

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

[March 18 to 28, 1963/Phalgunā 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)]



(Vol. XV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

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[Third Series, Vol. XV, March 18 to 28, 1963 Phalguna 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka).]

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 21, 1963/Phalgun 30,
1884 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**C.H.S. Scheme for Central Government
Employees at Shahdara (Delhi)**

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Shri Bhakt Darshan:
'516. Shri Bishan Chander Seth:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 72 on 9th November, 1962, regarding C.H.S. Scheme for Central Government Employees in Shahdara (Delhi) and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered;

(b) if so, when it will take effect; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the Scheme to Ghaziabad also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (c). The introduction of the Contributory Health Service Scheme in Shahdara and Ghaziabad will be considered when the national emergency permits it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को दिल्ली शहर में लागू हुए काफी वर्ष हो गए हैं। तो फिर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब शाहदरा में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी रहते हैं, तो शुरू 3100(Ai) LSD—1.

में ही वहाँ पर इस योजना को चालू क्यों नहीं किया गया।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : शाहदरा में एक तो आबादी बहुत बिखरी हुई है और दूसरे, जहाँ जहाँ थोड़े थोड़े लोग बैठे हैं, उनके बीच में इन्टर-कम्यूनिकेशन नहीं है। वहाँ पर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाना कठिन है। ग्राम तौर पर डिस्पेंसरी करीब दो हजार फ़ैमिलीज को एटेंड करने के लिए बनाई जाती है। इसलिए वहाँ पर इस स्कीम को लागू करना मशकिल है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि शाहदरा में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल कितने कर्मचारी निवास कर रहे हैं और अगर वहाँ पर इस स्कीम को जारी किया गया, तो उन पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जमुना-पार की कालोनीज में उनकी संख्या करीब २३०० है, लेकिन वे छोटी छोटी कालोनीज में बिखरे हुए हैं। अगर हम किसी एक जगह पर डिस्पेंसरी बना देंगे, तो वे उसका लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे। इसलिए वहाँ पर डिस्पेंसरी नहीं खोली जा सकती है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any assessment has been made regarding the population of the Central Government employees residing in Ghaziabad and whether any scheme has been chalked out to provide medical help to those people living in Shahdara and Ghaziabad?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid I do not have the exact estimate of the number of Government servants in Ghaziabad. My colleague thinks they

are probably less than 2,000 scattered in different parts of Ghaziabad.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been fully replied. I wanted to know what medical aid is being given to those people.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The municipal dispensaries, etc., are there, and they are reimbursed for their expenses.

Matatila Project

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- *517. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether work on Matatila Project in U.P. has been completed;

(b) whether Power House has also been completed; and

(c) the total cost of the Project?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) Stage I of the Project is completed. Work on Stage II is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The total cost of the Project including the Matatila Hydro-Electric Scheme is Rs. 20.22 crores.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माताटीला में विद्युत् योजना का जो कार्य था, वह दूसरी योजना में समाप्त होने के लिए मूकरंर किया गया था। अब तीसरी योजना का तीसरा साल आ रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिजलीघर का काम कब तक शुरू होगा और कब तक लोगों को बिजली मिलना शुरू हो जायगा।

श्री स० अ० मेहदी : यह एक्सपेक्ट किया जाता था कि १९६४ में बिजली मिलना शुरू हो जायगा, लेकिन उस स्कीम में कुछ तब्दीली की गई है, उस को बढ़ा दिया गया

है। इसलिये यह तखमीना लगाया गया है कि तकरीबन १९६६ तक यह काम होगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या माताटीला के पास मुकवाडुकवा से भी बिजली जनीरेट करने का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है? यदि हाँ, तो उससे कितने किलोवाट बिजली तैयार होगी?

श्री स० अ० मेहदी : इसके साथ तो अभी बनाने की कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether an enquiry has been made to find out why so much delay has occurred in completing this project and whether it is a fact that some of the power has been sold to the Kanpur area in advance about which there is great resentment?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There is a scheme to connect this power house with Kanpur. It has not yet started supplying. I do not think there has been any delay in this. The whole plan has been slightly improved and changed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the progress of work was slowed down for want of equipment for which some foreign exchange was involved?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There is no delay in getting the foreign exchange. The Japanese firm has been asked to supply the machines and so on. The work has not been delayed due to any such contingency.

श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि माताटीला से कानपुर के लिये जो हाइड्रल लाइन बन रही है, उस में पोल लगाने का काम रबी के हरे खतों में टुक दीड़ा कर दिया जा रहा है?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: We have not received any such complaint.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस माताटीला बांध में कुछ दरारें पड़

गई थीं ? अगर हां, तो उनकी मरम्मत में कितना खर्च हुआ ?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: No such accident has been brought to our notice.

श्री कछवाय : यह जो बिजली जनता को दी जायगी, यह किस हिसाब से दी जायगी और इसमें सरकार को साल में कितनी इनकम होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी बिजली आने को दीजिये ।

श्री कछवाय : इनकम का अनुमान क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विश्राम प्रसाद ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बांध से कितने क्षेत्रफल में सिंचाई होगी और जब यह पावर-स्टेशन बन जायेगा तो उसमें कितनी बिजली जेनरेट होगी ।

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The total coverage of this irrigation would be about 4 lakh acres.

Mr. Speaker: How much electricity would be produced?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: 30 MW.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कितनी फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता होगी और क्या फिनांस डिपार्टमेंट ने उसकी स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

श्री सै० प्र० मेहदी : इसमें करीब ५५ लाख की फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी और जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी ।

Pilot Projects for Rural Water Supply

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{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

*518. { **Shri Bishan Chander Seth:**

{ **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilot projects for water supply in rural areas will be set up;

(b) if so, whether the projects will be set up in all States; and

(c) when all these projects will be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up Rural Water Supply pilot projects in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under a Scheme of assistance from the UNICEF.

(c) The details of the projects are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments concerned and are likely to be finalised soon.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know why only a few States have been taken up for these pilot projects and why other States have been left out?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The idea is to try the pilot projects in certain States where environmental sanitation has also to be integrated into health schemes. That is the idea.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the total quantum of help that would be provided for these projects by UNICEF?

Dr. D. S. Raju: UNICEF has given about half a million dollars.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a number of special committees were appointed to examine the implementation of rural water-supply schemes and, if so, what were their reactions and whether these pilot projects have come out of that?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There was a special committee for water-supply and sanitation and the report of that committee has been laid on the Table of the House last year. These pilot projects have come as a result of some discussions we had with the international agencies, wherein we tried to interest them in the water-supply problem for our rural areas. These half a dozen areas have been selected because there were certain schemes that were going on there already. Also, in these areas, there were certain special problems as for instance the problem of guinea worms in Rajasthan, hook worm in some other areas and so on.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that there are already rural water-supply and sanitation schemes prevalent in Andhra Pradesh and whether there is a great scarcity of drinking water in some places and there are so many diseases, as the Minister pointed out? If that is so, may I know whether the Government propose to link up this scheme with the rural water-supply and sanitation scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The scheme that the hon. Member is referring to is a national scheme. It is being operated in every State. These pilot projects are outside that national water-supply scheme for rural areas.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पीने के पानी की जितनी भी योजनायें आज तक चालू हुई हैं, उनमें जनता को पैसे या परिश्रम के द्वारा शामिल होना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम में स्थानीय जनता और राज्य सरकारें कितना पार्ट ब्रदा करेंगी।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, for the national rural water supply schemes the Government of India gives 50 per cent subsidy. The other 50 per cent is supplied by the State Government. What proportion out of that they get from the local people, I am not in a position to say. Probably, there is not too much. However, Sir, there is the scheme under the Community

Development and under local works schemes under Planning Commission in which the local people do contribute in the form of labour, materials etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन ग्रामों में यह स्कीम पहले चालू हो चुकी है, वहां की टंकियां भ १५ दिन चलने के बाद खाली हो गई और दुबारा कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ, क्या यह सच है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : एसी तो हमारे पास कोई खबर नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष जगह की खबर देंगे तो उसके बारे में जानकारी हासिल की जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सूचना दे रहे हैं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if these pilot projects for supply of water will be experimented on the gravity system or the pumping system of supply of water from the bowels of the earth, so that if these pilot projects are successful they could be followed elsewhere also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, there are different methods. Where the population is very small, it is proposed to have hand-pumping sets. In certain other areas where the water may be very deep some other methods alongwith overhead tanks etc., may be tried.

Slum in Big Cities

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*520. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general survey has been made of the slum areas in the big cities of the States as had been done in Delhi;

(b) whether the State Governments have been advised to give this problem a top priority and draw up a comprehensive programme; and

(c) how far the Union Government have subsidised the scheme, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No official survey has so far been made of the slum areas in the big cities, except Madras City.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement showing the financial assistance (including subsidy) given to the various States for slum clearance or improvement projects since the inception of the slum clearance scheme in May, 1956 till 18th March, 1963, is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of State	Loan	Subsidy	Total
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1. Andhra Pradesh.	11.63	5.48	17.11
2. Assam .	6.30	3.14	9.53
3. Bihar .	13.70	6.80	20.68
4. Gujarat .	20.36	30.74	51.10
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Kerala .	14.39	6.81	21.20
7. Madhya Pradesh.	12.66	6.30	18.96
8. Madras .	71.84	59.93	131.77
9. Maharashtra	169.21	143.78	312.99
10. Mysore .	16.10	7.57	23.67
11. Orissa .	10.51	4.98	15.49
12. Punjab .	14.38	7.14	21.52
13. Rajasthan .	4.32	2.15	6.47
14. Uttar Pradesh .	114.72	74.04	188.76
15. West Bengal	62.59	53.10	115.69
TOTAL	542.89	412.05	954.94

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of the experiences of the survey made in Delhi, does the Government think that the amount of central assistance that has been earmarked in the statement here is sufficient to tackle this problem?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): Under the policy that we have laid down, the amount of subsidy that we give from the Centre is also laid down. At the moment there is no intention of changing that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister of India in his visit to Kanpur gave expression to his feeling of agony over the lot of the slum dwellers; if so, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government, taking the cue from the statement of the Prime Minister, to intensify the efforts to tackle this problem?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I think that provoked the setting up of the committee and sanction of large funds. That was a number of years ago.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : जो रकम आपने हर स्टेट को दी है, उसका इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार के पास कोई फिगर है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मेरे पास फिगर है। मैं अर्ज कर सकता हूँ कि हमने २८५ के करीब जेक्वेन्टेशन किए हैं। उन में ७८००० या ७९००० मकान बनेंगे। चौबीस पच्चीस हजार के करीब रुब तक बन चके हैं। तमाम स्टेटमेंट मेरे पास मौजूद है और सब बातें बताने में बहुत समय लग जाएगा।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any categorisation has been made regarding the population of each city which is entitled for the subsidy or grant, or the State Government is given a lump sum grant to be used in whichever place it likes?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Slum areas are very clearly defined under the Slums Act, and according to that assessments are made and subsidies given.

