has accepted Banarasia (Deodaha) in Gorakhpur district as a remnant of national importance;

(b) whether we are in a position to accept Banarasia as Deodaha, the birth place of Mahamaya, the mother of Lord Buddha; and

(c) whether the Central Archaeology Department has undertaken the excavation at said site?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is no conclusive evidence for that.

(c) No, Sir.

Monuments at Sanchi

2088. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government of India for the maintenance of the Buddhist monuments at Sanchi during the last three years; and

(b) what expenditure for this purpose is proposed to be sanctioned during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a)

Year	Expenditure
1959-60	Rs. 85,206/-
1960-61	Rs. 27,926/-
1961-62	Rs. 30,181/-

(b) Rs. 44,300/-.

Iron for U.P.

**2089. { Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri J. B. Singh:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron demanded by the Uttar Pradesh Government for irrigation schemes from 1957 to 1960, year-wise; and

(b) the quantity of iron supplied by Central Government, year-wise?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Demands are received and allotments made according to the financial year. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member desires to know the quantity of steel and not iron (pig iron), demanded and supplied to the various irrigation schemes/projects of the Uttar Pradesh State:

The Government of India do not make separate allotments for individual projects. Bulk quotas were placed at the disposal of the State Gov-

ernments for their Development Schemes and to different Central authorities. For major irrigation projects, steel was allotted by the Central Water & Power Commission and for the minor irrigation projects/schemes by the State Government. Demands received from both these authorities include all projects/schemes and separate statistics regarding the demand and supplies for irrigation projects alone are not available. At present, allocations are made and quotas issued only for sheets.

उत्तर प्रदेश को लोहा

२०८६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये १९५७ से १९६० तक वर्षवार कितने लोहे की मांग की ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्षवार कितना लोहा दिया ?

इस्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सी० मण्यम) (क) और (ख). मांगें वित्त-वर्षवार प्राप्त की जाती हैं और तदनुसार आवंटन किया जाता है। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विभिन्न सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये इस्पात न कि लोहे (अथवा लोहे) की मांग के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

भारत सरकार प्रत्येक योजना के लिये पृथक् विनिधान नहीं करती। राज्य सरकारों तथा विभिन्न केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों को विकास योजनाओं के लिये इकट्ठे कांटे दिये जाते हैं। बड़ी बड़ी सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये इस्पात का विनिधान मैट्रल वाटर और पावर कमिशन द्वारा किया जाता है और छोटी छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये राज्य सरकारों

द्वारा। इन दोनों प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त हुई मांगों में सिचाई की सभी योजनाएँ सम्मिलित होती हैं और केवल सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये पृथक् पृथक् कांटे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। समय केवल चादरों का विनिधान किया जाता है तथा कांटे दिये जाते हैं।

Low temperature Carbonisation Plant

2091. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal is to set up a low temperature carbonisation plant at Kothagudium; and

(b) the foreign exchange required for this plant?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Taking into consideration and expert advice available, it was proposed by the Government of India to set up three low temperature carbonisation plants at Jambad (Raniganj), Kothagudium (Singareni) and South Karampura in the public sector. However, there being a large unbridged gap in the total proposed outlay on the III plan and the financial resources in sight, the Government of India have not found it possible to make financial provision for this purpose.

Welfare of S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Punjab

2092. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was surrendered as unspent by the Punjab Government during the Second Five Year Plan period under the Centrally sponsored programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the amount surrendered, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is given below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount surrendered	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1956-57 .	0.43	2.36
1957-58 .	1.87	11.63
1958-59 .	..	4.69
1959-60 .	0.48	0.22
1960-61 .	0.76	4.90
TOTAL .	3.54	23.80

Loan by L.I.C.

2093. Shri Malaichami: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue loans to the Cooperation Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, out of the funds of the Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and when it will be given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India has decided to subscribe to Debentures of the face value of Rs. 30 lakhs, when issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Land for landless people

2094. Shri Surya Prasad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of acres of arable land which was used by the former Indian States for encamping purposes is lying useless; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to distribute this land among landless people for cultivation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जीपों का आयात

२०९५. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, १९४७ से अब तक कितनी जीपें विदेशों में मंगाई गईं ;

(ख) वे किस-किस देश में मंगाई गईं ; और

(ग) उन पर लगभग कितना व्यय हुआ ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) (क) संख्या २०८ ।

(ख) इटली, बेल्जियम, यू० के० तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका ।

(ग) १३.१६ लाख रुपये ।

इलाहाबाद उच्च-न्यायालय में विचाराधीन मुकदमे

२०९६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद उच्च-न्यायालय में लगभग ४०,००० मुकदमों बिना निर्णय के पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको निवटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बानार) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हार्ड कोर्ट में अर्रियर्स (arrears) की समाप्ति के लिये उपाय किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं । अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीशों की अब तक छः पदां की मजूरी दे दी गई है और इस संख्या में और अधिक वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । अन्य किय गये उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) कार्य दिवसों की संख्या का बढ़ा कर २१० कर दिया जाना,

- (२) विशेष मामलों को छोड़ कर अन्य मामलों में किताबों की छपाई तथा दस्तावेजों के अनुवाद को स्वगित कर दिया जाना;
- (३) राजद्वार को अरीनों को स्वीकार करने के लिये आदेश देने का अधिकार दे दिया जाना और
- (४) मूल व्यवहारवाद में प्रथम अपील के सम्बन्ध में जिला-न्यायाधीशों का आर्थिक अधिकार ५,००० रु० से बढ़ा कर १०,००० रु० कर दिया जाना जिसके कलम्बुस्य प्रथम अपीलों का हाई कोर्ट में आने की संख्या में कमी हो जाना ।

Old System of Voting

2097. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the constituencies where the old system of ballot papers was continued during 1962 elections instead of the new marking system;

(b) the percentage of the invalid votes to the votes polled in the above-mentioned constituencies; and

(c) the percentage of invalid votes under the marking system?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri B. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies where the balloting system was continued in the 1962 elections and the percentage of votes rejected in the Assembly constituencies is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 35]. Information regarding the percentage of votes rejected in the Parliamentary constituencies is not available.

(c) Information regarding percentage of invalid votes both at the elections to the House of the People and to State Legislative Assemblies under the marking system has not yet been compiled.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में अध्यापन-शुल्क

२०९८. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली के अधीन स्कूलों के उन विद्यार्थियों को, जिनके माता-पिता की आय ५,००० रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक होती है, अधिक अध्यापन-शुल्क देना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह ५,००० रु० की सीमा उन समय निर्धारित की गई थी जब जीवनयापन व्यय इस समय से बहुत कम था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि जीवनयापन व्यय के बहुत बढ़ जाने के कारण नियत आय वाले लोगों को ऊपर के भाग (क) में निदिष्ट अधिक दर अनुसार अध्यापन शुल्क देना बहुत असंभव है

(घ) यदि ऊपर के भाग (क) में (ग) तक के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो क्या ५,००० रुपये की सीमा बढ़ायी जा रही है और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यह सीमा १९४३ में निर्धारित की गई थी ।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) विषय विचाराधीन है ।

Seizure of Coffee at Colmbatore

2099. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large stock of cured coffee found unaccounted for in curing establishment at

Coimbatore was seized by the Central Excise Department;

(b) if so, the name of curing establishment;

(c) the details thereof and what action has been taken by Government so far;

(d) how long it would take to complete investigation and what steps Government propose to take to stop such irregularities in curing establishments; and

(e) whether the curing establishment even after the incident was allowed to continue as the agent of the Coffee Board?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). In the course of check of the stock and accounts in the premises of M/s. Peirce Leslie and Co., Coimbatore, a quantity of 100,741.80 kgs. of cured coffee was prima facie found unaccounted for in contravention of the Central Excise Rules, and this quantity was seized. Investigation has been completed and a show cause notice has been issued to the company and the company's reply is awaited. The field staff has been alerted to be watchful against such irregularities in curing establishments.

Part (e): It is understood that the curing establishment is still continuing as the agent of the Coffee Board.

Regional Engineering College in Cachar District

2100. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government had decided to start a Regional Engineering College in Cachar District in Assam with the help of foreign assistance;

(b) whether any opinion has so far been obtained from State Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the name of the plan or programme under which this Regional Engineering College is going to be started; and

(e) the probable time which the College will be established?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A Regional Engineering College has been sanctioned for Assam and Silchar has been suggested for its location. No foreign aid has been secured.

(b) and (c). Since the College is being established under the Third Five Year Plan in consultation with the State Government, the question of eliciting the opinion of the State Government does not arise. The College will conduct degree courses in Engineering and have an admission capacity of 250 students.

(d) Third Five Year Plan.

(e) It is proposed that the College should start in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan.

Iron and Steel Requirements of Madras

2101. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total requirements of iron and steel of Madras State for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the subsequent years of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the total requirements of the State were met for the year 1961-62; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) <i>Steel</i>	1960-61	90,942 tonnes
	1961-62	36,438 „
		(for the restricted categories of sheet and wire only).

Pig iron :

1960	24,113 tonnes
1961	29,080 „

Madras' requirements of iron and steel for the subsequent years of the Third Five Year Plan are not available.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, Due to the shortfall in availability, and transport difficulties caused by frequent restrictions on movement of wagons beyond Waltair.

Grants to Colleges and Universities in Punjab

2102. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given to the different Universities and Colleges in Punjab State during the year 1961-62 by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the earmarked grants to be given during 1962-63 to these Institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 67,79,278.06.

(b) No grants have been earmarked for the year 1962-63 by the University Grants Commission.

Military Engineering Service

2103. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers in M.E.S. confirmed recently; and

(b) the date from which they will be considered as confirmed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). 111 officers have been confirmed with effect from 1-4-1959 or from earlier dates and 27 officers have been confirmed from different dates subsequent to 1-4-1959. Notifications in respect of 18 officers were issued earlier this month. Orders in respect of the others are under issue.

Lok Sahayak Sena Camps in Punjab

2104. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many camps have been held in Punjab since the time of the training period in the Lok Sahayak Sena Scheme was increased to one month; and

(b) how many camps were held in the districts of Hoshiarpur and Kangra with the number of persons given training there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Since its inauguration on 1st May 1955, the training in the Lok Sahayak Sena has always been for 30 days, except in the case of camps in border areas the duration of which was increased to 60 days with effect from 1st January, 1961.

Since 1st May 1955, 131 camps including 14 border camps were held in the State of Punjab. Of these, 10 and 11 camps respectively were held in the Districts of Hoshiarpur and Kangra in which 4,694 and 4,474 persons were given training.

S.Cs. Appearing in UPSC Examinations

2105. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from Punjab who appeared in the various examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise; and

(b) the number of such persons selected for appointment under various categories during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Emoluments of Bhilai Steel Plant Workers

2106. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded between the management and the workers' union at Bhilai Steel Plant; for increase of emoluments;

(b) the terms of the agreement;

(c) the financial implications of the agreement; and

(d) whether similar increase in emoluments is being considered in other steel projects in the country?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Agreements have recently been concluded between the management of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Steel Workers Union, Bhilai, for increase of emoluments for certain categories of operational staff and reduction of working hours for ministerial staff on the operation side. The agreements involve removal of inequalities in the wages of certain posts on the operation side, and reduction in the office hours of the ministerial staff working on the operation side by half an hour to remove the disparity amongst the similar staff.

(c) The additional expenditure on account of the agreements would be Rs. 9000 per month.

(d) Whenever similar inequalities are noticed in the other steel plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited, the Plant authorities generally consider them and try to remove these inequalities, so as to have uniform standards in Hindustan Steel Limited, as far as possible.

Oil Drilling in Mehsana District (Gujarat)

2107. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many oil wells have been drilled in Mehsana District, Gujarat;

(b) how many out of them have been successful; and

(c) whether any other places for drilling have been selected in Mehsana District?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):

(a) Four, Sir.

(b) Three wells are oil producing and the fourth is under test.

(c) The area between Adraj Merda and Sanand villages will be drilled in the near future.

Declaration of 10th May as Holiday

2108. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to declare 10th May as public holiday in order to commemorate the beginning of the freedom struggle of 1857?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No such proposal is under consideration.

Prefabricated Schools in Delhi

**2109. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prefabricated school buildings being constructed in Delhi and New Delhi areas in place of the existing tents; and

(b) the total cost of the prefabricated schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Sasti Colliery in Chanda District (Maharashtra)

2110. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down Sasti Colliery in Chanda District, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The employment of persons below ground in Sasti Colliery will be suspended from 1st July to 30th September, 1962 if the management fails to provide the necessary protective works for safety of persons.

Coal Production (Madhya Pradesh)

2111. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1193 on the 14th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether work of coal production has been resumed at Gotitoria and Mohpani areas of Narsinghpur district, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the quantity of coal produced between 1957 to 1961; and

(d) the details of programme and plan during the next five years?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). The work of coal production has not yet been resumed at Gotitoria and Mohpani areas of Narsinghpur district, Madhya Pradesh.

Tax Exemptions

2112. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what tax exemptions have been granted to different public undertakings; and

(b) which of these exemptions are not granted to private sector industries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Under the Income-tax Act and Wealth Tax Act, no special exemption is granted to public undertakings as such. As regards Gift Tax Act all companies except the companies falling under

the purview of Section 104 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Gift Tax. The Reserve Bank of India is exempt from income-tax in view of the provision contained in Section 48(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Deposit Insurance Corporation is exempt from income-tax for the accounting year during which the corporation was established and for four accounting years following that year in view of the provision contained in Section 30 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. Whatever exemptions the Income-tax Act provides, are available equally to the public and the private sector undertakings.

The customs tariff does not discriminate between the public sector and private sector. No exemption from customs duty has been granted to the public undertakings as such.

In the sphere of Union Excise duty also no discrimination is made between the public undertakings and the private sector industries.

Grant of Foreign Exchange to Indians for Going Abroad

2113. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian nationals went abroad during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 and to which countries;

(b) the total foreign exchange sanctioned and spent on these Indian nationals who went abroad during the aforesaid years; and

(c) the maximum foreign exchange sanctioned to any single individual or couple, with their name or names?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement giving the relevant details is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 36].

(c) Exchange is released according to varying scales laid down for various purposes. Hence, no useful purpose

will be served by comparing the amount released in individual cases.

आगरा विश्वविद्यालय के अग्रणी कालेज

२११४. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आगरा विश्वविद्यालय में सम्बद्ध इन समय निम्ने डिग्री कालेज धन रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन विश्वविद्यालय के कार्य-क्षेत्र में कौन-कौन से जिले आते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या विश्वविद्यालय में सम्बद्ध सभी डिग्री कालेजों के नामों की एक सूची जिनवार सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती) :

(क) ११० ।

(ख) और (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [देखिये पॉपुलर रिपब्लिक २, अक्टूबर २७] ।

Pakistani Nationals Sent Back to Pakistan

2115. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Pakistani nationals who entered India illegally were sent back during 1952-1962; and

(b) their number from the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir; Assam and Tripura and Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, we take up the Call attention notice; Shri Hem Barua.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): What about my adjournment motion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have made enquiries. Probably, Government would be having all the information by tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In this connection, I would like to make a submission. This report is circulated by the PTI from New York on the 24th May. Sir, as far as we know, no contradiction of the report has been issued by our Embassy in Washington or its branch in New York. I cannot imagine that our Embassy is hibernating over the week-end. Television like photograph does not lie. And, therefore, my feeling is that since this report has appeared and has gone uncontradicted for the space of at least 4 or 5 days, all that we require to establish in this House for your satisfaction is that a *prima facie* case has been established so that you should give your permission for the discussion of this matter by way of adjournment motion. It is not, at this point of time, our intention to go into the merits of the matter. We are only asking your permission for the adjournment of the House for this discussion. I can quite understand the Government trying to see that the Prime Minister comes to its rescue. I welcome it also. But, let us have it tomorrow. You can fix some time tomorrow so that we can have this discussion, if as I submit we have set up a *prima facie* case here. As a is, here is a report which has been uncontradicted and it is to be discussed by the House.

Mr. Speaker: I said the other day also that the facts that were being marshalled by the hon. Member were only received from newspaper reports. Unless the Government also has received that information, we cannot proceed. An adjournment motion can only be discussed when the facts are either admitted or established. Without the facts no adjournment motion can be taken up and discussed, because, if the Government only say

that they have no information, no discussion can take place. Only the newspaper reports are there.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The whole world knows but the Government does not know. Is it the implication?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different point for another censure of the Government. But, so far as I am concerned, I am taking up only the previous one for the present. And, we had said that by today the Government would receive the information. We had expected that all the information would be received by Government by today. But, this morning I was told that, probably, Government wanted another day. They have not received. . . .

An Hon. Member: Nothing to be received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is it to be received?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): They are only awaiting the arrival of the Prime Minister. That is the fact.

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is so, where is the harm?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is a question of fact. It is not that they have not got the information. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Even if it be taken that whatever the hon. Member says is correct, I think it would be to his interest that the facts are given and the Prime Minister arrives. I have not asked the Government whether that is the position or not. I cannot say that. It was expected that the Government would have full information by today.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Ministry has received the information. But, I think we should wait for the Prime Minister to arrive (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: By implication, the hon. Minister cannot say

'No' to the reports that have already appeared. Therefore, since a *prima facie* case has been established—I am not going into the merits of the case now and I cannot vouch for the absolute authenticity of the P.T.I. reports; it is only a newspaper report which I have to presume is fairly accurate—therefore, I beg you to give us permission so that tomorrow when the Prime Minister is here, in his presence we shall have a discussion of this very serious matter.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have no objection to this, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: She has not objection to a discussion?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Not for the discussion; but the motion may be dealt with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): On a point of clarification, Sir, is tomorrow the absolute deadline or is it to be adjourned further?

Mr. Speaker: No further adjournment. But for the present, I am not clear when Shri Mukerjee says that he is not going into the facts but that he only wants my approval or my leave. I am surprised at it. What leave can I give him? First I have to give my consent; then the leave of the House has to be sought. Then the third stage comes when the first two ingredients are fulfilled. We wanted some information because no adjournment motion can be taken up, as I have said earlier, unless the facts are there. Now, the facts are there. Only they want to have some more time so that the Prime Minister will be here by tomorrow. We should have to agree to that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Are we to understand that the Government has no objection to the admissibility of the motion?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I submit that it would be irregular procedure if, on account of the absence of the Prime Minister or for that

[Shri Tyagi]

matter any other Minister, an adjournment motion is postponed to accommodate some person. Some other Minister must as a rule officiate; if the Prime Minister is not here someone else must reply. The adjournment motions cannot wait for a Minister to come. It is for the first time that I am seeing this in this House. All the facts are there but because the Prime Minister is not there they say it could not be discussed. That is something derogatory to the procedure.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, the House knows that the Prime Minister is also the Minister of External Affairs. Secondly, the name of a Cabinet Minister is also involved in it. So, it is only fit and proper that we should wait for the Minister of External Affairs to be here.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case, what I am asking of you, Sir, is that you, as the previous Speakers have done, fix a time, a definite time when we can have this discussed because Government can possibly have no conceivable objection to a discussion of this matter. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow we are having it. What else does he want?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You can fix a discussion for tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: That is at a later stage. He presumes that the first two stages have already been gone through. Shri Mukerjee presumes that I have given my consent and the House also has given its leave and he wants 4 O'clock to be fixed when this adjournment motion would be discussed. But we have not passed those two stages. Therefore, I told him that I would take it up again tomorrow and it would not suffer for want of urgency because it had been postponed to another date. The other day I said that we would take it up today, i.e. Monday. Really it does not give much credit to the ruling

party that they should advance this argument that because the Prime Minister is not here, it should not be taken up. At least it should not be given as the excuse and expressed like that. That is my opinion. This should not have been said in that manner at least, if even that was the excuse. I think we should now stop here and proceed with the other business. I will take it up tomorrow. It will not suffer for want of urgency because it has been postponed.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, on a point of order. You are the supreme custodian of the privileges of this House. Is it due to the non availability of the facts that this matter has been postponed or is it due to the absence of the Prime Minister? If it is due to the absence of the Prime Minister, I beg to say that the question of admissibility of the adjournment motion may be postponed till tomorrow but the facts should be revealed. Why should the facts be withheld?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is nothing new in what he says; I have already dealt with whatever he has stated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, this adjournment motion was tabled and Mr. Mukerjee brought this fact to your notice. At that time Shrimati Lashmi Menon, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs said that she had no facts. Now, fortunately or unfortunately, we have known the reasons, that is because the Prime Minister is not here. My point is whether they had those facts with them but still concealed them from this House. If so, it is very serious.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. A definite statement had been made that the facts were not available. It was only on that score that we had postponed it. Today I thought that was a continuation of the same excuse and I had, therefore, said that the facts

were not available and the Government will have the facts by tomorrow. I had not known—now the explanation given is a different one.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: When this matter was brought up before the House we did not have the facts, and I did state that we are trying to get the transcript of the interview from New York. Since then, perhaps this morning or last night—I do not know—the facts did come. Since the Prime Minister is already here—he has arrived—I thought it is only fit and proper that he, as Minister of External Affairs, should deal with the subject inasmuch as the name of a Cabinet Minister of the Government of India is involved in it.

Shri Tyagi: May I make a suggestion on procedure? You were good enough that day to postpone your ruling in regard to the relevance of this Adjournment Motion—whether it should be permitted or not,—for the reasons that facts were not available. Now, the facts are available and you might take your own time to see the facts, because, it is for you to know what the facts are and then only you will give your ruling in favour or against the motion. So, you might obtain the facts and give your ruling tomorrow, and then the Prime Minister also will be available here.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any use hammering it further. The facts are clear now. Everyone knows what the actual situation is, I will certainly take it up tomorrow after the Question Hour. That is decided now. Why should there be further points made about it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Unfortunately you were good enough to administer a very mild rebuke to Shri H. N. Mukerjee for having presumed that the first two stages have passed. But the mistake was originally committed by the Deputy Minister—(Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker, Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Inasmuch as she asserted that the discussion would be taken up tomorrow when the Prime Minister arrives here. It is presumed too, and it is clear that the powers are vested in you and the House, for saying that a discussion will be taking place on such and such a date. So, I think it is a question of privilege,—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I just immediately asked her whether she had agreed to the discussion. She said, "No". That was made clear there and then. So, where is the point of order? I do not understand how a point of order arises.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Sir, I rise to point of order. The facts are there. She admits that all the facts can be placed before you, and you can give your decision. This question of the absence of the Prime Minister should not be brought in here. That is what Shri Tyagi said and that is what we also say.

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. P. Chatterjee must have heard me also. I had repeatedly said that the facts are clear. Now, we will take it up tomorrow. The House will now proceed to the next item of business. Shri Hem Barua.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED CHINESE INTRUSION INTO GORAKHPUR AND BASTI DISTRICTS

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported entry of some Chinese into Gorakhpur and Basti Districts of Uttar Pra-

[Shri Hem Barua]

desh and taking photographs on the 21st and 22nd May, 1962.

The Minister of Defence (Shrimati Krishna Menon): Sir, inquiries have been made on the alleged appearance of Chinese photographers in Sanauli village on the Gorakhpur-Nepal border. No intrusion has taken place in Gorakhpur or Basti Districts by Chinese nationals nor have any Chinese nationals photographed any Indian territory in these Districts. While Sanauli is a village in Gorakhpur District on the Gorakhpur-Nepal border, Lumbini village is a few miles within Nepal across the Basti District of U.P. No Chinese intrusion has occurred into Indian territory in the vicinity of Sanauli or Lumbini.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that on a previous occasion, when the question of Chinese intrusion at Jogbani came up, the Minister of External Affairs was pleased to say that no such incursion took place in that border. Now, may I submit that this has been contradicted by the Commissioner of Kosi Division in Nepal in a statement or during a newspaper interview. He said this on the 25th May, that the Chinese took photographs of the railway station at Jogbani. The news appeared like that. So, in the case of the vacation of Longju, the information of the Government, namely, that there was vacation due to an epidemic, was based on a tribal traveller's travel-tale. In the case of Jogbani, the information was based on a rikshaw-puller's tale. I want to know what is the source of the Government's information in this particular case. Is it also similar or a different one?

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing which I might say. The hon. Member has taken pains to prove that earlier information given in one or two instances by the Government was wrong. Does he want me to presume now that every information that comes

from the Government must be wrong and I should call upon them just to accept what the hon. Member says? The hon. Minister has got one information and he has given it. This question, of course, can be put, viz., what is the source of information? That is all what he wants. The other speech that he made was not relevant at all. What is the source of the information?

Shri Krishna Menon: The Army Headquarters have made enquiries through the usual sources. Government do not ask the Army who their informant is.

Mr. Speaker: The only question is whether the Government have their own source of information.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes; we have made investigations about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this matter was raised in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly only five days ago, on the 23rd of this month, I believe, by a member of the opposition, in reference to which the Speaker of that Assembly held that the motion was not inadmissible, but that the defence aspect of the matter should be raised in the Parliament and not in the U.P. Assembly?

Mr. Speaker: The Chief Minister had stated that so far as the law and order position was concerned, he could answer, but the defence position was the concern of the Centre.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister told us that there was no intrusion at all by the Chinese. But by implication, the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly has held that there was intrusion and that was a matter for the Parliament to consider.

Mr. Speaker: I also read it; it was not admitted that there had been any intrusion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The adjournment motion said that there had been intrusion by Chinese photographers into Gorakhpur and Basti districts. The Speaker held that so far as law and order was concerned, the legislature was supreme, but the defence aspect of the matter must be raised in Parliament to be dealt with by the Minister concerned.

Mr. Speaker: That need not imply that he admitted the allegation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, "by implication".

Shri Hem Barua: In this particular case, we are not informed about the source of information of the Government. We want to be satisfied about that, because on other previous occasions, their sources of information were found very shaky. We are interested in that.

Mr. Speaker: For that, the hon. Member can find a different remedy.

CRASH OF DAKOTA AIRCRAFT

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The crash of Darbhanga Aviation's freighter Dakota in Rajshahi District of East Pakistan resulting in the death of its four occupants."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): Dakota aircraft VT-AYG belonging to Darbhanga Aviation crashed in Rajshahi District, East Pakistan on 24th May 1962. The four persons on board the aircraft were killed.

The aircraft, on a non-scheduled flight took off from Morani, Assam

for Calcutta via India Union territory on 24th May 1962. The crew consisted of Captain H. D. Singh, Co-Pilot D. N. Mehra, Radio Officer P. Ray and Shri Piyara Lal, described as a crew attendant. A wireless message was received from the aircraft at 1727 hours IST stating that the port propeller had been feathered after experiencing engine failure. A subsequent message originated at 1800 hours reported that the starboard engine was overheating and therefore, an attempt was being made to proceed to Balurghat for an emergency landing. No further message was received from the aircraft. On the failure of the aircraft to land at Balurghat, search action was commenced. This included search by Indian civil aircraft and ground parties sent out by the Pakistan authorities. However, the aircraft could not be located from the air. At 00:21 hours on the 26th, a message received from the District Magistrate, Rajshahi to the effect that the aircraft had crashed and all four persons on board killed, was relayed on the trunk telephone by the Aerodrome Officer, Dacca, to the Aerodrome authorities at Dum Dum.

A Darbhanga aircraft carrying next of kin left Calcutta at 12:08 hours IST on 27th May for Ishurdi Aerodrome (East Pakistan) via Dacca. I have just now received information that the dead bodies have been cremated at Ishurdi.

In accordance with the international practice, the Pakistan authorities are investigating the circumstances of the accident. Our Chief Inspector of Accidents will arrive at Dacca on 29th May to participate in the inquiry.

Shri Mohsin: May I know whether Government know the reasons for the crash?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the newspapers it is stated that a team

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

has gone in another plane to bring the bodies of the victims. Now the hon. Minister says that the bodies were cremated. I want to know whether the bodies were cremated in Pakistan or they were handed over to us.

Shri Mohiuddin: According to the latest information with us, the dead bodies have been cremated near the site of the accident in Pakistan.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the regular crashing of aeroplanes, may I know if the Government have made it sure that the dakotas are examined very scrupulously before they are air-borne?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid, the hon. Member has not made a correct statement by bringing in the term "regular crashes". There are no regular crashes. Accidents are few and far between. During the last two or three years there have been very few accidents. As far as the aeronautical inspection and other conditions for making the aircraft air-worthy are concerned, they are very strictly applied.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know if any air-worthy certificate was given to the aircraft and, if so, when?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got that information with me just at present, but I am sure the aircraft was air-worthy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the newspapers it is stated that another team went to detect the aircraft. May I know whether that team spotted the aircraft and the location of the aircraft? Have they been able to do so?

Shri Mohiuddin: The aircraft was located on the 26th morning by the local police of Rajshahi district and information was sent to Dacca. From Dacca we received the information.

A Pakistan party from Dacca left in a small plane to go to the site on the 26th and they landed at Rajshahi and from there went in a jeep to the site where the accident had taken place.

12.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (FIFTH AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1962

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Copyright (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1190 dated the 18th April, 1962, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-145]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT AND INTER-STATE CORPORATIONS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) a statement correcting the reply given on the 29th March, 1962 to a supplementary by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on Starred Question No. 289 regarding unauthorised constructions in Delhi.

STATEMENT

Question: The Honorable Minister himself says that it has been going on for many years in spite of the special powers which have been taken by them. May I know whether they have been able to take any effective measures during the last one year and how many unauthorised constructions have been removed during the period?

Answer: A sub-committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. His report was received and necessary action on the basis of the decisions

taken thereon is being taken and encroachments are being removed. So far as the actual number is concerned, there are different figures so far as different Ministries are concerned. The Honorable Member will find that a large number of them have been removed—533 in one case, 319 in another and 814 in the third. So many have actually been demolished.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-149|62].

- (b) The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay (Reconstitution) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 dated the 17th February, 1962 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-150|62].

- (ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 311 dated the 17th March, 1962.
(b) G.S.R. No. 352 dated the 24th March, 1962.
(c) G.S.R. No. 381 dated the 31st March, 1962.
(d) G.S.R. No. 426 dated the 7th April, 1962.
(e) G.S.R. No. 573 dated the 28th April, 1962.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-147|62].

- (iii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 424 dated the 7th April, 1962 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, see No. 148|62].

- (iv) a copy each of the following orders under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957:—

- (a) The Bombay Nursing Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 125 dated the 3rd February, 1962

UTTAR PRADESH FOODGRAINS (RESTRICTIONS ON BORDER MOVEMENT) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1962

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 684 dated the 19th May, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-151|62].

12.26 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 125

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir in reply to a supplementary question by Shrimati Renuka Ray on 20th March, 1962, I stated that the books have already been translated. The reply was in answer to supplementary questions on the main starred question No. 125 on the cheap re-publication of American books, put in by Shri A. M. Tariq for reply in the Lok Sabha on 20-3-1962.

I am now informed that there is a small factual inaccuracy in the above statement in regard to the extent of the translation so far done. The correct position is that "only the English translation of the table of contents of the books has so far been prepared."