श्री शिवनारायण : कानपुर बहुत बड़ा शहर है और गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि वहाँ की मकानात बनाये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता

हैं कि कितने महानगर अब तक कानपुर को आपने दिए हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : कानपुर की मेरे पास फ़ाइल नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की आप चाहें तो में दे सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानपुर को नहीं है तो रहने दिया जाए।

श्री शिव नारायण : कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में ही तो आता है।

श्री बेरवा कोटा : गन्दी बस्ति में की समस्या दिल्ली की तरह किस किस शहर में ज्यादा भयंकर है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : गन्दी बस्तियाँ गन्दी बस्तियाँ ही होती हैं, जहाँ भी हों। गन्दी बस्तियाँ ही रहेंगी।

Mr. Speaker: In which other cities it is as bad as in Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, we have classified six big cities under the slum clearance scheme and Delhi is one of them.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether in places where slums will be removed, alternative accommodation will be provided to those persons who were living in the slums?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The idea is to take them back to the original sites as far as possible.

Shri Sonavane: When the existing slums are removed under the Slum Clearance Act, may I know what steps will be taken to prevent the appearance of further slums?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Act is there. The matter has been discussed with the Cabinet and we are thinking of amending the Act further. I may bring legislation before the House possibly in this very session.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I find that it has been mentioned in the statement that there is no set pattern of provid-

ing loan or subsidy. Assam has been given a loan of Rs. 6.30 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs. 3.14 lakhs. In the case of Madras it is Rs. 71.84 lakhs and Rs. 59.93 lakhs respectively. Is there any set pattern or are these loans and subsidies given according to the demands and requirements?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is a set pattern. Assam was given a loan of not Rs. 1 lakh but Rs. 6.30 lakhs. The subsidy was Rs. 3.14 lakhs. Whenever the State Government ask for reimbursement, we pay them. The set pattern is already there, and it is 75 per cent of Central assistance. Out of that 75 per cent, 37½ per cent is loan and the other 37½ per cent is subsidy.

Borrowing Programmes

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 *521 { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Heda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to centralise the borrowing programmes of the Central and State Governments during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir, but a final decision will be taken only near about the time of flotation.

(b) The Central Budget includes a provision of Rs. 400 crores for market borrowing next year including Rs. 100 crores for the States.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह स्टेट की स्थिति को देख कर रकम तय की जायेगी या उसे ही तय कर दी जायेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह रकम जो 400 करोड़ रुपये रखी गई है यह अभी तक इस साल जितना सब राज्यों ने कर्ज के रूप में

मार्केट से लिया था, उसी को देख कर रखी गई है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कोई स्टेट ज्यादा बनी है, कोई कम बनी है। प्रत्येक स्टेट की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह किया जायेगा? या फ्लैट रेट पर किया जाए या पापुलेशन बेसिस पर किया जाएगा?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : कुछ पापुलेशन सिम इमें नहीं आ सकता है। उनको जो ताकत है लोन देने की, उसको ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government have received any advice from the Planning Commission, indicating the nature of the privileges to be given to the States with respect to the funds, viz-a-viz the Centre, for the purpose of raising loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When this matter was considered and this figure was fixed, the advice of the Planning Commission was also taken. Of course, ultimately it was decided by the Finance Ministry in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri Heda: May I know whether there is any scheme to merge the existing loans of the State Governments also or this is only a plan for the future?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारी कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन में विवर है कि इस बारीइंग प्रोग्राम के ऊपर पार्लियामेंटरी कंट्रोल होना चाहिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक इसका फैसला करेगी कि पार्लियामेंट से पूछ कर इस प्रोग्राम को तय किया जाये।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the States have already been asked not to enter into the capital market for borrowing and they have been given an assurance

that the Union Government will do the borrowing on their behalf? If so, may I know whether the quantum of financial assistance out of these borrowings to the States has been fixed by Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The States were consulted and this matter was decided in the National Development Council that all the borrowings should be centralised. So far as the present budget is concerned, we have taken into account the borrowings in the current year as the estimate for the next year also. All these things would be considered just at the time of flotation of the loans.

Emergency Risk Insurance

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Shri Heda:

Shri Berwa Kotah:

Shri Daji: ..

***522. Shri Dharmalingam:**

Shri Basappa:

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount as a premium income under the Emergency Risk Insurance collected by the end of January 1963 and by 15th February, 1963;

(b) the expectation of Government to collect the total premium in the course of a year; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on running the scheme and the expected gains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The exact figures are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs. 9 crores for 1962-63 and Rs. 33 crores for 1963-64.

(c) No precise estimate can be made at this stage. The total expenditure on management, however, is not likely to exceed 1 per cent of the premium income.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government have already assessed the number of factories that have, for some reason or the other, avoided the payment of premium? If so, what is the amount involved?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is being looked into. We have received some complaints that a number of factories have not complied with this provision, but at the present stage we have no definite information.

Shri Heda: In view of the situation as it is, is there any idea to reduce the premium rates?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The rate was already revised by the hon. Finance Minister when he made the Budget speech. Actually on goods it has been reduced from 15 nP. to 10 nP. and on factories from 25 nP. to 15 nP. for this quarter.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस बीमा योजना को स्थायी तौर पर लागू किया गया है या इमर्जेंसी के लिये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो इमर्जेंसी के लिये है ।

श्री बेरवा कोटा : अगर यह इमर्जेंसी के लिए है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मने तो सिर्फ एक सवाल का इजाजत दी थी ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has informed Government that the impact of this scheme on industries is very heavy and burdensome and whether they have suggested that the premium so far collected should be accepted as the premium for the whole year? If so, may I know whether Government are making any appraisal in the light of complaints made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do not accept that the premium paid for the quarter should be acceptable for the whole year. Actually, the fact that the

premium rates have been reduced meets that point.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is it a fact that the premium on the emergency risk insurance will be a permissible item in income-tax returns; if so, what will be the actual collection of the Government? Will it be reduced by half? Secondly, I would like to know if any proposals have been put up by any group of industrialists, like, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, for permitting the cost of premium to be included in their cost of production in which case the ultimate liability will be on the consumer. How does Government propose to remedy that?

Mr. Speaker: When it is such a long question, how long will the answer be?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It is because you will not allow me to ask a question if I get up again.

Mr. Speaker: She is correct in that assessment, but then too she is wrong in asking two or three questions together.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Only two questions.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a long question; I am sorry, she will have to repeat it.

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is the premium on emergency risks insurance a permissible item in income-tax returns? If so, will the actual collections be reduced by almost half?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The first part is true. That is an item of expenditure for income-tax purposes. But the conclusion is not true.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी कंपनियाँ हैं उनके ऊपर कितना कितना रुपया बाकी है जिसके कारण मांग हो रही है कि प्रीमियम कम कर दिया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या एक एक फैक्ट्री का बतलाया जाय ?

श्री शिव नारायण : नहीं, टोटल बतला दिया जाय ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : टोटल इस वक्त मरे पास नहीं है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it a fact that the premium for the emergency risks insurance has been reduced? If so, what are the reasons for that?

Mr. Speaker: That has already been answered.

Family Planning Conference at Singapore

*523. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Seventh International Family Planning Conference was held at Singapore in which India also participated; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was a general discussion of various problems but no decisions were taken at the Conference.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत से जो प्रतिनिधि इस कांफ्रेंस में गये थे उनका क्या योगदान हुआ ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : भारत से इस कांफ्रेंस में जो प्रतिनिधि भेजे गये थे, उनके साथ दो और आफिसर गये थे । एक ना-प्राकृतिक डेवलपमेंट भी गया था जिसमें लेडी रामा राव और कुछ दूयरे लोग जिनको उन्होंने बुलाया था, गये थे । भारत के डेवलपमेंट का बहुत

बड़ा योगदान रहा है और उस योगदान की बड़ी वज्र भी की गई ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत से जो डेवलपमेंट गया था उसने क्या योगदान दिया, क्या प्रस्ताव उसने रखे या क्या सजशद दिये ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह एक लम्बा स्टेटमेंट है अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उसे उनके पास भेज दूंगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे मेज पर रख दिया जाय ।

Shri Tyagi: Are Government aware that due to intensive implementation of family planning in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Bihar, their representation in Parliament has been reduced by three seats each? Are Government taking care to see that this programme is uniformly applied in all the States at a uniform scale? Otherwise, some States are to lose representation.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, this thing has come only during the last five years and the voters, those who have been prevented, will be voters after 15 years. So, no representation has been reduced as a result of this programme.

Shri Tyagi: In total population even small children are counted. Therefore, we have lost some representation because our population has been reduced on account of this family planning programme.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Patel.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether . . .

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, this anomaly must be clarified. Is it the total population of the State, as Mr. Tyagi has said, on the number of voters as the Finance Minister says? It is the total population of the State. (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: We have lost three seats—it is not a joke—on account of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The only complaint is that the hon. Minister should see that this programme is applied uniformly and the reduction also proceeds simultaneously at the same rate.

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I want to know whether those who attended this family planning conference were above the age of implementing family planning or below the age of implementing family planning. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी की चिकित्सा पद्धति

*५२४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताते हैं कि इस कथन पर :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी की चिकित्सा पद्धति के पाठ्यक्रम के बारे में कोई निर्णय किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या स पद्धति से शिक्षित बी० आई० एम० एच० और ए० एम० बी० एस० चिकित्सकों पर भी इसका कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार के इस निर्णय के विरोध में कोई जापान मिले हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपना निर्णय बदलने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० स० राजू) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद की अक्टूबर, १९६२ को हुई पिछली बैठक में यह सकारित की

गई थी कि आयुर्वेद की चिकित्सा विशुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति पर ही विकसित की जाय और सके पाठ्यक्रम में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा के विषयों को किसी भी रूप अथवा भाषण में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाये। न सकारितियों के आधार पर सरकार ने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद द्वारा निर्दिष्ट रूपरेखा के अनुसार शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा योजना तैयार करने के लिए एक शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक समिति की स्थापना का है। एसा आशा नहीं की जाता है कि इस नई योजना से बी० आई० एम० एच० और ए० एम० बी० एस० चिकित्सकों पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद की सकारितियों के मेजरिटी पक्ष और कुछ विपक्ष में जापान मिले हैं।

(घ) जो नहीं।

(a) and (b). At the last meeting of the Central Council of Health held in October, 1962 it was recommended that the practice of Ayurveda should be developed on purely Ayurvedic lines and the subjects of modern medicine in any form or language should not be included in the course. In pursuance of this recommendation a Shuddha Ayurvedic Committee has been set up by Government to prepare a Shuddha Ayurvedic Scheme of Education on the lines indicated by the Central Council of Health. It is not expected that the new scheme will effect BIMS/AMBS practitioners.

(c) Some memoranda mostly for and some against, have been received relating to the recommendations of the Central Council of Health.