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ANSWER TO
SUPPLEMENTARY ON S.Q. No. 864

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Sir, I had stated in answer to a supplementary arising out of Starred Question No. 864 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 18th May, 1962 that I would enquire about the reported occupation of bunkers on the Assam-East Pakistan Border by Pakistan troops. Necessary enquiries have since been made.

2. According to the Indo-East Pakistan Border Agreement of 23rd October 1959, all bunker[trenches within the 150 yards of the working boundary limit were to be destroyed]filled up by both sides. There has been no known breach of this Agreement so far by Pakistan.

3. I may also mention that in the Pirnagar area of Surma river, where the Naga hostiles crossed into East Pakistan, there were no bunkers or trenches within the 150 yards of the working boundary on either side even at the time Indo-East Pakistan Border Agreement was enforced. Since then no new bunkers have been constructed in this area within this zone by either side.

4. The hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, had stated in the course of supplementaries that Government of Assam had lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government over the occupation of bunkers by Pakistan troops. The Government of Assam have confirmed that they have not lodged any protest with Pakistan Government on this matter.

12.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of Demands of Grants relating to the Ministry of Education. Shri Sumat Prasad may continue his speech.

An Hon. Member: What is the time allotted for this Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: Six hours. We have already taken four hours and 25 minutes; one hour and 35 minutes remain.

How long will the Minister take?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): One hour.

Mr. Speaker: Members can then take thirty-five minutes.

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying the other day, the standard of education in our colleges and universities is going down. Various causes are responsible for this. The main reason is that these institutions are not attracting the best talent. First class M.As., and M.Sc.s., who previously used to join the Colleges as lecturers, are now drawn to the Indian Administrative and other Central services.

The number of teachers is not sufficient compared to the number of students, to enable them to keep contact with the students. Tutorial classes do not function efficiently; the system of examination is defective and does not provide for the assessment of work in the classes. The result is that students have to depend upon cheap notes and manage to pass their examination somehow or other by working for about two or three months before the examination.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The present system of education has outlived its utility. Its aims were generally two-fold: to provide English educated persons to occupy subordinate positions in the Government to run the administration and to create a class of persons who may depend exclusively upon Government for their advancement and to look to them for inspiration.

Times have changed, and the Government is considering of reorienting the education policy to suit the requirements of planned economy. They have accepted the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and the Commission on Secondary Education.

However, it is not easy to change the system. There is paucity of resources, financial and otherwise. It is very difficult to get suitable teachers. There is lack of trained personnel. Unemployment is increasing. On account of the multifarious activities due to planned development various opportunities of employment have been thrown open; all the same unemployment is on the increase. Students find no opportunity to engage themselves in some gainful employment. Their education has not created any capacity in them to take profitably to agriculture, industry or some other job. Naturally, secondary education has become a stepping-stone to higher education. There is a rush to the universities and colleges not because students have a special aptitude for higher learning, but because they want to secure a degree in order to enable themselves to secure some job after coming out from colleges. The state of affairs is not healthy to the social development. They fail to secure proper jobs and their is great frustration.

Gandhiji was most dissatisfied with the present system of education. Under his inspiration, many national schools were started, and some institutions for higher learning were also established. He laid great emphasis

upon the building of character and wanted the students to develop a creative capacity so as to lead an independent life. He evolved the idea of basic education and gave shape to it. The progress in this line has not been sufficient. There were many researches and experiments, and the Government has finally accepted that primary schools should be turned to the basic pattern. It may take another 10 years to convert all primary and middle schools to the basic pattern. Then, too, the problem will not be solved. Unless post-basic schools are established or the existing secondary schools are replaced by multi-purpose schools, the problem of unemployment will continue and the secondary education will not mark the completion of the educational career of an average student. According to present calculations, I think it will take 15 to 20 years to convert all secondary and higher secondary schools to the basic pattern. The University Commission recommended the establishment of rural institutes and rural universities. Their idea was that education must be somewhat related with the expending needs of society and the students coming out from these institutions may establish themselves in rural areas and enrich the life there. That recommendation has also been accepted, but much progress has not so far been made. I realise that it is not easy to implement the various policies of the Government as it takes time to find and train suitable teachers. One great difficulty of the present system of education is that it is purely materialistic. Unless provision is made to give moral and spiritual education to the students, their character cannot be developed. Nowadays there is a crisis of character. Our planned development cannot succeed unless character is developed. I think that if our residential universities are fashioned and moulded after the system prevailing in the gurukuls, much advance can be made in this direction. A study of Gandhian thought and literature at various levels in the schools and colleges may bring about

[Shri Sumat Prasad]

emotional integration. This is the greatest need of the country. Unfortunately, during the British regime, there was a tendency to name institutions after the names of the community or the caste of the founders and it produced a very undesirable effect. Preference was given to the students of that particular caste or community to which the institution belonged in the matter of selection.

Mr. Speaker: I have rung the bell twice. There is no indication that the hon. Member has noticed it.

Shri Sumat Prasad: I am finishing in three or four minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Not at all; I am asking him to finish the next minute.

Shri Sumat Prasad: All right, I will finish soon. In such institutions students of various castes and communities find no opportunity to mix together and caste barriers become strengthened. Even though the Constitution may have to be changed, the Government should consider what steps can be taken to remove this defect.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: (Firozabad): **Mr. Speaker,** the importance of education in the development of the country can be gauged from the opening remark made in the Five Year Plan on the subject of education. It says:

"Education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress and in creating a social order founded on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity. Programmes of education lie at the base of the effort to forge the bonds of common citizenship, to harness the energies of the people and to develop the natural and human resources of every part of the country."

This is the yardstick by which we have to judge our achievement.

I admit there has been a lot of expansion and our activities in the Education department have been greatly diversified. Every effort is being made to solve the problems that confront us in regard to the preparation of text-books, training of teachers and provision of technical schools. Even so, the expansion that appears on paper is also not a true index of the actual state of affairs. There are institutions which it will be difficult to call by the name of educational institutions. They are almost commercialised shops in which the primary aim is not to impart instruction, but to earn money from the students in one way or another. Even so they go by the name of educational institutions and are spread all over the country.

Leaving them aside, even if we admit that there has been expansion, it must be said that it has been accompanied by a great falling off in standards and I attribute this to the fact that we have been concentrating our attention more upon the superstructure and not so much on the foundation. We are just now devoting the greatest attention to the post-graduate education and research in the universities. We first relegated the intermediate classes to the higher secondary school. Now, the same is happening in regard to the Degree and Post Degree colleges—the affiliated colleges. There is a craze now for the establishment of new Universities. I do not know how the residential universities are going to meet the demands of the country for college education. The colleges that are there and which are affiliated to the universities are considered to be of a lower grade and their teachers are not given the emoluments which would attract good men as professors. They are facing great difficulties in finding suitable professors and Heads of departments in those colleges. Recently, the emoluments of university teachers have been raised: Professors Rs.

1000 to 1500; Readers Rs. 740 to 1100; Lecturers 400 to 800. The grades of Head of a department in the affiliated colleges are almost on par with the Lecturer's grade here. No lecturer of a University would like to go to an affiliated college, because there are no future prospects. I know about my own college at Agra, namely the Agra College. It has celebrated its centenary years ago, and it is now almost 150 years old. It has a notable record of giving many eminent persons to the public life of the country. It has been receiving grants for research in science. But it has now been downgraded almost to the level of other mofussil colleges. The result is that today we find that when our old heads of the departments are retiring, it is almost impossible to fill their place by first-rate men. The result is that in spite of all the equipment that the college possesses, and in spite of its tradition of scholar ship, and in spite of the contribution that it has made to research, it is languishing, and it is bound to languish unless it is placed on par with the universities, as was the position previously. This claim was recognised even by the University Grants Commission and its committees. This is the present state of affairs in regard to the affiliated colleges.

I do think that if we want certainly to improve the quality of university education and research, we must concentrate on these degree colleges and also downwards. Let us now consider what the state of affairs is in the intermediate stage. There is a constant tug of war going on between the managements and the teachers. The grades are different for the Government institutions and the private institutions. I think the private institutions cater for about 90 per cent of the education that is imparted, at least in my State. The result is that apart from the difficulty of making the two ends meet, so far as the ordinary expenditure is concerned, there is the difficulty of even finding teachers for general science subjects, such as physics, chemistry etc., because the

Government of India offer to post-graduates much better emoluments, and so do the State Governments, while Inter-college grade starts from Rs. 175. So, it is impossible to get any teacher for physics and chemistry, with the result that these classes are functioning only in name, and the students are denied the benefit of proper instruction in these colleges. This is the condition with secondary education at present.

Then, there is the insistence upon trained teachers. I have been interviewing teachers, and I can say that the persons who are taken in the training colleges are mostly those who have knocked at every door and have been refused admittance and who have finally come to the training colleges. With consistent third division as their achievement, they have finally emerged as trained teachers. How can we improve the standards with such teachers? Even first class men can not be given preference over them, because the rules say that we must take trained teachers. If we do want to have good teachers, we must take in good stuff in our training colleges. Of what avail is the training to those who do not know the subject? The result is that the quality of instruction is constantly going down, and a lot of effort and money are being wasted.

As regards primary education, the conditions are still worse. It is a story all over the district that when there are schools, there are no teachers, where there are teachers, there are no schools. The buildings are all tumbling down. Wherever you go, you find that only the walls are standing, the roof has come down. I have seen such buildings even in cities. In fact, I insisted in some cases that the schools must be immediately removed to other places. In one of the city schools, the roof of the building had cracked, and so also had the walls. But the corporation did not vacate that building, because it would not find accommodation elsewhere; and if it

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

vacated, they would have no claim in the reconstructed new building.

I have also seen schools in the city which are almost like black holes; there is no cross-ventilation there, and it is a matter of wonder how the health of the children can be preserved in such places.

Shri J. P. Joytishi (Sagar): Did you not find them in cow-sheds?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Yes, in the cow-sheds too!

This is the condition in the primary schools. Moreover, the primary school teacher is paid much lower than the orderlies of the district boards and the antarim zilla parishads.

This matter has been agitating the minds of everybody. Unless the emoluments are raised, we cannot make any improvement in the situation. I would like to submit that traditionally, the teacher class has not been a very affluent class in our society; it was never so. But they had taken to this profession very sportingly, because the teacher had a status in society, and therefore, the teacher could afford to take a smaller salary with a sense of pride in his profession. But now that also has been lost. I say with very great regret that the teachers are now considered as pawns in the electoral game. They are transferred from place to place by the antarim zilla parishads according to the requirements of the election and the desires of the party which happens to be in power. I would suggest that the disciplinary control over the primary teachers should be taken away from the hands of the president of the antarim zilla parishads and it should be vested in the Education Department, if the necessary improvement is to be effected at the primary stage.

I also submit that there should be no difficulty in finding proper and good teachers, not trained teachers, but good

teachers, if we insist upon higher qualifications, and if we give a little emoluments.

The problem can be solved if the village teacher is given some sort of work in the village panchayat or in the community development project, by which he can get some additional allowance for that work, and thereby his emoluments can be supplemented. If we pay him an allowance of Rs. 20 or 30 for doing the secretariat work of the panchayat or some such thing, he will get almost double his salary, and this problem can be solved.

Already, primary teachers are being given an orientation in community development, and I think that they can play a very useful role in the village. If we entrust the secretariat work of the panchayat or any other work of that type to the village teacher, then he can make his own contribution there, and he will not suffer from lack of adequate emoluments. This is what I would like to say about primary schools and primary school teachers.

Now, what is the quality of persons that we are turning out from our educational institutions? I am sorry to say that in spite of all our efforts during the last fifteen years, the quality that is coming out is extremely disappointing. The education which is imparted at present is unrelated to our social needs. It does not help the young men coming out of the university or the intermediate colleges to earn their livelihood. So, they feel frustrated. It does not also build up character in them. I see that most of the young men who are coming out of the universities or colleges have absolutely no trace of idealism in them; cynicism is almost their attitude towards life. Only their appetite for higher consumption has been whetted without providing the means of satisfying them. Instead of the ideal of plain living and high thinking, it is now high living and plain thinking.

Their heroes are on the screen and on the play-grounds, and not in the epics or among the nation-builders and the great men who have contributed to arts, science or literature. You will find hundreds of young men chasing the film stars and top sportsmen, but paying scant attention to even a Vinoba Bhava or Visvesvaraiya or such other persons as have sacrificed their lives for the country and made notable contribution to national life. This is the condition of the products that we are turning out from our colleges.

In this case, there are two dangers to which I would like to draw attention. It has been rightly said that—

"An uneducated democracy swayed by random gusts of fanaticism and prejudice and invitingly responsive to the machinations of self-seeking demagogues can be even a greater menace to peace, security and happiness than any other form of government."

The unemployed and frustrated young men that we are turning out is a very explosive force which will tear society to pieces if suitable steps are not taken in time, to see that they find employment, and their energies are channelised in the right direction and harnessed to good purpose.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the time is short I shall confine my remarks to certain points. First of all, I want to talk on the primary education problem. This primary education is a very acute problem before the community. Eradication of illiteracy is one of the important tasks before our society. But, I find that in spite of the measures adopted by Government, there are still large areas in the rural side, areas which are inhabited by the Tribal people, which are uncovered by any kind of schools, primary schools, not to speak of middle schools and secondary schools. It should be the duty of our Government to see
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that they take all steps to cover all these areas with primary schools.

To begin this work we must have a number of primary school teachers also. There must be recruitment of primary school teachers and there should be a condensed course prepared for the training of these primary school teachers.

Secondly, as regards the Tribal areas, I have got some suggestion to make, because in the Tribal areas, particularly, in the Tripura State, non-matric teachers are not eligible for recruitment as primary teachers. If you strictly follow this particular rule, then, in the Tribal areas, you would not get any teachers. It is very desirable that the Tribal children should be given education through their mother tongue at least in the elementary schools. If the teacher cannot speak in the language which the Tribal student can understand, then education would be very difficult. You cannot expect boys of 5 or 6 years old to understand a language which is not their mother tongue. That is why, Tribal non-matriculate teachers should be recruited. A condensed course may be prepared by the Board concerned and they should be trained for a period of 3 to 6 months on that particular basis.

13 hrs.

Some argument may be advanced that if non-matric teachers are recruited, the education standards may be flouted. They would not be flouted; the standard of education does not depend only on the primary school teachers. It depends on others also; it depends on those teachers after the primary stage. After the primary stage, education may be given by properly qualified teachers. That is why, in the case of these Tribal areas, I demand that. It is not only in the Tripura State; it is in other places also. It should be the duty of Government to impart elementary education to the children through their mother tongue. If necessary, Gov-

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

ernment should enact legislation for this; and a deadline should be fixed by which every State Government must execute this scheme.

As regards the emoluments of the teachers, I should say that in our country the teachers are most neglected and very scant attention is being paid to their salaries and other emoluments. The pay is very low and that is why intellectual and talented persons with good academic qualifications are not generally tempted to come to the educational field and they try to find jobs somewhere else. It is only when a person does not get any other job that he turns to this profession. That is the position not only in our State but it is so throughout India. That should be removed and the salaries of the teachers, including primary school teachers, middle school teachers and secondary school teachers must be raised.

What really happens now is this. With the salary they get, they cannot maintain themselves and so they have to find other means of livelihood. They take to tuitions privately, just for their living. When these teachers come to the schools they are completely tired and they can hardly pay any attention to their students, and the standard of education gets deteriorated. That is why, I say, it should be the endeavour of our Government to completely ban the teachers of any institution from taking up private tuitions. But, before doing that, Government should give them such salaries as would make them not suffer for want of private tuitions. That guarantee should be there. Otherwise, you cannot raise the standard of education.

Coming to my State of Tripura, I should say that it is the only State where there is no Education Board. Our schools are now affiliated to the Secondary Education Board of West Bengal. The problems regarding the growth of our schools are different

from those of West Bengal. We have got Tribal people with different problems etc. So, they should have a different Board. How this Board should be constituted can be worked out in detail if this suggestion is accepted by Government.

Another point I want to raise is this. In Tripura we have got only two colleges. So many students, after passing the High School Examination or the Higher Secondary Examination have to earn their living by jobs and they have no money to go to the colleges for regular courses of studies. If any night college is started there, then, they can get a chance. It does not require much money. Only by adjusting the existing colleges it can be done. Night classes can be started there provided additional staff is recruited.

Then, regarding training of teachers. It is very difficult for people to go from Tripura to Calcutta to get themselves trained as teachers. There should be a training college started at Agartala. By this, the problems of training of teachers would be solved to some extent.

The education of Tribal people is a very serious problem. In our parts the Tribal people are being practically denied the benefits of higher education. In Tripura there is not a single secondary school or a higher secondary school in the rural areas. All the schools are concentrated in towns and in places where the non-tribals are concentrated. I do not say that it is due to the fault of the non-tribal people that they have started schools in these areas. Nobody expects that non-Tribals should start in tribal areas. But, it should be the duty of Government to see that such schools are started in the Tribal areas. The difficulty is this. If any person wants to start a school he should contribute 50 per cent towards the construction cost, etc.. You cannot expect the poor people in the Tribal areas to contribute this 50 per cent. It means that

if you continue this system these people will have no schools at all. In page 734 of *Review of Education in India (1947—1961)* it is written:

"Girls coming from poorer section of the rural people are also given clothing in certain schools."

I do not know in which schools such things are given; it is absolutely a lie. It says further:

"Hostel facilities for girls are provided at the secondary and collegiate stages and special stipends have been constituted for them at the university stage."

Not a single girls hostel exists in Tripura where these tribal girls could be accommodated. Why should they tell such an exaggerated blatant lie? The Minister must investigate them.

There is a rule that no boy who secures less than 40 per cent. of marks in the examination shall be made eligible to hostel accommodation in Tripura. It should not be there. If you want the spread of education among poorer sections, you must accommodate them. There is also provision to provide book-grants or other kinds of monetary aids to Scheduled Caste and Tribe students. But if a student gets more than 40 per cent., only then he could get such grants. This rule also should not be there. If you want to popularise education among these people, that system should not be there. If a student could not by chance succeed in one year, he is turned out from the hostel and all facilities are withdrawn; he is not given a second chance. At least two chances should be given.

I shall be concluding in a minute. Teachers who are serving in Government schools are getting costs for receiving higher training but teachers who are serving in the non-Government aided schools are not getting the same facilities; they should be extended to them.

I find that the Tara Chand report on National Archives has been in the hands of the Central Government

since December 1960. Even printed copies of that report have not been made available to the Members of Parliament. The bureaucratic rule still continues. The Home Ministry has still a strong grip. In spite of the rule that documents more than 40 years old can be studied by scholars, the Home Ministry prevents materials relating to the national terrorist movements and such incidents as the Jallianwalabagh massacres of 1919 being studied and examined by bona fide scholars. Even copies made from the documents by research scholars are often held back and the advancement of knowledge suffers. The rules of the Public Record Office in London are much more liberal.

The Education Minister must consider these things.

As regards sports, foreign coaches are invited to our country though they are not always of high reputation. Indians are asked to serve under these foreigners. It is a humiliation to the nation. Indians should also be placed in their right place.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: First of all, I should like to express my feelings of gratitude to the hon. Members who have expressed kind sentiments for me as well as my colleagues for some of the work that we have done. The task that we have undertaken is of very great magnitude and our resources are limited. It is an uphill task and if you look at the results and overlook the limitations under which we have been working, we are not likely to get a correct picture. You can get a correct picture only when you look at our humble achievements on the one hand and the severe limitations under which we work. Both these things should be kept side by side. It is only then that a true picture in its correct perspective emerges.

The debate has covered a wide variety of topics. It was natural. During the course of the debate many useful suggestions have been made such as how to hold the pencil, whether the student should have one or

[Dr. K. L. Shrivastava]

two pairs or five or six pairs of shoes or whether they should put on a tie or not, details with regard to school management as also the philosophical foundations of education were raised during the debate. These are all questions which naturally concern the hon. Members because they affect our whole future generation. The House would forgive me if I do not touch all the points in detail and confine my answer to some of the vital questions that have been raised. Shri Warior in his speech said that the Government had not yet made a revolutionary change in education and unless we did that, education would not fulfil the needs of the changing society. There are two types of changes; one which makes a lot of noise, noisy type of revolution and another silent, social revolution. We prefer to bring about the silent social revolution in education. The real test of dynamism and vitality of our educational system is whether it is responsive to the social changes. That is, I think, the correct way in which educational system should be judged. There may be defects in our educational system. There are many and I am not trying to overlook them. But the important thing that we have to find out is whether education is being geared to the development of a scientific and technological society which is emerging in our country. That, I think, is the basic test. From the figures you will see there is a definite shift in favour of scientific education. The enrolment in science has increased from 1,27,168 in 1950-51 to 3,36,591 in 1962—an increase of 165 per cent. In training colleges for secondary teachers also, the total enrolment has increased from 4,135 in 1950-51 to 21,718 in 1961-62—an increase of 425 per cent. Similarly, in the colleges of agriculture enrolment has increased from 4,744 to 24,794 (or by 423 per cent.). In colleges of medicine, the increase is from 15,260 to 44,783, or by 193 per cent.; and in colleges of engineering and technology, from 12,094 to 58,168, or by 381 per cent. The enrolment in post-graduate and

research classes has increased from 21,420 in 1950-51 to 71,780 in 1961-62. These figures clearly indicate that a shift in our educational system is taking place. From the study of pure arts courses, more and more students are going—in fact, some of the best of our students are going—to the scientific, technological and professional institutions. Gradually, the educational system is undergoing this change. There may be defects here and there and I do not ignore them. But we must look into the basic, fundamental issues, whether a change is taking place and whether the educational system is being geared to our developing economy. That I think, is the basic test. It may not look very spectacular but, nonetheless, a silent, social revolution is taking place.

There is another way to look at this problem. We have accepted the socialist pattern of society, and one basic principle of a socialist pattern of society is that there should be no economic barriers in the way of the students from reaching the highest ladder in education for which they are fitted. The point that arises is, what have we done to break this economic barrier? Ultimately, social mobility depends on giving equal opportunity. Education is a powerful instrument which can be utilised for bringing about equality and social justice. During the last few years we have been attempting to give free education and scholarships. Again, I would not like to bother the House with figures and facts but some facts must be given in order to illustrate, the point which I am making.

Primary education is now free throughout the country except in a small number of private schools which charge fees. Among the States, Madhya Pradesh has made education free to all children in the age-group 6-14. Even at the middle stage, several States have made education free. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore and Punjab and others have also provided liberal concessions. At the second-

dary and higher education stage, free studentships are available to a fair extent in all the States. In Mysore, secondary education is free to all children of parents whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,200. Madras and Punjab are considering proposals to make education free even at the secondary stage. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, education is free at all stages for children whose parents have an annual income of less than Rs. 1,200, and in Jammu and Kashmir, education is free at all stages to all children. This will show that we are now providing free education at the primary stage and efforts are being made in the States to provide free education even up to the secondary stage.

With regard to scholarships, there are many poor children who, on account of their economic situation, are not able to take advantage of higher education. It has been our effort to give more and more scholarships to the poorer sections of our society so that we may pull down the economic barriers which stand in the way of their reaching the maximum growth of which they are capable.

I would just give one or two figures. In 1947, the total expenditure on scholarships was only Rs. 22.5 lakhs or 0.39 per cent. of the total educational expenditure. The immense progress that we have made during the last 15 years can be seen from the fact that in 1958-59, the expenditure in scholarships rose to Rs. 12.9 crores or 4.8 per cent. of the total educational expenditure. In the third Plan, even greater emphasis is being laid on the provision for scholarships. From the next year, from the next academic session, we are going to increase the number of scholarships for these public schools. The public schools have come in for a great deal of criticism. We do not give any maintenance grants to these public schools, but we are anxious that the poorest sections of our society must get good education that is available in the country. I am glad to say that

even the sons of *chaprassis* to whom reference was made in the House, have gone to the public schools with the help of scholarships and have received education. We propose to increase these scholarships from 70 to 200 now. We are also bringing in more schools under this scheme.

As the House is aware, last year I had announced that we proposed to institute national scholarships, and I am glad to say that the national scholarships scheme has been introduced, which will give 2,400 scholarships annually and thus we will be making a total of 12,000 scholarships for the third Plan period to all those deserving students who pass the matriculation stage. This number is certainly a very small one, but it is a humble beginning in the right direction, and we are gradually moving towards the goal which we have in view.

We propose to introduce another scheme from this year, and under this scheme, meritorious students who require financial assistance for continuing their studies at the universities will be given loans—this is in addition to scholarships—which will be repayable in convenient instalments after they have completed their studies and found employment. The details of the scheme are being worked out and the House will know the details in course of time.

The hon. Member from Punjab—I think it was Shri Buta Singh—made reference to our being 'hypocritical' with regard to the treatment given to the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I was really amazed at the statement made by the hon. Member.

13.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

He was talking in a light-hearted manner, as perhaps in election speeches on the public platforms. I thought that in Parliament Members should do a little more justice to the facts as they are. The facts are so

[Dr. K. K. Shrimali]

far we have been giving scholarships to all students who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are eligible and who pass the examination. Not a single student who passes the examination, whatever his standard may be, has been denied scholarship in the past. I would like to ask the hon. Member, what more could any Government do. He is not here at the present moment. 60,000 scholarships are being given at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ crores. Recently we have introduced the means test for the Scheduled Castes also, because the number of applicants is too many, and there is no reason why people who can afford, should receive these scholarships. Therefore, there is no justification for what Shri Buta Singh said with regard to the treatment towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Another backward section of our society was mentioned; Shrimati Laxmi Bai made pointed reference to it, namely, women's education, in which several lady Members were concerned. We have had discussion with the Planning Commission, and there has been a great deal of controversy in regard to the Centrally-sponsored scheme—whether they should be in the Central sector or in the State sector. The House is aware of the controversy that has been going on. I may tell the House that the Planning Commission has now agreed that these funds which are allocated in the State sector and for which 100 per cent. assistance will be available from the Centre will now be earmarked for girls' education alone. That assistance will not be available unless they use it for this purpose.

Our progress in regard to girls' education, though it has been slow, has not been too bad. In 1949-50, the total number of girls enrolled at all stages was 60,11,320, i.e., 33 girls for every 100 boys. In 1959-60, the total enrolment of girls was 1,29,67,579 or

40 girls for every 100 boys. I hope we shall soon see the day when there will be 100 boys for every 100 girls and the lag in regard to girls' education will be removed.

These are the basic issues that we have to consider. We have made progress in giving scholarships, in making education free and in bringing about a shift of emphasis from the study of purely arts courses to science and technology. Is this not a radical change, about which Shri Warior spoke? I will not make noise, but let me remind him that these girls studying in our schools and colleges are going to bring about a social revolution. A big change is going to take place in the future of India. The large number of boys and girls who go to the educational institutions, when they come into actual life, they will bring a new outlook on our social problems.

Shri Warior was right when he said that our research departments are not fully developed in the universities. In fact, it is our desire that our research departments should have the same standard as the research departments in any other university in the world. We are anxious to attain international standards. The University Grants Commission has been seized of the problem. They have decided to introduce a scheme which will go a long way in the improvement of quality of education at the higher level, in the post-graduate department. It has been decided to set up centres of advanced study in some of the universities. Advanced research is very expensive and we need a team of research workers and scientists and professors in order to carry on and guide research. Therefore, in selected universities, we propose to set up these centres of advanced study. These centres would have enough autonomy and flexibility and the conditions of service will be attractive, so that scientists can be attracted to these departments. I

hope we shall be able to retain the services of those who have outstanding ability and qualifications.

This is a very important scheme from many points of view, and will have very great significance for the future growth of our society. The House showed great concern about raising the quality of education, specially at the post-graduate and research level. The University Grants Commission had appointed a committee to go into this question. The committee has recommended and the U.G.C. have accepted that recommendation that departments of Theoretical Physics, Chemistry of Natural Products, Radio Physics, Mathematics and Agricultural Economics should be set up at Delhi University, Calcutta University, Bombay University and at Poona University. The criteria which the U.G.C. had kept in mind in selecting these departments is there must be merit; these departments must have done some outstanding work in the field of research and also they must indicate some potentialities for further development. I do hope that as more funds are available more of these departments would soon be set up in order to raise the quality at the highest level.

Shri Warior made a suggestion that we should not have multi-purpose universities and he suggested that we set up Marine Universities and Metallurgy Universities.

Shri Warior (Trichur): That was only an example.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It was an example, but I would like to warn the House about the dangers involved in setting up single-faculty universities. The university's main function is to develop a catholic outlook. The university does not merely impart information or give knowledge, but it must educate the man in the true sense of the word. It must broaden his horizon. It must develop the right spirit of enquiry and research.

It is not merely a department for giving information or knowledge. In this connection, I cannot do better than quote a few sentences from one of the leading philosophers of the West, Jose Ortega y Gasset in *Mission of the University*:

"Compared with the mediaeval university, the contemporary university has developed the mere need of professional instruction into an enormous activity; it has added the function of research; and it has abandoned almost entirely the teaching of transmission of culture."

No university worth its name can ignore this basic function of transmitting culture to the new generation. He says further:

"It is evident that the change has been pernicious. Europe today is taking the sinister consequences. The convulsive situation in Europe at the present moment is due to the fact that the average Englishman, the average Frenchman, the average German are uncultured—

I think the writer has been rather too severe, but there is some truth in the statement—

"they are ignorant of the essential system of ideas concerning the world and man, which belong to our time. This average person is the new barbarian, a laggard behind the contemporary civilization, archaic and primitive in contrast with his problems, which are grimly, relentlessly modern. This new barbarian is above all the professional man, more learned than ever before, but at the same time more uncultured—the engineer, the physician, the lawyer, the scientist.

The man who does not possess the concept of physics—(not the science of physics proper, but the vital idea of the world which it

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has created)—and the concept afforded by history, and by biology, and the scheme of speculative philosophy, is not an educated man. Unless he should happen to be endowed with exceptional qualities, it is extremely unlikely that such a man will be, in the fullest sense, a good doctor, a good judge, or a good technical expert. But it is certain that all the other things he does in life, including part of his profession itself which transcends its proper academic boundaries, will turn out unfortunately. His political ideas and actions will be inept; his affairs of the heart, beginning with the type of woman he will prefer, will be crude and ridiculous; he will bring to his family life an atmosphere of unreality and cramped narrowness, which will warp up-bringing of his children."

I have quoted this great philosopher at length, because in our pursuit of specialised knowledge, let us not lose touch with the real cultural values. It is the function of the university to inculcate these cultural values.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Who is this philosopher? I did not catch his name.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is "Mission of the University" by Jose Ortega y Gasset.

Now I would like to come to some of the remarks made by Shri Hem Barua. I do not know what is his source of information. Probably, he has some sources. But his statement that our students who go abroad are deficient in knowledge about their own country is a very sweeping one.

Shri Warior: There was an open article in *The Statesman*.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Articles there may be, but let me tell the hon. Member . . .