(d) No, Sir.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी की मिली जुली चिकित्सा पद्धति के भारत वर्ष में कितने कालिज थे। और जब उन कालिजों में शिक्षित स्नातक और वह चिकित्सा पद्धति देश में बड़ी लोकप्रिय हो रही थी तो

ऐसी क्या कति नाइयां आ गयीं आपने मार्ग में कि जो कालिज इतना भारी बन्द करने के बाद जोते गए थे उनको आपने बन्द करने का निर्णय करना पड़ा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : आयुर्वेद के जांच डिल थे उनका ता शुरु से ही न मित्री जुनी पद्धति से विशेष था और फिर जो लोग इन मित्रा कालिजों में से निकले जा देखने में यह आता कि वह अधिकतर माडर्न मेडिसिन को दबाएं इस्तेमाल करते थे, आयुर्वेद की दशाएं इस्तेमाल नहीं करते थे। और उन लोगों की तरफ से जो इन कालिजों से पान होकर निकले थे जगह ब जगह यह रिजिमेंटेशन होने लगे कि हमारे लिए कंडेन्ड कोर्स तैयार किया जाए ताकि हम लोग भी एम० बी० बी० एस० हो सकें। तो यह सब देख कर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने निर्णय किया कि हकीकत में इन मिश्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली के कालिजों से आयुर्वेद को हानि पहुंच रही है और इस तराके का बदलना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि इन आयुर्वेद और एंलैरीजी के सम्मिलित कार्य वाले कालिजों से पढ़ कर निकले हुए स्नातकों की संख्या देश में ५० हजार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार यह निर्णय लेने जा रही थी तो क्या उसने उनके प्रतिनिधियों को भी बुलाकर उनकी राय जानी या उनकी राय जाने बिना ही निर्णय ले लिया ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : उनकी राय जानने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गयी।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को ऐंनोपैथिक पद्धति के साथ मिलाने से आयुर्वेद की लाभ या और आपने उसको किन्हीं स्वार्थों के दबाव में आकर खत्म कर दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी राय अलाहिदा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि उनकी राय में इससे आयुर्वेद को नुकसान था, यह कहते हैं कि फायदा था। अब इसकी बहस के लिए तो आप अलाहिदा मांग कर सकते हैं। उनकी जो राय थी वह तो उन्होंने दे दी।

Shri Maurya: May I know how many hospitals and Government dispensaries are run in the country without any doctor?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri A. T. Sarma: May I know whether the Government is prepared to utilise the services of graduates of Ayurveda under the integrated course in this emergency?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the emergency requirements of the military are concerned, they are not prepared to use these graduates. So far as the requirements of the State Governments are concerned, in some places, they have used them in the place of junior doctors in the primary health centres.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय भारतवर्ष में ऐसे मिले जुले कितने कालिज हैं और उन पर सरकार की और से कितना खर्चा किया जाता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं उनकी संख्या और खर्च के बारे में नहीं बता सकूंगी क्योंकि ये कालिज राज्य सरकारों का चलाए जाते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आयुर्वेद के पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों ने इन कालिजों का विरोध किया। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐलोपैथी के विद्यार्थियों ने भी इतका विवेक किया था कि आयुर्वेद को ऐलोपैथी के साथ नहीं मिलाना चाहिए ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो ऐलोपैथी के यानी माडर्न मेडीसिन के कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं उनको इसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद चलाया जाए या मिश्रित चलाया जाए ।

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether in the Ayurvedic colleges training is given in anatomy and surgery also?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Anatomy and physiology had been included in the course in these so-called mixed colleges. But the vaidyas on the Panel on Ayurveda, that was called by the Planning Commission in May last year, do not want to include anatomy and physiology because their contention is that when they learn these subjects they lose respect for and faith in Ayurveda, and we certainly are not running these colleges to produce inferior types of doctors.

Auction of land in New Delhi

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{ Shri P. C. Borooah:
*525. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 6,000 square yards of land in Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi was auctioned by Government on the 18th February, 1963; and

(b) if so, at what price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). 22 plots of land of various sizes were auctioned at a total cost of Rs. 24,57,000.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when this land was acquired by Government, at what cost and how much amount was spent for its development?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): This land is a part of Delhi and must have been in the possession of Government for a long time. Development took place ten or twelve or fifteen years ago when this colony was developed which is now the Diplomatic Enclave or Chanakyapuri.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether some land has been under unauthorised occupation because of which it has not been possible to develop that land? May I know to what extent this is correct, and what steps Government are taking or are going to take in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing altogether.

Shri A. P. Jain: Taking the value of land at the time of the establishment of the Diplomatic Enclave at the acquisition rates, what profit have Government made on the sale of these 34 plots, and do Government consider that this profit is unconscionable?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of any profit. The land was developed a long time ago, and it has been auctioned in different phases, and the prices not only in Delhi but all over the country have risen.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question has not at all been answered. It was what they spent and what they earned out of it.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that they have not spent anything.

Shri A. P. Jain: They have not spent anything on development at all?

Mr. Speaker: The land was there; and the property belonged to Delhi. That is what the answer is.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question was very specific. If the value of the land is calculated at the acquisition rates, then what is the profit that they have made? Whether they possessed the land for a hundred years or two hundred years is quite immaterial.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can do that accounting himself.

Shri A. P. Jain: How can I do the accounting, when we do not know what the cost of development is?

Mr. Speaker: He must have known the acquisition rates . . .

Shri A. P. Jain: No, I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the rate at which the land had been acquisitioned during those days.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This might have been acquisitioned or this might have been nazul land ages ago. It is part of old Delhi or New Delhi. We developed it ten or twelve years ago, may be, at a cost of As. 10 to Rs. 12 per square yard; I have no idea of that whatsoever.

Shri A. P. Jain: We would like to have a half-an-hour discussion on this. This is a very vague answer. Neither the acquisition value nor the total cost of development has been given.

Mr. Speaker: I can decide only if he sends me a notice.

Shri A. P. Jain: I shall send a regular notice seeking a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me complete my answer with your permission. This land was developed a long time ago. The land values have gone very high, not only in Delhi but in other parts of the country too, and the lands have been sold at a fairly big price. This is the statement that I am making before the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister has not at all answered my question.

श्रीधियों का विज्ञापन

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{ श्री कछवाय :

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :

*५२७. { श्री बड़े :

{ श्री बेरवा कोटा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने किन-किन रोगों तथा उनकी औषधियों के विज्ञापनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखे हैं ;

(ख) यह प्रतिबन्ध किस आधार पर लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) १९६१-६२ में इस नियम का उल्लंघन करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों अथवा फर्मों को दण्ड दिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० स० राजू) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण, जिसमें अक्षित सूचा ी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी-१०१२।६३ ।]

(ग) भेषज एवं ऐन्दनालिक उपचार (आपत्तिजनक विज्ञापन) अधिनियम के पबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने पर १९६१-६२ में १४ व्यक्तियों अथवा फर्मों को ठोषी पाया गया ।, न सभी मामलों में जुर्माने किये गये और कोई नैद की सजा नहीं दी गई ।

An Hon. Member: We are not able to follow the Hindi answer.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do? If he does not read out the answer in Hindi there are objections.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It can very well be read out by the hon. Minister of Health.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He is reading very nicely. Now, the Deputy Minister may read out the answer in English.

Mr. Speaker: How can a new Minister get used to reading in Hindi, if we do not allow him to do so?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is the House to be a school for that purpose?

Shri Raghunath Singh: My hon. friend can understand Hindi very well.

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समझ में नहीं आता कि मंत्री महोदय क्या कह रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या मैं उन को कहूँ कि वह अपनी मातृ-भाषा में जवाब पढ़ें ? उन्होंने हिन्दी में जवाब पढ़ दिया है और अब अंग्रेजी में पढ़ेंगे । जब वह हिन्दी में पढ़ते तो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन को समझ में नहीं आया और जब वह अंग्रेजी में पढ़ते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि समझ में नहीं आया । तब तो मैं उनको कहूँगा कि वह अपनी मातृ-भाषा में पढ़ें, जो किसी को भी समझ में न आए । यहां पर दी हो जबां हो सकती है — हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी ।

Dr. D. S. Raju : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1012/63].

(c) Fourteen persons or firms were convicted for violating the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act during 1961-62. In all cases, fines were imposed and no imprisonment was awarded.

श्री कछवाय : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है और कितने लोगों को सजा हुई ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : चौदह लोगों को सजा हुई और उन सब को फाइन हुआ । उन सबको जेल खाने नहीं भेजा गया ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उन में अधिकांश किस प्रान्त के लोग थे और क्या इस में किसी विदेशी का भी हाथ था ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास इस बारे में कोई प्रान्तवार ब्योरा नहीं है, लेकिन इस में कोई विदेशी का सम्बन्ध नहीं आता है ।

श्री बेराब कोटा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में सरकारी अधिकारियों या डाक्टरों का भी हाथ था ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि आज भी दिल्ली के मकानों और दीवारों पर अश्लील विज्ञापन लगे हुए हैं ? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य भी एक नागरिक के तौर पर इस बारे में ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं नहीं समझती कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक-एक सड़क पर देख कर, तलाश कर के, उस पर ऐक्शन ले सकती है । राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों में ऐक्शन लेती हैं । पिछले साल में राज्य सरकारों ने जितने ऐक्शन लिए हैं, वे मैं ने आपके सामने निवेदन कर दिए हैं । उस के उपरान्त अगर किसी और जगह पर ऐक्शन लेना चाहिये था और वह नहीं लिया गया, इस बारे में अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई विशेष जानकारी देंगे, तो मैं जरूर राज्य सरकार को कहूँगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली के केपिटल है । यहां पर राज्य सरकार नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली की सरकार है । माननीय सदस्य उसके नोटिस में लायेंगे, तो वह जरूर ऐक्शन लेगी ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, दिल्ली में चीफ कमिश्नर साहब एक्शन लेते हैं, भारत सरकार नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर चीफ कमिश्नर की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। यहां की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है।

Shri A. T. Sarma: May I know whether these rules are applicable to ayurvedic drugs also?

डा० सुशीला नायर : चार पांच किस्म की दवायें हैं, जिन के बारे में यह कानून ज्यादा लागू होता है। अगर जादू के किस्म की दवाओं के बारे में कोई भी एडवर्टाइजमेंट करता है, तो उस को सजा दी जाती है। कुछ समय पहले हमदर्द दवा खाने पर भी एक केस चला था।

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri A. T. Sharma: rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

राज्यों में पीने का पानी

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५२८. { श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री पं० वेंकटसुब्बैया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में “शुद्ध पय जल उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के किन क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां। राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई योजना १९५४ में बनाई गई थी

और द्वितीय एवं तृतीय च वर्षीय योजनाओं में भी यह चलती आ रही है।

(ख) यह कार्यक्रम किसी खास क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं है। ये योजनाएँ राज्य के विभिन्न स्थानों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन स्थानों के लिए अब तक जल प्रदाय योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, उन की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १०१३।६३।]

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह : श्रीमन् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन स्थानों में यह योजना लागू की जा रही है उन स्थानों के चुनाव के लिए किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : राज्य सरकारें किन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर चुनाव करती हैं, यह मैं निश्चित रूप से तो नहीं कह सकती। आवश्यकता वगैरह को देख कर वे ऐसा करती होंगी। जो स्कीम्स हमारे पास राज्य सरकारों की ओर से आती हैं, उन को टेक्निकल दृष्टि से देख कर उन के लिए यहां से सहायता दी जाती है।

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह : स्टेटमेंट के पेज ४, आइटम १४ पर लिखा है, “विलेज नियर इरिगेशन ट्यूबवेलज”। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह एक जेनरल पालिसी है कि जो गांव इरिगेशन ट्यूबवेलज के निकट हों, उन में यह स्कीम लागू की जाये कुछ खास स्थान इस सम्बन्ध में चुने गए हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जिन जगहों पर इरिगेशन ट्यूबवेल का पानी मीठा और अच्छा होता है, उस को ले कर पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है और कुछ पर किया भी गया है।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि उत्तर भारत के तराई क्षेत्रों में पीने का शुद्ध जल बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है ? यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पर अच्छा पानी उपलब्ध करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तयार की जा रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं राज्य सरकार से पूछ कर माननीय सदस्य को इन्फॉर्मेशन दे सकती हूँ ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if there is any ceiling on the expenditure on individual schemes?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, Sir. Generally speaking, the ceiling is Rs. 10,000 for a village.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that where the schemes have been introduced most of them have become failures, the reason being that the expenditure has to be borne by the villagers? The result is that no panchayat is coming forward, and some of these water supply and sanitary schemes are proving a big failure. Has that fact been brought to the notice of the Government?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware of this fact that they have been failures. I know that in some places where some water taps were introduced without adequate drainage, the villagers did not like it. So, we are insisting that if we put up taps, we must have the drainage facilities along with that.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या झज्जर और रेवाड़ी क्षेत्र के बारे में पंजाब राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सूचना दी है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : एक एक स्कीम बारे में तो इस वक्त मझे मालूम नहीं है ।

Shri Mohammad Elias: In view of the Indian Medical Association's Report with regard to West Bengal where cholera breaks out every now and then due to scarcity of drinking water, may I know whether Government is having any special scheme apart from the CMPO to supply pure drinking water in West Bengal to prevent cholera?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no report from the Indian Medical Association. It was the Indian Council of Medical Research which appointed a special committee, and it has reported that South Howrah is the reservoir from which cholera spreads to other parts of India from time to time, it is an endemic area. It was in view of this that we have sanctioned huge sums to set up the special organisation of CMPO which is going into the total question of a master plan, sanitation, water supply and everything for Calcutta.

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य पंत्राणी यह जानती हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के कयनानुसार उस राज्य में नौ हजार ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां एक कुआं भी नहीं है ? यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार के सम्पर्क में इस कठिनाई को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं तो यह नहीं कह सकती हूँ कि वहां पर नौ हजार या कितने गांव हैं, जहां कुएं नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं जानती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वह पूछ रहे हैं, जो कि इन को मालूम है । जो कुछ वहां के मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है, वह तो एक अलाहदा बात है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : कुछ इलाके हैं जहां पर पानी की तंगी है । दूसरे कई राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार के इलाके हैं जहां पानी

की तंगी है। इन इलाकों के लिए क्या योजना बन सकती है, कहां से पानी लाया जा सकता है, उस पर क्या खर्चा होगा, क्या टैक्नीकल डिटेल्स होंगी, यह सारी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए खास इनस्वेटीगेशन डिबिज़न कायम करने की योजना बनाई गई है और कुछ जगहों पर वे चल भी रहे हैं।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know if there has been a substantial cut in the allotment to the Ministry in view of the emergency and whether this particular item has also been affected and if so, to what extent?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There has been an overall cut for the coming year, that is, 1963-64, of the order of 27.5 per cent and I could not say exactly what effect it will have on the water supply schemes.

Shri Mohammad Elias: The hon. Minister has very rightly pointed out that a huge amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government to give pure water to Howrah. But not a single rupee has been sent to improve the water supply.

Mr. Speaker: Next question . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Government see that the money is spent?

Mr. Speaker: He does not put a question but is arguing the case. Next question.

विदेशी मुद्रा

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*५२६. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या सिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन के मंत्रालय ने विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने की कार्य-प्रणाली में परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में; और 3100 (Ai) LSD.—2.

(ग) कार्य-प्रणाली में किए गए परिवर्तनों के फलस्वरूप किन-किन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में सुविधा मिलेगी ?

सिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलमेशन) : (क) जी हां। कार्य प्रणाली को उन्नत करने के लिए पग उठाये गये हैं।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुरतकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल०-टी० १०१४।६३]

(ग) सभी सिचार्ज तथा बिजली परियोजनाओं को।

[(a) Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to improve the procedure.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table on the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1014/63].

(c) All Irrigation and Power Projects.]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस विवरण को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि नए फारेन एक्सचेंज रूल्स १ जनवरी १९६३ से लागू किये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नए रूल्स लागू करने के बाद कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा रिलीज की गई है ?

Shri Alagesan: I have not been able to give that figure but the object of the streamlining of this procedure is to reduce the time for the clearance of projects. Formerly, it was taking about six months. As a result of the new procedure, it will not take more than two months.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों की वजह से इस विभाग की कुल कितनी योजनाओं का काम रुका हुआ है ?

Shri Alagesan: Most of our projects have been cleared; there is no such holdup.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the amount of foreign exchange in

respect of which sanction from the technical development department was not received and what is the total amount of power that the concerned projects were denied?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

Dam on Barak River in Assam

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*530. { **Shri Rishang Keishing:**
 Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have requested the Central Government to build a dam on the Barak river to ensure flood control in Cachar;

(b) whether the proposed dam will benefit the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura in so far as the problems of transport and power supply are concerned; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) The Government of Assam have requested the Central Water and Power Commission to carry out investigations on their behalf for a dam on the river Barak;

(b) and (c). The dam is proposed for flood control only and no power generation or inland transport facilities are envisaged.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether a survey has been carried out and, if so, with what results?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: A survey has been carried out in Maniadhar and an alternative site has also been investigated. It is expected that by 1964 preliminary investigations will be completed.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether the Government has any idea

about the cost of the scheme and whether the Assam Government requested that the entire cost be met by the Central Government?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: These investigations will finish in 1964 and it will be possible only after that to prepare a plan for the project.

Shri Rishang Keishing: My question has not been answered.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know whether definite assurances were given by the Ministry to this Hon. House that the investigations would be completed by the end of March, 1963 positively and, if so, why this delay in completing the investigations?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There is no delay in it. As I said, an alternative site is also being investigated, and therefore the whole procedure will take another year or so to complete, and after that a plan will be made.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rishang Keishing's complaint is that his question has not been answered.

Sri Rishang Keishing: I wanted to know whether the Assam Government's request is that the entire cost of the scheme will be met by the Central Government.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: That will only be considered after the cost has been estimated and the project has been finalised.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee

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*531. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 78 on the 9th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee have been considered by all the State Governments;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement those recommendations; and

(c) how far this has solved the water problem in rural and urban areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The present position with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee as indicated by the respective State Governments is given below:

Punjab.—The recommendations of the Committee have been considered. Majority of the recommendations are already being implemented in the State. The problem of water supply has been tackled to the extent upto which the funds are made available from the various sources.

Maharashtra, Madras, Assam and Bihar.—Recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration.

Replies from the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir and further information are still awaited. A further statement will be laid on the Table in due course.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether one of the recommendations of this committee was that since there are a multiplicity of agencies so far as the rural drinking water supply schemes are concerned, they should be integrated under some one authority, and whether any action has been taken to integrate all these authorities into one body?

Shri D. S. Raju: It is one of the recommendations of the Committee and

the State Governments are considering the matter. They have not submitted their final report.

Shri Hem Raj: Since the population is very sparse so far as the rural areas in the hills are concerned and all those villages cannot satisfy the condition of 5,000 or 10,000, which is the number set for them as the population, may I know whether drinking water supply scheme will be sanctioned for the hill areas on the basis of a lesser population?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I have already stated that we have sanctioned special investigation divisions to consider the problem of scarcity areas and difficult areas. On receiving the recommendations of these divisions, if necessary, the ceiling may be revised.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether any proposal has been made to provide drinking water facilities in famine-affected areas where there will be a great scarcity of water, and, if so, whether any proposal has come from the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know of any special water problem in famine areas. There are certain areas of the country where the water-famine is perpetual, and we are investigating the problem of these areas.

Dr. Sarojini Nahishi: May I know the nature of the co-ordination between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development as far as the supply of drinking water and the question of sanitation are concerned?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There was a proposal that we should have a composite drinking water Board consisting of representatives of all the Ministries which are dealing with water supply. Pending that, we have appointed a committee of the Secretaries presided over by the Health Minister, and they are trying to look into the matter of co-ordination.

श्री तुलशोदास जाधव : स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है :

"Recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration."

इस का क्या मतलब है ? क्या वहां के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की थी या योजना तैयार ही नहीं की थी वाटर की ?

डा० सुशिला नायर : एक मुख्य सिफारिश इस में यह थी कि जगह जगह पर वाटर और मैनीटेशन बोर्ड स्थापित किए जायें, वे कुछ कर्ज भी लें और कुछ स्कीम्स का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन भी करें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अभी विचार कर रही हैं कि आया इस किस्म के बोर्ड स्थापित किये जाने चाहियें या नहीं किये जाने चाहियें।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the date when these recommendations were circulated to the various State Governments and the date by which their replies were expected, and whether any official guidance or help was sought by any State in order to implement these recommendations?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The recommendations were circulated to the State Governments in May, 1962. We have received replies from Punjab, Maharashtra, Madras, Assam and Bihar. The others have not sent their replies as yet.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The hon. Minister said that the only difficulty is in regard to irrigation. In Andhra Pradesh, especially in Rayalseema, and particularly in my constituency, as a matter of fact, there are some villages without drinking water. Was there a specific proposal sent by the Andhra Government—there is no drinking water in the two or three districts—and I would like to know whether the Centre has never received any such proposal.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know how the hon. Member has misunders-

tood my previous reply. I did not refer to irrigation at all. All that I said was that there is perpetual water famine in certain parts of practically all the States and the problem of scarcity areas and difficult areas is being investigated by the special investigation division.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Since this investigation is most essential for drawing up economic schemes of water-supply, to encourage this investigation by the States, may I know whether the cost of such investigation will be met by the Centre?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, Sir; we are giving 100 per cent assistance for the special investigation division.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12 hrs.

Release of Communists during Bye-Elections.

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S.N.Q No. 3.	{	Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
		Shri Indrajit Gupta:
		Dr. Ranen Sen:
		Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:
		Shri Mohammad Elias:
		Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations for release of Communists detained under the Defence of India Rules in those States where bye-elections are to be held shortly; and

(b) steps, if any, proposed to be taken by Government on representations received?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has received three representations from:

(1) Shri Jyoti Basu, M.L.A.,

(2) Shri Bhupesh Gupta, M.P., and

- (3) the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party of India, to the effect that the persons who are in detention should be released on the occasion of the bye-elections.

The Chief Election Commissioner has addressed the Chief Ministers of States where bye-elections are to take place suggesting to them that instructions may be issued to local officers to take a liberal view of the electioneering activities of parties and candidates and not to enforce the Defence of India Rules too rigorously in the areas where bye-elections are to be held.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The elections are being held for 6 Lok Sabha seats and 31 Vidhan Sabha seats. Therefore, it is almost a miniature general election. May I know if the Government's attention has been drawn to editorial statements in Congress newspapers in West Bengal like *Jugantar*, which I have got here at the moment, where it is specifically stated that free and fair elections would not be possible without the release of communists, specially when the Congress Party alone and no other party wanted these elections in the present circumstances and, if so, what is Government's response to this publicly formulated demand?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member has made certain statements which are not based on facts. Firstly, it is not only the Congress Party which has asked for these bye-elections. The hon. Member is aware that it is the Election Commission which advised the Government that these elections should be held.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: All the other parties said that during the emergency there should be no bye-elections.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He is talking of the old thing. In the beginning, when the emergency was

declared, all the parties agreed that there should be no elections.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Did they agree that there should be bye-elections? The Minister says I made a misstatement, but I did not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry; I do not know. Except for the Communist Party, no other party, as far as I know, has made any statement or has written to Government that these elections should not be held.

Shri Maurya: We are of this opinion.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might inform the House that the Congress as such is not so particular about these bye-elections. But when the Election Commission so desired, I do not think it is the desire of hon. Members that we should have brought forward legislation in this House in order to prevent bye-elections. I do not think it would have been welcomed by this House.