Shri Warior: That is the source of information.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There may be a few examples where our boys who go abroad show some lack of knowledge.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Dr. Radhakrishnan also said that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In any case, let us not make a sweeping remark. I do not know in what context Dr. Radhakrishnan made that remark, but I am quite sure that he has a very high opinion about our students who go abroad. Let me tell the hon. Member that some of our boys are in no way inferior to the best boys in the world, whether it is in Russia, United Kingdom or the United States of America. After finishing their studies, a number of our students who have gone abroad have settled down in those countries, because our students are respected in the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. So, let us not under-rate the worth of our students. There is a tendency on the part of people to run down the existing generation. If everything relating to the past is golden things that are to come in the future have a silver lining. Let us not decry our own generation.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not decry the whole lot. I said "most of them".

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Anyhow, I got that impression.

Then he said something about the youth festival. The youth festivals have been very popular. We suspended it for one year. Because there is a very great demand from boys and girls for the youth festival, we will revive it and we will not be sorry for it, because it fulfils a useful function. And if one or two groups make a holiday at Connaught Circus, there is nothing wrong in it and probably Shri Hem Barua

could not have met them unless he was a frequent visitor there himself.

Shri Daji (Indore): He is a regular visitor.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Shri Barua is a teacher, and we greatly respect it when he expresses his opinion on education. But I would like to join issue on one point that he made, and that is, with regard to the great upsurge for the achievement of targets. He said that Government are sacrificing quality. It is quite true that there is great pressure on education at all stages and there has been, as the figures will show, a rapid expansion during the last few years. But let me also tell him that this is nothing new to India; it is a post-war phenomenon. Even universities like Oxford and Cambridge, which were exclusive, are now having a large number of students and there is a cry there also that their standards have gone down. The standards will go down when we democratise education.

We have also to remember here that in our universities, colleges and schools a large number of students are getting admission who have no educative atmosphere in their homes and surroundings. They are coming from homes where their parents have never had any education. Therefore, this is bound to have some effect on the whole educational system. But, should we, on that account, stop educational expansion? Probably, Shri Barua may have to revise his theory of socialism if he contends that we must stop all educational expansion and concentrate on improving its quality. Quality, certainly, we must have, and that is what the Government are aiming at. Can we, at the same time, say that India is an over-educated country? No. So, when hon. Members say that educational expansion should be stopped, I would like to ask them to compare our population of educated people with the educated population of other countries. Comparison of university enrolment in India with that in other

countries will show that there are only 2,400 university students in India for every million people, as against 3,880 in France, 6,190 in Australia, 7,130 in Japan, 10,060 in U.S.S.R. and 16,670 in U.S.A. Therefore, I am not sorry that educational expansion is taking place here. In fact, I would like educational expansion to take place more rapidly. But we have to strike a proper balance between qualitative improvement and quantitative expansion. That is the real problem; not that we should stop expansion. At the same time, we must make an effort to improve the quality of education.

Shri Hem Barua: I also wanted only that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am glad that he agrees with me.

In this connection, Government have taken various measures. By the end of the Third Plan, we propose to orient training schools to the basic pattern. At the secondary stage, we have set up multi-purpose schools and we are trying to improve these institutions. It is true that multi-purpose schools have not been as successful as we had wished, because of lack of personnel. In order to meet the deficiency, Government have now decided to set up four Central regional colleges—one each in Bhopal, Mysore, Ajmer and Bhuvaneshwar.

We have also undertaken several measures to improve the quality of education and I have been telling the House from time to time. So, I would not like to take much more time on that. We have set up a Council of Educational Research. Under this Council we have set up a Central Literature Committee and teams of scholars have been appointed to produce literature. The National Integration Committee had also suggested that the Central Government should give some attention to the production of text books. It is not our desire to monopolise the production of textbooks. And I do not think the States

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should monopolise it either. But we propose to enter into the market and, within a year or two, our books will come out and we will place our books in the market. Let the educational institutions try their worth. If they are not worthy, they should be thrown out and if they are useful, they should be accepted by the educational institutions.

Finally, in the matter of quality the most important thing is the quality of teachers. We cannot have a sound educational system if we have an army of discontented teachers. Let me tell the House that the Ministry of Education during all these years since independence have tried their best to improve the quality of teachers. I would give only a few examples to show what we have done. I am not satisfied with the salaries which are being given to the primary and secondary school teachers today. They need considerable improvement. But I may say that during the last few years since independence there has been considerable improvement in their salaries; though, of course, it has been off-set by the rising cost of living. Here I would like to give a few figures. At the primary stage, the average annual salary of a teacher in 1949-50 was Rs. 479. By 1961 it has increased to Rs. 815. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the improvement of the salaries of teachers. Similar improvement has also taken place in respect of salaries of middle school teachers. In 1949-50 the average annual salary of a middle school teacher was Rs. 570. By 1961 it has risen to about Rs. 1,100. By the end of the Third Plan, it is expected to rise to Rs. 1,200. Similarly, the average annual salary of a secondary school teacher in 1949-50 was Rs. 1,162. By 1961 it has risen to Rs. 1,600. It is expected to go up to Rs. 1,700 by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is it so in every State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am giving the average. I know that the States are also doing their best to improve the lot of the teachers. But these are far from satisfactory. We have to go a long way in order to improve the emoluments of our teachers. But here we must remember that the salaries of the primary school teachers were the lowest when we became independent.

Probably, the House is already aware that we are requesting the State Governments to introduce the triple benefit scheme, i.e., provident fund-cum-pension-cum-insurance. I am glad to say that the idea is now catching. It started with Madras. Now several States have introduced this scheme and these proposals are being considered sympathetically by all the State Governments.

In Rajasthan teachers working under panchayat samitis have exactly the same privileges as government servants in respect of old age pensions. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, I am told, have also recently introduced a pension scheme for primary school teachers working under local bodies. The Government of Madras has a triple benefit scheme. Similar schemes have also been introduced in Andhra Pradesh. Other Governments are considering the matter. This scheme if it is introduced in all the States will give a sense of security to the teachers and will make provision for their old age.

The House is aware that we have introduced recently a new scheme for deserving children of primary and secondary school teachers. It is a very humble beginning: five hundred scholarships have been introduced. But I am hoping that we may be able to increase the number of scholarships in the near future as more funds are available.

There is one small matter which Mr. Barrow raised with regard to railway concession. Railway concession

was given to individual teachers for travelling all over the country. But the Ministry of Railways withdrew it because this concession was misused by some of the teachers. I am glad to say that the Railway Ministry has very kindly agreed to restore this; but we must all tell the teachers that they must act with a sense of responsibility.

We are also proposing to have some new measures which will give some relief to teachers. The Planning Commission has recently agreed—only a week back—to include the scheme to improve the salaries of teachers as a Centrally aided scheme and 50 per cent assistance will be given to the State Governments. If the State Governments desire they can draw 50 per cent. There have been problems in Uttar Pradesh; problems in Bihar and in Kerala also. But it is now open to the State Governments. We cannot do more than this. If they include this scheme, we are prepared to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure.

We also propose to introduce a loan scholarships scheme to attract intelligent students to the teaching profession. Because the emoluments are so low and the service conditions are so unsatisfactory, talented people do not come to the teaching profession. That is a fact which cannot be denied. Therefore, we propose to introduce a scheme of loan scholarships under which incentives will be given to young and intelligent persons to take up the teaching profession. It is proposed to give loans only to meritorious persons who require financial assistance. If the teachers continue to stay in the teaching profession for ten years, for every year they will get a rebate of 10 per cent. Within ten years the whole of the loan will be wiped off and they will not be indebted. This scheme has been tried in Australia for quite a number of years. These loans will be available to meritorious students. I hope this scheme would attract some talented people into the teaching profession. Every year of service will bring them a rebate of 10 per cent.

The University Grants Commission has drawn up another scheme under which assistance will be given to outstanding teachers after superannuation, so that they might continue research and other activities. A teacher would be paid an honorarium of Rs. 4,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for contingent expenditure. Teachers become more useful as they grow older. Therefore, through this scheme we propose this to utilise the services of outstanding teachers even after their retirement.

The House is aware that some time back we introduced the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare. I am glad to say that we have received the co-operation of all the State Governments. They have made contributions, and I hope if I have the support and the cooperation of the Members of Parliament, we could raise a substantial amount to meet the needs of teachers, their wives and children who are in indigent circumstances. These are some of the proposals which we have in view and which we propose to implement for improving the quality of teachers. As I said, I am not fully satisfied with what we have done, but we have done something and I do hope that this goes some way in improving their conditions.

Mr. Barrow wanted that I should take the House into confidence with regard to targets for the Third Plan, particularly with regard to primary education. In this matter there has been a difference of opinion between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education. The Planning Commission has always been of the view that our targets were too high and they are not realistic and they cannot be fulfilled. Therefore they said that we must have only 76 per cent as target. We never agreed to this target, and by our performance in the first year we have demonstrated beyond doubt that these targets we have laid down can be fulfilled. In our recent meeting with the Planning Commission they have assured us that additional funds would be

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available if we can over-reach the target. They have also agreed that allocations made for specific schemes for girls will be earmarked. These two things, I think will encourage those who have been working with enthusiasm. Mr. Warior also expressed doubts about our capacity to fulfil the targets, we have placed before us. I am sorry to say that he has probably not faced facts.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): He is a pessimist!

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The implementation of the Third Plan has started in a most satisfactory way. The original target of enrolment for 1961-62 in the case of children up to 5 was 22.5 lakhs; but partly due to the enthusiasm among people and partly due to the vigorous enrolment drives which were organised by various State Governments our anticipated enrolment for 1961-62 is 35.5 lakhs and the anticipated enrolment for 1962-63 is 36 lakhs. On this basis if we go on enrolling students we shall enrol about 200 lakhs of children in the Third Plan and enrolment will reach 80 or 85 per cent in the case of children between 6 and 11. We may nearly reach the target or over reach the target. I hope Mr. Barrow is satisfied with the explanation that I have given.

I may also inform the House that we have drawn a revised programme for providing free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 14. If we go on at the rate at which we are going we will have free compulsory education by the end of 1975.

It is true that this constitutional directive has not been fulfilled so far, but it is not for lack of effort on our part, but lack of resources. That is the only thing which has stood in our way and if all goes well we hope by 1975 India will have a system of free and compulsory education.

Then, Sir, the House is aware that two Commissions were appointed by

Government, the University Education Commission and the Secondary Education Commission, the former under Dr. Radhakrishnan and the latter under Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, two eminent educationists. We have been for the last ten or twelve years trying to implement the recommendations of these Commissions. We may have made many mistakes. But the reports of these two commissions have been before Government all the time. I think the time has come when a proper assessment should be made. Now we propose to appoint standing committees. I am not calling them commissions. They will perform the same functions as the commissions performed in the past, but they will be standing commissions, or committees which will continuously advise Government as to what more should be done to reorient our whole educational system, so that the needs and aspirations of the people may be fully satisfied and we may also meet the needs of the changing society.

So I propose to appoint four committees—or you may call them Commissions. We are not calling them Commissions just because the function of a Commission is to rove or move about the whole country and prepare a report and then be finished with it. These committees will continuously stand by the Government and help us not only in the formulation of policies and programmes but in their implementation also. That is why I call them Standing Committees. And their functions will be:

(1) Assessment of the present position of education in this particular field, in all its aspects;

(2) Assessment of the extent to which previous recommendations have been implemented, and the problems arising therefrom;

(3) Formulation of the aims and objects of education in that particular sector in relation to the changing conditions and needs;

(4) Formulating the priorities for future development, and the measures necessary for improvement; and

(5) Estimating the cost of the programme which they may suggest.

These Commissions or committees will also have the power to appoint sub-committees to go into various matters and specifications which may arise from time to time. They will each consist of nine to eleven members, and the Chairmen will be as follows:

For Primary Education, Shri U. N. Dhebar;

For Secondary Education, Prof. G. C. Chatterjee;

For University Education, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar; and

For Social Education Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta.

We will soon finalise the composition of these committees.

Shri Warrior: There is no superannuation for these Chairmen of committees?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In education, as I said, there is no superannuation: the older a person, the more useful he becomes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not always.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Largely; and the same about Members of Parliament also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are not on a par.

Shri Prabhat Kar: And particularly Ministers!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There were certain other points which were raised by some Members. Our friend Shri M. L. Dwivedi asked me whether we have done anything to propagate Gandhism. I am glad to say that the

University Grants Commission took up this matter, and Gandhi Bhavans are coming up at Allahabad, Delhi, Nagpur, Punjab and Rajasthan Universities, and proposals for their establishment in the Universities of Kerala, Karnataka, Mysore, Andhra, Aligarh and Jammu and Kashmir have been accepted. So Gandhi Bhavans will be set up in all those Universities.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Why not at Gorakhpur?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Special lectures are also being organised by people who have been in touch with Gandhiji and are conversant with Gandhism. We have also given financial assistance to the Institute of Gandhian Studies which has been set up at Banaras under the direction of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, and for the selection and preparation of suitable textbooks for children.

Shri Buta Singh is not here, but I should like to inform the House as to what we have done with regard to giving concessions to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. With regard to the 20 per cent of seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all educational institutions, where admissions are restricted to candidates who obtain a certain minimum percentage of marks and not to those who merely pass certain examination, we have said that there may be a 5 per cent reduction of marks for such students provided that the lower percentage does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examinations. And in June 1956 a further suggestion was made to the State Governments and Universities that the maximum age limit for admission of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes might be raised by three years. Government have been very sympathetic towards them, and reservations are also made in the services. I was therefore simply amazed at the statement made by the hon. Member from Punjab

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about our treatment towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If anything, Government have been generous. Government have only done their duty. These people have been suppressed for hundreds of years, and therefore Government have done the right thing. But when the right thing is done, it is the duty of the hon. Members to say that the right thing has been done.

14 hrs.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi asked as to what we have done about the translation of Government documents. I might inform the House that this work is being taken up very expeditiously. The work of translation of manuals and documents has already started. We received 436 Manuals from different departments of the Government; 239 have been translated. Similarly, we have received 5,146 forms, and we have translated 4,782. And as soon as we have additional staff we hope that we will be able to speed up this work also.

Shri Warior made some points with regard to the National Book Trust. I agree that the National Book Trust has not made sufficient progress. It had teething troubles. But the Estimates Committee has suggested that a general review of the working of this should be made. The report of the committee in this respect, that is, Dr. Tara Chand Committee, has just been received and we propose to re-organise this National Book Trust, so that it may speed up the work which it has undertaken.

A question was asked about the Aligarh and Banaras University Bills. The House will remember that in the last Parliament I had introduced the Banaras Hindu University Bill, and an Aligarh University Bill has also to be introduced. I am waiting for the report of the Model Legislation Committee. Recently we have appointed a committee which is preparing

model legislation, and I hope within a month or two their report will be available. Then I shall bring forward the Bills for both these Universities.

Sir, it is now time. I had promised the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that I shall finish my speech at two o'clock. There are one or two more points, but I would not like to take any more time.

Shri Warior: The hon. Minister will be pleased to look into the Cut Motions also later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is any particular Cut Motion desired to be put separately?—None. So I will put all the Cut Motions together.

All the Cut Motions were then put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13 to 15 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Education."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34.91.000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'.

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,45,68,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,50,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,48,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Five hours is the time allotted. Those hon. Members who want to move Cut Motions will please send chits indicating the numbers of the Cut Motions.

DEMAND No. 63—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 65—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

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which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government for elevating the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to full Cabinet rank. The new Minister who is put in charge of this Ministry is a well-known figure in our political and cultural life, and I hope that under his stewardship this Ministry will acquire a prominence and purpose which it had hitherto lacked.

During the time of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel he was holding this portfolio, and he quite realized the importance of it. But after his death, this Ministry was, for reasons unknown to us, down-graded and its importance was steadily ignored. I am glad that at last the Government of India have rectified the mistake and given it an importance on a par with the other Ministries.

This Ministry is functioning through so many media units: the A.I.R., the Press Information Bureau, the Publications Division, the Films Division, etc. Of all these media units, the A.I.R. is most important, because through this media unit the Government is reaching the largest number of people in this country. There have been repeated criticisms in this House about the working of our Broadcasting system. Many Members have criticised. Members from the Opposition parties, that the All India Radio is used by the party in power for propagating its views and publicising its activities. This may be refuted by the other side. But, still, we raise this issue here not to deride this Ministry; but to see that the service of the All India Radio should be improved and that it be impartial.

There is one thing which has struck me so often. That is, if there is any struggle on the part of the people against their oppressors, be they governmental authorities or private individuals, always, the All India Radio will take the side of the latter. This has become a permanent feature of the All India Radio. Wherever or whenever there is a struggle on the part of the poor people to redress their grievances or to get their demands the All India Radio will surely take the side of the oppressors; it will take an anti-people stand. I appeal to the new Minister to frame a new code of conduct and see that the All India Radio is impartial in all these matters. During the kisan struggle in Kerala, during November-December 1961, I heard so many news items and commentaries from the Trivandrum station of the All India Radio, all distorting and vulgarising the truth. They were distorting the truth to help the Government to suppress the legitimate struggle started by the kisans of the State. I once again appeal to the Minister to see that such a kind of attitude is not taken by the All India Radio in any struggle which is legitimately conducted by our people.

About the efficiency of the news services, I do not know what arrangements are there to collect news. But, from my knowledge of the Trivandrum station of the All India Radio, I can say that we are served with news in Malayalam, old news, which have already appeared in the newspapers. The news will appear in the morning papers; in the evening it will be broadcast by the All India Radio—I am referring to the Trivandrum station of the All India Radio.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): The same is the case in almost all the other languages also.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: We know that the radio is the most modern medium of imparting news to the people. It is far more advanced than

a newspaper. In this case, we are at least 12 hours behind the newspaper. I say that the All India Radio is 12 hours behind a newspaper. This is a matter which has to be taken up very seriously by the new Minister. Some sort of arrangement should be there to collect news in time and to broadcast it without this delay.

Another point that I wish to make is about the External services. There are two kinds of External services: one for foreigners and the other for Indians in foreign countries. In this External service for the people of Indian origin, Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati and Konkani are used. External services are broadcast only in these four languages. It has been a long standing demand on the part of the Malayalee people that Malayalam also should be included in these External broadcasts. Because, we are a people who roam about the world. Malayalees have settled in almost all corners of this world, especially in South East Asia in Malaya, Singapore, Borneo, Burma, Ceylon, and Indonesia. In all these places, you can see large number of Malayalees. So also in Arabia, Iran and Africa also. I am told that, Malayalam was included in these External services before Independence. After Independence, I do not know the reason why, it has been stopped. I do not know what is the actual position. If this is the position, it is very deplorable. I appeal to the Minister—if he wants, he may include Telugu also—at least to include Malayalam and satisfy the demand of the Malayalee people.

About the working of the Trivandrum radio station.—do not accuse me that I am a parochial person—there has been a complaint that the news broadcasts and other programmes from that station cannot be picked up beyond a few miles from the Trivandrum city. Yesterday, I was told by somebody that there are some vagaries in that station. Sometimes, you can pick it up in Bombay but you cannot pick it up at Alleppey, Quilon

or Kottayam. You cannot pick it up from South Malabar, but you can pick it up at North Malabar. I do not know what is the technical or mechanical reason for this. I request the Minister that he should advise his Engineers to go into this matter and rectify this defect also. If I am correct, the most prominent reason for this malady is that the capacity of the transmitter is very low. If the capacity is increased, most of the troubles can be avoided.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it about the local news or international news?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: All news and other broadcasts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even in Trivandrum?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Coming to the Administrative set up, I have much to say, but I am not dealing with that. Recently, two or three reports of the Estimates Committee have dealt with all these matters and the Government is expected to go into them and do the needful. Myself, my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua and others have been repeatedly raising the issue of the Sub-editors in the so-called Indian language units in the A.I.R. Still, they are called Indian language units. This name was given by some *bada sahib*, by some English gentleman. Language means poor native language. Still that name is there. Not a regional language unit; it is Indian language unit. I am not quarrelling with the name. Anyhow, the sub-editors who are working there are treated as the step-children of the A.I.R. When we raised this question last year, the Minister Dr. Keskar told us that they were recruited departmentally and so they had to undergo some qualification test or something like that. I am told that they were recruited through the U.P.S.C. They came from the journalistic field. Young men who were working in the

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field of journalism and who had very brilliant prospects before them, were recruited in the A.I.R. They are now rotting there; they are not given any promotion. They are now being asked to undergo some test.

Shri Hem Barua: Pass a departmental test.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: They were recruited by the U.P.S.C. They are now asked to go through some departmental test. I cannot understand the reason for this.

So also about the Staff artistes of the Indian language units. Their condition is worse. They do not come into the permanent service of the Government. So, they do not get the benefits which are enjoyed by the government employees. They do not come under the Factories Act. So, they do not get the benefits which are enjoyed by the factory workers. They are merely slaves. They are not workers; they are not government servants. They are slaves. Here also, the new Minister must take up the case and see that this kind of treatment is not given to our people in any service, whatever work they may be doing.

On so many occasions this question of the contract system has been raised in this House. So many Members both belonging to the ruling party and the Opposition parties have criticised this system because this system gives room to corruption and favouritism. I bring this to the notice of the new Minister. A herculean task is awaiting him. He must clear the Augean stables and wipe out the system which is giving room to corruption and favouritism in the A. I. R. It is very easy for the AIR authorities to show favour to others, because they have got considerable patronage at their disposal. They can give patronage to men of letters, men of music and other artistes and other cultural people. So, the hon. Minister should go into this

question and see that no room or loophole is left for corruption and favouritism. I do not know how the system of contract can be altered or changed or what alternative can be brought in, but I would submit that the hon. Minister should go into this matter very deeply and see that the system of contract is ended.

Having said all this, I must say some good words about the service rendered by All India Radio. The National Programme is a very good programme, and it has been welcomed by all sections of our people. But I would submit that in the national programme, Karnatic music should be given its due place. I know that the new Minister is an admirer of Karnatic music and if I have not been wrongly informed, he is a good musician also.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): He is an admirer of all music.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: We are not against any music, be it Hindustani or any other. Hindustani music as well as Karnatic music should both be encouraged, and I hope that the hon. Minister will give Karnatic music its due place in the national programme.

In regard to this matter, I would like to suggest that an additional programme called the national programme of biographies should also be broadcast by All India Radio. We know about Tulsidas and Surdas. People all over India know about these two poets, but take, for example, people like Kamban, Tiruvalluvar, Yogi Vemana from Andhra Pradesh, Ezhuthachan, Kunjan Nambiar, Kumaran Ashan and Vallathol; these savants and scholars and poets are not known in North India. So, a national programme of biographies should be started by All India Radio, and the biographies of the great scholars, saints, and poets from all over India should be included in this programme.

Then, I would like to say a word about the functioning of the Ministry through the Press Information Bureau. This Ministry is having relations with the press of this country through the Press Information Bureau. Our Prime Minister has several times expressed his disapproval and indignation of the way in which the Indian press is functioning. There are large combines and monopolies and chains coming up in the ownership of the press. This kind of concentration of ownership and monopoly of the press will surely lead to the killing of the mother of all freedom, the freedom of the press. Whenever any question is raised about curtailing or eliminating the concentration of ownership and monopoly, the press barons raise a hue and cry about the freedom of the press. If you go through the Report of the Press Commission, you will find examples there to show how these press barons treat their editors and sub-editors in their offices. They do not care for anything. They do not care for the freedom of the press, but they care only for their own freedom, and they are publishing or putting across only their own views through the columns of the newspapers.

In this connection, I wish to quote *The Hindu* of Madras, dated the 26th May, 1962, where a report of Shri Krishna Menon's speech at Ernakulam two or three days ago has appeared. The report reads thus:

"The growth of monopolies in the newspaper was a very important problem which they had to face in a democratic society of India today, Mr. Menon said."

He further said that:

"... the greatest danger to the building up of a democratic society in India lay not in communalism at any rate but in the growth of monopolies and concentration of economic power in the hands of a few individuals, who appeared in several 'incarnations' as in the Hindu mythology of yore."

Through you, Sir, I may tell the hon. Minister that Indian capitalists have come through all the incarnations just like Mahavishnu. They started with Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, and then Narasimha (half-beast and half-human) and so on, and now they have reached the tenth incarnation, namely the incarnation of Kalki. The hon. Minister is a person who is better informed in these matters than I am, and he knows very well how in Indian mythology and in Indian puranas, it is said that the Kalki incarnation will be the destroyer of this universe. The tenth incarnation of the Indian capitalists is the newspaper-baron, and he is going to destroy democracy and whatever socialism is there in our country.

Then, Shri Krishna Menon went on to say:

"I am sorry to say that with the advance of industrialisation and with the particular circumstances prevailing in our country the newspaper today is not a Fourth Estate but a private estate where freedom of the press means freedom not for the Press but for the man who owns it."

Here, we find a very important member of the Cabinet and a colleague of our new Minister speaking out his mind about the concentration of ownership in the press. I wish that the same is the view of the other members of the Cabinet also in regard to this matter. In fact, earlier, our Prime Minister also had expressed the same opinion.

During the discussion of the Constitution (First Amendment) Bill in this House, in May, 1957, he said:

"We talk of the freedom of the press. What exactly does it mean, I ask? So much freedom of the press we have got today. But the freedom only means suppression or lack of suppression by governmental authority. When huge press chains spring up preventing the individual freedom of the Press, when practically the press

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ing India is controlled by three or four groups of individuals, what is that press?"

That was what our Prime Minister said. Let us assume that our new Minister also may speak in the same manner. But what is the use of all this talk without taking any steps to control this kind of development?

Shri Tyagi: What steps does my hon. friend propose?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: It is not for me. I am a very small person. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi can suggest it.

If we look at our neighbouring country, we find that a brave and heroic woman, Mrs. Bandaranaike is taking steps to control the press barons in her country. Her Government has introduced a Bill in the Parliament of that country to deal with this question and to break up the chains and to free the press from the control of the industrialists in that country. Generally, woman follows man, but in this case at least, we men can follow the woman.

Shri Tyagi: Our Minister would.

Shri Warrior: The Minister will be chivalrous also.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In this connection, I may also point out that yesterday, the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, who have been holding their annual conference at Calcutta, have passed a resolution urging the appointment of a commission to go into this question of ownership of the press and to suggest remedies to improve the situation.

Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of Government is the conversion of the PTI into a public corporation. I remember having read in the Press Commission's report a suggestion to this effect that the PTI should be converted into a public corporation through an Act of Parliament or through a charter granted by the President. When this question was raised in this House last time, Dr. Keskar told us that the Press Commis-

sion's recommendation in this respect was not addressed to Government but to the shareholders of the PTI; that is to say, the employees or other people who want to have the PTI converted into a public corporation must appeal to the shareholders of the PTI, which is an impossible task, because the PTI is now controlled by a set of owners who have vested interests in that venture. So, they will not of their own accord convert it into a public corporation. So, Government should take effective steps in this regard. I do not say what steps they should take, but they must take effective steps to convert the PTI into a public corporation.

I omitted to mention one thing about the A.I.R. In the report of the Ministry it is said that special attention has been paid to the importance of pronouncing the names and places in news broadcasts.

"For this purpose, a reference book on the pronunciation of Indian names and places has been prepared in various scripts and finally in Roman and Devanagari scripts and supplied to various A.I.R. stations and News Division. This list is being kept up to date".

It goes on to say something like that.

From my knowledge of the Trivandrum station I can say that well educated young girls, who are appointed as Announcers or other artists, cannot even correctly pronounce their parents' names, once they enter the portals of the A.I.R. I have heard in Delhi the News Announcers in English pronounce the names of Dr. Radhakrishnan and Visweswarayya and other well-known names very vulgarly. If the name of Shri Gopala Reddi is to be announced, surely, they will vulgarise it and they will not pronounce it properly.

Shri Tyagi: How can a name be vulgarised?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: On the death of that great man Shri Visweswarayya, how it was pronounced! It was shock-

ing to the whole world. This question of pronunciation is very important.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): What about North Indian names? Do they pronounce them properly?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Malayalees can pronounce any name correctly. You appoint Malayalees and they will pronounce correctly.