The second thing that the hon. Member said is—I am sorry I forget—

Mr. Speaker: He referred to the opinion expressed by certain newspapers.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, I have not seen those papers or what has appeared therein. But I am sorry I cannot accept the statement that fair elections could not take place unless some of the detenus in jail were released. It is always possible to hold fair and just elections even if some people are in detention, and it has been done so far during the last few years for a number of times.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In States like West Bengal or Andhra or Kerala where bye-elections are being held—a multiplicity of bye-elections—the leading opposition party is the Communist Party, and it is in conformity with the usual canons of democratic practice that all the parties

which are legally functioning in the country have an opportunity of appearing before the people at the election time. In that case, may I ask if...

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing the case; he should put the question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister it seems has the prerogative of doing a hell of lot of other things. I want to ask, will Government have the humility at least to consider the case of those detenus against whom no specific charges have been formulated and who are still kept in detention even at a time when they feel they ought to be outside in order to participate in the elections which are taking place?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is a separate question altogether. I am prepared to answer that at the appropriate time. It is not connected with the elections directly.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know how the Government will justify that these bye-elections will be free and fair, keeping in detention the Opposition Leader Shri Jyoti Basu, the Deputy Leader Shri Hare Krushna Konar, Shri Promode Das Gupta and Shri Muzaffar Ahmed, who command the respect and love of millions of people in West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: That is no question. That need not be answered.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker has the attention of the Home Minister been drawn to a statement on this matter made by the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Kairon, that those communists who are in detention who will come forth with a declaration that they regard the Chinese as an aggressor and an enemy shall be released, and if that statement is true, may I know whether it reflects the thinking of the Government of India in this matter?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, Sir, it is entirely for the State Government, because they have, generally,

issued instructions and orders of detention. It is entirely for the Chief Minister of Punjab and the Punjab Government to review the cases and take decisions on the basis of the statements made by the detenus. In so far as the Government of India is concerned, we have declared our policy that we are against those communists who disagreed with the national policy of the Communist Party as declared by them in their resolution adopted by the National Council of the Communist Party.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: In view of the fact that the Election Commissioner himself has declared prior to the declaration of the dates for these bye-elections that there has been a change in the emergency situation and as such these bye-elections can be held, may I ask whether the Government propose to release all the Communists who are in jail either as detenus or in connection with some other cases before these bye-elections?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Bombay to the effect that the communists are persuading the people not to contribute to the defence fund; if so, may I know whether the Government are going to re-appraise the situation now that the news has come that the Chinese are massing troops and there is heavy concentration of troops in Tibet poised against us?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I want one clarification. Did the hon. Minister refer to the national policy of the CPI or the country as a whole?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I referred to the statement made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In the context of that there should be some reappraisal. I want

to know whether the Government are prepared to make a reappraisal or not?

Mr. Speaker: If he is suggesting that there ought to be a reappraisal in view of the statement of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, it is only a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Hem Barua: About the elections....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the Communist Party is not yet banned, may I know whether any member of the Communist Party is free to stand as a candidate or canvass for any candidate in any of the constituencies where these bye-elections are held? May I also know whether Government have considered the possibility or advisability of suspending the operation of the Defence of India Act in those constituencies during the pendency of the bye-elections?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as the members of the Communist Party are concerned, they are certainly free to stand as candidates. They will also have full liberty to canvass for any candidates.

An Hon. Member: The candidates alone do not run the elections.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So far as the suspension of the Defence of India Rules is concerned, we do not consider it necessary to do so. As my colleague has just now stated, the Chief Election Commissioner has advised all the State Governments that, as far as possible, fullest freedom should be given to the candidates and to their workers for carrying on their propaganda subject only to one reservation that it will not in any way affect the security of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Drugs from U.S.A.

***519. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drugs manufactured in U.S.A. such as "MENDACO" and "CYSTEX" are imported into India and sold in the market;

(b) whether the aforementioned drugs are not allowed to be sold by the United States Drug Administration in their own country as being harmful;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ban the import of these drugs into India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The proprietary medicines "MENDACO" and "CYSTEX" originally manufactured by M/s. Knox & Co., Los Angeles, U.S.A. are not imported into India for the last several years. These are being manufactured in country against "loan licences" by M/s. Smith Stanistreet, Calcutta and M/s. Pharmed Private Ltd., Bombay for M/s. Muller & Phipps (India) Private Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Knox & Co., Bombay respectively.

(b) The aforementioned drugs "MENDACO" and "CYSTEX" are distributed in U.S.A. by the Knox Co., Los Angeles, California on the sole responsibility of the sponsor.

(c) and (d). The question of ban on the import of these products does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Demonstration on Surgery

***526. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any latest demonstration was given recently by Russian

surgeon on surgery in the Azad Medical College, Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether such operations are performed in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was done to demonstrate the use of the automatic suturing machine for the suturing of hollow viscera like trachea, oesophagus and stomach and blood vessels like aorta etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Medical Colleges

*532. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sideshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramshekhar Prasad
Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunham:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States to expand the capacity of medical colleges to secure an increase of 3000 doctors every year;

(b) the pattern of Central assistance to the States for the expansion of medical colleges; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce quarterly examinations for the final M.B.B.S course?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

In order to meet the shortage of doctors in the country, all State Governments have been requested to arrange for an increase in the number of admissions in their medical colleges from the academic year 1963-64 upto a maximum of 200 wherever it can be done without lowering the standard of medical education so as to secure an overall increase of 3000 admissions every year. It has been decided to give financial assistance to the Governments for increasing the admission capacity under this scheme on the following pattern:

(i) Non-recurring (buildings and equipment)—Upto a Maximum of Rs. 15,000 per admission.

(ii) Recurring—Upto a maximum of Rs. 2000 per admission per annum.

The Central assistance under this Scheme will be outside the State Plan ceilings.

The Medical Council of India have recommended to all Universities to hold quarterly M.B.B.S. examinations so that the failed candidates may have an early opportunity to qualify.

स्लीपरो का पाकिस्तान बह जाना

*५३३. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० चं० बहम्रा :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री कजरोलकर :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही चिनाब नदी के बाढ़ के पानी में जम्मू तथा

काश्मीर से लकड़ी के तीन लाख स्त्रीपर पाकिस्तान की ओर बह गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह स्त्रीपर लगभग कितनी कीमत के होंगे; और

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ लिखा गया है ?

सिवाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धल्लेश्वर) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत सरकार को सूचना मिली है कि चनाब नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण बहुत सी लकड़ी बह कर पाकिस्तान को चली गई है। ऐसी लकड़ी की कितनी मात्रा है और इसकी कीमत लगभग क्या है, इसका अभी पता नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हां।

Power Allocation in Southern States

*534. { Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been formed to co-ordinate power allocation to the four Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala;

(b) if so, what are its functions;

(c) how far this Committee has been approved by the Centre; and

(d) whether there will be any central representative in the committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of India are not aware of the formation of any such committee.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Assessment of Income-tax at Bikaner

1020. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessment cases dealt with and finalized by the Income-tax Officers at Bikaner during 1960, 1961 and 1962:

(b) the number of cases in which the assessee had gone in appeals against the decision of the I.T.O's and decisions revised; and

(c) the total amount to be recovered from the assessee by the department on the 31st December, 1962?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b).

Year	No. of assessments completed	No. of appeals filed	No. of cases in which appeals were successful
1960	1,863	328	118
1961	2,434	196	79
1962	3,258	389	169

(c) The gross demand outstanding on the 31st December, 1962 amounted to Rs. 54,65,000.

दिल्ली में मिंटो रोड पर होटल

१०२१. श्री माते : क्या निर्माण, आवास और स.स मंत्री ७ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ८५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिंटो रोड पर जो होटल बनाने का विचार है, उसका व्यौरा तैयार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) इस प्रस्ताव को फिलहाल अस्थगित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

छाती के रोगों के लाज के लिये यंत्र

१०२२. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक डच डाक्टर ने इर्विन अस्पताल में छात्रों के समक्ष छाती के रोगों के लिये बने यंत्र की कार्यविधि का प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अधिकारियों द्वारा उक्त यंत्र की उपयोगिता की जांच कराई गई है; और

(ग) यदि वह उपयोगी पाया गया है, तो उसे उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं। किन्तु एक रूसी डाक्टर ने मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, दिल्ली के लेक्चर हाल में और इर्विन अस्पताल की प्रयोगशाला में क्रमशः २७ फरवरी एवं २८ फरवरी, १९६३ को स्वचालित जीवन-यंत्रों के एक सेट का प्रदर्शन किया।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसा समझा जाता है कि इनकी टेकनीक की अभी पूरी तरह से परीक्षा होनी है तथा जब ये यंत्र प्राप्त हो जायेंगे तो इनका परीक्षण किया जायेगा। रूस रवाना होने से पहले रूसी प्रोफेसर ने मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज के प्रिंसिपल को बतलाया कि वे इन यंत्रों को स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के पास छोड़ जायेंगे। ये यंत्र अभी तक हमें प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

Drinking Water Supply to Municipalities in Orissa

1024. { Shri Ulaka:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Health be ed to state:

(a) whether any sum has been allocated by Central Government to

Orissa Government for supplying protected drinking water to Municipalities during the Third Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made in the III Five Year Plan of Orissa for the implementation of urban water supply and drainage schemes of various municipalities. A loan of Rs. 23.87 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa by the Central Government for these schemes during 1961-62. An allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was made for 1962-63 for this purpose.

Dams on Indravathi River (Orissa)

1025. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the Orissa Government for construction of dams on the Indravathi river in Koraput District (Orissa);

(b) whether Central Government have sanctioned any amount for this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Development of Ayurveda in Orissa

1026. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for development of Ayurveda in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A sum of Rs. 3.61 lakhs has been allocated for development of Ayurveda in Orissa during the third Five Year Plan period;

(b) Information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Balimala Dam Project

1027. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the Balimala Dam Project and the progress made in its execution so far;

(b) when the project will be completed and electricity supplied; and

(c) the total acreage of land that could be irrigated in Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (**Shri Alagesan**): (a) to (c). According to the tentative programme, the scheme is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan period. The estimates of the scheme are currently being recast by the Government of Orissa. The cost and other details, therefore will be known only after the estimates etc. have been finalised. According to the original project report, however, this scheme was to extend irrigation facilities to 240,000 acres of culturable commanded area in Malkanagiri district of Orissa.

Yaws, T.B. and Leprosy in Orissa

1028. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the names of non-official organisations which have received grants from Government for treatment of Yaws, T.B. and Leprosy in Orissa during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Health (**Dr. Sushila Nayar**): The undermentioned two non-official voluntary institutions which are engaged in leprosy work were given grants during the year

1961-62 for the purposes indicated against each:—

Name of the Institution	Amount of grant paid in 1961-62	Purpose
Rs.		
1. Hind Kust Nivaran Sangh, Orissa State Branch, Bhubaneswar.	(i) 7,000	Purchase of equipment for the Leprosy Group, Puri.
	(ii) 24,000	For undertaking domiciliary treatment of leprosy patients in and around their institution.
2. Hatibari Health Home, Hatibari, Distt. Sambalpur.	13,000	Purchase of tractor.

Study Team on Modernisation of Farming

1029. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;**
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team has been appointed to prepare a blue-print of a scheme for modernisation of farming; and

(b) the terms of reference and the composition of the team?

The Minister of Finance (**Shri Morarji Desai**): (a) and (b). A team has been appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects for the study of agricultural implements in the country. A statement regarding the terms of reference and the composition of the team is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.—1015/63].

Development of Areas in Delhi

1030. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued sanction to the Munici-

pal Corporation of Delhi regarding re-development of Kingsway and construction of quarters at Gur-ki-mandi for displaced persons in 1962; and

(b) if so, the progress of these schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) *Kingsway Re-development Scheme:*

Proceedings have already been initiated by the Delhi Administration for the acquisition of land. Lay-out plans for the development of 34 acres and construction of 700 houses in that area have been prepared by the Municipal Corporation and work is expected to be taken up early in 1963-64.

Gur-ki-Mandi Scheme:

Lay-out and detailed building plans have already been prepared and estimates are under preparation by the Municipal Corporation.

Production and Export of Opium

1931. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of opium produced in 1961-62 in the country;

(b) whether all the opium so produced has been converted into alkaloids and the proportion of the conversion; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of opium, if any, during 1961-62?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 971 tons at 70% consistence.

(b) No, Sir. Only 50 tons were utilized for conversion and 587 tons equal approximately to 750 tons at 70% consistence, were exported.

(c) Rs. 2,61,66,532.

Lapsed Policies

1932. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken to reduce the lapsing of policies after payment of the 1st premium;

(b) the number of lapsed cases during the period from October, 1961 to March, 1962 and from June, 1962 to November, 1962; and

(c) the financial implications of the lapsed cases?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India has taken the following steps with a view to reducing lapses to a minimum, including those occurring after payment of 1st instalment of premium:

(i) The confirmation as well as promotion of the Development Officers is made subject to lapses out of the new business introduced by them not being unsatisfactory.

(ii) Special training courses are held for Development Officers and Agents with a view to eliminating lapses attributable to wrong or indifferent salesmanship.

(iii) To provide adequate facility for collection of premiums in rural areas collection arrangements have been made, on an experimental basis, with the Post Offices in the rural areas of Rajasthan.

(iv) In cases with monthly mode of payment of premium, three monthly instalments of premium, or the amount of minimum advance deposit, whichever is higher, are required to accompany the proposal. Exceptions in this behalf are made only in those cases where the premiums are payable under the Salary Sav-

ings Scheme or through a Co-operative Society or by the Trustees of a Staff Provident Fund as in such cases the payment of premium is automatic.

(v) In the case of policies under Pure Endowment and Deferred Annuity plans, the maximum paying period has been limited to 25 years with a view to preventing the annual premium from becoming too small which might attract non-genuine insurance.

(vi) In case of Pure Endowment, Children's Deferred, Deferred Annuity and Convertible Term plans, the monthly and quarterly modes of payment of premiums are now not permitted.

(vii) In the case of policies for sums assured of less than Rs. 1,000/- monthly mode of payment of premiums is not allowed.

(b) The Corporation has adopted 'year' as a period for the calculation of lapse rates. Accordingly monthly, quarterly and half yearly lapse statistics are not collected for determination of lapse rates. The required information is, therefore, not available.

(c) When a policy lapses after premiums are paid for six months or more, there is little loss to the Corporation. Where only one month's or one quarter's premium is received, there would be some loss to the Corporation.

Export of Handloom Products

1033. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned in 1958 and 1962; and

(b) how much of it has been obtained by handloom products during those years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The aggregate foreign exchange earnings amounted

to about Rs. 777 crores during 1958 and to Rs. 840 crores in 1962, as indicated below:—

(Rs. crores)		
	1958	1962
Exports	564	660
Invisibles (current)	213	180
TOTAL	777	840

(Figures for 1962 are provisional as they include an element of estimation for November and December, 1962.)

(b) The export of Handloom cotton fabrics amounted to Rs. 5.25 crores during 1958 and Rs. 5.78 crores during 1962. Figures of exports of handloom fabrics woven from other textile materials are not available.

Power Plant at Faridabad

1034. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Electricity Board has entered into an agreement with an Austrian firm for installation of a power plant at Faridabad;

(b) if so, the proposed installation capacity of the plant; and

(c) whether the installation work has started and by what time this will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) 15,000 kw.

(c) Preliminary works have been taken up, and the project is expected to be completed in 1964-65.

Village Housing in Punjab

1035. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in Punjab State under the Village Housing Project Scheme; and

(b) the amount allotted under the Scheme to that State for 1963-64?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Punjab Government were authorized to implement the Scheme in 200 villages. They have selected all the 200 villages in which the Scheme is to be taken up. Layout Plans have been prepared for more than 90 of these villages after conducting the necessary surveys. A number of type designs for houses and community buildings have also been drawn up. Since the inception of the Scheme in 1959-60, loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 37.03 lakhs has been advanced by the State Government for construction of 2,100 houses. Out of these, 655 houses had been completed and another 445 houses were under construction on 30th September, 1962.

(b) It is not possible to give the figure at this stage as the allocation of Central assistance will be made only after the "Demands for Grants" for the next financial year have been voted by Parliament.

West-German Private Investments

1036. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to give guarantees to West German private investments in India against expropriation is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Negotiations for an investment

guarantee agreement with the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Germany are in progress.

Public Health in Major Cities in India

1037. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that public health situation in the major cities of the country like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay is deteriorating;

(b) whether the State Governments concerned have raised this problem with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, what are the specific problems raised?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government have received no reports to the effect that the public health situation in general in the major cities of the country like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay is deteriorating.

(b) and (c). The problem of providing additional water supplies for Bangalore is the only one which has been raised with the Union Government. However water supply and drainage schemes of several big cities need augmentation. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, all the State Governments are availing themselves of the Central assistance for implementing their urban water supply and sanitation schemes. For the Greater Metropolitan Calcutta Scheme, the State Government have secured the services of foreign consultants to draw up a comprehensive water supply, sanitation and drainage scheme and prepare a master plan.

In the Third Plan period for the improvement of sanitation, water supply and drainage in urban areas, a provision of Rs. 89 crores has been made.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

१०३८. { श्री रेवा कोटा :
श्री ई० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो जनरल पूल से सरकारी आवास पाने के अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकार की ओर से किराये पर मकान मिले हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या १९६३-६४ में ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने की कोई योजना है, जिन्हें अभी तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस काम के लिए कितना धन मंजूर किया गया है और कितने क्वार्टर बनवाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) लगभग ६०,००० ।

(ख) लगभग ३१,६०० ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की निवास स्थान की मांग के ८० प्रतिशत भाग को पूरा करने के लिए यथाशीघ्र निवास स्थान बना दिये जायें । चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए समय समय पर जितना आवश्यक समझा जाये, उतना निवास स्थान बनाया जाना है । भूमि और वित्त की सीमाओं के अनुसार निर्माण कार्य को अलग अलग प्रावस्थाओं (फेज) में बांट कर किया जाना है । लगभग ४,००० मकान इस समय बन रहे हैं, जो १९६३-६४ में पूरे बन जायेंगे । अगले वर्ष और मकानों के निर्माण की मंजूरी देने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

Idikki Hydro-electric Project

1039. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations for obtaining Canadian assistance for the Idikki Hydro-electric project in Kerala have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Idikki Hydro-electric Project (5 100 MW) has been posed for Canadian aid. The Agreement has still to be finalised. The Canadian authorities are, however, taking keen interest in the Project and they have allocated \$200,000 for carrying out investigations etc. at the Project Site. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 51 crores out of which the foreign exchange component is likely to be Rs. 12.5 crores. The project is likely to be completed in the IV Five Year Plan.

भारतीयों पर विदेशों से लाई गई वस्तुएं

१०४०. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जो भारतीय विदेशों में जाते हैं तथा स्वेच्छा से वहां से कुछ विदेशी वस्तुएं क्रय कर लाते हैं क्या सरकार उन के ऐसे क्रय पर कोई प्रतिबंध लगाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उम का व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) विदेशों से लौटने वाले भारतीय किम किस्म का और जितना सामान बिना शुल्क (ड्यूटी) दिये अपने साथ ला सकते हैं इस सम्बन्ध में यात्री (पर्यटकों से भिन्न) सामान नियमों [वैसेजस (नान-ट्रस्ट) बेगेज रूलस] १९६० में कुछ प्रतिबंधों की

व्यवस्था है। इन नियमों में संशोधन करने के मसाले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) व्योरो को भी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

नहरुमा रोग

१०४१. श्री तन सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नहरुमा के रोगियों की संख्या में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस रोग का राजस्थान में अधिक प्रकोप है और उस का कारण पीने के लिए गन्दा पानी बताया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस रोग को मिटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) इस की पुष्टि के लिए कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) यह रोग उदयपुर डिविजन, जोधपुर डिविजन, कोटा डिविजन के कोट जिले और नोहर और मुजानगढ़ तहसीलों में सामान्यतया होता है। यदि संक्रांत व्यक्ति को पेय-जल तक जाने की खुली छूट हो और उस स्थान के निवासी दूषित पानी को बिना साफ किये अथवा उबाले मेंवन बिना करें तो इस रोग का संक्रमण हो जाता है।

(ग) सुरक्षित पेय-जल की व्यवस्था एवं सीढ़ी वाले कुओं की समाप्ति से तथा रोग संक्रांत व्यक्तियों द्वारा दूषित अंगों के स्पर्श द्वारा पेय जल को गन्दा करने से रोकने की व्यवस्था कर देने से काफी हद तक नहरुमा रोग पर नियंत्रण एवं उसका उन्मूलन किया जा सकता है।

राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में सीढ़ियों वाले कुओं

को स्वच्छ कुओं में बदल देने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। यह क्षेत्र यूनिसैफ-सहायता वाले ग्राम जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता के लिए चुना गया है।

सर्प विष के बारे में आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान

१०४२. श्री तन सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सर्प विष के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी तौर पर कोई आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की भी सूचनाएँ मिली हैं कि रेगिस्तान में ऐसे भी साँप हैं जो रात को सोते हुए मनुष्य की साँस के साथ विष घोल देते हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे सर्प दंश के विष निवारण के लिए क्या कोई उपचार पद्धति निकाली जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) सर्प-दंश के उपचार में आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की उपयोगिता जांचने के लिए हेफकिन इंस्टिट्यूट बम्बई में समय-समय पर अनुसन्धान किये जाते रहे हैं। अभी तक इस प्रकार परीक्षित कोई भी औषधि प्रभावीकारी नहीं पाई गई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसे सर्पों के अस्तित्व के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है जो सोते हुए मनुष्यों के साँस के साथ विष घोल देते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Sale of Plots in Defence Colony
New Delhi**

1043. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Gajraj Singh Rao:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 395 on the 11th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether land in Kilokri the Defence Colony, New Delhi was allotted only to the Service personnel and ex-service personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force;

(b) how many of the original allottees have since sold out their plots or houses to the civilians;

(c) whether the sale of such houses and plots was banned for some period; and

(d) whether in view of the acute shortage of accommodation for defence personnel, any ban on the sale is proposed to be imposed with retrospective effect?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) 147 out of 1631.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

जवानों के लिये रक्तदान

१०४४. श्री बरेवा कोटा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा रक्तदान में अब तक कितना रक्त इकट्ठा किया गया है और कितना रक्त अब तक जवानों के काम में आया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार रक्त देने के लिये ५० हजार व्यक्तियों की एक सूची बनाने का बिचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) अब तक ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों की सूची तैयार हो गई है जो वक्त पढ़ने पर रक्त देने को तैयार हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) सस्त्र सेना के लिए ४,७३० यूनिट रक्त इकट्ठा किया गया है । १,२०० यूनिट पूर्ण रक्त के रूप में जवानों के काम में लाया गया । शेष ३,५३० यूनिट को शुष्क प्लाज्मा में बदला गया ।

(ख) स्वेच्छिक रक्तदान करने वालों की सूची बनाने के लिए कोई खास सक्षम निश्चित नहीं किया गया है । जो व्यक्ति रक्तदान करना चाहते हैं उन के नाम आदि दर्ज कराने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) अभी तक १,६६,००० व्यक्तियों के नाम जो संकट कालीन स्थिति के कारण रक्तदान करना चाहते हैं, पंजीकृत कर लिए गए हैं ।

Income Tax Office at Pali

1045. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Income-tax Office is being opened at Pali and the jurisdiction of Income-tax authorities at Jodhpur is being curtailed correspondingly;

(b) if so, the additional cost involved as a consequence of this proposal; and

(c) whether there is any criteria for locating new Income-tax Offices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The question of opening an Income-tax Office at Pali is under consideration.