Shri Tyagi: That is the real point.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I have raised some other points in my cut motions; and I hope the Minister would look into them and see what could be done.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज के निर्माण की दृष्टि से शिक्षा के पश्चात् मैं यह समझता हूँ कि रेडियो और सूचना प्रसारण विभाग का सर्वाधिक महत्व है। रेडियो विभाग जहाँ एक तरफ शासन की कार्य प्रणालियों को समाज के सामने व्यक्त करता है, समाज को इस बात से अवगत कराता है कि शासन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में क्या काम कर रहा है वहाँ साथ ही साथ समाज में एक नई प्रेरणा और नई स्फूर्ति डालने की भी कोशिश करता है। रेडियो के द्वारा मनोरंजन करते हुए, कला का सहारा लेते हुए, संगीत, साहित्य और नाटक इत्यादि की लोगों के सामने हम इस तरह की चीजें रखने की कोशिश करते हैं जोकि इस प्रगतिशील युग में समाज में एक नई चेना उडेलने में सहायक हो सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से पिछले वर्षों में शासन ने जिस योजनाबद्ध तरीके से हमारे देश में काम किया है वह एक बहुत बड़ी हद तक सन्तोषप्रद है और हम मन्त्रिमण्डल को उसके लिये धन्यवाद देते हैं। फिर भी हमें इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि आज देश के सामने कुछ खाम नुक्ते जो हैं, कुछ खाम समस्याएँ जो हैं, उनके निराकरण में अथवा उनको हल करने में रेडियो का हम कहां तक उपयोग कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आज डिस-इन्ट्रेशन की जो भावना फैली है, उस भावना को दूर करने में—एक जाति दूसरी जाति से और एक वर्ग का आदमी दूसरे वर्ग के आदमी से अपने को पृथक् समझता है और उस पृथकता को दूर करने में—हम इस विभाग के द्वारा कुछ अधिक सहायता ले सकते हैं।

जब हम रेडियो प्रोग्राम्स की तरफ देखते हैं, रेडियो पर होने वाली बातोंओं की तरफ हम देखते हैं, तो हम महसूस करते हैं कि कुछ सीमा तक इन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है, लेकिन फिर भी मनोरंजन को इतना अधिक महत्व दिया गया है और प्रचारात्मक तथा स्फूर्तिवर्द्धक सामग्री की इतनी कमी है कि जो खटकने वाली है। मैं चाहूँगा कि शासन इस दिशा में अधिक सजग हो। प्रोड्यूसर्स, वार्ताओं की व्यवस्था करने वाले, साहित्य का प्रसारण करने वाले और प्रोग्राम्ज रखने वाले लोग इस तरफ अधिक सजग हों कि मनोरंजन के साथ साथ स्फूर्तिवर्द्धक और एकता स्थापित करने वाला साहित्य अधिक से अधिक समाज के सामने आये।

जहाँ तक पत्रकारिता का प्रश्न है, हमें खुशी होती है इस बात को देख कर कि हमने अपने देश में पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में बड़ी आजादी दे रखी है। लेकिन उस आजादी का उपयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किस तरह हो रहा है और वह आजादी इस देश को निमित्त करने में, इस को अच्छाई की तरफ ले जाने में कहां तक सहायक हो रही है, इस तरफ हमें अधिक ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं देखता हूँ कि डिस-इन्ट्रेशन की भावनाओं को इधर-उधर कतिपय पत्रों ने अधिक ज़ोरों से प्रसारित किया। हमने लोगों को आजादी इर्माल्ये नहीं दी है कि वे एक दूसरे का सिर फाड़ें, या एक दूसरे का सिर फाड़ने के लिए लोगों को भड़कावा दें। हमें देखना होगा कि इस आजादी का सही सही उपयोग

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

हो। पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में कुछ मानापलिस्ट्स, कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति, जिन्होंने पत्रों की चेंज स्थापित कर रखी हैं, आज को राष्ट्रीय नीतियों से पूरी तरह से सहमत नहीं हैं। हमें इस असहमति से कोई क्षोभ नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि लोग स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक विचार करें और अपने विचारों का प्रसार करें, लेकिन जो विचार समाज में विस्फोट पैदा करने वाले और फूट पैदा करने वाले हैं, उन पर अधिक से अधिक नियन्त्रण हो, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

पिछले रायट्स के वक्त हमने इधर-उधर कतिपय पत्रों की गतिविधियां देखीं। हमने कतिपय पत्रों में गैर-जिम्मेवारी के साथ गलतफहमी का प्रसारण देखा। हम चाहते हैं कि वैसे प्रसारण पर अधिक नियन्त्रण हो। हमने जिला स्तर पर पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में कुछ पत्रों के द्वारा बड़ी गैर-जिम्मेवारी बरती जाती देखी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े अखबार बड़ी बड़ी जगहों तक पहुंचते हैं, लेकिन छोटे अखबारों का कार्यक्षेत्र छोटा होता है और उनकी पहुंच गांवों में अधिक होती है। उनके द्वारा अगर अच्छी बातें फैलाई जायें, तो उनका अच्छा असर हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर उनके द्वारा गलत बातें प्रसारित की जायें, तो देश और समाज के अच्छे स्तरों तक उनका प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। इसलिये जहां हम बड़े पत्रों की तरफ ध्यान रखते हैं, वहां छोटे पत्रों पर ध्यान रखने की भी बहुत जरूरत है।

इन्फर्मेशन ब्यूरोज देश में इधर उधर स्थापित किये गये। उन के द्वारा अच्छा काम हुआ है और उनके माध्यम से शासन के कार्य लोगों में प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं। मुझे दुख है कि यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश में ब्यूरो की शाखा स्थापित करने का निश्चय हो चुका है लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक उसकी स्थापना नहीं हो सकी है। मैं महसूस कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश की इधर-उधर उपेक्षा हो रही है बहुत से उपयोगी काम जो होने चाहिए, उनमें पिछड़ापन मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश

के सम्बन्ध में फ़ैसला करते समय कहीं कोई रुकावट आ जाती है। इतना बड़ा प्रदेश और अभी तक वहां ब्यूरो की शाखा न खुल सके, यह एक विचारणीय बात है। अगर वहां पर पिछड़ापन है, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि वह एक चुनौती है शासन के लिये। वह पिछड़ापन इस बात के लिए आमन्त्रण है कि वहां और पहले ब्यूरो का दफ़तर खुल जाना चाहिए था और और अधिक ज़ोरों से प्रचार-कार्य किया जाना चाहिए था।

प्रदेशों में रेडियो स्टेशनों का काम कर रहे हैं, वह सन्तोषप्रद है। वहां के क्षेत्रों की कला के विकसित होने में वे सहायक हो रहे हैं। वे क्षेत्रीय कलाकारों को लोगों के सामने रख रहे हैं। अच्छी चीज़ है यह, कि मैं यह फिर महसूस करता हूँ कि कला निरंतर भानन्द की साधना नहीं है। कला का सम्बन्ध ज़िन्दगी से है और ज़िन्दगी के उन्नयन और ज़िन्दगी के उठान में अगर कला सहायक नहीं होती है, निरंतर मनोरंजन की तरफ़ यह समाज को आकर्षित करती है, तो उस कला की महत्ता इस पिछड़े हुए देश में ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती।

हमें यह देखना है कि जिन कलाकारों को क्षेत्रों से हम चुन कर लाते हैं और जिनका हम उपयोग करते हैं, वे आधुनिक युग की भावना से ओत-प्रोत हों और उनमें एक जील हो समाज में प्रेरणा भरने का। उम्र जहाँ इलाक़े को प्रेरणा मिलेगी, वहाँ साथ ही साथ सत्साहित्य के निर्माताओं को भी प्रेरणा मिलेगी। मैं यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में रेडियो विभाग और अधिक सक्रिय हो कर कार्य करेगा।

नाटकों का प्रसारण रेडियो के द्वारा होता है। वह शिक्षा का और समाज में प्रेरणा भरने का एक उत्तम साधन है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि और अधिक समय अगर उस तरह

के साहित्य के प्रसारण के लिये दिया जाये, तो समाज के लिये और ज्यादा उपयोगी हो सकता है ।

विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुछ महत्वपूर्ण वाताएँ प्रसारित होते जब-तब हमने सुनी है । अच्छी योजना है वह । लेकिन तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से जब मैं देखता हूँ, तो महसूस करता हूँ कि कम ही समय उपयोगी वाताओं के लिये दिया गया है । कुछ अधिक समय उपयोगी वाताओं के लिए बढ़ाया जाये, यह बहुत जरूरी है ।

गांव गांव में रेडियो का प्रसारण हो रहा है । बहुत अच्छी है यह योजना । रेडियो एक बहुत ही सबल और सफल माध्यम है समाज को उठाने का । यदि कोई अच्छी बात है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि रेडियो द्वारा इसको पन्द्रह मिनट में सारे देश में फैलाया जा सकता है । इस दृष्टि से यह जरूरी है कि इस माध्यम का अच्छे से अच्छा उपयोग हो, और अधिक अच्छा उपयोग किया जाए ।

सिनेमा का भी मबाल आता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को मनोरंजन के द्वारा आगे बढ़ाने का इस माध्यम का बहुत बढ़िया उपयोग हो सकता है । शासन के द्वारा मुन्दर फिल्मों तैयार हो रही हैं और एक बड़ी हद तक वे समाज के जिन जिन प्रगों तक पहुंच सकी है, उनको उठाने में सहायक हुई हैं । तीसरी योजना, द्वितीय योजना के लिये समाज को प्रेरणा देने और उसको आगे बढ़ाने में उनके द्वारा अच्छा काम हुआ है । लेकिन जब हम फिल्मों की बात करते हैं तो हमारे सामने देश में दूसरी संस्थाओं द्वारा निमित होने वाली फिल्मों का भी चित्र उपस्थित हो जाता है । हमने एक सेंसर बोर्ड की स्थापना की है । लेकिन मुझे ताज्जब होता है कि इस सेंसर बोर्ड के बावजूद भी देश में इधर उधर जो पिक्चर्स प्रदर्शित की जाती है, उनमें खराबियाँ कैसे रह जाती हैं । यह शासन की जिम्मेवारी

है कि समाज के प्राणों में प्रतिदिन बोले जाने वाले इस ज़रूर पर वह जोरों से नियन्त्रण लगाये ।

यों हम नियन्त्रणों के हामी नहीं हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि वस्तुओं को स्वतन्त्र रूप से, और विशेष कर कला की वस्तुओं को स्वतन्त्र रूप से विकसित होने का अवसर दिया जाए । लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं कि कला के नाम पर समाज का गला घोटने वाली चीजें, समाज के चरित्र का गला घोटने वाली चीजें प्रदर्शित होती हैं तब यह जरूरी है कि जोरदार नियन्त्रण लगाया जाए । मुझे मानूँ दुःख है कि सेंसर बोर्ड में देश के बड़े समझदार लोग, देश के बड़े विद्वान लोग, अच्छे लोग रखे जाते हैं । लेकिन उनकी सेंसर की कैंची से निकल करके गलत पिक्चर्स समाज के सामने आयें, ऐसी पिक्चर्स आयें, जिनके द्वारा बच्चे जेबकटो का पाठ पढ़ें, और चरित्रहीनता के आदर्श को अपनी नजर के सामने देखें, उस चरित्रहीनता को अपनी पजन्दगी में उतारें और गलत सलत काम करने की प्रेरणा लें तो यह बड़ी शर्मनाक चीज है । हम कहाँ कहाँ तक नियंत्रण रख सकते हैं ? क्या इन नियंत्रणों की कैंची द्वारा काट करके निकलने वाली पिक्चर्स पर फिर से हमको नियंत्रण लगाने की जरूरत होगी और फिर से एक और सेंसर बोर्ड बिठाने की जरूरत होगी चाहिये ? अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो शासन को इस दिशा में निश्चित रूप से कुछ करना चाहिये । पिक्चर्स के नाम पर, मनोरंजन के नाम पर गलत सलत मड़ी गली चीजें हमारे सामने आयें जिन से समाज का चरित्र भ्रष्ट हो, तो इसको कब तक सहन किया जा सकता है ? कुछ गीत भी जो उन पिक्चर्स में होते हैं और जो नन्हें नन्हें बच्चों की जुबान पर चढ़ जाते हैं, जब कब वे भी बड़े शर्मनाक होते हैं और यह एक सभ्य और सुमंस्कृत कहे जाने वाले देश के लिये, उसका माया नीचे करने वाली चीज है । जब कब उनके पोस्टर भी जो इधर उधर लगते हैं, हमने देखा है, वे भी अच्छे नहीं होते हैं और

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

शिष्ट समाज की दृष्टि से उनकी निन्दा ही की जा सकती है। आज शान से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह और अधिक सजगता के साथ इन चीजों पर नियंत्रण करे।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I consider it a matter of duty at the very outset to express my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister that he has accepted the recommendation that was made by me and by a number of friends here from year to year that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be raised to the status of the Cabinet Minister. I always felt and still feel that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is one of the most important Ministries of our country. On the one side it is transmitting the warmth and cold of the freedom to the Indian people and on the other side it has to convey the hopes and aspirations of the people to the Cabinet. At the same time I deem it my duty to express my gratitude to the Prime Minister that after the lapse of many years he has selected one of our eminent colleagues who is known for his cultural attainments and I hope and trust that he would justify the trust which has been placed in him by the Prime Minister.

After this introduction, the main point which I want to raise is this. Many, many years ago, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had set up a Press Commission. That was one of the greatest achievements of the Ministry. But I regret to say that even after the lapse of so many years some of the most important recommendations of that Commission have not been implemented. Some hon. friends on that side of the House pointed out that one of the greatest dangers for democracy and socialism is the concentration of the press. We see that with the advance of years more concentration of the press is coming into existence here. Today, democracy and freedom are at the ransom of some of the press barons of this coun-

try. The entire media of building up public opinion are concentrated in the hands of some big industrialists. Often it is felt that this concentration is only confined to the English press. That may be true, but I can find that it has gone even to the Indian language press. The general impression that has been created is that only the *Hindustan Times*, *Indian Express* and the *Times of India* are owned by big industrialists. But, if we go and see the figures, we will find that in every State, right from one corner of this country to the other corner, even the language press is being controlled by a few big industrialists. For instance, I can give the example of West Bengal. In West Bengal, there are two papers: *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *Jugantar*. These two have much more circulation than all the dailies in that State put together. The entire public opinion in Bengal is being moulded by these two papers.

In Marathi, *Lok Satta* and *Sakal* have entire domination over their area. In Gujarat, the *Janmabhoomi* group of papers have got command in almost every important centre. They have almost killed all these smaller newspapers. The same is the story regarding Hindi newspapers and the newspapers in the South Indian languages. I hope and trust that the Ministry will soon realise the importance of breaking this monopoly. If this monopoly is not broken, I am sure that the future of democracy and the future of socialism in this country are completely doomed.

Just now, while my hon. friend on that side of the House was speaking, Shri Tyagi asked what is the way out of it. We know it very well that a great country in Asia, Japan, where one single paper has got much more circulation than all the papers put together in India, has done one thing. What have they done? They have amended their company law, in which they have made it compulsory that as far as a company owning a newspaper is concerned, it has got to give a

certain percentage of shares to its employees. Therefore, I hope and trust that in the near future, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will bring about a Bill—a piece of legislation—by which all the newspapers are forced to make their employees the co-sharers, and that a certain number shares are thrown to them. In that way, this monopoly can be broken.

This story is not confined only to the newspapers. The Press Commission has recommended, as my hon. friend on that side of the House pointed out, that the Press Trust of India should be a corporation. It was pointed out by the predecessor of the present Minister that the owners themselves should form a corporation among themselves and that it was not for the Government to do it. But I feel that there is one point arising here. At the same time, often it has been pointed out that apart from eight press barons who control this, there are two public men also. But I want to inform the hon. Minister that out of these two public men, one is himself connected with the *Janmabhoomi* group of papers and by no stretch of imagination would he be called a public man. The time has come when the Government of India should take the initiative and convert the Press Trust of India into a corporation, so that this medium of information which often misrepresents our attitude to Goa, which often misrepresents our attitude to China which misrepresents our attitude towards various other things is not concentrated in the hands of eight barons who are interested not only in this, but who have interest in jute, who have interest in coal, who have interest in steel, and in almost everything on God's good earth.

I congratulate the Ministry on the fact that in recent years the work of All India Radio has considerably increased.

An Hon. Member: It has also improved.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I congratulate the Ministry that now it has improved. I congratulate the Ministry that in recent years the affairs of All India Radio have been handed over to some one who has got some experience of the programmes and who was brought up in the traditions of All India Radio. It is no more headed by some one who had only the experience of magistracy and the collectorate. At the same time, I feel that there are lots of fields and lots of opportunities wherein they can improve in respect of the working of All India Radio. The *Vividh Bharati* has been a very successful thing, and All India Radio deserves congratulations for it.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : आल इंडिया रेडियो जो कि गवर्नमेंट का विभाग है, उस को कारपोरेशन बना कर, उस के हाथ में सारी चीज दे देनी चाहिये ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: As far as the news services of All India Radio are concerned, they need a lot of improvement. At present, I know that they have correspondents in various important centres but we feel that for news over the All India Radio, the AIR mostly depends upon the Press Trust of India. Therefore, I hope that the news coverage of All India Radio will be improved and made better and that it will have more correspondents and better correspondents in various centres so that the dependence on the Press Trust of India is not there and we have our own independent source of information.

Then, in the All India Radio, we have got the External Services Division. It is probably doing good work. I do not know many of the foreign languages, and so I cannot give my opinion about that. But I do feel that after having this service or division for so many years, we have not yet trained Indian personnel for it. Most of the services are not only dominated but completely monopolised by the foreigners. I quite agree in one respect: I agree with their accent, with their

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

pronunciation with their command of language, and therefore it is necessary to have foreigners. But at the same time, considering the international situation, considering the relations of our country with foreign countries, various foreign countries, complete dependence on them will not be suitable. We find that in the Soviet Union also—in Moscow—they have got external services for almost every country. We find that they also recruit people from various countries, but they train their own personnel also. We have known Russians speaking Arabic, speaking Persian, speaking Hindi, as well as the nationals speaking these languages can. Therefore, it is time that some sort of orientation course was launched by the Ministry to train young personnel to man these services so that in course of time we are not completely dependent on foreigners.

We have got a television service on a very small scale. I wish my country could have a network of television service. But poor as we are, it may not be possible for us to have it for a long time to come. But I will make a suggestion to the Ministry. They should approach the people who are interested to launch television service on the basis of a commercial service. They may have their advertisement there and the proceeds may pay for television. And big cities like Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay should be allowed to have television because in the modern world, a great and growing country like India needs television. If we have no funds, we should find some other avenues to find funds to have this service.

We know it very well that after freedom, India adopted a language: the language was Akash Vani; it was not Jan Vani. I hope and trust that under the guidance of the present Minister, the language of that Akash Vani will improve. Hindi has been adopted as our national language, and we are proud of that language. But, at the same time, we want that Hindi to be the Hindi that the common man

understands. The Hindi used in the news services, in the talks, etc., should be intelligible to the common man in the street, which should be understood by the children, which should be understood by women. It is the the Sanskritised Hindi that is being broadcast. Of course, we have found certain improvements, but I hope and trust that greater improvements will be made in that direction, so that Akash Vani may become really Jan Vani.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the film industry. I may point out that our film industry is absolutely in the mess. The film producers are at present in the hands of some charming women and some teddy boys. That is the situation. It is for the department to see that the situation there improves. Government should give some incentive to these producers, who really produce purposeful films. A producer has to spend huge amounts of money and naturally he cannot afford to have losses. So, Government should give some incentive.

The Minister may point out that we have instituted some awards. But those awards cannot compensate the producer in the initial stages when he cannot look for box offices. Therefore, I suggest that every year some films should be selected which are very good and purposeful and the States should be asked to reimburse the entertainment tax to them, so that in future the other producers may have some incentive to produce good and purposeful films.

With these words, I once again congratulate the Minister and I hope and trust that under his guidance, this Ministry will improve.

श्री यु० ब० सिंह (शाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने कुछ विचार इस सदन में रखने का समय दिया। आज मैं सूचना और प्रसारण

मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं आल इण्डिया रेडियो के सम्बन्ध में कहूँगा।

पिछले साल ८ जून को आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने अपनी रजत जयन्ती मनाई थी। आल इण्डिया रेडियो को स्थापित हुए २५ वर्ष से ऊपर हो चुके हैं। इस बीच आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने काफी प्रगति की है। रेडियो विभाग में अधिकारियों की संख्या भी काफी बढ़ गई है। उनके वेतन भी पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार बढ़ते रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि रेडियो में काम करने वाले कलाकारों, संगीतकारों और वक्ताओं के पुरस्कारों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार यह नहीं मानती कि कलाकार, संगीतकार और वक्ताओं के जीवन पर बढ़ती हुई महंगाई का कोई असर पड़ा है।

यदि आप रेडियो विभाग के इस माली साल के खर्चों की ओर ध्यान दें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इस साल कुल ४६४.८१ लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। इसमें से अफमरों के वेतन पर ३४ लाख ३३ हजार रुपये, अन्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन इत्यादि पर १ करोड़ २५ लाख रुपये, दूसरे भत्तों पर ३२ लाख १२ हजार रुपये, अन्य मदों पर १ करोड़ १५ लाख ७८ हजार रुपये, पेंशनों पर १३ लाख ६४ हजार रुपये, यह सब मिला कर ३ करोड़ २१ लाख १७ हजार रुपये होते हैं। इसके मुकाबले में कलाकारों, संगीतकारों एवं वक्ताओं पर इस माली साल में ६७ लाख १२ हजार रुपये कुल खर्च होंगे।

इन आंकड़ों से साफ जाहिर होता है कि कलाकारों के मुकाबले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों पर हम निगुने से भी अधिक खर्च करेंगे। यहाँ पर यह बात याद रखने योग्य है कि रेडियो लाइसेंस इत्यादि से ३ करोड़

२३ लाख १३ हजार रुपये सालाना प्राप्त होते हैं। यह रेडियो विभाग के कुल खर्च का ६६.५ प्रतिशत है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमें रेडियो लाइसेंस से प्राप्त होने वाली कुल राशि कलाकारों, संगीतकारों एवं वक्ताओं आदि पर खर्च करनी चाहिये और अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों एवं अन्य मदों के खर्च सरकारी खजाने से किए जाने चाहियें, तभी हम आल इण्डिया रेडियो के प्रोग्रामों को अधिक अच्छा बना सकेंगे।

15 hrs.

श्रीमन्, जब मैं संगीतकारों और कलाकारों की आर्थिक दुर्दशा को देखता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में कोई कलाकार या संगीतकार बनना पसन्द नहीं करेगा। हमारे बड़े बड़े संगीतकार और कलाकार धीरे धीरे समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं और उनकी जगह कुशल व योग्य संगीतकार आगे नहीं आ रहे हैं। कुछ इने गिने ऐसे घराने रह गये हैं जो संगीत को पारम्परिक पेशे के रूप में जीवित रखे हुए हैं। इन घरानों को भी आजकल की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई ने झंझोड़ डाला है। श्रीमन्, यह एक अत्यन्त गम्भीर प्रश्न है जिसकी ओर इस मन्त्रालय को बड़ी गहराई से सोचना चाहिए। हमने अपने अधिकारियों के वेतन तो बढ़ा दिये हैं लेकिन संगीतकारों, कलाकारों एवं वक्ताओं के प्रति न तो सम्मान की भावना है और न ही उन्हें पर्याप्त पुरस्कार दिया जाता है। उनके पुरस्कार बी० बी० सी० लन्दन के कलाकारों के पुरस्कारों की तरह होने चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं सरकारी विज्ञापन और हिन्दी पत्रों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ग्राम तौर पर यह देखा गया है कि सरकारी विज्ञापन अधिकांश उन पत्रों को दिये जाते हैं जो सरकार की हों मैं हों मिलते हैं। विरोधी समाचार पत्रों को या तो विज्ञापन दिया ही नहीं जाता है या यदि दिया जाता है तो नाम मात्र को। इससे विज्ञापनों पर अप्रैल सन् १९६१ से

[श्री यु० द० सिंह]

फरवरी सन् १९६२ तक २८ लाख ७६ हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ। इसी अवधि में क्लासीफाइड विज्ञापनों पर ३० लाख ५८ हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ। मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस अवधि में १०१२ समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाओं को सरकारी विज्ञापन दिए गए। इनमें से ७४२ पत्र भारतीय भाषाओं के थे और बाकी २७० समाचार पत्र अंग्रेजी के थे। इस प्रकार कुल समाचार पत्रों के लगभग २५ प्रतिशत समाचार पत्र अंग्रेजी के थे। इनकी विज्ञापन दर भी बहुत ऊँची है और मेरा अनुमान यह है कि विज्ञापनों पर खर्च होने वाले कुछ खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत हिस्सा अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को चला जाता है और शेष रुपया भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के विज्ञापन पर खर्च होता है। भारतीय भाषाओं के विज्ञापनों की दर जान बूझ कर बहुत कम रखी जाती है।

हमें स्मरण रहे कि प्रेस कमिशन ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि सरकारी विज्ञापन ऐसे पत्रों को दिया जाना चाहिये जो जनता के सामने स्वतन्त्र विचार रखने में निर्भीकता दिखाएँ चाहे उनकी आर्थिक दशा कैसी भी हो। मेरा कहना है कि मन्त्रालय ने प्रेस कमिशन की इस महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश पर अमल नहीं किया और भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के प्रति सीतेला बरताव ही रखा। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इन ७४२ भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों में कितने हिन्दी के समाचार पत्र हैं जिनको सरकारी विज्ञापन मिलता है। मन्त्रालय को याद रखना चाहिये कि भारत के अधिकांश भाग में हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों का वितरण होता है। इसलिये उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में सरकारी विज्ञापन दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, अनेक बार इस सदन में इस बात पर अफसोस जाहिर किया गया है कि सेंसर बोर्ड के होते हुए भी भारत के सिनेमा-

घरों में ऐसी फिल्में दिखायी जाती हैं जो हमारे नागरिक पर अच्छा असर नहीं डालती। एक ओर तो सरकार यह कहती है कि स्वतन्त्र भारत के निर्माण के लिये यहाँ के प्रत्येक नागरिक को परिश्रम करना चाहिये, और दूसरी ओर ऐसे फिल्म हमारे विद्यार्थी वर्ग को दिखाए जाते हैं जिनमें ऐश और आराम की जिन्दगी को ही अच्छा चित्रित किया जाता है। जब ऐसा है तो फिर हमारे नौजवानों में त्याग की भावना कैसे पैदा हो सकती है।

सेंसर बोर्ड भारत में तैयार की हुई फिल्मों को एक मापदण्ड से नापता है और विदेशी फिल्मों को दूसरे मापदण्ड से। इसका परिणाम यहाँ निकलता है कि बहुत सी अश्लील विदेशी फिल्में भारत के सिनेमाघरों में दिखायी जाती हैं। भारत के फिल्म निर्माता भी अश्लील फिल्म बनाने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं। अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि जैसे ही किसी फिल्म को "एडल्ट ओनली" का सर्टिफिकेट मिलता है उसके दर्शकों की संख्या कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। इसलिये "एडल्ट ओनली" का सर्टिफिकेट देते समय काफी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, और अश्लील फिल्मों को सेंसर बोर्ड का सर्टिफिकेट कभी नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

सेंसर का ढंग भी कुछ ठीक नहीं है। फिल्म देखने का काम सेंसर बोर्ड के मेम्बर नहीं करते। यह काम एग्जामिनिंग कमेटी को सौंपा गया है जो कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई में रोजनल अफसर के साथ मिलकर देखते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को फिल्में देखने का काम सौंपना चाहिये। उनको उसके लिये पर्याप्त फीस मिलनी चाहिये जिससे इस काम में वह दिलचस्पी लें।

श्रीमन्, चिल्ड्रन्स फिल्म सोसाइटी के बारे में भी कई शिकायतें सुनने में आती हैं। इस सोसाइटी का काम सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। सोसाइटी द्वारा जो फिल्म तैयार किये

गए उन पर जो खर्च आया वह फिल्म डिवीजन के फिल्मों से कहीं ज्यादा है। मेरा मतलब प्रति फुट की दर से है। अगर उस सोसाइटी का काम व्यवस्थित और उचित होता तो खर्च की दर हरिज अधिक नहीं आती। एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिवाया है। मुझे सोसाइटी के काम में बड़ा गोलमाल दिखाया दे रहा है। मेरा गुस्सा है कि सरकार को एक जूडीशियल एक्वायरी कमेटी इस सोसाइटी के काम की जांच पड़ताल के लिये नियुक्त करनी चाहिए। तभी मालूम होगा कि सोसाइटी के काम में क्या गड़बड़ है और उसे कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

श्रीमन्, मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में जाहिर होता है कि प्रेस इनफार्मेशन ब्यूरो की हिन्दी यूनिट में केवल १८ देख हिन्दी के तैयार किए, बाकी अंग्रेजी के अनुवादित थे। हम सब जानते हैं कि हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों के पाठकों की आवश्यकताएं अंग्रेजी के पत्रों के पाठकों की आवश्यकताओं से भिन्न हैं। इसलिये ब्यूरो को हिन्दी के पाठकों की आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान में रख कर मौलिक लेख हिन्दी में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में तैयार करने चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, अन्त में मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में यह अपील करता हूँ कि वह मेरे सुझावों पर सम्भारनापूर्वक विचार करे और उन पर अमल करे। विरोधी दल का काम सरकार को ठोस सुझाव देना है और उन्हीं बात का मैंने प्रयत्न किया है।

Shri Khadiilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would join other hon. Members who have congratulated the new Cabinet Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Very recently, his Ministry has been upgraded, but I do not believe that the mere upgrading of a Ministry is going to upgrade its performance. So, on this occasion, I do not consider this discussion as some sort of annual ritual where petty, local, State matters have to be

taken up. I consider this more as an occasion when a balance sheet had to be drawn, and if I were to draw a balance sheet in a broad manner regarding the performance of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting there are certainly some items on the credit side of the balance sheet. I am sure, all hon. Members would agree with me when I say that the Ministry has done much to improve music, both Hindustani as well as Karnatic. Some encouragement has been given to drama also. So far as the press side is concerned, I would give due credit to the Ministry for enunciating a charter for the working journalists, in spite of all its defects. These are good things, no doubt. But, after functioning for 25 years or more, how far have they taken up issues which are of vital importance to the people?

Some hon. Members have referred to the press. I must say that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting suffered their worst defect in their life time last year because the press barons took up the issue of the Price Page Schedule to the Supreme Court and ultimately they could get the verdict desired by them. The Price Page Schedule was in the making for several months or years and all efforts were made by the Government to persuade the press barons to agree to something, saying that they should not take recourse to courts. But, ultimately, they succeeded in taking the matter to the courts and getting a favourable verdict. Since then the Ministry are silent. What are they going to do I would say that they should give some protection, at least to the language press and small papers in this country. This is extremely important. Papers do not give only information; they form public opinion; they give slant to news in such manner that would impress people in a particular manner; they shut out certain news so that people get a distorted picture of our social life. If our social objectives have to be served—and I presume

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every member of the Cabinet is supposed to serve the social objectives that we have placed before us—then they will have to take some steps immediately. This is a problem which has been discussed at length by the Press Commission. As the Press Commission has pointed out, as we do all manner of things to maintain pure water supply in the same way, we have to look to the press, because the Press is the purveyors of news. Not only that, in the present day world they serve a wider function, discharge wider responsibilities. Even the cultural and social outlooks are formed by the press. So, if Government are going to sit tight because the Supreme Court has given its verdict against them, I think this Ministry would not add much to its credit.

It was stated just now by an hon. Member that the monopoly in the press industry has come to stay in this country not only in the English press but it is slowly penetrating into the language press also. So, unless some measures are taken, taking up this challenge, to see that some minimum protection is given to the language press in this country, democracy may be in danger. Whatever we may talk of democracy and socialism, as some people are doing here, unless we see how the departments of the Government function and try to translate these social objectives into the life of the people, which is the real and proper test, we have not fully discharged our responsibilities. Therefore, I would suggest, as the Press Commission pointed making a reference to the Royal Commission of Great Britain, they should make a humble effort, at least in this field. We, all of us here, on this side particularly, owe allegiance to Gandhiji and we always say that he is the father of the nation and we are his humble followers. He has preached throughout his life idea of trusteeship of ownership. I would appeal to the Minister to make a small beginning

in this industry. It is not a profession now; it is an industry and one of the biggest industries and, it is earning huge profits. It is guided by no social objective. The Minister should make a small beginning and see that some sort of trust ownership is established in this field which is assuming amazing significance from the point of view of our development.

Reference was made to Ceylon. I have studied some summaries of their legislation. Perhaps, it may not be suitable to us. I do admit that it would be, perhaps, too much dominated by the State.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: They are bringing amendments also.

Shri Khadilkar: But we should preserve the independence of the Press. The fourth estate must be free and the press barons must be checked. At the same time all precautions must be taken to see that the independence of the press is not interfered with. I have always prodded the hon. Minister's predecessor. Unfortunately he is not here and I would not like to refer to what I said then. But the present Minister will have to take up this issue.

In regard to the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding the so called restriction on the Press implied in the price page schedule, does not bring credit to the Supreme Court. I am making this observation with all sense of responsibility.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Can judgments of the Supreme Court be matters of discussion here?

Shri Khadilkar: If papers can criticise it, why not Members of Parliament?