(b) Rs. 5,000 per annum approximately.

(c) The opening of a new Income-tax Office depends upon various con-

siderations such as the convenience of the tax-paying public, volume of work involved, accessibility of the place etc.

Sex of Unborn Babies

1046. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the successful experiments carried out by the Zoology Department of Delhi University to detect the correct sex of the unborn babies; and

(b) if so, whether the results of these experiments are proposed to be applied to family planning programmes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A press report on this subject has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) The Zoology Department of the Delhi University is conducting research on the fundamental problems of reproductive biology including sex determination in experimental animals. The question of applying the results of the experiments to family planning programmes therefore does not arise at present.

यमुना नदी पर बांध

१०४७. { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
श्री ०० बेंकटामुखिया :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय से उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब राज्य सरकारों के मध्य यमुना नदी पर बनाये जाने वाले बांधों के बारे में गम्भीर मतभेद पैदा हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन मतभेदों को दूर करने और बांधों के निर्माण के कार्य को

तेजी से कराने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : (क) यमुना नदी पर कुछ बांध बनाने के सम्बन्ध में और उन से होने वाले लाभों को बांटने के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच कुछ पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है ।

(ख) यमुना नदी तथा इस की शाखाओं पर प्रस्तावित बांधों की जांच का क्रमिक कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए अन्तराज्य समिति स्थापित की गई है और इस के द्वारा किये गये फैसलों के अनुसार सम्बन्ध राज्य उचित कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । यमुना बेसिन के प्रतिकूल विकास के लिए नदी बोर्ड स्थापित करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है ।

Catering Contracts in Constitution House

1048. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Estates, New Delhi, invited tenders about 3 months ago for catering meals in Constitution House;

(b) the number of tenders received and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Director of Estates has again invited tenders on the 4th March, 1963 for the same purpose; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Two.

(c) Yes.

(d) One tender was by the existing caterer and the other by his wife and son, and hence the tenders lacked a competitive character.

स्वायत्त निकायों को ऋण

१०४६. श्री रेखा कोटा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने स्वायत्त निकायों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले ऋण के सम्बन्ध में यह नियम बना दिया है कि उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त कर लेनी चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितने कर्ज की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी हां । जिन अधिनियमों के अनुसार स्वायत्त निकाय प्राटोनामस बाडीज़ स्थापित किये जाने हैं उन में आम तौर से यह व्यवस्था होती है कि निकाय ऋण लेने से पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति ले लें ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सीमाएं निर्धारित नहीं की गयी हैं ।

Agreement for \$240 Million U.S. Loan

1050. { Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to disburse the \$240 million U.S. loan for general development in both private and public sectors;

(b) if so, the proportion therefor;

(c) whether the parties will be free to negotiate with American firms for import or some Government agency will negotiate; and

(d) in case Government agency the name of the agency?

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

(b) The loan is intended to meet the foreign exchange cost of goods and services, required to be imported from U.S.A. by the Private and Public Sectors. No fixed proportion is required to be observed between these sectors. The requirements of each sector are considered on merits and necessary foreign exchange allocated.

(c) and (d). In respect of allocations made to the private sector, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issues import licences as usual and the licencees are free to negotiate with American firms according to normal commercial practice. In respect of allocations made to the public sector, purchases are made through the Government purchasing agency i.e., D.G.S & D. as per the prescribed procedure.

Thermal Power Schemes of Maharashtra

1051. Shri Lonikar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power schemes forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra for 1963-64;

(b) whether a thermal power scheme at Ganga Khed for Marathwada area is included therein; and

(c) if so, whether sanction has been accorded to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement showing the outlays proposed for power schemes by the Government of Maharashtra for 1963-64 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Proposals of State Government (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Investigation & Survey	9.4
2	Koyna H.E. Project Stage I	
3	Koyna H. E. Project Stage II including the Dam power house	433.00
4	Viatharana H.E. scheme	20.00
5	Purna project (hydro part)	28.1
6	Sahasrakunda H. E. Project	16.5
7	Western Maharashtra Extension	266.00
8	Vidharba grid extension	332.00
9	Khandesh Maharthwada Electrification	447.00
10	Rural electrification	307.00
11	Acquisition of licences undertakings	25.00
12	Inter-State link	7.00
13	Sholapur Electric Undertaking	7.00
14	Chandni-Bhusaval 132 KV link line	
15	New Thermal Station at Nasik	
TOTAL		1898.00

(b) No. The scheme does not find place in the Third Plan of the State.

(c) Does not arise. However, the State Government had proposed in October, 1962 a new Thermal Station with a capacity of 60 MW at Ganga Khed in Parbhani District for completion in the current Plan. A Project Report for the scheme has been submitted by the State Government and is under examination of the Central Water and Power Commission.

Rural Electrification in Kerala

1952. { Shri A. V. Raghavan;
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Government of Kerala for Rural electrifica-

tion during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the proposals submitted by the Government of Kerala and the assistance given during the past three years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been allocated for rural electrification in the State during Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The details of the loans asked for by the State Government and the amounts sanctioned during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Amount asked for	Loan sanctioned
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	Nil.	Nil.
1961-62	35,65,12	35,65,000
1962-63	83,06,000	Under consideration.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Accounts of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1005/63].

CENTRAL SALES TAX (REGISTRATION AND TURNOVER) AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:

- (i) The Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 401 dated the 9th March 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt-1016|63].
- (ii) Notification No. GSR 404 dated the 9th March, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1017|63]

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following Messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (1) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th

March, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations to make and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.14 hrs.

RE: POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, before you take up the next item, may I rise on a point of personal explanation and make a few observations? As you know, the Public Accounts Committee has made certain observations against me and the Bharat Krishak Samaj. Since the Committee did not call us to give our views before these observations were made against us, I was trying to deal with Shri Tyagi, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, because I was prepared to make certain clarifications. But, yesterday, in the course of this debate, one hon. Member, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, referred to this matter and said that the Government should explain the whole situation.

Mr. Speaker: If his explanation can be just limited to two or three minutes, I am prepared to give him that opportunity at this moment. But if he wants to take a longer time then he should find some other opportunity. I will provide him an opportunity later on.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will take 30 to 40 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Then he should ask for a short duration discussion. He might give notice of that.

12.16 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—Contd. MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE— Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and vot-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

ing on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): What is the time left?

Mr. Speaker: Very little; only one hour and ten minutes. But I propose to extend it a little more in order to accommodate three or four members just now. I would request them to take as little time as possible. Ten minutes should be the ordinary rule.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think it is too little. Anyhow, I will be as brief as possible within the short time at my disposal.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is supposed to discharge the most responsible duty because in an emergency it is next to defence. But when we look at its achievements, either in the past or in the present, I do not think the Ministers can comfort themselves by saying that the position is comfortable. The situation is such that it is really creating a sense of concern. It is not my opinion. Even the Planning Commission has said in so many words that the rate of progress or increase in agricultural production in this country has been very, very slow. It is a document given to us by the Planning Commission as recently as 12th March this year.

We have always been told that food is a necessity and that we should deal with this problem on a war footing. Actually, when war came, it was seen that the Ministry completely failed in its duty and the Government has not even thought of removing the administrative bottlenecks at this time. When I say this, I do not say that the hon. Ministers are not able or that I question the ability of the hon. Ministers. So far as the composition of the present Ministry is concerned, it is probably the most able team. Both the urban and the rural interests are combined.

I also feel that the hon. Minister, Shri Patil, who unfortunately is not present here, is a man of great drive and energy. But I find that there is no policy whatsoever.

It is too much to expect from this Government that it will have a definite policy in any matter specially in the agricultural sector. It has been neglected all through although we talk loudly about it. I want to know what the Government is going to propose for giving incentive to the agriculturists so that agricultural production might increase in this country. We should give incentives just as we have given incentives to industry if we really want that agricultural production should go up.

I also want to know as to what has prevented this Government from having a Price Stabilisation Board for which a recommendation was made by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee as late as 1957. This was a committee constituted by the Government to recommend steps for facilitating agricultural production and other things. What has prevented this Government from doing that? They come some time or the other and make some announcement about price which never reaches the real agriculturists.

Although they say that the price position is very stable, today it has been admitted by the Planning Commission itself that in March, 1963 prices of foodgrains have gone up as compared to last year. I know for a fact that in Orissa prices of foodgrains have gone up like anything. This alone shows that there is no fixed price policy.

As far as the supply position is concerned, Shri Patil with great persuasive effort has been able to dump into this country as much as 16 to 17 million tons of foodgrains from America. Probably, he will get more.

That is the only comfortable position and achievement that he wants to show, namely, that so far as supply is concerned, we are completely satisfied because America is there to come to our rescue when we are in difficulty.

What happens is this. Because of the policy of procurement, States which are surplus and which could give foodgrains to other States have been converted into deficit States and instead of eating their own rice, they are to depend on the rice to be supplied by America for their own consumption. This is the policy which this Ministry is following. It is not a question of pumping more money. Sometimes when this question comes up, the hon. Prime Minister makes a statement and says, "Increase production by 35 per cent". The National Development Council met some time back and said "Give more money for minor irrigation" without taking into account as to what the real performance has been and whether the money that had been provided earlier has been spent.

Where is the bottleneck? Merely giving more money will not solve the problem. It is really a question of organisation and administration. Has this Ministry or the Government itself ever thought as to what the real bottleneck is in regard to the implementation of the projects or schemes approved by the Planning Commission or by the Ministry from year to year? I would say that there is no assessment as such. As we find in this House—and you must have observed it several times—that the Food Ministry, the Community Development Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry seem to depend more on the States and the areas concerned, the district administration etc., for the execution of their schemes. The work of the Food and Agriculture Ministry seems to be divided among three Ministries at least: Irrigation and Power and Community Development. Why not in

this emergency we co-ordinate or why not take Irrigation from the Irrigation and Power Ministry and that part of Agricultural work from the Community Development Ministry and make it a consolidated Ministry which can look into all these aspects of the problem more thoroughly and satisfactorily? Otherwise, we will find it difficult in this country. The Minister often comes and says, we are doing out job, it is some other Ministry that is standing in the way. That is how things are done in this country. I do not think that the Ministry has tackled this problem satisfactorily.