The Supreme Court was taking a sort of static view of things when it said that by bringing in the price page schedule we were restraining

the freedom of spreading information. The judiciary in this country should try to help and try to interpret the constitution keeping in view the dynamic character of our society, the changes that are going on in this country. While delivering his lectures on changing law Sir Alfred Denning observed very recently—I am quoting this because my hon. friend has taken exception to my remarks about the judgment of the Supreme Court:

"We should not regard the common law as having the same characteristics as the law of the Moors and the Persians. If the common law has to retain its place as the greatest system of law that the world has ever seen, it cannot stand still while everything else moves on. It must develop to adapt itself to the new conditions."

That means it should have the social objectives that we are supposed to implement because we are pledged to a programme. Therefore, I would again appeal to him. He must give adequate protection of the language press that really serves the people and helps in some measure the democratic system that we are trying to build up in this country.

Having referred to this, I would like to come to the suggestion that was made regarding turning the Press Trust of India into a public corporation. At present it is a news service monopoly in this country. There are other matters also which are of vital importance.

Recently there were floods in Poona. It is a very important matter. At the time of the floods the local radio station utterly failed. I lodged a complaint, to which the then Minister replied. I took up the matter with the Prime Minister, because I had facts. I said: you have failed utterly to give a warning when you had information. He said: we had no information. Now a Commission of Investigation is

sitting and a responsible officer of the Government has given evidence that he had intimated the local radio station in order to give warning to the people in time that their lives and property could be saved, but no notice was taken of it. I am pointing this failure not to blame his predecessor, but unless you have correspondence, people who could get news and supply to radio stations, I do not think you can serve in times of emergency. I have made enquiries in this connection. There is one correspondent in Bombay. So he was sleeping in Bombay. The next day when he came to Poona a wrong information was broadcast which brought a lot of suffering and loss of property to the people, because the next day the All India Radio in their noon broadcast said that again a dam had burst. Actually, both the dams burst on the first day. I am pointing this out because this matter needs some improvement, and if you rely on the district officers only or on the Press Trust of India without having independent and authentic sources of information through your own correspondences, you cannot serve our people properly or serve the public in this regard.

Then I come to the question of commentaries. I am sure the Minister will not take me amiss. The commentaries on the radio are the saddest part of the performance. I do not refer of course to the commentary—which is on the whole good—Today in Parliament. But as I had suggested to his predecessor, I want that there should be commentaries on several other happenings in the country. Big changes are taking place. Why not have some interpretative commentary on the radio? So far as the plan commentaries are concerned, it has become almost ridiculous. Some University Professors, who have no touch with realities—I call them air-conditioned teachers or philosophers, or whatever you like—kept away from the life of the people, come and give their discourses and sometimes

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it is so funny that one has got to switch off the set. That has been my experience at any rate. While on the BBC the best brain in the country, whether he belongs to the ruling party or opposition, is invited, why are you fighting shy about this, I cannot understand.

A big debate is going on in this country about socialism, what is socialism, what are the implications of socialism, what form of democracy is ultimately going to take roots in this country. Why not invite people who have studied the problem in all its implications and have a debate like the debates on the BBC, which one finds great pleasure in listening to always. I think political considerations should not come in the way of starting such discourses which are educative and which are absolutely necessary at the present juncture.

Then there is the question of film industry. As some hon. Members have already stated, it was developed by some millionaires to find odd jobs to their mistresses on the screen. That is the origin of the film industry in this country. I would like you to take note of it and find out. You should bring about some major reform in the film industry. The film industry developed because some millionaires thought that the idle hours of their mistresses and some stray artists would be better utilised in the film industry. It started in this fashion. Later on it has become the only medium of recreation for the common people of this country. A peculiar pattern of presentation has developed. I would appeal to the Minister to take a bold step in this field. Invite some good artists, encourage them to produce films. Films should be produced by artists who will present life in a better light, and would not pervert the mind of the people in this country.

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

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish within two minutes.

Reference has been made just now by some speakers to the radio artistes. I cannot understand this. You have got thousands of people, I am told—I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the figure—, who are engaged on monthly contract; sometimes there is the generosity of a three-monthly contract! They have no security of service, no other benefits. When you are building up a society where you try to give security even to the casual labourer, when you try to provide in some measure security to the landless labourer in the rural area, there is no security for these artistes who are serving for years together in the All India Radio.

Initially there was Marathi broadcast from newly liberated Goa. I do not want to raise that controversy whether it goes to Maharashtra or to Karnataka; it is India and a part of India. But if the radio is to serve the people, why have you stopped the radio broadcast that was very popular? I have received at least 200 letters from that area saying, "We can follow Marathi very well." Why has this Marathi news broadcast been stopped? I do not know at the present moment what steps you have taken, but when it was liberated there was a regular Marathi broadcast, news broadcast, once or twice daily. So I would appeal to the Minister to take a serious note of this.

One word more and I have done. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry is one of the cultural and educative Ministries in the country. It has a function like a university in a way. It is not just casually I am saying this; I am putting it before you in all seriousness. Therefore, this medium should serve the people in reaching their social objectives, giving them a certain education, because they have been denied the ordinary facilities of education

because of poverty. And we talk of culture, but they have not been acquainted with all these things. Therefore, let this instrument, this very powerful instrument be used in this country to serve the social purposes that we have set before us.

***Shri Ramabadrān** (Cuddalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words on Information and Broadcasting. So many Members of this House who preceded me gave expression and recorded their utter dissatisfaction of the Ministry's performance.

Sir, I belong to Tamilnad—I am one with the culture and civilisation of my country. I am one of those who represent the emotional surcharge relating to Nation and language. "Natural rights" should be enjoyed by the people of their respective languages—I belong to that stock. After having seen the two extremes, namely, heap of demands on one side and absence of solutions on other—I have come to Delhi for the ultimate solution.

Sir, my first request is this. "Vanoli", the enchanting and rich word which was in use for several years is replaced by Akashvani—thereby I do believe the Information & Broadcasting Ministry has failed to patronise the feelings of Tamil. This has created much furore and made the people of Tamilnad to suspect the bona fides of the Union Government.

Poet Laureates in Tamilnad decided not to approach Akashvani.

Akashvani has lost much of its charm, vigour and virulence because of the non-co-operation of historians, professors and the like in Tamilnad.

To give fillip to regional languages is conspicuous by its absence.

We believe this is nothing but an unnatural attempt of minority forces which are by nature repugnant:

The word "Vanoli" was a word in vogue. Akashvani is an intruder.

The Tamilians are not slaves to accept anything and everything imposed on them. I am very glad to say this and I am grateful to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity you gave me to express this.

I know some agitations the people of Tamilnad had in the past will be in your fresh mind. I fear revolution in that direction is in the offing. I request this Ministry to shed away usual callous indifference and shelving matters into cold storage.

Sir, in the "Vividh Bharati" programmes while the regional news are broadcast, Hindi is utilised as medium, but not the regional language. We feel it is adding insult to injuries. Tamilnad expect an immediate change in the matter.

Sir, permit me to accuse the Ministry for its adoption of the policy of deliberate partiality and gross discrimination, for, e.g., this Ministry does not give much importance to the political opposition. Ruling party's Conferences and processions are filmed and rendered for exhibition. Our Conferences draw lakhs and lakhs of people, which are ignored. But day in and day out Ruling party's Conferences are given prominence. This sort of mentality should go. I hope the Ministry will take note of this and do the needful.

The D. M. K. Conferences which attract mammoth crowd to the tune of several lakhs are not given due publicity in the Film Division and it is strange to note that such grievous omission on the part of the Ministry can never be justified and be accepted "impartiality".

Shri Osman Ali Khan (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I rise to support the Demands of the

*English translation of the speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Osman Ali Khan]

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I am happy that this Ministry is now headed by a Minister of full Cabinet rank. The appointment of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi to this Ministry augurs well for this Ministry. With his vast and varied experience, both in the States and at the Centre, together with his keen interest in the field of art and culture, this Ministry is now lucky in having him at its helm.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the "eyes and ears" of the people; because it is through this Ministry that the people hear and see the work that is being carried on by the Government, the progress that is being made in the country. So it is really the "eyes and ears" of the people.

In a democratic country like ours it is the inherent right of the people to know as to what the Government is doing. It is only when the people understand about the progress that is being made in the country that we will really be able to achieve the co-operation and support of our people.

The Field Publicity Directorate of this Ministry has an important part to play in the Plan publicity programme. Through the mobile units of this Directorate, the Plan publicity can very effectively be carried on into the villages. But, at the present moment, the coverage by the mobile units is grossly inadequate. There are only 76 Mobile units for working in the thousands of villages in this country. Even these 76 mobile units that we have are not working properly. The number of days that each mobile unit is in operation is very meagre. If we take the statistical data available, we see that a mobile unit works for 12 to 14 days only in a month. A mobile unit is meant mainly for working in the villages. If it works only for 12 to 14 days in a month, it is not satisfactory. Of course, before increasing the number

of units, it is very necessary to see that the existing units work properly. The Planning Commission has agreed to increase by 50 per cent the number of these mobile field publicity units. The aim of the Ministry, in fact, is to increase the number of units in such a way that one mobile unit is actually available for each district. But, before this is done, before this intensified plan is drawn up, for providing a mobile unit for each district in the country, it is necessary that some alterations have to be made in the scheme that is at present in operation.

Firstly, as at present, talking points of the plan are not being given by the Directorate to the field staff. What is happening is, the field staff, who are comparatively of a lower standard, are asked to prepare the talking points themselves. They are not competent people to prepare the talking points. In fact, the Directorate in Delhi should prepare the talking points about the Plan and these talking points have to be translated into the regional languages and sent to the various States for use in the villages.

Secondly, the mobile units are not working satisfactorily. Only for 12 to 14 days in a month, these units are in operation because the vehicles that are given to these units are not in sound order. It is very necessary that these vehicles given to the mobile units are in a sound order. If there is a breakdown of the vehicle, the entire unit comes to a halt and the staff employed in the unit are idle. It is said that the vehicles in these units are very old and so they stop. If necessary, these vehicles have to be replaced with new ones so that the work of the units goes on without hindrance.

Thirdly, there are field publicity units by the States also who are working and there are field publicity

units of the Centre. The work of these two units has to be co-ordinated so that there is no duplication of work. Particularly, the work of the Central field publicity units should be concentrated on creating a national outlook through their work in the villages.

Then, I come to the Directorate of Visual publicity. Its work is of great importance concerning family planning. The growth of population in our country has been very great. In the past 10 years, from 1951 to 1961, our population has increased by 22 per cent. Our population is increasing at the rate of 8 million a year. At this rate, our population will double itself during the course of three or four decades. Something has to be done to check this fast rate of growth in population which, otherwise, will upset all our Plan schemes. Referring to this aspect, the Third Plan says:

".....the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development....This will involve intensive education, provision of facilities and advice on the largest scale possible and widespread popular effort in every rural and urban community.

In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken not merely as a major development programme, but as a nationwide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards better life for the individual, the family and the community."

The publicity programme of family planning has to be intensified on a country-wide scale. Particularly, there are some areas where the rate of growth of population is much higher. If we take the States of Kerala and West Bengal, we find that the rate of growth of population there is very high, compared to that in other States. So, we have to take particu-

lar note of these States where the rate of growth of population is much higher, and in those States, the programme of publicity of family planning has to be intensified.

The Unit of Visual Publicity has also organised exhibitions on family planning. These exhibitions have been very popular and useful. More such exhibitions have to be organised all over India, and more often also have these exhibitions to be organised.

To supplement this work, arrangements can also be made for audio-visual publicity with magic lanterns, films, models etc. Particularly the films on family planning have been very useful, and more such films have to be produced, and these films have to be dubbed into the different languages, so that these films can be exhibited in the villages all over the country.

Coming to the film industry, I should say that the film industry has come to occupy an important position in the country's economy. India is the third largest producer of feature films, next only to Japan and the USA. The film industry has come of age and should play a constructive role. The masses today are under the sway of the silver screen. Films are immensely popular among the people and to a large extent shape their outlook. A few years ago, there was a picture called *Kismet* and this picture was so popular, and was running to crowded houses. As a result of this, it was found that the pick-pocketing had increased by about two hundred per cent. Recently, we had another very good picture, the *Kabuliwala*, which was shown all over the country. That was also a very popular picture. This picture also was running through crowded houses. This picture has an appeal to the heart. It is these type of pictures that are necessary in order to promote national integration.

[Shri Osman Ali Khan]

The film industry should devote itself seriously and with earnestness to the task of making films a useful and healthy instrument of both entertainment and education, a means of uplift and progress rather than of degeneration and decay. The Ministry should keep greater liaison with the film industry so that better type of pictures can be produced. A liaison committee can be formed. We may call it the Central Consultative Committee; it can be formed not only with the representatives of industry and with the representatives of Government, but we can have on it also public men and those who are interested in social welfare, children's films, children's education and so on. This committee should see that some sort of encouragement is given, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Ansar Harvani, so that good types of pictures are produced in the country instead of the ordinary ones that we generally see.

Children's films are yet another aspect that merits the attention of the Ministry. The Children's Films Society which was formed with the help and support of Government is doing fairly well. Of course, it is an infant body. The membership of this society has been subscribed to by the various State Governments, but still some State Governments have not subscribed like the States of Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. The source of revenue for this society is the subscription of the various State Governments. They pay about Rs. 10,000 annually. I hope the Minister for Information and Broadcasting would use his good offices to see that not only the other States but the Union territories also subscribe to this Children's Society.

Recently, it appears, the private producers are showing interest in the production of children's films. If that is so, Government should give every encouragement. Preference can be given from the Film Finance Corporation or exemption may be

given from the entertainment tax or any such concession can be given so that private film producers come forward to produce children's films.

About the Radio, I pointed out that the wire broadcasting system has been introduced by the All India Radio. This is a very good scheme because such of those people who cannot afford to have radio receiving sets for themselves can have the benefit by providing themselves with the loudspeaker which is provided by the Department. The extension of the scheme has to be done on a large scale so that the benefits of the Radio become available to the common man.

In fact, even economically, it is a very good scheme because the consumption of power is very little. For 4000 sets to be provided under the scheme only 7 kwts. of power is required. Otherwise, if we have individual units, we should have 200 kwts. I only pray that the cost of this scheme should be met by the Government so that as it is being done now, this scheme should be extended on a large scale.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need to set up a Corporation for broadcasting and information

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (35).

Need for grants to small non-political newspapers in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (36).

Need for production of historical pictures and pictures depicting national movements

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (37)

Need to supply printing presses on hire-purchase basis to small newspapers

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (38).

Discrimination in giving advertisements to all recognised Malayalam dailies

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (66).

Need to set up T.V. Units in Trivandrum, Madras, Hyderabad and Calcutta

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (67)

Need to give opportunities to the members of the Opposition to give talk on the A.I.R.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (68).

Need to produce dramas in all regional languages for staging them by the Central Drama Troupe

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (69).

Need to effect economy in the administrative set up of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (70).

Need to nationalise the Film Industry

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (71).

Need to have a radio station in Kanpur

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (72).

Need to form a Press Council

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (73).

Need to make permanent the announcers in the A.I.R.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (74).

Need to change the system of audition

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (75).

Need to check the growth of private monopolies in newspaper industry

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (76).

Need to encourage language papers

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (77).

Need to give more advertisements to language papers

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (78).

Need to encourage regional languages by allotting more time for them in broadcasts

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (79).

Need for improvement in service conditions of those employees in Broadcasting Stations

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (80).

Need to start a full-fledged studio in the Trichur AIR Station

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (81).

Need for more encouragement by way of better remuneration for young artists

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (82).

Need to encourage Kathakali music through AIR

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (83).

Need to give substantial aid to the Kerala Kalamandalam

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (84).

Need to encourage the "Panchavadyam" of Kerala through AIR

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (85).

Need to provide more funds and subsidy for spreading the Community Listening Scheme

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (86).

Need to stop the AIR Broadcast on the activities of Parliament

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (87).

Need to introduce Television Centres in all State Capitals during the Third Five Year Plan

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (88).

Need to review the working of the Film Censor Board

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (89).

Need to take adequate steps to remove the various difficulties of film producers

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (90).

Need to survey the working conditions of all categories of employees in the film industry

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (91).

Need to produce more films for children to inculcate sustained interests in science and technology

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (92).

Need to give importance to regional languages in broadcasting

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (97).

Need to produce films for children

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (98).

Need to allot more time for broadcasting cultural items of interest to the minorities

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Need to make further progress in the Community Listening system

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (39).

Need to give importance to regional languages in broadcasts

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (40).

Need for broadcasting facilities in all districts or divisional headquarters

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (41).

Need to increase the capacity of the Trivandrum Station of All India Radio

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (93).

Need to regularise and place on a sound footing the selection and recruitment of staff artists

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (94).

Need to give more importance to non-Hindi regional languages in National Programmes

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (95).

Need to remove disparity in pay-scales between news-readers in non-Hindi regional languages on the one hand and in Hindi and English on the other

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (96).

Need for giving more display advertisements to language newspapers

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the

head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need to produce more ebonoid blocks for supply to newspapers in the country.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Need to liberalise and simplify the procedure of Newsprint allocation and to ensure an equitable distribution of newsprint in the country

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Need to produce more tourist literature on Kerala

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (11).

Need to enlist the services of popular authors in regional languages for publicising the Five Year Plans

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (42).

System of distribution of advertisements to newspapers

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (43).

Need to produce more films on family planning

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (44).

Need to conduct the Summer Drama Festival in State capitals by rotation

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (45).

Need to set up a Press Council

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (46).

Need to undertake a study of the trends of centralisation of ownership and monopoly in the newspaper industry

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (47).

Need to produce more feature films in Malayalam, Oriya, Gujarati and Punjabi

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (48).

Need to improve working of the Children's Film Society

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (49).

Need to intensify publicity on family planning in West Bengal and Kerala

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (50).

Difficulties experienced by small newspapers in distant places in getting newsprint

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (51).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I welcome Dr. Reddi to his new responsibilities, responsibilities that are significant. Gentle as a Picasso love, Dr. Reddy has something of the dynamism of the panther and I only hope and trust that he would be able to bring some

[Shri Hem Barua]

more dynamism and fresh air into the murky cabins of his Ministry.

I wish to congratulate the All India Radio for the grant job it did on a stupendous scale so far as serving the nation, the anxious nation, with the results of the elections is concerned. They did it with the precision of a needle. I congratulate all these people who made this programme a success.

From the report it is evident that the All India Radio is one of the channels of publicising Government policies and activities. It pains me to say that the All India Radio, instead of being a medium of entertainment and education for the people is being harnessed to the propaganda wheels of Government. The edge of the criticism can be removed only by making the programmes of the All India Radio more critical of government activities. There should be a critical appraisal of government activities. But that is not possible under the present dispensation, constituted as it is as a bureaucratic institution.

The atmosphere of this All India Radio is so suffocating because it is a bureaucratic institution that often, whenever any man of talents, whether he is a writer or an artist, joins this institution, people usually say, 'just for a handful of silver he has left us'. This sentiment may be wrong; but facts do not prove the contrary. I often feel that the All India Radio is a graveyard of talents. (*Interruptions*).

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Marriage is the graveyard of romance. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: I would suggest that this state of affairs can be tided over by converting the All India Radio into a corporation. On previous occasion also, a suggestion to this effect was made. But, then, the pet argument that was offered against this suggestion was this. In that case

Parliament would not be able to exercise its control over that institution. I fail to understand it. If Parliament can extend its control over the Life Insurance Corporation and the Air Corporations why is it that it will not be possible for it to extend its control over this institution?

The AIR programmes must be made more lively. When the challenge came from the television in USA, the sound radio languished and was almost on the verge of extinction; it was revived only by emphasis on local news and local needs. The programmes can be improved in that direction. I hear that very soon a radio station would be inaugurated by Dr. Reddi in Kurseong.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Not by me but by the Governor of West Bengal.

Shri Hem Barua: Still that would be under his patronage. It is in the border town. How much of local colour this radio station is going to stimulate? Wherever there is a radio station instituted, people must be made to have a sense of belonging to that institution. There must be some affection for the institution and in order to create and generate that affection for the institution, local talents have to be mobilised. If the Kurseong radio is going to broadcast relays from Bombay, New Delhi or Calcutta, its purpose is destroyed. The love of the people must be generated by this institution and love, like electricity, can be generated. Now, when the forces of aggression are trying to disrupt our frontier, the responsibility of the All India Radio increases at least a hundred fold. If you accompany me to Eastern Assam, at least to the oil areas in Digboi and Naharkatiya with a transistor set and if you switch it on and tune it you will come across at least fifteen transmissions from the Chinese side humming in. It shows that there is a network of transmission stations all along the eastern sector of the MacMahon line. On the 15th of

May there was a broadcast from the Lhasa radio. These are for consumption of the people of Kalimpong. It was a systematic campaign against India and I have already drawn the attention of the External Affairs Ministry to this fact. We must remember that there are at least 15 transmission centres operating along the MacMahon line. I do not know whether the External Affairs Ministry is aware of that or not but I can say that if they could be proved to be wrong I am prepared to pay any penalty. China is initiating a veritable war of nerves by these broadcasts against us. What have we done against this Chinese perfidy and strategem? Have we been doing anything? In the face of such aggression, we have some programmes which are meaningless. These programmes are good when the nation relaxes but they are not good when the nation is perturbed about the aggressive and disruptive tendencies on the northern borders. It is no use having a programme like 'a date with you', from a boy of Pherozeshah Road to a girl at the Miranda House. There is a programme like that and I listen to that regularly. When the nation is in a disturbed state, how can these boy and girl affairs satisfy the nation or preserve the security of the country. I do not understand this.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Why should the hon. Member listen to such things?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should you put out these things? He then listens to them. It is a two-way traffic.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-loure): It caters to your taste.

Shri Hem Barua: My hon. friend who spoke earlier has made pointed reference to staff artistes. Staff artistes are treated like pariahs. Their position is worse than the position of contract labour in the railways. Especially the position of sub-editors, etc., working in the language units is still worse. I need not repeat this

point because my hon. friend Shri M. K. Kumaran has made pointed reference to it. I would only request the Minister to see that the condition of these people is improved.

I would then say a few words about the programme called Today in Parliament. There is a programme like that. As a matter of fact, I like this programme; though it is very brief, in spite of that brief period, I would say that the scripts are very well written, marked with a wonderful precision of style. But then I would also say that five minutes to give the resume of the days work in Parliament is not enough. It is only an eye-wash.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Five hours?

Shri Hem Barua: I would suggest that this programme should be extended by another 15 minutes. If the Government is not in a position to extend it by another 15 minutes, for giving the resume of the day's work in Parliament, you had better dispense with it and neutralise the five minutes with programmes like—should I suggest the headlines?—Girls and Flowers, "Chrysanthemums and Miky Mouse". These would be better programmes which could be had, if you can afford to do that.

Now, this country has come to a stage when this broadcasting system is 25 years old. I would suggest of thorough probe into the working of All India Radio not with a view to witch-hunting but for a definite purpose. The purpose is to suggest ways and means and measures to improve broadcasting in this country.

There is a programme which has been already referred to by Shri Ansar Harvani. I mean the External Services Division. That division is manned by foreigners. I do not have any objection against foreigners, but this is a critic time for us; we are developing and growing, and through our broadcasts, which are meant for consumption abroad, we must be able to give an image of India to others.

[Shri Hem Barua]

I do not think that these foreigners can give that image or vision or have been able to give that image and vision. Almost all these broadcasts are meant for countries in Africa and South East Asia, countries that are emerging. But these foreigners have not tried to train up our Indians. That is why I say Indian must be trained up, so that they might give the actual vision and image of India to the rest of the world.

About films, I would quote what Gandhiji has once said. He said a very fine thing. He said that legislatures have an appeal like liquor booths to politicians. This is what Gandhiji had said. What legislatures are to politicians, films are to adults and man above 40.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why above 40? You are also above 40.

Shri Hem Barua: I am. But do you know this? George Bernard Shaw had once said, "Every man above 40 is a scoundrel."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Including the hon. Member!

Shri D. C. Sharma: Every man below 40 is a knave!

Shri Hem Barua: I would suggest a sociological study of the impact of films on the minds of our people to be made. That is very urgent. Some years back, Prof. Asitbaran Bose of the Luknow University made a sociological study—a survey of the impact of films on the minds of our people. Then, the facts that the survey had revealed are startling. I have these statistics with me, but you would not permit me to refer to them, and I am also racing against time; otherwise, I could read them.

For instance, some hon. Members have made reference to the Children's Film Society. As regards that matter, I would say, "Read the report of the Estimates Committee." There are serious allegations against the Children's Film Society. I do not want to

recount them. Here is a society that has failed in the matter not only of production but in the matter of exhibition also. The Prime Minister's award was won not by the Society but by two other pictures—*Phool aur Kaliyan* and another. I forget the name. This Society was discussed by the Estimates Committee and the Estimates Committee has come down on it. I would suggest that a thorough probe into the working of the Society must be made immediately and if it is discovered that the society is beyond redemption, it should be disbanded and the charge should be handed over to the Films Division, who are doing creditable work. It is no use trying to have a gilded goose that does not lay any eggs.

16 hrs.

Coming to censorship, the discrimination is there. The business of censorship is not only to check unsavoury pictures from circulation, but also to set up tests and standards by a judicious implementation of the code of censorship. It has failed in that and therefore I often see that startling pictures are at times exhibited. Art imitates life. That is an accepted theory. But that theory was counterbalanced when Oscar Wilde said that life also imitates art. As an example, after we became free, our women started imitating the fashions of the art of Ajanta in their personal adornment. That was a temporary phase. This is an instance of life imitating art.

What about pictures? The sense of crime and the sense of sexual morbidity and attachment are being imitated with gusto. That is why I say this censorship must function in the right way, but not in a bureaucratic way. There ought to be some sort of elasticity about it and that elasticity is to be conditioned by understanding. What about foreign pictures and our pictures? When an innocent scene of attachment between two young souls is

a tobao in our pictures, a profusion of it is allowed in the western pictures by our censor board. What happens? Our people go to the cinema houses in order to experience the prerogatives of the western lovers on the celluloid, prerogatives that are denied in our pictures. I say that there should not be any discrimination made in judging a work of art. If you allow the prerogatives to the western lovers on celluloid, allow those prerogatives to our lovers on the celluloid. Or else, what happens? Whenever an English picture or western picture is exhibited, the play house is full. That might adversely affect our film industry, which is a good foreign exchange earner. There is no doubt about that.

Whenever it comes to a language picture, men who understand that particular language are to be activity associated with the examination of picture. That would counterbalance the evil effects of odd dialogues and odd situations that pass through censorship because of the lack of understanding on the part of the members of the censor board. Therefore, linguists Committee is to be actively associated with the censor board.

There was a proposal for a Film Production Bureau. I do not know what has happened to that proposal. This bureau must come into existence as soon as possible, because it will not only outline the standards of how films are to be produced, but it will have the right to examine the pictures as to how far they conform to the standards also. Therefore, this bureau must come into existence as soon as possible. That will save the industry much of the trouble in regard to finance and production also.

Now I would say that the scope of the Censor Board is to be widened in order to embrace censorship of scripts also. If the scripts are put on censorship, that would help production in the sense that after a picture is produced, when it is being examined and

the Censor Board puts its foot down on it, the producer lose to a very great extent which can be avoided. Therefore, I would say that there should be pre-censorship of scripts also.

The Board of Censors has a responsibility towards our country and our people as much as the industry has and it is only through a healthy co-operation between these two important functional groups that the purpose or aim of ennobling our film art can be achieved. I only hope and wish that the two would move on and will play a dynamic role through co-operation.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while I rise to speak today I would like to say only something about the great organisation of AIR. Sir, I have had deep associations with AIR as a regular listener with equal interest in all forms of broadcasting programmes and also quite often as a broadcaster—a casual broadcaster, of course—and I must say that I do feel I am speaking as much as a part of the great organisation.

Whatever else AIR has achieved through its round-the-clock programmes from its different units spread all over the country, I have for my part watched AIR accomplish a difficult task, a very difficult task indeed, and the accomplishment, I must say, is a unique one, unique in all respects, especially in one particular direction. AIR has very successfully countered an unprecedentedly shameless campaign of lies distortions, libelous attacks, filthy language mean insinuations and dirty names by which our great country and greater leaders have been called through day-long programmes by a neighbour country by its pirate and unrecognized stations. It is to the credit of AIR that it has countered that shameless propaganda which has been carried out against us by a neighbouring country; whose name is Pakistan, and the point worth nothing here is that fact that AIR utilised

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

truth and truth alone against this sub-human and truthless movement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not clearly audible to the reporters. So, he may come to some of the front rows.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I was referring to the propaganda carried on by a neighbouring country through her radio against this country and our leaders. But I must say here that the AIR has countered it very successfully throughout these years. I know that AIR has suspended this programme about two years ago because we felt at that time that much need not be said about Kashmir, because the position of Kashmir is very well-known throughout the world, especially throughout the country. Now because of the filthy programmes of baseless and shameless propaganda and attacks carried on by the other side, I feel that we are forced to start it again and so I would request our worthy Minister to reconsider the question of starting the Kashmir programme, as was done formerly. I am saying this because the continuous attacks from the other side sometimes mislead the common man. Whenever they hear the radio they think that the broadcasts which come through it are truthful and accept it as correct. So to counter the false propaganda which is indulged in by others we should restart the Kashmir programme. Not only that the Indian philosophical ideas should also be put through the medium of broadcasts.

In this regard I have an opinion and I hope many of the hon. Members will agree with me that we should never be tired of speaking the truth even to those who have renounced it for all times. In the foot-steps of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, we should not treat even our unworthy enemies with contempt and withdraw our efforts of bringing light and sense to them. Moreover, it is our duty to think of the mass of human beings across the border who by every

description, are our brethren and keep on telling them how they are being duped by their rulers on this **made up issue of Kashmir**. Indeed the AIR should restart its mission of disseminating truth and uncovering reality and restart its very interesting and useful programme on Kashmir.

I would also like to refer to the problem of integration which is agitating the minds of all thoughtful persons in our country and it would be very helpful to examine what the AIR has been doing in this respect with all the means available to the organisation. AIR through the medium of all the important Indian languages reaches all the corners of India and it is obvious that no other organisation is so well-equipped for dealing with this problem. But, as some hon. Members have already stated,—I do not wish to be misunderstood, when I say this—some people are more interested in the language than the programme itself. The purpose of the broadcast should be of maximum benefit to the masses of the people. If we use the common language which is understood by everybody, I think we can get the maximum benefit from the AIR. But as a listener, I have noticed many times, not only in the news broadcasts, but also in dramas and songs, that the language is highly Sanskritised which is not understood by the common man. The purpose of the broadcast would be lost if the common man is not able to appreciate it. I would therefore request the hon. Minister—who is not merely a distinguished Andhra, but a distinguished Indian, to look into this matter and see what could be done to improve matters. Sometimes AIR arranges broadcasts on some very important issues, but due to the language difficulty the purport of the talk is not appreciated.

16:15 hrs.

[SHRI MUL CHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Similarly, the nation is not only constituted by that one language. We

have got various parts of the country, and various languages. As Shri Hem Barua pointed out, the people should love their radio station. And I say with pride today that the Kashmir people have got love for their radio stations at Jammu and Srinagar, because the broadcasts and programmes from these two stations are mainly by the local artistes there. The people are therefore really very anxious to look to their local radio station and encourage the local talent.

As I said earlier, it is not only the news, but also dramas, music, geet. They also will lose the charm when we get Sanskritized Hindi. So, just as we are encouraging the local artistes in Jammu and Srinagar, I would expect that the same thing would be done in the other stations also.

It is true that we have to develop our national language. But the manner in which we can develop, it, I think, is by going ahead with it in stages. If we try to force the verbosity of the Sanskritized Hindi we may not be able to integrate the various local dialects or the various local languages. But if we can use a simple language we may attract all stations, all people and all regions. And that will certainly be a very good step towards integration.

So I would request the hon. Minister to have a bit of check so as to restrain the AIR from its efforts of revivalism, as also in its enthusiasm for high-brow Hindi. These two factors will not only reduce the utility and popularity of AIR but are bound to damage its very useful work on integration.

But I am hopeful about the future prospects of AIR. There has been a change, and I must say that we now have at the head of this Ministry a person of great intellectual background, an unbiassed linguist, a man of culture and, I must say, a man of the people. There has been a change

in the Broadcasting House itself. There again, we have at the helm one who is not a regional enthusiast and one who has a balanced background and is well versed and amply experienced in the art of broadcasting, which is the art of reaching and attracting the mass of the people on most occasions through most of the programmes.

At the end I would also refer to the staff artistes. Many hon. Members have referred to this. Steps have been taken to some extent to provide some security in their service. But sometimes these artistes serve for years together, for ten, fifteen or twenty years. And their services can be terminated with a month's notice. I know it is a contract service. But the agreement form should be amended suitably. There are some conditions, I understand. A man having a good voice may lose his voice. I submit that the security of the staff artistes has to be bettered. I have read the agreement forms, and I find that these agreement forms are not drafted in a manner that the security of the artistes can be guaranteed. On the other hand, at any time, with a month's notice, their services can be dispensed with and they can be relieved of their services. I would request the Minister concerned to look into the agreement and have it amended. We have taken interest in matters connected with tenants and labourers and we have safeguarded them. I know some land reforms are coming. The interests of the tenants at will have been safeguarded. The artistes and their service also should be safeguarded to some extent and the agreement should be amended accordingly.

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज कल जो सिनेमा दिखाये जा रहे हैं, जो पिक्चर्स दिखाई जा रही हैं, उन का बच्चों पर क्या असर पड़ता है, क्या सरकार इस पर कभी विचार किया है। जैसे

[श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी]

गंदे गंदे सिनेमा आज दिखाये जा रहे हैं, उन का शरीर पुरुषों तक पर बुरा असर पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता है, उन के मन पर बुरा असर पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता है। जो हम लोगों का देश है, जो भारतवर्ष देश है, इस में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के चरित्र आज इन सिनेमाओं के कारण कलंकित हो रहे हैं। विदेशों की नकल करके जो चीज़ सिनेमाज में दिखाई जाती हैं, उनका आजकल की लड़कियां और लड़के अनुसरण करते हैं और बुरे रास्तों पर चले जाते हैं। कितने दुःख की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहां पर स्त्रियों के सतीत्व का अलंकृत रूप था, वह आज नष्ट हो रहा है।

आजकल देखा गया है कि आकाशवाणी से जो गाने प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, वे अश्लील गाने होते हैं जिन को स्कूल के बच्चों के मुंह से आप मृन सकते हैं। वे उन्हीं गानों को गाने फिरते हैं। इस तरह के गाने आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित नहीं होने चाहिये। धर्म का संगीत आकाशवाणी से सुनाया जाना चाहिये। भारत के पुराने इतिहास की जो अच्छी अच्छी बातें हैं उन पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो उसका बच्चों के ऊपर अच्छा असर होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि शास्त्रीय आलोचना आकाशवाणी से न हो। वह होनी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ साथ ये जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

बहुत दुःख की बात है कि इन गानों और इन सिनेमाज के कारण लड़कों तक लड़कियों का आचरण गिरता चला जा रहा है। क्या उनको जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह इसलिए दी जाती है कि उनका आचरण गिरे और वे भ्रष्ट तरीकों का आचरण करें? क्या यही शिक्षा आप भारतवर्ष के नौजवानों को देने जा रहे हैं? किधर हमारे बच्चे जा रहे हैं, किधर हमारे नौजवान जा रहे हैं, इस को सरकार को देखना चाहिये और किस तरह से वे ठीक

रास्ते पर आ सकते हैं, इसका उपाय करना चाहिये। आप आज के नौजवानों से यह आशा करते हैं कि वे देश की सेवा करें, देश को उन्नत बनायें। लेकिन क्या यह आपकी आशा पूरी होती दिखाई दे रही है? मैं समझती हूँ कि वह पूर्ण नहीं हो रही है। आज बच्चों का जो आचरण है, वह वैसा नहीं है जैसा होना चाहिये, उनमें भ्रष्टाचार की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसी दशा में क्या कारत उन्नति कर सकेंगे? मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि भारत उन्नति करे तो आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह बच्चों को धर्म की शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध करे। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो जो हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजनायें हैं, उनके दौरान में हम उन्नति कर सकेंगे। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि भारतवर्ष किस प्रकार से ऊपर उठ सकता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि आकाशवाणी के निम्न गन्तार जो रुपया टैक्स के रूप में लेती है तथा दूसरे टैक्स वसूल करती है, उसको इस तरह के गन्दे गन्दे गाने प्रसारित करके जिन का बुरा असर बच्चों पर पड़ता है, खर्च कर दे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष उन्नति करे तो भारतवर्ष विदेशों की इस तरह से नकल करके उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है। विदेशों की नकल करके आज हम भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप बच्चों को धर्म की शिक्षा और आध्यात्मिक विषयों की शिक्षा दें। यदि ऐसा किया गया तभी देश की उन्नति होगी।

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): All India Radio has achieved remarkable progress in the last few years. It has now a country-wide network, and is running 29 stations in all regions of the country. Under its medium wave expansion plan, 56 new transmitters will be installed and added to the All India Radio's network, making it really the biggest network in Asia. As a result of this plan the area covered will be considerably increased, and nearly 75 per cent. of the population

will be benefited. This is a very important and big achievement.

However, its outstanding work lies in the field of music. There was chaos in the field of music a few years ago and this was reflected in the programme of All India Radio. The greatest single achievement of All India Radio in the past few years is the rehabilitation of the classical music. A proper system of audition has been introduced, and the artistes have now been graded properly, on the basis of which the programmes are being planned. Therefore, the listeners now get the very best of the musical traditions of this country.

It is, however, very wrong to say that All India Radio is interested only in classical music. It has introduced recently a light programme called the Vividh Bharati, and it caters to a variety and to a large number of listeners throughout the country. The popularity of this service is so much that listening to Radio Ceylon has considerably gone down. I would, however, suggest to Government that they should take steps further to tighten up the procedure of sending money from India to Ceylon for advertising goods. It is admitted on all hands that Radio Ceylon's service has corrupted the taste of the juvenile listeners, who form the majority of its listeners. Therefore, no encouragement should be given to those who want to advertise their goods through Radio Ceylon.

The National Programme of Music has created a country-wide consciousness of the traditions and the cultural heritage of the different parts of the country. Similarly, other national programmes like talks, drama and features, and also the annual functions of the Shaitya Samaroh, and the Radio Sangeet Sammelan have given the very best and fostered the sense of emotional integration. In fact, All India Radio is the only national agency which has played a vital part in the task of promoting inter-regional understanding and the sense of national integration.

Another achievement is in the field of folk music. There are today a number of folk music centres where authentic regional folk music has been collected and regularly broadcast. This has given great encouragement to folk music artists.

Then, I must refer to the A.I.R.'s music appreciation programmes broadcast from various stations. These programmes create a greater understanding of our musical traditions and build up the taste of listeners. They give the best specimens of the great masters representing various styles and Gharanas in our music. Thanks to the All India Radio, today, we have the representative music of those giants who are no more and whose renderings will inspire and guide the modern practitioners of music. Eminent musicians well-known for the knowledge of their schools have been appointed as Sangeet Salahkars. They have given some of the rare compositions of their own Gharanas which are nowhere available in the country.

All this shows that the All India Radio is not merely concerned with the immediate purpose of giving entertainment and education but is vitally interested in preserving and carrying forward the cultural traditions of this country. This remarkable progress under the stewardship of the former Minister, Dr. Keskar is a great landmark in the history of music and culture as well as broadcasting; and we owe a debt of gratitude for his great contribution in making the Radio a powerful purveyor of our thought and culture. It is our hope that this tradition will be further strengthened and the country will continue to get the very best through the Radio from our cultural heritage.

Praise is also due for A.I.R.'s great work in connection with the Tagore Centenary celebrations. It has brought the message of Gurdev to every nook and corner of India in its numerous broadcasts and music programmes.

All India Radio gave a rare recording of Tagore's own voice to millions

[Shri A. S. Saigal]

of listeners in the country after a period of twenty years. Special programmes of Rabindra Sangeet in different languages of India were excellent. Judging from all accounts it can be safely said that the Radio has been built up over all these years as a powerful instrument of not only healthy entertainment but culture and musical traditions and it is hoped that in the next few years, under the able guidance of our present Minister, Shri Gopala Reddi, it will reach the numerous villages of this country through its community listening scheme and thereby bring enjoyment and enlightenment to our brothers in the villages.

In the end, I would request the Minister to popularise the Chattisgarh dialogues and music for the people of those tracts and for the benefit of the artists there.

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : सभापति जी, सरदार अमर सिंह महगल की तकरीर सुनने के बाद मेरा ख्याल था कि मैं इन चीजों का ज्यादा जिक्र न करूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप का नाम मेरे पास मौजूद था।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : मगर बात यह है कि मुझे यह कहने में बड़ी खुशी होती है, और उस खुशी का इजहार करना ही चाहिये, कि इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनस्ट्री को कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के हवाले किया गया है, और किया भी ऐसे योग्य सज्जन के हवाले गया है जो कि इस अदब के मैदान में इन्टरस्टेड है और काफी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं।

आल इंडिया रेडियो ने और इस मिनस्ट्री के दूसरे महकमों ने जो तरक्की की है वह सामने है। मैं शुरू से इस में खाम दिलचस्पी लेता रहा हूँ और देखता रहा हूँ कि बहुत सी बातों में कितना फर्क पड़ गया है। यानी बहुत काफी उन्नति हुई है। आल इंडिया रेडियो का नाम है "आकाशवाणी"। और जो आकाशवाणी होती

है उसे लोग बहुत श्रद्धा से सुनते हैं, इसलिये उस में जितना इम्प्रूवमेंट हो, जितनी अच्छी बातें वहाँ से आयें, उतना ही फायदा है। बाज़ दफा छोटी सी बात से उस के रेपुटेशन के खराब हो जाने का अन्देशा भी होता है। मुझे एक दोस्त ने बताया, कि आकाशवाणी से जो न्यूज बुलेटिन ब्राडकास्ट होती है उस में नामों को कभी कभी गलत तरह से बोला जाता है। जब मिर्जा गालिब की पिछली वरसी थी उस समय उस बुलेटिन के पढ़ने वाले ने "मिर्जा गालिब" को मिर्जा गलीब कहा। इस से मूझ को एक धेर याद आ गया :

"एक नुस्खे ने हमें महरम से मज़रिम कर दिया हम दुश्मा लिखते रहे और वह दगा पढ़ते रहे।"

इस लिये इन छोटी-छोटी बातों का ख्याल रखने से फायदा होता है क्योंकि यह इन्स्टिट्यूशन सब से ज्यादा इम्पार्टेंट है, खाम कर उस वक्त जब कि हमारे देश की सरकार के सामने एक कौमी एकजहती का मसला है। कौमी एकजहती तो यह आल इंडिया रेडियो ही कर सकता है, यानी ज्यादा पार्ट, इस का हो सकता है। तो दो बातों का ख्याल रखना इस में जरूरी है। आज़ादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों की रुचि पढ़ने की तरफ ज्यादा हुई है। हम अखबार पढ़ने हैं, किताबें पढ़ने हैं, रेडियो सुनते हैं, और पढ़ने वालों को तादाद भी और में समझता हूँ कि अखबारात की तादाद भी जो हमारी अपनी जवानें हैं हिन्दुस्तान की उन में ज्यादा है। यह ठीक है कि अंग्रेज़ों की लिखी हुई चीज की या जो अंग्रेज़ों के अखबारात हैं उन की अहमियत ज्यादा है, लेकिन जो पढ़ने वाली पब्लिक है वह ज्यादा वर्नाकुलर जवानों को पढ़ने वाली है। वैसे अखबार खराबी भी कर सकते हैं और फायदा भी पहुंचा सकते हैं। जबलपुर का जो कांड हुआ वह एक अफसोसनाक कांड हुआ। उसका ज्यादातर कारण कुछ वर्नाकुलर पेपर थे, जिन्होंने इस किस्म की इन्तेरालग्रेंज खबरें, छापीं जिन से वह वाक्या सिर्फ जबलपुर त

ही महदूद नहीं रहा बल्कि सागर तक भी उस की आग पहुंची । जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ उस की खाम बजह भी थी, लेकिन मागर में तो बेवजह झगड़ा पैदा हो गया, मिथं इस बजह से कि अखबार ने इस किस्म की खबर छापी । इस तरह की चीज को चेक करना जो हमारा इन्फार्मेशन ऐंड ब्राडकास्टिंग डिपार्टमेंट है, उस की ड्यूटी है । इसमें चैक के और भी तरीके हो सकते हैं, मगर नेशनल वानावरण पैदा करना बहुत जरूरी है । यह अपनी जवान के अखबारों से ही हो सकता है जिनको रोज मुबत चाय बेचने वाला पान बेचने वाला, मजदूर, स्टेशन पर फिरेने वाला कुन्नी सब पढ़ते हैं । उनमें सामने ऐसी चीज जानी चाहिए जो बिल्कुल ठीक हो और अच्छी हो ताकि उनके अपने मन में ख्याल पैदा हो कि मेरा भी फर्ज है कि मैं अपने देश में अमन और एकजुती कायम करने के लिए काम करूं ।

जहां तक इस्तहारात की बात है, वह अंग्रेजी अखबारों के मकानवे बर्नाकुलर अखबारों को बहुत कम मिलते हैं । उनका ज्यादातर हिस्सा अंग्रेजी अखबारों को जाता है । मैं अंग्रेजी अखबारों को इस्तहारात देने के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, मगर मैं चाहता हूं कि बर्नाकुलर अखबारों की हीमना अफजाई इस्तहारात के जरिए हो ताकि वह ब्लैक मेलिंग न करे और ऐसी बातें न लिखें जिनसे देश को नुकसान हो सकता है । बाज वक्त वह अपने अखबारों को चलाने के लिए और इसको अपना जरिया मुआश बनाने के लिए ऐसी बातें लिखते हैं । तो इस तरफ इन्फार्मेशन डिपार्टमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त यह चीज मुलझे हुए हाथों में है । वे लोग इस तरफ ध्यान दें तो इसका तरक्की हो सकती है ।

जहां तक न्यूजप्रिंट का ताल्लुक है, मेरा जाती तजुर्बा है कि जो रिमोमंकुल अखबार हैं, जो बड़े बड़े सरमायादारों के हाथ में हैं उनको तो इसमें बड़ी आसानी है, मगर

जो छोटे बर्नाकुलर अखबार हैं उनकी शिकायत हमेशा यही रहती है कि उनको न्यूज प्रिंट बच पर और मही रेट पर नहीं मिलता है ।

एक वान मैं देखता हूं कि यहां अंग्रेजी अखबारों के नामानिगारों की बड़ी शान है । उनकी गिनती में तादाद भी ज्यादा है । कही वह मुझे मे इसलिए नागज न हो जाएं कि मैं बर्नाकुलर अखबारों के नामानिगारों के लिए कह रहा हूं । लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं उनकी मज्मत करना हूं या यह कहता हूं कि उनको गियायतें न मिलें । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बर्नाकुलर पेपर्स के नामानिगार हैं उनको भी कुछ एनकरेजमेंट मिलना चाहिए, उनके साथ भी गवर्नमेंट के काम में अच्छा सलूक होना चाहिए ताकि उनकी हीमना अफजाई हो । इस वक्त ऐसी बात नहीं है । बल्कि मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो में भी जो एक सेक्शन प्रेस फेमिलिटीज है उसमें उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ख्याल नहीं किया जाता । इसके लिए उनके अन्दर कुछ शिकायत भी पैदा हुई है । यह मैं मानता हूं कि प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो को बहुत अच्छा किया गया है । उसमें से कई खराबियां दूर की गयी हैं । तो मुझे यकीन है और पुरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा और इन छोटी छोटी बातों को ठीक किया जाएगा । जो वृनियादी बात है वह यह है कि जो बर्नाकुलर पेपर्स के नामानिगार हैं उनकी पोजीशन को कुछ ऊंचा करने की कोशिश की जाए । और उनको सहूलियतें दी जाएं ताकि वे अंग्रेजी अखबारों के नामानिगारों के बराबर आ जाएं ।

श्री भक्त वंशज (गढ़वाल) :
श्रीमन् मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य "बर्नाकुलर" के स्थान पर "भारतीय भाषाएं" प्रयोग करें, क्योंकि "बर्नाकुलर" शब्द समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

श्री गू० सि० मुसाफिर : मेरा मतलब भारतीय भाषाओं में ही था ।

[श्री गु० मिह० मुसाफिर]

एक बात मैं फिल्म सेंसर के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ मेरा देश आजाद दुआ है तब से मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाबी भाषा का भी कोई बात मुननी शुरू हो गयी है और पंजाबी में फिल्म बनने में भी शुरू हो गए हैं। मगर मेरा जैसा खयाल दूसरी जो देशों फिल्मों में उनके बारे में है वहाँ खयाल पंजाबी फिल्मों के बारे में है।

14.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

कोई आला और अच्छे पैमाने का फिल्म अब तक हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बना और पंजाबी में तो बहुत कम अच्छे फिल्म बनाए गए हैं। सेंसर जिस फिल्म के फिल्म पास करता है उनमें मेरा यह खयाल है कि कई दफा एक फिल्म को देख कर कितने महीनों फिल्म देखने को जो नहीं चाहता। तो फिल्मों के मामले में मेरा यह खयाल है। इस सिलसिले में एक खास मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूँ। थोड़ा अर्सी दुआ मैं पाकिस्तान गया था। वहाँ मैंने पंजाबी की फिल्म देखी। उस फिल्म का नाम था "करतार सिंह"। नाम कुछ अजीब सा था। इसलिए देखने की खाहिश पैदा हुई और वह फिल्म पाकिस्तान वालों ने उन दिनों खास तौर पर इसलिए लगायी हुई थी कि जहाँ हिन्दुस्तान के लोग, और खास कर पंजाबी आएँ वे इसको देख कर खुश हों। मैं भी वह फिल्म देखने गया था। उस पर मैंने एक मंथली मेगजोन में एक रिव्यू भी लिखा था। मुझे पता चला है कि उस फिल्म को हिन्दुस्तान में भी बराने की कोशिश की गयी। उस फिल्म की स्टोरी का जो हिस्सा जरूरी था वह उन्होंने डिपार्टमेंट को दिया। डिपार्टमेंट ने लाइसेंस देने पर उनका कोई दस हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ। कस्टम ड्यूटी पर कोई पांच हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ। इसी तरह दस हजार रुपया उस फिल्म को पांच लाख कापियाँ बनाने पर खर्च हुआ और कुछ इश्तहार वगैरह लगाने में खर्च हुआ। अब

मिलाकर उन्होंने कोई चालीन हजार रुपया खर्च किया। मगर अब सेंसर बोर्ड ने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया। उनका दक है रिजेक्ट करने का। उन्होंने ऐसा ही करना ठीक समझा होगा। लेकिन उन्होंने उसे जिस त्रिना पर रिजेक्ट किया वह यह था कि इससे माइना-रिटोत्र के फीलिम इंजर होने का खतरा है और इसके चलाने में फिनाद हो सकता है ऐसा खतरा है।

मुसमरन उम फिल्म की थीम १९४७ के अगड़ों की है। उन दिनों का हाल वह फिल्म दिखलाती है। माइनारिटो के फीलिम इंजर होने से सेंसर का मतलब सिखा के फीलिम से है। लेकिन उस फिल्म में एक बड़ी बात यह है कि उसमें एक ऐक्टर जरनेल सिंह है। उसने एक मुसलमान लड़की की हिफाजत के लिए अपने लड़के को गोली मार कर उड़ा दिया। जब उस लड़की के घर वाले पाकिस्तान चले जाते हैं तो वह अकनी पीछे रह जाती है। उसका नाम सकीना है। उसका जरनेल अपने घर में ले जाता है। जरनेल मिह का लड़का है वह उसे बुरी नजर से देखता है। जरनेल सिंह अपने लड़के को गोली मार कर उड़ा देता है। इसमें तो सिखा के इज्जत की गयी है और उनको तारीफ की गयी है इसमें सिखा के खिलाफ तो कोई बात नहीं है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके भाषण के बाद तो सेंसर को उन राकने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : मैं उनके बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मेरा मतलब सिर्फ कहे का यह है कि सेंसर बोर्ड जो कि फिल्मों पास करता है उसमें कुछ थोड़ा सा इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की जरूरत है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिस जवान की वह बिकर हो उस जवान को जानने वाले सेंसर बोर्ड में बैठ कर उस पर अच्छी तरह से गौर कर सकें और सही तौर पर उसके मुताल्लिक फैसला ले सकें। ऐसे लोग सेंसर बोर्ड में शामिल किये जाने

चाहिए जिनको कि फिल्मस से कुछ दिलचस्पी हो और जानकारी हो तो शायद वह गलतियाँ उसमें न हो सकेंगी जो कि आज हो जाया करती है ।

एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करूँगा क्योंकि स्पीकर साहब की घड़ी बज गयी है और घड़ी बज चुकने के बाद मैं ज्यादा देर तक नहीं बोलना चाहता ।

जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में कहा नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के लिए रेडियो ज्यादा मुफीद हो सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि रेडियो मारे देश के लोगों, स्वाह वह कोई जवान बोलत हों, किसी सूबे के रहने वाले हों, उसके अंदर ऐसा अहसास पैदा कर सकते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं । यह पंजाबी सूबे का सवाल वह तो एक सूबे की तकसीम थी । अब यहाँ राज्य सभा में द्रविडिस्तान का जिक्र आ गया है तो यह एक अफसोसनाक बात है । अब यह बातें लोगों के मुँह से इसलिए निकलती है कि वे अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तानी महसूस नहीं करते और कुछ न कुछ ऐसा भी समझते हैं कि दिल्ली कैपिटल में जो हम मद्रास से आये हैं तो हम शायद बेगाने हैं ।

मैं ने रूस में देखा । रूस एक बड़ा विशाल मुल्क है । ताशकंद के रहने वाले आदमी का मास्को के रहने वाले आदमी से मजहब, तालीम, जवान यह कुछ नहीं मिलता है लेकिन रूस वालों ने इंटीग्रेशन का ऐसा इंतजाम किया हुआ है कि ताशकंद का आदमी जब रूस की राजधानी मास्को में आता है, ४००० मील से वहाँ पर आता है तो वह वहाँ पर अपने को बिल्कुल अलहदा नहीं महसूस करता है और वह ये महसूस करता है कि मेरा भी ताल्लुक मास्को के साथ है । अब खास तौर पे अंडर ग्राउंड रेलवे स्टेशन को इस तौर पर सजाया गया है कि ताशकंद से आने वाला वहाँ पर अपने को बेगाना और अजनबी महसूस नहीं करता । वहाँ उसको अपने ताशकंद के शायर

की स्टैंचू मिलेगी । इसी तरह में और जगहों पर भी इसके वास्ते इंतजाम होता है कि वहाँ आकर वह अपने आपको बेगाना न समझे । उसको वहाँ पर ताशकंद का एटमीयफियर मिलता है । कलचरल प्रोग्राम भी इस तौर पर वहाँ रखे जाते हैं कि वह एंट होम फील करे और यह न समझे कि मैं बिल्कुल किसी अजनबी जगह पर आ गया हूँ । इस तरह का इंतजाम हॉल में वह ताशकंद का आदमी यह महसूस करता है कि मेरा भी ताल्लुक मास्को के साथ है । वही चीज मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह आल इंडिया रेडियो यहाँ पर आख-व्याप करे । अब ए० वेब पर रिप्ले का प्रोग्राम होता है और बी० और सी० वेब पर दूसरी जवानों का प्रोग्राम होता है । पंजाबी प्रोग्राम भी होता है लेकिन अभी थोड़ा होता है । उसको ज्यादा बक्त दिया जाय । उर्दू का भी प्रोग्राम होता है । अब यह एक टेक्निकल बात है । मिनियटर साहब या दूसरे लोग जो कि इस चीज से सरोकार रखते हैं ताल्लुक रखते हैं वह ज्यादा अच्छी तरह इस बात को समझ सकेंगे कि अगर दिल्ली के आल इंडिया रेडियो स्टेशन से इस तरह में प्रोग्राम्स ब्राडकास्ट कराये जायें कि हर एक जवान वाला और हर एक आदमी जो कि दूर दूर से यहाँ पर आया हुआ है वह यह समझे कि आल इंडिया रेडियो मेरा रेडियो है, उसमें मेरी जवान ब्राडकास्ट होती है, उसके जरिए मेरे कल्चर को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है और उसकी उन्नति की जाती है तो इस तरह वह महसूस करेगा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ और मैं भारतवासी हूँ । मेरी जवान के साथ हर एक भारतवासी का उसी तरीके से ताल्लुक है जैसा कि मेरे सूबे या मेरी स्टेट वाले लोगों का ताल्लुक है । दूसरे मुल्कों में तो इंटरनेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की बातें की जाती हैं । रूस ने रेडियो पर हमारी जवानों का तर्जुमा किया है और उनको ब्राडकास्ट किया है । अब वह तो इंटरनेशनल इंटीग्रेशन करते हैं और हम नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन भी न कर सकें तो इसमें हमारी हानि होती है । इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करता हूँ ।

श्री समनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब स्पीकर, वजारते नशरो—अशाश्रत का अवाम की ज़िदगी के साथ और ज़िदगी के हर एक जोएवे के साथ गहरा ताल्लुक है। इस वजारत का कलमदानेवजारत जो सम्हालने पर जनाव रेड्डी को दो मुबारकवाद दी गई है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक मुमरत की बात है। आज हम यह मुबारक जो दे रहे हैं वह इस खयाल से, इस तबक्को और इस उम्मीद से दे रहे हैं कि इस वजारत के मुस्लिफ महकमाजान में जो खामियां या जो भी कमियां रह गई हैं वह एक अहले-जीक और मुखनशानास इंसान के प्राणे पर काफी हद तक दूर हो जायेंगे क्योंकि जहां तक मेरी वाकफियत और इल्मियत का ताल्लुक है जनाव रेड्डी किसी सूबायो ताम्मुब या अवान के ताम्मुब में यकीन नहीं करते हैं। बल्कि उनको बर्माय नजरी से हमें यह तबक्को है कि इस वक्त तक जो न चाहते हुए कुछ लीयां हो गई हैं, खमूनन आल इंडिया रेडियो की जवान के बारे में न चाहते हुए भी जो गलतियां हम से हो गई हैं उनको दुरुस्ती की तरफ और दूसरी जो इस तरह की खामियां हैं उन को दुरुस्ती की तरफ वह तबज्जह देगे और अगली बार जब हम फिर इस मतालवान पर गौर करेंगे, गुजरने वाले एक साल को जो कारगर्दगी होगी उसके लिए हम ज्यादा जोर से मुबारक को दुहरा सकेंगे।

जहां तक आल इंडिया रेडियो का ताल्लुक है वह तरक्कीपजोर हिन्दुस्तान में एक बहुत अहम हिस्सा अदा कर सकता है और कर रहा है। यह कहना कि उस का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है यह भी गलत है। लेकिन उस पर आज एक थोड़ासा जनून आ गया है कि सीधी बात को सिर्फ इस वास्ते कि यह जवान लोगों को सुनाई जाय और उन से मनवाई जाय, उन पर जबर्दस्ती उसको ठूसा जा रहा है। जहां तक राष्ट्रभाषा का ताल्लुक है, एक कौमी जवान का ताल्लुक है, हिन्दी एक जवान

मुसलमा तीर पर मानी गई है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उसके बाद कोई दूसरी इलाकायी जवान एसी नहीं हो सकती जिसको हम बढ़ावा देकर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जवान बना सकते हैं लेकिन उस जवान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए या उसकी तरक्की के लिए जो जराय और बिलखमूस जो जवान गड़ी गई है, आकाशवाणी पर, आल इंडिया रेडियो पर, वह एक ऐसी जवान है कि समझने की कोशिश के बावजूद वह समझो नहीं जा सकती है। गानिबन् देश को बहुत कम आवादी है जो उस जवान को उन्हीं मानों में जिन मानों में वह इस्तेमाल होती है आसानी से समझ सकती है। यह अलग बात है कि बात और कही जाय और मैं उसका कोई दूसरा अर्थ ले लूँ। यह जरूरी है कि खमूनन न्यूज वुर्लैटिम् और दूसरे सैक्शन्स से जो प्रोग्राम् ब्राडकास्ट हो वह ऐसी जवान में ब्राडकास्ट किये जाय जिनको कि लोग आसानी से समझ सकें। जवान को इस तीर पर जबर्दस्ती ठूसा न जाय बल्कि मकसद और प्रोग्राम को समझ कर उस के जरिए हमें कुछ चांजे और जो इस वक्त मुल्क के तकाजे हैं, जो कौम की जरूरतें हैं वह लोगों तक पहुंचानी हैं और उसके लिए जवान को एक जरिया बनाया जाय।

17 hrs.

खुद बापू की जवान में उन के अल्फाज मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूँ जोकि महात्मा गांधी ने जम्मू में कहे थे। मुझे फद्य है कि मैं उन की उस यात्रा का महरक था। जम्मू में आर० एस० एस० ने बाकायदा घेरा डाल दिया था और उस वक्त वह बापू से कुछ कमिट कराना चाहते थे कि वह क्या चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जवान के मुताल्लिक आप का क्या खयाल है? तो महात्मा जी ने फरमाया कि “भाई, जो मैं कहूँ, वह तुम समझो और जो तुम कहो, वह मैं समझूँ, मैं उस भाषा में यकीन रखता हूँ।” इस पर उन लोगों ने पूछा कि वह किस तरह लिखी जायगी। महात्मा जी ने

जवाब दिया कि "जो आसान स्क्रिप्ट नजर आती है, जिस में लिख सकते हो, वह लिख लो।" अगर इस फारमूले के मुताबिक, अगर इस बुनियाद पर इस जुवान को, हिन्दी को, बनाया जाता और आल-इंडिया रेडियो उसी को अपना लेता, तो यह एक बहुत माकूल बात होती। अगर आल-इंडिया रेडियो इस पालसी पर चलता कि जो कुछ उस के दिल्ली और दूसरे स्टेशनों से कहा जाता है, जनता उस को समझे—और वह जनता किसी खास इलाके, रिजन या शहर की नहीं, बल्कि वह जनता, जो कि काश्मीर से लेकर रास कुमारी तक फैली हुई है—, तो मुल्क के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उस की बातों को सुन सकते और फायदा उठा सकते। ज़रूरत इस बात की थी कि मुल्क के मुस्लिम इलाकों के लोग, जो कि रेडियो रख सकें, जो रेडियो के पास आ सकें, उस आवाज़ को समझ सकें, जो कि हवा के डोश पर दिल्ली और दूसरे रेडियो स्टेशनों से चल कर उन तक पहुंचती है।

लेकिन उस उसूल को मद्दे-नज़र नहीं रखा गया है। यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि दक्कीक और मुश्किल अलफ़ाज़ इस जुवान में बढ़ा दिये जायें और लोगों तक वही आवाज़ पहुंचाई जाये। कुछ प्रोग्राम तो काफी अच्छे हैं और उन में काफी बेहतर चीज़ें भी सामने आती हैं। लेकिन उन में भी अलफ़ाज़ की भरमार लिखने वाले या समझने वाले के लिए एक मुसीबत बन जाती है।

मैं अज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मिलसिले में मैं दो प्रोग्राम्स का मजाज़ना करूँ, तो शायद ज्यादा बज़ाहत से अपनी बात आप के सामने रख सकूँगा। हमारे २८ या २९ स्टेशनों से करीबन २५०, ३०० घंटे का ब्राडकास्टिंग होता है, जिन में म्यूज़िक, ड्रामा, न्यूज़ और क्लामिकल म्यूज़िक वगैरह के प्रोग्राम शामिल हैं। उन में "उर्दू मजलिस" के नाम से आध घंटे का एक प्रोग्राम होता है। मुझे कभी कभी उस को सुनने का इत्तिफ़ाक़ होता है। मैं इतना खुश-नसीब तो नहीं कि मैं उस को रोज़ सुन

सकू, लेकिन कभी कभी सुनने का इत्तिफ़ाक़ हुआ है। उस प्रोग्राम का नाम तो 'उर्दू मजलिस' है, लेकिन जो उस का तरतीब देते हैं, उन का मंशा यह नहीं है कि उस उर्दू को कायम रखा जाये, जो कि फ़ारसी से भरी होती थी। या अरबी से भरपूर रहती थी, जो कि एक वक्ता निशाना-ए-नफ़रत बन गई थी और न समझने की वजह से जिस में लोग पीछे हटते थे, बल्कि उन्होंने अबाम तक पहुंचने के लिए इस को एक जरिया बनाया है। उस के चन्द एक प्रोग्राम मैं सुन सका हूँ। उस में मुस्लिम किस्म की चीज़ें होती हैं। उस में अच्छी अच्छी स्पीचिंग होती है, तामिल के ड्रामे और तेलगू की नज़म का उर्दू तर्जुमा पेय किया जाता है और बहुत दफ़ा यह भी कोशिश की जाती है कि दूसरी जुवानों के शेर को उर्दू शेर में पेय किया जाय। यह एक अच्छी बात है और लोग उस को पसन्द करते हैं और उस प्रोग्राम का सुनना चाहते हैं। मेरे हल्का-ए-अहवाल में, मेरे दोस्तों में, जब उस प्रोग्राम का जिक्र आया, तो उन्होंने उस की तारीफ़ की और मैं समझना हूँ कि वाकी लोग भी ऐसा ही महसूस करते होंगे।

लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में हिन्दी में कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम नहीं है, जिस में दूसरी जुवानों का तर्जुमा मलूम और सादा जुवान में लोगों तक पहुंचाया जाये, बल्कि वे चाहते हैं कि कोई चीज़ आरजिनवा हिन्दी में लिखी जाय और मुस्लिमतरी हिन्दी में लिखी जाय और वह लोगों तक पहुंचाई जाये।

मैं अज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर "उर्दू मजलिस" और हिन्दी की मजलिस, ड्रामा, न्यूज़ और दूसरे प्रोग्रामों का आपस में मुकाबला किया जाय, तो साफ़ जाहिर है कि "उर्दू मजलिस" के नाम पर जो प्रोग्राम नज़र किया जाता है, उस में उस प्रोग्राम को लोगों तक पहुंचाने के लिए जुवान को जरिया बनाया गया है, लेकिन इस के बर-अक्स हिन्दी के प्रोग्राम्स में हिन्दी जुवान को, और वह भी अपनी बनाई हुई खास किस्म की हिन्दी को, जिस को आम लोग आल इंडिया रेडियो की

[श्री समनानी]

ज्ञान कहते हैं, लोगों तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इन दोनों प्रोग्राम्स में यह तफ़ाव है, यह फ़र्क है कि एक तरफ़ तो अदब, मीसीकी, आर्ट, ड्रामा वर्ग्स का लोगों तक पहुँचाने के लिए ज्ञान का ज़रिया बनाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ़ नाम तो लिया जाता है आर्ट, म्यूजिक और दूसरी तीसरी चीज़ों का और उन के ज़रिये हिन्दी को लोगों तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन न तो उस को लोगों में आम फ़ैस बनाया जाता है और न ही उस के ज़रिये आर्ट और ड्रामा का लोगों तक पहुँचाया जाता है। इस तरह में राष्ट्र-भाषा की कोई ख़िदमत नहीं होती है, बल्कि ब्याह-म-ब्याह उस के बारे में नामसुव और प्रेजुडिस पैदा किया जाता है और उन लोगों का मौका दिया जाता है, जो कि राष्ट्र-भाषा की आड़ में और कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि मैं ने अर्ज किया है, ज़नाब रेड्डी इन बातों से बालातर है और उन की व्सी-उन-नज़री से मुझे तबक्का है कि वह इस ख़ामी को—जो कि नादानियता तौर पर रह गई है, यही मैं कहूँगा—दूर करने की तरफ़ तबक्क़ा देगे। उन के जा हेड आफ़ डिपार्टमेंट है, वे भी इस मिलमिल में काफ़ी तज़ुबा रखते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि थोड़ा ही बचत में इस में कुछ तब्दीली लाई जायेगी, जो कि नाग़ज़ीर है, क्योंकि जो चीज़ एक ख़ाम ताक़त के ज़रिये या किसी ख़ाम ज़िद के तौर पर लोगों तक पहुँचाई जाय, वह कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है, चल नहीं सकती है।

इस बज़ारत के जिन्मे कई दूसरे महकमा-जात भी हैं, जिन के जिम्मे बहुत बड़े बड़े काम हैं। उन में एक शोवा इन्तहागत, डी० ए० बी० पी०, भी है, जो कि काफ़ी मनज़म डिपार्टमेंट है और जो कि काफ़ी अच्छे तरीके से काम कर रहा है। लेकिन बाज़ ओकात उस की पालिसी में कुछ ऐसी बातें आ जाती हैं, जिन के नतीजे के तौर पर कुछ लोग यह समझने लगते हैं कि चाहे मैं अखबार चार सफ़हे

का छापूँ या एक सफ़हे का, उस में मैं तमाम मूल्की तक़ाज़ों और तमाम काम के मुफ़ादात को ख़त्म ही क्यों न कर दूँ, लेकिन चूँकि सरकारी इश्तहार है, इसलिए मुझे यह हक़ हासिल है कि वे मुझे ज़रूर मिलने चाहिए। कुछ लोग यह सोचते हैं कि मैं फ़िक़ारिस्ती का प्रचार क्यों न करूँ, हिन्दुस्तान के जो उम्मील हैं, उन जी मुख़ालिफ़त ही क्यों न करूँ, हिन्दुस्तान के सामने जो मसाल हैं, उन की परवाह चाहे मैं न करूँ, मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सलामती को एक तरफ़ क्यों न छोड़ दूँ और चीन की हिमायत ही क्यों न करूँ, लेकिन चूँकि मैं ने अखबार निकाला है, इसलिए मुझे हक़ हासिल है कि मैं ज़रूर सरकारी इश्तहार लूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकारी इश्तहागत न तो किसी को तोहफ़े के तौर पर मिलने चाहिए, न किसी को रियायत के तौर पर और न किसी को ग़िनीफ़ के तौर पर मिलने चाहिए और न ही किसी के दिल में यह खयाल रहने देना चाहिए कि चूँकि मैं ने अखबार निकाला है, इस लिए मुझे सरकारी इश्तहार ज़रूर मिले। इस के अलावा मैं चाहता हूँ कि न ही सरकारी इश्तहागत के ज़रिये किसी की जुबान रोक ली जाये, न यह कहा जाये कि हम तुम को सरकारी इश्तहार देंगे और इस तरह उस की जुबान-बन्दी कर दी जाये। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक कामी मुफ़ादात का ताल्लुक है, उन का हरगिज़ हरगिज़ फ़रामोश नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बात पर काम्प्रो-माइज़ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मैं ख़ास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के साथ झगड़े के मामले में कम्युनिस्ट पेपज़ की जो पालिसी रही है, वह बिल्कुल हमारे सामने है, लेकिन हम उनको भी खुश करेंगे कि कहीं कल को वे कहेंगे कि सरकारी इश्तहार हमें नहीं मिलते। इसी तरह फ़िक़ारिस्त अखबारों को भी सरकारी इश्तहार दिये जाते हैं। मैं ज़नाब रेड्डी से यह तबक्को रखता हूँ कि वह देखेंगे कि ये इश्तहारात कोई हक़ के तौर पर इस लिए हासिल न करे कि भवाम का ख़याल

डी० ए० वी० पी० के जरिये ले कर वह चीन की मदद करने के लिए या फ़िर्कापरस्ती के प्रचार के लिए इस्तेमाल करे। इस बारे में हुकूमत को निहायत ज़रूरत से कहना चाहिए कि यह रुपया अबाम का है और इस को अबाम और मुल्क के मुफ़ादात के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल करने के लिए नहीं दिया जा सकता है, चाहे वह पेपर किसी पार्टी को बिलांग करता हो और चाहे किसी इंडीविडुअल को बिलांग करता हो।

इस के अलावा डी० ए० वी० पी० के अपने जगहों हैं। वह संकुलेशन और दूसरी तमाम चीजें देखता है। उन को देखने का उस को पूरा हक होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार और डी० ए० वी० पी० में तो आपस में को-ऑर्डिनेशन है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह देखने की भी जरूरत है कि वह पेपर कितना छपता है, उस का संकुलेशन क्या है, उस का इन्फ़्लुएन्स क्या है? जो अख़बार फ़िर्कापरस्त है, या ऐसा अख़बार है, जो गवर्नमेंट की बुनियादी पालिसी पर ही यकीन नहीं रखता है, जिस को हमारी प्लान के साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, जिस को कौमी एकता, नैशनल इन्टीग्रेशन के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं है, जिस की नज़रें किसी और तरफ़ लगी हुई हैं, लाजिमी तौर पर उस की रीडरशिप भी उसी तरह की होगी, जिस तरह के उस में मज़ामीन और लेख हैं। उन अख़बारों के मुताबिक़ उन की रीडरशिप ने अपना ख़ास दिमाग़ और रवैया बना लिया है कि हम ने तो इस पालिसी के खिलाफ़ ही कहना है, तो फिर प्लान पब्लिसिटी के इश्तहारगत और दूसरे इश्तहारगत उस रीडरशिप को नहीं मोड़ सकते हैं। वे लोग उसी इन्फ़्लुएन्स में रहेंगे, जिस में उन को उन अख़बारों ने बाकायदा रखा हुआ है। इस लिए मैं अज़ करूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में वज़ारत को निहायत सेहतमन्दाना और बाज़ुरंत पालिसी अपनानी चाहिए। उस में किसी इंडिविडुअल के ताराज हो जाने और किसी दूसरे के खुश हो जाने का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं आपकी इजाजत से दो मिनट में एक और प्वाइंट अज़ करके ख़त्म कर दूंगा। चाहे मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ इनफ़ार्मेशन हो, चाहे मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ रेलवेज़ हो या टूरिज़्म की मिनिस्ट्री हो, सब की मुश्तरीक़ जिम्मेदारी है और उनमें यह तवक्क़ की जाती है कि उनका आपस में तालमेल हो, उनका आपस में को-ऑर्डिनेशन हो और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक ही चीज़ दो दो महक़मों से अलग अलग इशू हो। जब आप एक महक़मा बना देते हैं, एक ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन बना देते हैं और उसको तमाम जगहों दे देते हैं तो यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि सारी जो चीज़ है, वह उसी चैनल से हो कर निकले, उसी चैनल से हो कर आगे जाये। लेकिन देखा गया है कि अगर एक इश्तहार डी० ए० वी० पी० इशू करता है तो उसी प्राजैकट के मुताल्लिक़, उसी प्लान के मुताल्लिक़ वही चीज़ किसी और जगह से आ जाती है, इश्तहार आ जाता है या लिट्रचर आ जाता है। इससे वक्त की और रुपये पैसे की बर्बादी होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिफ़ेंट महक़मों में आपस में को-ऑर्डिनेशन हो। विलखसूम जहाँ तक रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के इश्तहारगत का ताल्लुक़ है, मैं समझता हूँ हमारे मिनिस्टर माहब निहायत आसानी से कह देंगे कि यह काम तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर के तहत होता है, इस वास्ते वह क्या कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं तवक्को रखता हूँ कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से बात करके वह एक वाज़य पालिसी बनायेंगे। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के जो इश्तहारगत हैं वे जो चैन आफ़ न्यूज़ पेपज़ हैं, बड़े बड़े अख़बार हैं, उन को तो यह कह कर कि तुम बड़े अख़बार हो बड़ी आसानी से दे दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक छोटे छोटे अख़बारों का ताल्लुक़ है, उनको वहाँ बड़ा हैरास किया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि जाओ डी० ए० वी० पी० से लिखवा कर लाओ कि तुम्हें यूज़ किया जाता है या नहीं किया जाता है और जब वे लिख कर ले आते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि पंद्रह परसेंट कम करो और पंद्रह परसेंट कम करने के बाद जब इश्तहारगत रूट आउट होते हैं तो वे प्राइवेट

[श्री समनानी]

एजेंसी के जरिये होते हैं। अगर पंद्रह पर्सेंट कम का रेट देना है तो क्यों डी० ए० बी० पी० को न दें। अगर एक प्राईवेट एजेंसी की खिदमत हासिल करनी है और गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी बनी हुई है, अच्छा काम कर रही है, तो उसको क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ये जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, इन पर गौर किया जायेगा और आइंदा जब हम इस सिलसिले में बात करेंगे तो शायद सारी चीज ठीक हो गई होगी।

श्री कि० पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचारपत्रों की मोनोपोली के बारे में यहां काफी चर्चा हुई है और यह कहा गया है कि यह मोनोपोली सिर्फ अंग्रेजी भाषा के अखबारों तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि देशी भाषाओं में की इसका प्रवेश हो रहा है। कुछ भी हो, अगर हम मोनोपोली में अखबारों को मुक्त किया जाता है तो वह देशी भाषा के अखबारों को प्रोत्साहन दे कर ही लिया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की यह निश्चित पालिसी होनी चाहिये कि देशी भाषाओं के अखबारों को अधिक न अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। मैं पीरियाडिकलज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस मोनोपोली को, जोकि अंग्रेजी दैनिक अखबारों की है, तोड़ने का तरीका यह हो सकता है कि सरकार की तरफ से उनको बिल्कुल विज्ञापन न दिये जायें। यह ताज्जुब की बात है—यों हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कम ताज्जुब की बातें होती हैं—कि गत साल करीब एक हजार अखबारों और पत्रिकाओं को जो विज्ञापन दिये गये थे, उन में से सिर्फ ७४० देशी भाषाओं के थे और बाकी सभी अंग्रेजी भाषा के थे। शायद कोई भी सम्य देश दुनिया में नहीं होगा जहां पर कि इस प्रोपोरशन में सरकारी विज्ञापन किसी विदेशी भाषा में चलने वाले अखबार अथवा अखबारों को दिये जाते हों और अगर कोई ऐसा सम्य देश है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उसको हमें बतायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्य दुनिया में कीई

भी ऐसा देश नहीं है जहां की सरकार विदेशी भाषा के अखबारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देती है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरकारी विज्ञापन देती है और देशी भाषा के जो अखबार होते हैं, उनको कम देती है। इसलिए जो प्रस्ताव मैं रख रहा हूँ, जो सजेशन मैं रख रहा हूँ यह कोई विचित्र प्रस्ताव अथवा सजेशन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी के दैनिक अखबारों को बिल्कुल भी विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये और देशी भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए देशी भाषाओं के जो अखबार हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हिन्दी को किसी पर लादा जा रहा है। अगर आप अंग्रेजी अखबारों को अपने विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर देंगे तो सिर्फ हिन्दी ही नहीं बल्कि हर जो देशी भाषा है, उसका कुछ न कुछ गुंथवा मिलेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद मैं अकेला सदस्य हूँ जो इस सदन में जिस की यह मांग है कि इस टेलीविजन की स्कीम को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। शायद हम लोगों में, हमारे देश के जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, उन में यह न्यून भावना आ गई है, नीची भावना आ गई है कि एयर-कंडिशनंग या टेलीविजन जैसी चीजें नहीं होंगी तो कहीं ऐसा न माना जाये कि हम लोग पिछड़े देश के लोग हैं क्योंकि यहां पर ये चीजें नहीं हैं। ये चीजें सारी जनता के स्तर पर तो नहीं हो सकती हैं लेकिन कुछ न कुछ ये जरूर होनी चाहिये ऐसा आप कह सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दो टेलीविजन देश में रख लेने से कोई काम नहीं हो सकेगा। अगले पचास साल तक हमारे देश में टेलीविजन जन-शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बन सकता है, यह निश्चित बात है। इसलिए एक दो टेलीविजन सैट कलकत्ता शहर में या बम्बई में रख कर उन पर खर्च करना हमारे जैसे देश के लिए जिस में पैसे का अभाव है और कई अन्य जरूरी स्कीमों के लिए हम को पैसे की आवश्यकता है, बिल्कुल मूर्खता है। इस टेलीविजन को बन्द करके

हम चाहते हैं कि इस पैस का रेडियो का ज्यादा प्रसार करने की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और जो रुपया उसमें खर्च किया जाता है, उसको इसमें खर्च किया जाना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात मैं फिल्मों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । यह कहा जाता है कि फिल्में बुराई की जड़ हैं । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का एक बहादुरी का पहलू रहा है और वह यह है कि वह राष्ट्रीय एकता का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन रही है । जो हिन्दुस्तानी फिल्में होती हैं वे देश के चारों तरफ आदर की पात्र होती हैं और सही मान में हिन्दुस्तान की यह फिल्म इंडस्ट्री राष्ट्रीय एकता का एक साधन है । इसलिए मैं इसके बिलाफ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन जहाँ तक क्वालिटी का ताल्लुक है, उसका बेहतर होना आवश्यक है । इस क्वालिटी को नियंत्रित कैसे किया जा सकता है, इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निकल एक सत्रेशन दे सकता हूँ, एक मुझाव दे सकता हूँ । अगर हम फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को यह डिस्टेंट करें कि इस चीज पर या इस विषय पर फिल्मों में वे बनायें तो शायद इसको अनडैमोक्रेट माना जाये । लेकिन शायद एक और चीज करके कुछ काम धनने की हम आशा कर सकते हैं और वह यह है कि हम फिल्मों का लैंग्थ को कंट्रोल करें । अभी जो फिल्में आ रही हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तानी जो फिल्में हैं, वे लैंग्थ में बहुत बड़ी होती हैं और बड़ी होने के कारण एक तो लोगों का बहुत समय बर्बाद होता है और दूसरे ऐसी ऐसी चीजें उन में भर दी जाती हैं, जो कि वाहिदात होती हैं । अगर फिल्मों का लैंग्थ को कम किया जायेगा तो एक तो लोगों का समय बच जायेगा और दूसरे निर्माता जो फालतू की चीजें उस में बढ़ा देते हैं या फालतू गाने भर देते हैं या कहानी के या मकसद के बाहर की चीजें भर देते हैं, जिन से बच्चों का दिमाग बिगड़ जाता है, उन के दिमागों पर खराब असर पड़ता है वे ऐसी चीजें उन में कम डाल पायेंगे, ऐसी चीजें उन में कम घुस

पायेंगे । इसलिये मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर खास तौर से विचार करें ।

फिर और एक बात कि इन्फार्मेशन ऐंड ब्राडकास्टिंग का जो डिपार्टमेंट है यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग हो सकता है, अगर उस को ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाये । जैसे कि अभी राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात जोरों से चल रही है । इस राष्ट्रीय एकता का बढ़ाने के लिये काफी काम यह मंत्रालय कर सकता है । जैसे कि भाषा के बारे में या लिपि के बारे में जितनी जानकारी होनी चाहिये लोगों को उतनी नहीं हो पाई है । स्क्रिप्ट के मामले में मैं नहीं होचना हूँ कि अभी तक इस डिपार्टमेंट से कोई ऐसा प्रयत्न हुआ है कि जिस से कि हिन्दुस्तान के आम लोगों को यह जानकारी हो कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की भाषायें हैं उन की जो लिपियाँ हैं वे बिल्कुल एक सी हैं और उन में बहुत कम फर्क है । लिपि के बारे में तो यह अवश्य है कि उस की जो आवाज एक बड़ी दीवार बन गई है हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर उन को बनाने के लिये इस डिपार्टमेंट से कोई किताब लिखने का काम या फिल्म के जरिये अथवा रेडियो के जरिये प्रचार करने का काम, जो होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है । यह तो मैं ने एक मिसाल दी, ऐसी बहुत सी मिसालें हो सकती हैं जिस के बारे में लोगों के दिमाग को बनाया जा सकता है, लोगों का जो सांस्कृतिक दिमाग है, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण है, उसे बनाया जा सकता है, अगर यह विभाग ठीक ढंग से काम करे ।

आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस का जो डाइरेक्शन है वह अभी तक शहरों की तरफ गया है । देहात की तरफ उस के डाइरेक्शन का लाने के लिये ठीक ढंग से कोई कोशिश होनी चाहिये । देहात के जो ज्यादातर लोग हैं उन में देश की स्थिति के बारे में देश की समस्याओं के बारे में दिलचस्पी पैदा करने का भी जो काम है उस को आल इंडिया रेडियो कर सकता है ।

[श्री कि० पटनायक]

अभी जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं वे एकतरफा होते हैं। वे मजदूरी माइड में बातें कहते हैं। किस स्थान पर स्थिति ऐसी है, समस्या यह है, इस ढंग में कहा जाता है। लेकिन अगर प्रोग्राम को ठीक ढंग से बनाया जाये तो वह दुत्तफा होना चाहिये। इस दुत्तफा प्रोग्राम को बनाने के लिये देहाता एसोसियेशन होनी चाहिये, रेडियो क्लब होना चाहिये, ऐसी संस्थाये होनी चाहिये, जिनकी तरफ से कुछ देहात के प्रतिनिधि आये और ब्राडकास्टिंग में हिस्सा लें जिस में कि वे आलोचनाये कर सकें और कृषि की स्थिति पर या दूसरी समस्याओं पर आजादा से और बिना भय के अपने दृष्टिकोण को रख सकें। इस ढंग का कोई प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये। इस तरह के प्रोग्राम को तभी बनाया जा सकेगा जब सरकार आल इंडिया रेडियो पर जो विरोधी मत है उस को भी रखने की अनुमति दे। अगर सरकार उस को भी रखना चाहती है तब तो यह प्रोग्राम सकल हो सकता है नहीं तो नहीं। इस तरह के प्रोग्राम के बारे में भी सरकार सोचे।

चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी के बारे में जो एस्टीमेट्स कमटी की रिपोर्ट है उस की बड़ी कड़ी आलोचना है। उस का कहना है कि इस को बन्द कर दिया जाय और फिल्मस डिवीजन के साथ मिला दिया जाये। बाहर भी इस के बारे में काफी गन्दी गन्दी शिकायतें फैल रही हैं। यह एक ऐसा सोसायटी है जिसके बारे में सरकार को पहले से ही होशियार हो जाना चाहिये था क्योंकि यह अवश्य सरकार के पैसे से चलती है लेकिन एक आटोमोमस बाडी है। उस में काम इस तरह से चलता है जिस में कि भ्रष्टाचार का काफी अवसर रहता है। और चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा है। चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी का जो कांस्टीट्यूशन पहले बना था बिल्कुल उस के मुताबिक ही काम होना चाहिये था। जैसे कि एक ट्रेजर ऐंवाइंट करना चाहिये था, लेकिन ट्रेजर ऐंवाइंट नहीं किया गया है,

एक प्रोडक्शन मैकेटरों का ऐंवाइंटमेंट होना चाहिये था, वह भी नहीं हुआ। यानी एक आदमी जो वहां पर है वह खुद ही ट्रेजर बन गया और खुद ही प्रोडक्शन मैकेटरों बन गया, और जनरल मैकेटरों तो वह है ही। इस तरह से तीन बड़े आदमियों का काम एक आदमी में निहित हो गया इस लिये करप्शन भी तीन ने अपने गुना हो गया, यही नहीं जनरल मैकेटरों ने अपने मन के मुताबिक कांस्टीट्यूशन को भी बदल डाला। ऐसी बहुत सी बातें इस चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी में देखी जा सकती हैं। कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी की अपनी कोई कार दही है, लेकिन डाइवर है जो कि जनरल मैकेटरों की निजी कार को चलाता है। जहां पर इतना भ्रष्टाचार है उस के लिये मैं यह मांग तो नहीं करूंगा कि उस की जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी हो क्योंकि मैं सोचता हूं कि यह बात इतनी स्पष्ट है कि बिना जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी के भी डिपार्टमेंटल ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है। या तो चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसायटी का डिस्बैंड किया जाना चाहिये या कुछ कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की इस मांग का समर्थन करती हूं। अभी हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने विभिन्न प्रकार की शिकायतें रखीं। वह सब सुन कर मुझे वह दिन याद आ गये जब ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में यह विभाग प्रारम्भ हुआ था। उस समय की रेडियो वार्ताओं को सुन कर कभी तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि शायद किसी भुगलकालीन महफिल से आवाज आ रही है, और कभी ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि जैसे वह समय जब कि हिन्दी अविकसित थी और बहुत सी किताबें थीं जिन में अलिफ लैला की कहा-नियां और इन्द्र सभा जैसी पुस्तकें प्रचलित थीं जिन की भाषा होती थी "एक शाहजादा वाम पर सोता था नादान।" रेडियो से इस तरह की चीजें आती थीं जो एक मजाक सा मालूम होती

थीं रेडियो कां वार्तायें। मुझे बड़ा खुशी है कि इस थोड़े समान में हमारे राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की। मुझे इस का भी खुशी है कि जो मंत्री महोदय इस विभाग के संरक्षक हैं वह भी साहित्य में बहुत दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। भाषाओं में भी उन का दिलचस्पी है और मैं आशा करती हूँ कि दिन प्रतिदिन हमारी रेडियो वार्ताओं में और किताबों में प्रगति होगी, और आज जो बहुत सी किताबें महसूस होती हैं वे धीरे धीरे दूर होंगी।

17.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो परम्परायें हमारे भूतपूर्व मंत्री डा० केसकर ने प्रारम्भ कीं, मैं समझती हूँ कि देश में सभी वर्गों ने उन का पसन्द किया। विशेषतया हमारे देश के लेखकों ने, कलाकारों ने, साहित्यकारों ने इस का महसूस किया कि सचमुच रेडियो का परिमार्जित भाषा होनी चाहिये विभिन्न प्रकार की काव्य परम्परायें विभिन्न भाषाओं में पाई जाती हैं उन सभी परम्पराओं को जीवित रखना है। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये कि हमारी जो लोकसभायें आज हैं उन का भी बाहुल्य हमें रेडियो वार्ताओं में मिलता है। देखा जाय तो हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे साहित्य का जो भंडार है इन्हीं लोक भाषाओं के अन्दर है। जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं वे अगर अपने भाव को प्रकट करते हैं तो वह एक सजी बजी भाषा होती है। जो हमारी सामान्य भाषायें हैं, लोक भाषायें हैं उन में जो साहित्य हमें मिलता है उन्हीं से हम समझते हैं कि हमारी संस्कृति किस प्रकार की थी और उन्हीं में हमें देशवासियों का प्राकृतिक और मौलिक रूप में भावनाओं का दर्शन मिलता है। वही हमारा साहित्य का भंडार है। उन भाषाओं का भी उद्भव हो रहा है इस की मुझे खुशी है।

इस सदन में हमारे अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की शिकायत की कि हमारा देश नृत्य और गान की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दे रहा है। मुझे इस से बड़ा डर मालूम हुआ

कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय के ऊपर उस का प्रभाव पड़े। मेरा ख्याल है कि आज इस बात का बड़ा आवश्यकता है कि हम अपनी कलाओं का विकास करें। आज विज्ञान के युग में सिनेमा और रेडियो हमारे पास ऐसे साधन हैं जिन से हम एक दम समाज का काया पलट कर सकते हैं। हमारी संस्कृति का विकास करने के लिये सब से बहुमूल्य वस्तु हमारे हाथ में रेडियो है। मुझे अफसोस है कि वह माननीय सदस्य इस बात यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं हैं। मैं उन से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ। क्या नृत्य और संगीत की कला हमारे देश में आज का दिन है। यह प्राचीन युग से हमें मिली हुई है। और हमारी संस्कृति का विकास सभी हाँगा जब हमारी इन कलाओं का परिमार्जन, हाँगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बात की प्रार्थना करूँगी कि रेडियो के द्वारा हमारी कलाओं को वह जितना अधिक प्रोत्साहन दे सकें देते का श्रम करें।

मैं एक और नम्र निवेदन करना चाहूँगी। एक बात मैं समाज में देख रही हूँ कि जिस को हम सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम कह कर प्रस्तुत करते हैं—रेडियो से भी मैं इस बात के बहुत उदाहरण दे सकती हूँ और मंच पर भी हमारे सामने ऐसे बहुत से कार्यक्रम होते हैं—उन का नाम जरूर सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होता है लेकिन जो हमें देखने का भिन्नता है या जो ध्वनियाँ हमारे कानों में पड़ती हैं, वे सिनेमा की होती हैं। मुझे यह खुशी है कि रेडियो के द्वारा आज हमारे शास्त्रीय संगीत का भी कार्यक्रम होता है।

भाषा के विषय में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अनेक प्रकार की बातें कही हैं। हमारे कार्यालय के सदस्यों ने जोर दिया कि संस्कृतमय हिन्दी रेडियो से बोली जाती है और शायद उर्दू की मांग उन्हीं ने की। कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि शायद और तरह की भाषा कायम होनी चाहिये। मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि भाषा का किसी माँसा में नहीं बांधा जा सकता। अगर राष्ट्र

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

भाषा को परिभाषा की जाए तो मैं यह स्वीकार करूंगी कि यह एक किसान के जोंपड़ से लगा कर इस सदन तक में बोली जा सकती है। लेकिन जहां पर प्रश्न यह होता है कि हम को कोई दर्शन ग्रंथ पर काव्य की पुस्तक लिखनी है तो उस में किसी भाषा का बाधा नहीं जा सकता है।

आज हमारा हर एक देशवासी चाहेगा कि जो भी हमारे बड़े बड़े कवि हो गये हैं, लेखक हो गये हैं उन को जीवित रखा जाये। हम मूर, तुलसी को भी जीवित रखना चाहेंगे और गालिब को भी जीवित रखना चाहेंगे, साथ ही जो हमारी क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं उन के साहित्य को भी जीवित रखना चाहेंगे। इस विशाल देश में ११८ भाषायें बोली जाती हैं और उन में से बहुत सी भाषायें ऐसी हैं जिन का अपना साहित्य है। हम चाहेंगे कि सभी भाषायें सुरक्षित रहें।

आज म्थिया यह है कि जिसका सम्पर्क जिस भाषा में नहीं है उन को वह बड़ी अजीब मालूम होती है। सदन के अनेक माननीय सदस्य जब अपनी क्षेत्रीय बोली बोलते हैं तो मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं आता। इसी तरह से मैं उन की कठिनाई को समझती हूँ। जिनको हिन्दी का ज्ञान नहीं है। उन को हिन्दी कठिन लगती होगी। लेकिन देश में एक राष्ट्र भाषा बनानी है। और संविधान में जब हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा स्वीकार किया गया था तो यही प्रश्न सामने था कि इस देश की अधिकांश जनता किस भाषा को अधिक बोलती है। यह तुलसी की देन है तुलसीकृत रामायण की बदौलत आज इस देश में जगह जगह लोग हिन्दी को समझते हैं चाहे वह हिन्दी भाषा भाषी भले ही न हो। महाभारत, रामायण, गीता सभी ने पढ़ी है। सब उस को समझते हैं। तो फिर थोड़े दिनों तक यह संकट अवश्य हमारे सामने रहेगा। लेकिन आखिर तो हमें अंग्रेजी की गुलामी को छोड़ कर अपने देश के लिये एक भाषा बनानी ही पड़ेगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहूंगी कि आज हिन्दी के संस्कृतमय होने की शिकायत की जाती है उसी के अनेक लेखक जो लिखते हैं उस में उर्दू का बाहुल्य होता है हालांकि मैं जानती हूँ कि उस में उर्दू का बाहुल्य होने से हिन्दी कोई सरल नहीं बनती। सभी भाषाओं का हमें ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा।

मैं सिनेमा के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से जरूर यह शिकायत करना चाहूंगी कि आज जिस तरह से सिनेमा चित्र चल रहे हैं उस में हमारा समाज दूषित हो रहा है। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में न्यू थिएटर में बहुत सी फिल्में ऐसी बनायीं थीं जिन को पढ़े लिखे भी पसन्द करते थे और ग्रामीण भी पसन्द करते थे क्योंकि उन में कला थी। लेकिन आज ऐसी फिल्मों की कमी है। इन के कारण आज बड़ा अमान्य देश में फैला है। लोग कहते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन की कमी है और समाज में एक बड़ी बेचैनी है, अनैतिकता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस का कारण बहुत कुछ हमारे ये चित्र हैं। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

समाज को सुधारने के लिये, अपनी संस्कृति का विकास करने के लिये और राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये मैं समझती हूँ कि सबसे बड़ा साधन फिल्में हैं अगर ये अच्छी बनें। अच्छी फिल्मों को देख कर हमारे बालक बालिकाओं का और जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है उस का बहुत सुधार हो सकता है। अतः मैं इस बात पर विशेष जोर दूंगी कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं धन्यवाद के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि रेडियो द्वारा रवीन्द्र जयन्ती जैसे कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये गये, मंत्री महोदय उसी को इतिश्री न समझ लें। अभी अनेक लेखक और कवि जो आज जीवित नहीं हैं उनके बारे में समाज को मालूम होना चाहिये उन की समाज को क्या देन है।
(Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhakti Darshan).

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called another Member.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करने में पहले मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि इस के भूतपूर्व माननीय मंत्री डा० कैमकर जी के प्रति अपना आभार प्रदर्शित करूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने ने दस वर्षों तक बहुत ही योग्यता, परिश्रम, अध्यवसाय और लगन के साथ इस मंत्रालय का नेतृत्व और संचालन किया । भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत का पुनरुद्धार करने और उसको उसका गौरवपूर्ण स्थान दिलाने के लिये उन्होंने जो प्रयत्न किये उसके लिये युग युगों तक भारतीय जनता उन का आदर करेगी । लेकिन केवल यही नहीं कि उन्होंने शास्त्रीय संगीत को ही प्रोत्साहन दिया हो । उसी के साथ उन्होंने सुगम संगीत, विविध भारती और लोक संगीत का भी प्रचार और प्रसार किया जिस के लिये हम उन के प्रति अपना आभार प्रदर्शित करने हैं ।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस मंत्रालय के नये मंत्री हमारे आदरणीय मित्र डा० बी० गोपाल रेड्डी, एक ऐसे अवसर पर इस मंत्रालय में नियुक्त हुए हैं जब कि उन के कंधों पर इस का दुहरा दायित्व है । पहले मंत्री राज्य स्तर के मंत्री थे और अब श्री रेड्डी पूर्ण मंत्रिमंडलीय स्तर के मंत्री नियुक्त हुए हैं । इसलिये जहाँ इससे उन के सम्मान में वृद्धि हुई है वहाँ उन के ऊपर उतना ही उत्तरदायित्व भी बढ़ गया है । लेकिन मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वह अपनी योग्यता और लगन के द्वारा उस उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा करने में सफल होंगे ।

उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक विशेष निवेदन करना है । वर्षों पहले उन्होंने कवि कुल गुरु रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर के विश्वभारती में सत्यम्, शिवं, सुन्दरम् का पाठ पढ़ा था । मुझे भी कुछ समय वहाँ रहने का मौभाग्य

प्राप्त हुआ था परन्तु डा० रेड्डी उस समय वहाँ नहीं थे । अतः मुझे विश्वास है कि कवीन्द्र रवीन्द्र से उन्होंने जो प्रेरणा मिली थी उसे वह अपने कार्यकाल में बनाये रखेंगे ।

मैं सब से पहले मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आज से सान आठ वर्ष पूर्व प्रैस आयोग ने अनेक सिफारिशें की थी । प्रति वर्ष हम इस बातको दुहराते रहे हैं कि जो सिफारिशें उस आयोग ने की थीं उन में से अनेकों सिफारिशों कार्यान्वित नहीं हुई हैं और अब तो बहुत से क्षेत्रों में यह मांग की जा रही है कि एक नया आयोग नियुक्त किया जाय यह सिफारिश करने के लिए कि किस प्रकार प्रैस आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जाय । मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे अपना व्यक्तिगत ध्यान उस आयोग की सिफारिशों की ओर दें और जो सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा सकी हैं उन को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

श्रीमन्, केवल दो सिफारिशों के बारे में ही मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मुझे पहले कई एक आदरणीय मित्रों ने समाचार-पत्रों के स्वामित्व में जो एकाधिकार (मोनोपली) की जो प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है उस के बारे में इशारा किया है । अभी उस दिन मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि प्रैस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय इस का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रैस रजिस्ट्रार जी के प्रति पूरी आस्था रखते हुए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस पर कि मंत्रिमंडल के स्तर पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । इस के लिये स्वयं प्रैस आयोग ने बहुत से सुझाव उस समय दिये थे जिन को कि आज कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो स्वयं माननीय मंत्री को साहस के साथ कोई कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । यहाँ पर मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि इस के बारे में और अधिक कह सकूँ ।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे निवेदन करनी है वह यह है कि माननीय मंत्री ने यह घोषणा

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

का था कि वह एक प्रेम नाटककार परिवर्द्ध की निष्कृति करना चाहते हैं। उनके इस विचार का मैं स्वागत करना हूँ लेकिन मेरा छोटी राय में उनका जो उद्देश्य है वह उस से पूरा नहीं होगा। प्रेम आयोग ने जिस प्रेम कौमिल की स्थापना का मुजाब दिया था, जब तक वह निरुक्त नहीं हो जाता तब तक अमनी मतव्य पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली एनियन आफ जर्नलिस्ट्स का बैठक में हमारे माननीय गृहमंत्री जी ने जिसमें कि डा० गोपाल रेड्डी स्वयं उपस्थित थे, उसमें गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि प्रेस कौमिल की शोध स्थापना करे ताकि मेरे हाथ मजबूत हों और हमारा काम हल्का हो और सरल हो। अब जो चीज कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते हैं, खुद हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं और गृह मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं, मंत्रिमंडल के इतने महत्वपूर्ण मंत्री जब इसको चाहते हैं तब इसके होने में देरी क्या है? इसके लिये सन् १९५६ में राज्य सभा में एक कानून पास हो गया था लेकिन लोक सभा में उसके आने आने चुनाव हो गये और वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया गया और समाप्त कर दिया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि उसको पुनर्जीवित करे उसको नया प्राण दें चाहे उसके स्वरूप को कुछ बदल दिया जाय। अतः समाचार पत्रों की आचार संहिता बनाने के लिये और उनके ऊपर स्वयं अना नियन्त्रण बनाये रखने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्रीमन् फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। अपनी हिन्दी की फिल्मों को देख कर तां मेरा गिर मारे शर्म के नीचे झूक जाता है। क्यों कि उनका तर दिनों दिन गिरता जा रहा है। राजकीय पुरस्कारों की जा व्यवस्था पिछले दिनों की गई थी यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दी ४० प्रतिशत भारतीयों की मातृ भाषा होते हुए भी और केन्द्रीय सरकार और

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उसको प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते पर भी हमारी हिन्दी फिल्मों की प्रथम श्रेणी का पुरस्कार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अतः जरा हम गौर करें कि अखिर बात क्या है? हमारे जो फिल्म निमाता लोग हैं वह क्वालिटी-नर को ऊँचा रखने का ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं बल्कि उनकी केवल क्या कमाने की मगीन बनाना चाहते हैं और यह केवल मात्र क्या कमाने की मगीन बनती जा रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि डा० केसकर ने फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के नियमों का कड़ाई के साथ पालन करने का जो प्रयत्न किया था उसमें प्रयत्न में और ज्यादा प्रगति होनी चाहिए। हमारे वक्ताओं और हमारे युवकों और युवतियों के चरित्र के साथ इस तरह का खिलवाड़ न किया जाय। हम इस बात को सहन नहीं कर सकते कि जो जनता के सेवक हैं, माननीय मंत्री के रहते हुए एक बेल्फेयर स्टेट, कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना का जो हमने संकल्प किया है उसके रहते हुए इस प्रकार की फिल्मों का निर्माण किया जाये कि जिसमें कि हमारे माथे पर कंक का टीका लग जाय मुझे आशा है कि इसका कड़ाई के साथ पालन किया जायगा।

मुझे एक सूचना मिली है कि डा० केसकर ने चूकि सेंसर नियमों का कड़ाई के साथ पालन करने का प्रयत्न किया था तो यह कहा जाता है कि जब उनकी हार का समाचार रेडियों में प्रचलित हुआ और अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ तो कई फिल्म निर्माताओं ने बड़ी खुशी मनाई। जहाँ यह फिल्म निर्माताओं के दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट करता है वहाँ डा० केसकर के प्रति एक श्रद्धांजलि भी अर्पित करता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे नये मंत्री डा० गोपाल रेड्डी उनसे भी अधिक साहस के साथ इस और कदम उठावेंगे।

श्रीमन, आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रचार करने में

राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण करने में जितना प्रशंसानीय उद्योग इस बीच किया जा रहा है उसकी जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाय वह कम है। एक माननीय मित्र ने भाषण प्रारम्भ करते हुए यह आक्षेप किया था कि हमारी आकाशवाणी ने पिछले चुनावों में निष्पक्षता का पालन नहीं किया। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे एक भी ऐसा उदाहरण सकते हैं जिस में आकाशवाणी ने किसी भी राजनीतिक पक्षपात को प्रश्रय दिया हो। इस किस्म का वह एक भी दृष्टान्त प्रस्तुत करें। मेरा अपना पूर्ण विश्वास है कि उस ने पूरे तरीके से घर का परिचय दिया है निष्पक्षता का परिचय दिया है।

श्रीमान्, बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अभी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में आकाशवाणी के ५६ केन्द्र स्थापित होने जा रहे हैं। उसकी मूची इस वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में दी गई है। मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम वर्षों से यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए आकाशवाणी का एक केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाय। डा० केसकर ने इस के लिए बड़ी सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित की थी। उन की इसमें व्यक्तिगत इच्छा भी थी लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं हो पायी। मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया गया था कि हम उसे रामपुर में कायम कर रहे हैं, पर रामपुर में इसे कायम करने से उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। रामपुर श्वेलखंड के लिए एक केन्द्र हो सकता है लेकिन यह जो हमारा गंगा जमुना के उद्गम स्थानों का क्षेत्र है, जिसके कि अंदर बर्दा और केदार की पवित्र भूमि है उस इलाके के लिए जहां आज भी वैदिक सभ्यता और संस्कृति बहुत कुछ अंशों में वर्तमान है, उस के लिए एक अलग केन्द्र की स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, अन्तिम बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे उप-सूचना

तथा प्रसार मंत्री लक्ष्मा शामनाथ यहां इस समय सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। उन के प्रति व्यक्तिगत रूप से आदर प्रकट करते हुए एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ मुझे आशा है कि वह बुरा नहीं मानेंगे। हिन्दी के समर्थकों में आज एक खलबली मची हुई है और यह खयाल किया जा रहा है कि उप मंत्री महोदय आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी के रूप में बदलना चाहते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि शायद अब आल इंडिया रेडियो में गजलों और कव्वालियों का जोर होने वाला है और चुनावों की चटनी और "आर्चों" की दोल पकने वाली है। हमारे लाला शामनाथ उर्दू के बड़े शैदायी हैं और शायद शायर भी हैं। जहां मैं उनका आदर करता हूँ वहां साथ ही मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले १०-१५ वर्षों के अन्दर आकाशवाणी ने हिन्दी का जो स्वरूप निर्धारित किया है वह एक स्टैण्डर्डाइज्ड और टकसाली हिन्दी बन चुकी है। उस के साथ मैं छेड़छाड़ करना इस समय न्यायपूर्ण नहीं होगा।

सब से बड़ी बात क्या है? आज हिन्दी को दो दिशाओं में खींचा जा रहा है। एक ओर तो उस को सरल करने के नाम पर बहुत से लोग चाहते हैं कि उस के अन्दर अरबी और फारसी के शब्द भर दिये जायें तो दूसरी ओर उस को सारे देश में समझने के लायक बनाने के लिए संस्कृत निष्ठ भाषा बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। दक्षिण भारत के मित्र अबसर यहां पर मुझ से कहा करते हैं कि जैसी हिन्दी मैं बोलता हूँ, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उसके लिए मैं कोई गौरव अनुभव नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन जिस तरह की हिन्दी मैं बोलता हूँ उसको बंगाल और दक्षिण भारत के मित्र समझ लेते हैं लेकिन जैसी हिन्दी, मुझे क्षमा करें, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बोलते हैं, उसको समझना उन के लिए कठिन होता है।

उर्दू के लिए, मिर्जा गालिब के प्रति मेरी बहन श्रीमती कमला चौधरी ने जो अपना आदर प्रकट किया उस के सामने हम नतमस्तक

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

हैं। उर्दू साहित्य ने विश्व साहित्य को एक बड़ी देन दी है। उर्दू का प्रोग्राम अलग है, उस की तरफकी हो और उस के लिए अधिक समय दिया जाय उस में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन इतना मैं प्रत्यक्ष निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी और उर्दू की एक खिचड़ी बनाना और एक वर्गीशकर भाषा को उत्पन्न करने का प्रयत्न करना मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हिन्दी की हत्या करती होगी। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और तब आकर इस पर कोई कदम उठावें। बस इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Demands presented by the information and Broadcasting Ministry.

In these days of scientific progress the world is brought nearer, and we are drawn nearer to each other on account of the same. Radio plays an important part in bringing the world together and in bringing distant places together. And that is one of the highest means of publicity, one of the highest means of educating our people.

The word "Radio" has been translated into "Akash Vani" in the vernacular languages. I do not know how this expression has been adopted for the translation of the word "Radio". Anyway, it has got its own history.

An Hon. Member: It is a Mysore word.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: In the Sanskrit drama *Uttara Rama Charitra Bhavabhuti* makes use of the word "*asarira vani*". When a Brahman comes, bringing with him the dead body of his child, to the palace of

Sri Rama, saying that a child cannot die like that unless there was sin on the part of the king, there the word "*akash vani*" appears.

अत्रान्तरे मृतं पुत्रमुत्तिष्ठं राजद्वारे सोरस्ववाङ्
अब्रह्मण्यमुद्धोषितं न राजापराधमन्तरेण
प्रजासु अकालं मृत्युश्चरतीति करुणामयि
आक्रन्दति ब्राह्मणः। इमारे सहस्रवाशरीरिणी
वागुदचरत्। This is how

akashvani came there. Dramatists in the Sanskrit language made use of akashvani whenever they could not usher in a particular character to communicate certain things. Now, today, the radio has embraced drama itself. Sanskrit Kavya was divided into two parts: *dhrisya* and *Shravya*. *Dhrisya* was always staged; *Shravya* was always heard. We find that both the *dhrisya* and *Shravya* are combined and both are broadcast from behind the curtain, by the Radio. That is the greatest thing that has been achieved by the Radio in this age of scientific progress. I hope the number of transmitting stations will also increase on account of the vastness of the country and also on account of the diversity of language and culture. The All India Radio has got 29 transmitting stations. It is better that we have a greater number of transmitting centres and receiving centres also.

The Radio educates not only the urban people, but also the rural people. If you go to any village, in the evening, you will see people flocking to the panchayat centre to listen to the Radio, especially the rural programmes. In order that the Radio may be able to educate the people in the principles of democracy for the better success of democracy, it is necessary that the village people should be in a position to purchase a radio or at least there should be more than one radio set in a village.

I would like to say a few words about the artistes in the All India Radio. No doubt, it is the main func-

tion of the All India Radio to find out latent talent among the people in order to bring to light our great culture. Sometimes I find that the speeches or songs are recorded by tape-recording or other means. Next time, the artistes are not invited, but the tape-records are played on and as a result, the artistes are not getting another opportunity to broadcast their songs or talks, whatever they may be. The instructions given on the back side of the contract says that whenever a second time, the script is being used, a fee of Rs. 2 will be paid to the person who had written or composed that particular feature.

There are categories among artistes—class A, Class B, Class C. I hope there is every opportunity for the B and C class artiste to be categorised as A class after some experience and after one has an opportunity of showing his skill and advance in that field. He should not for all time or for many years be placed in that particular category alone. I wish that the artistes should be given better opportunities and better encouragement by allowing them to appear for tests of the A, B and C class.

The staff artistes are taken on contract. That is a thing which is not desirable. There is no security. As a result, they may not be in a position to show their proficiency in their work. This has been much criticised by my hon. friends. I am not going to deal with it in detail.

The aim of the All India Radio is to bring to light our heritage and culture and to bring about unity among the people and inculcate national integration and a spirit of unity among the people. It is but natural that they should give scope and opportunity for all people, not only to those who have already established their name, but also to young rising artistes who wish to make a name and who wish to cultivate their art and develop it. As far as the achievements of the Radio are concerned, I may say that it has

done a lot towards national integration, and to bring the world together. Oftentimes, we boast of our culture. There is diversity in our culture; At the same time, there is unity in our culture. There is diversity in the various languages, various cultures, each State having its own culture and its own language. Even then, we find that when all these are brought together, they inculcate the idea of oneness, of unity among the people. Whenever the Radio gives a feature in connection with the life of a person who lived in the 10th Century or the 11th Century who propounded a particular faith in one part of the country or who preached certain principles, irrespective of the part of the country, irrespective of the time, irrespective of the principles which he preached, all these people, great propounders of faith, great learned artists, great poets, great teachers of philosophy, are brought together. We find that they all express only one language, the language of human feelings, the language of devotion. That is how a great thing has been achieved. But we are not satisfied with what has been achieved. I believe that dissatisfaction is at the root of great achievements. Therefore, let us hope to achieve something more to bring India and the rest of the world nearer still to each other.

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry has under it other means of publicity also, besides broadcasting. One of them is the films division, and the second is the publications division, and the third is the exhibitions. I learn that mobile vans have been sent round the country. At present, they number about 76 or so, but I hope the number will be increased and I wish that these mobile vans go more into the rural parts of our country. For example, when a mobile van goes to propagate about the handloom industry or puts forth an exhibition in connection with, say, the handicrafts industry, and so on, it is better and it is desirable that our rural folk are brought into contact with these things,

[Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi]

because seventy to seventy-five per cent of our people live in the rural areas which are cut off from the urban areas for want of approach roads; therefore, these mobile vans should go to those people instead of those people being brought to the urban areas. This is the only possible means for bringing the rural people into contact with these things. Therefore I hope that more exhibitions will be arranged in the future in the rural areas so that a greater number of people can take advantage of the same.

As regards the Publications Division, one hon. Member was referring to it and saying that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry had not cared for that division. I was sorry to hear that, because the Publications Division has brought out a number of valuable publications. In addition to the periodicals, *Yojana*, *Kurukshetra*, *Information*, *Bharateeya Samachar* etc. the Division has brought out other valuable publications as well such as the *History of Freedom Movement in India*, or the *Problems of Education in India* and so on. Of course, by the publication of the book *Problems of Education in India*, the problems are not solved, but people are made to think about the problems. That itself is a great achievement, because people are made conscious of the problems prevalent in the country. By means of these publications, the Publications Division of the Ministry is doing a great service indeed.

At the same time, I must, however, say that there is a tinge of restriction on freedom. Free expression is not allowed sometimes. Even in All India Radio, whenever any artist or any philosopher or any teacher wants to express his feelings about any particular thing, he has to submit his script to the authorities; when the script is submitted, it is scrutinised once, scrutinised twice, and scrutinised for the third time, and by the time the script is handed over to the person

at the time of delivering the talk, he may rather doubt whether that is his own script or somebody else's. That is the difficulty which he faces now. Of course, I do appreciate that the script must be scrutinised. But whenever a responsible person, a person who occupies a responsible position in society either as a teacher or as a propounder of a faith, or as an artist or as a person who is socially recognised and esteemed very much is invited, I wonder why he is not given full freedom of expression to express whatever ideas and feelings he has—subject, no doubt, to the restricted time that is available to him—so that he may place his views before the public and convey and communicate his ideas to the people. From this point of view, I would, therefore, suggest that. All India Radio should give greater freedom to the artist, or the teacher, or the propounders of faith or to the responsible person who come to broadcast on the air.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Who are the great propounders of faith that are coming to AIR? There is no Vallabacharya or Sankaracharya who is coming.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: I mean persons who are occupying some responsible position in society.

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

Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

18 hrs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत वर्ष जब सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा चल रही थी उस समय तत्कालीन मंत्री डा० केशकर को चारों ओर से घन्यवाद दिया जा रहा था, उन से मैं ने कहा था कि कहीं अधिक बोझा घन्यवाद का न पड़ जाय इस लिये मैं अधिक बोझा आप के कन्धों पर नहीं रखना

बाहता। लेकिन आज जब वे इस पद पर नहीं हैं तो उन की अनुपस्थिति में विरोधी दल का एक सदस्य होने के नाते जो परम्परायें उन्होंने पिछले दस वर्षों में डाली हैं उन के लिये आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ। मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि डा० केसकर के स्थान पर जब डा० गोपाल रेड्डी ने इस मंत्रालय का भार डाल लिया है तो जिन परम्पराओं का श्रीगणेश पिछले दस वर्षों में हुआ है उन के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री बदलने के साथ तांति में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, अपितु उन में और विकास होगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ जो बात विशेष रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में अभी यहाँ कुछ चर्चा चल रही थी कि हिन्दी का सरलीकरण किया जाय और हिन्दी को सरल स्वरूप दिया जाय जिस में कि

सड़क पर चलने वाले साधारण व्यक्ति से लेकर ऊपर तक सब उस को समझ सकें? मेरा अपना विश्वास है, जैसा कि मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री भक्त दर्शन ने भी बतलाया कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में इस समय देश में दो दृष्टिकोण हैं। एक दृष्टिकोण वह है जो पंजाब, काश्मीर, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों तक सीमित हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 29, 1962/Jyaistha 8, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, May 28, 1962 Jyaishta 7, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

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1079	Cost of living index to Tripura	7126-28
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1085	Pension for district Sol- diers, Sailors and Air- men Board employees	7129-32
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1084	Non-genuine iron and Steel quotaholders	7140-42
1086	AN 12 Planes and Heli- copters from USSR	7143-45
1090	Anti-Indian activities inside Indo-Tibetan border areas	7145-46
1091	Gold in Salem	7146-47
1092	Implementation of Un- touchability (offences) Act	7147-50
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1098	Basic education	7156-57
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1101	Unpaid claims and un- adjusted amounts of L.I.C.	7157-58
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1105	Laccadive islands and Minicoy Regulations	7159-60
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1108	Government scholars in Public schools	7161
1109	Nunmati Refinery	7161-62
1110	Nominations to Lok Sabha	7162-63
1111	Hindi as medium of edu- cation in Delhi schools	7163-64
1112	Medium of University instruction	7164-65
1113	I.A.F. plane air crash	7165
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2026	I.A.S. etc. examinations	7165-66
2027	Special I.A.S. recruit- ment	7166-67
2028	Pensions to non-Indian I.C.S. Officers	7167-68
2029	Qualifying age for Pen- sion	7168-69
2030	Untouchables and hill tribes in U.P.	7169
2031	Geological Survey of Siwalik Belt	7169-70

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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2034	Grant to Gulbarga Engineering College	7171
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2036	Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students	7171-72
2037	Tribal Housing Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	7172
2038	Engineering colleges in Andhra	7172
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2058	Bengal Security Act in Manipur	7182-83
2059	Pay scales of different posts in Manipur	7183
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2065	Welfare Officer in Map Publication Directorate	7186
2066	Wagons for cement supply to Nellore	7186-87
2067	Clay deposits in M.P.	7187
2068	Heavy industry in Rajasthan	7187-88
2069	TISCO	7188
2070	Decentralisation of Central Secretariat services	7188-89
2071	Delhi booksellers	7189
2072	Use of Hindi in Election Commission	7189-90
2073	Noting in Hindi in Government offices	7190
2074	Share of U.P. in tax pool	7190-91
2075	Indian troops in Congo	7191-92
2076	Waiting room at Income Tax Office at Kotah	7192
2077	Trade in Nicobar Islands	7192-93
2078	Minimum wages in Andaman Islands	7193
2079	Mountaineering expeditions	7194-95
2080	Vijnan Mandirs in Madhya Pradesh	7195
2081	Tribal Block	7195-96
2082	Police force in Delhi	7196
2083	Committee on Panchayat Courts	7197
2084	Dissolution of marriages in Delhi	7197-98
2085	Survey of lignite deposits in Kutch	7198
2086	Unauthorised entry of Pakistani Muslims in Kutch	7198-99
2087	Excavations at Deodaha in Gorakhpur	7199
2088	Monuments at Sanchi	7200
2089	Iron for U.P.	7200-01
2090	Singareni collieries	7201
2091	Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant	7202
2092	Welfare of S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Punjab	7200-03
2093	Law by L.I.C.	7203
2094	Land for landless people	7203-04
2095	Import of jeeps	7204

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QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2096	Pending cases in Allahabad High Court . . .	7204-05
2097	Old system of voting . . .	7205
2098	Tuition fee in Delhi schools . . .	7206
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2100	Regional Engineering College in cachar district . . .	7207-08
2101	Iron and steel requirements of Madras . . .	7208-09
2102	Grants to Colleges and Universities in Punjab . . .	7209
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2104	Lok Sahayak Sena camps in Punjab . . .	7209-10
2105	S.Cs. appearing in UPSC examinations . . .	7210
2106	Emoluments of Bhilai Steel Plant workers . . .	7211
2107	Oil drilling in Mehsana district (Gujarat) . . .	7211-12
2108	Declaration of 10th May as Holiday . . .	7212
2109	Prefabricated schools in Delhi . . .	7212
2110	Sastri Colliery in Chanda district (Maharashtra) . . .	7212-13
2111	Coal production (Madhya Pradesh) . . .	7213
2112	Tax exemptions . . .	7213-14
2113	Grant of foreign exchange to Indians for going abroad . . .	7214-15
2114	Colleges under Agra University . . .	7215
2115	Pakistani nationals sent back to Pakistan . . .	7215

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7222-28

- (i) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported entry of some Chinese into Gorakhpore and Basti Districts of Uttar Pradesh and taking photographs on the 21st and 22nd May, 1962 .

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement in regard thereto .

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

- (ii) Shri F. H. Mohsin called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the crash of Darbhanga Aviation's freighter Dakota in Rajshahi district of East Pakistan resulting in the death of its four occupants .

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin) made a statement in regard thereto .

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE . . . 7228-30

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the International Copyright (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 1190 dated the 18th April, 1962, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957 .
- (2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 29th March, 1962 to a supplementary by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on Starred Question No. 289 regarding unauthorised constructions in Delhi .
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 :—
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 311 dated the 17th March, 1962 .
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 352 dated the 24th March, 1962 .
 - (c) G.S.R. No. 381 dated the 31st March, 1962 .
 - (d) G.S.R. No. 426 dated the 7th April, 1962 .
 - (e) G.S.R. No. 573 dated the 28th April, 1962 .
- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 424 dated the 7th April, 1962 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 .

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

- (5) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act 1957 :—
- (a) The Bombay Nursing Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 125 dated the 3rd February, 1962
- (b) The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay (Reconstitution) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 dated the 17th February, 1962
- (6) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 684 dated the 19th May, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1956

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 20th

7230-31

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*contd.*

- March, 1962 to a supplementary by Shrimati Renuka Ray on Starred Question No. 125 regarding cheap American books
- (ii) The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement regarding bunkers on Assam-East Pakistan border re-occupied by Pakistan

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7232-7378

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education concluded and the Demands were voted in full
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting commenced. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
MAY 29, 1962/JYAISTITHA
8, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Also, consideration of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of Law and Defence