I want to put it to the Minister, is he satisfied with his own performance. I want to put it to the Minister, is he justified in asking this House to give more money to the Ministry and again coming forward to this House saying that there have been shortfalls because this has not been executed in the State and lower levels. What is the machinery that they have developed? They requested the States to have a co-ordination committee, let the Chief Minister preside over the co-ordination committee, let there be some such committee to look after the administration. I ask, is that the method by which you want to tackle this very important problem in this country.

I do not want you, Sir to ring the bell. I am concluding my speech by saying this. I am only giving a quotation from the Prime Minister's speech made in this House as early as August, 1960 and I want a reply from my friend. He said:

"Every one knows that unless we are self-sufficient in agriculture we cannot have the wherewithal to advance in industries. If we have to import food then we are doomed so far as progress is concerned. We cannot import both food and machinery, we just cannot get on."

From 1960 to 1963, we are importing more and more. Can we get on? Or,

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

are we stagnating? Whatever it is, the Ministry has only comforted itself by saying this. This is what they have said in the Report. There has been no shortfall so far as agricultural production is concerned. Compared to 1961 in 1962-63 it has been more or less maintained—how—because of the development projects that they have introduced. That means they cannot make any progress. It is a stable position. By hook or crook by some means, by some persuasive methods, by taking help from foreign countries, they have been just maintaining the status quo. Therefore it is high time that in this emergency, some serious thinking should be made about a change in the entire administrative set up and also to see—I am not going into the policy or plans as such—even whatever plans there are, however defective they may be, they are implemented. They are not implemented because of lack of co-ordination and proper administration.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Mr. Speaker, a very rosy and sanguine picture of the sugar industry in Maharashtra was presented by an hon. Member on the floor of the House yesterday. I do not want to refer to the Rama Rajya that seems to prevail there in regard to sugar industry. What I am concerned with is the observation made by the hon. Member when he said that the Government were now trying to lump together the cane growers of Maharashtra and other southern parts and the cane growers in the north. The result would be that the efficient units would have to drag on with non-efficient units and both would suffer. I beg leave to put in a word on behalf of the inefficient drags.

The pattern of sugarcane cultivation in Maharashtra is that a large number of factories own farms covering 5 to 10 thousand acres. The pattern of cultivation in the north is, 3 million cane growers are depending upon about approximately 1 acre each of

cane to derive their sustenance. Secondly, this very efficient industry in Maharashtra produce sugar at Rs. 7 or 8 per quintal cheaper and they sell it at Rs. 7 per quintal dearer than the sugar industry does in the north, and as a result, the profits of an average sugar factory in Maharashtra when compared to the profits of a sugar factory in the northern region of the same capacity are eight to ten times.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You are confirming the Maharashtra efficiency?

Shri D. D. Puri: I am only making my submission. I leave hon. Members to draw their own conclusions. These profits, part of them unearned on account of the freight advantage, give the wherewithal to the factories to provide manure and other cane developmental facilities to the cane-growers, whereas up in the north—and I speak for the Punjab, UP and Bihar—the State Governments have collected crores of rupees as cane cess or as purchase tax as it is now called. It was levied in the name of cane development, but only a trickle, not even ten per cent of the money so raised has actually found its way to the cane development itself.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): What about excise duty?

Shri D. D. Puri: My hon. friend may kindly bear with me. I have only ten minutes at my disposal and I have got to cover a lot of points.

And yet the cane grower growing one acre of cane in the north, with the State Government taking all the money as cess and hardly spending any money at all on cane development is being compared with the cane-grower in Maharashtra where in the first instance, a large part of the cane is grown by the factories themselves, and secondly, the cane is grown on farms of 5000 to 10,000

acres where you have all the where-withal for cane development.

Shri Nath Pai: But what is the yield of cane per acre and what is the sugar yield per ton of cane? Will my hon. friend tell those figures also in Maharashtra?

Shri D. D. Puri: I shall give those figures. but I would submit that for a proper assessment of the sugar yield per acre you have to take a five-year cycle. In Maharashtra, the age of the cane crop is eighteen months or more, but in the north the age of the cane crop is barely half of that duration. Therefore, you have to go into it deeper than merely the average yields for one single year. Then you have to take into account the ratooning, and then you have to take into account the period for which the land has to lie fallow etc. I have given some of these factors

We do not grudge all the profits made by the industry in Maharashtra and in other places. There was a time when the sugar industry in the north made a little bit and in Maharashtra they made a great deal more. That did not matter. Good luck to them. They can make even more in the hereafter. But now a stage has been reached when the industry in the north—and when I say 'Industry' I include the cane-grower in it—is actually incurring losses, and now, the cane-grower in the north and the industry in the north are being told that they are inefficient, and they are being cast aside so as not to create a drag on the more efficient industry in Maharashtra which produces sugar at Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per quintal cheaper and sells it at Rs. 7 per quintal dearer than they do in the north.

Another suggestion has been made that the export of sugar should be confined to factories near the coast, which means the State of Maharashtra. To start with, Maharashtra is a sugar deficit area and consistently for the last ten or fifteen or twenty years, sugar has been sold

there at a price higher than that at which it is sold here. It is a deficit area, and now you want even that sugar to be pushed out for export and by so doing you want to create sugar famine conditions in Maharashtra so that the cane-grower and the industry may be able to reach even larger projects.

Having made this very brief observation in regard to what was stated yesterday I now turn my attention to the national picture. Taking the country as a whole, I shall not go into the controversial figures in regard to what the sugar production this year is going to be because the market is extremely temperamental and speculators start flying kites at the lightest pretext; I would only say that there is no difference of opinion and we all acknowledge that for the season 1963-64 we need between 3 and 3-1/2 million tons, that is, between 30 and 35 lakhs tons of sugar both to meet internal consumption and also to enable us to honour our commitments for export.

I welcome the steps announced by Government, they are going to have intensive cultivation of 4,000 acres around each factory; they are going to have pilot projects etc. etc. I entirely agree with all that. But the question is: are these pilot projects calculated to give any results in the 1963-64 and 1964-65 season? These long-term projects will certainly bring in very useful results over the long-term. But what we are immediately concerned with is the 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons in respect of which we have already undertaken export commitments. I do wish that the hon. Minister, when he makes a statement, will deal specifically with the 1963-64 problem. My own suggestion is that the price of cane should be raised. There is absolutely no escape from it. Let us not forget that in 1947-48 the price of cane was Rs. 2 a maund and in 1950-51 and 1951-52 it was Rs. 1.75 a maund. Today we do not like to play with prices too often. But if we want

[Shri D. D. Puri]

30—35 lakh tons sugar next year, this is the only step that is likely to give us that result, apart from praying for good weather. There is nothing else we can do except to raise the price, maintaining the present linkage of the price to recovery.

I will only say one word in regard to this linkage. It is only logical and correct that the cane should fetch a price depending upon the sugar it carries because in the final analysis it is the sugar in the cane that is sought to be sold; all the rest is trash. Therefore, I suggest that the present price linkage to recovery should be maintained, but the entire price level should be raised. A declaration should be made to this effect as soon as possible so that it may have effect on sowings for the next year.

Apart from this, there is of course the question of incentives. Incentives may have to be provided for an early start as well as for the overall production. If all these steps are taken right now, the grower may still catch time and put in some additional acres under sugarcane.

A great deal has been mentioned about the 10 per cent cut. It is very easy to be wise after the event. But what were the circumstances at the time when the cut was imposed? The country had produced 30 lakh tons of sugar. Internal consumption had not yet reached 20 lakh tons. There was a surplus of 10 lakh tons on hand. The export perspective at that time was extremely bleak because the world price of sugar was around Rs. 10 a maund. Therefore, we were able to export barely about 50,000 tons. A stage had been reached when Rs. 75 crores was tied up in stocks that sugar factories were carrying. The factories were running late in the months of June, July etc. which was bringing about hardship to everyone.

Therefore, it was considered at that time that possibly the only way to sustain the economics of the sugar industry was to impose a cut. But soon circumstances started changing somewhat; the cut in actual practice has not brought about, according to my calculations, any shrinkage in production. It did create a certain amount of psychological fear in some States and that might have had some effect. But in actual practice, there was no curtailment of production on account of the cut.

As I said, it is very easy to be wise after the event. Take the global picture. Nobody knew last year that the international price of sugar today would be more than double the international price of last year. The last United Nations Sugar conference broke up and the agreement had to be suspended because Cuba wanted a quota very much in excess of what the conference was prepared to offer. How could the Cubans know that they would not be able to produce even the sugar quota that was offered to them? All over the world, sugar production is much shorter than expected a year earlier. This is a global phenomenon. There have been lots of crop failures. This year the shrinkage in production is attributable not so much to shrinkage in area but to the yield per acre having gone down in North India. Therefore, we should not attach too much importance to this 10 per cent.

The over-all picture of sugar is that a few years ago we imported 18 lakh tons and now, barring brief vicissitudes ups and downs which every agricultural commodity is exposed to, we are well established in the export market, exporting 4 to 5 lakh tons every year. The internal consumption of sugar which was between 10 and 11 lakh tons at the time of independence is now more than 26 lakh tons. Taking all these things toge-

ther and making due allowance for the ups and downs attaching to an agricultural commodity, the way the sugar policy has been worked out is nothing to be ashamed of, and the Government and the Ministry may well be proud of their record.

Thank you.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As the time available is very short, I shall not repeat the points, but I will concentrate on the problem of production of foodgrains.

During the first two years of the Third Plan, production has remained static. Foodgrains production was 79.7 million tons at the end of the Second Plan. It came down to 78.6 million tons during the next year, and this year's prospect is none too good.

However, the most alarming feature of agricultural production is the static position in productivity. During the 12 years from 1949-50 to 1960-61, the per acre yield has advanced by a mere 1.54 per cent. It is clear that if we are to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture, the per acre yield has to go up in a big way, but we have failed miserably in this respect. At this rate it is clear that the Third Plan target in agricultural production will not be achieved.

The progress in agricultural programmes is also very disappointing. It seems that none of the Third Plan agricultural programmes is progressing as stipulated. The gap between the irrigation potential of major and medium projects and the actual utilisation is as large as 4 million acres. The total potential of these irrigation projects rose to only 13.79 million acres in 1961-62 from 12.1 million acres at the end of the Second Plan. And the actual utilisation recorded only a small gain to 10.47 million acres from 9.15 million acres during the same period. Against the raised Plan

target of 19.2 million acres of minor irrigation, the actual achievement in the first two years of the Plan will be only 5 million acres.

In the case of soil conservation, the achievement in the first two years will be only 2.8 million acres against the revised Plan target of 16.5 million acres. The anticipated achievement in respect of dry farming during the same period is 5.2 million acres against the revised target of 50 million acres.

The Third Plan envisaged an increase of 148 million acres in the area under improved seeds of goodgrains. The total area likely to be brought under improved seeds by the end of 1963-64 is merely 41 million acres. The programme for improved agricultural implements on which largely depends improved farming practices, too has not made much headway, barring of few isolated areas. Still ninety per cent of the cultivation in our country is carried by the ancient method. Against the plan target of ten lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, the actual quantity despatched during the first nine months of the current year amounted only to 2.37 lakh tons.

The programme in respect of rural and urban compost scheme and green manuring is also not progressing satisfactorily. It is expected that by the end of 1963-64 the third year of the Third Plan, only 40 and 52 per cent of the compost and green manuring targets will be reached.

The programme of co-operatives is also lagging behind. Against the target of 37.3 million membership of the service co-operatives, the present membership is only 22.8 million. This is only 3.8 million increase over the membership at the end of the Second Plan. Against the target of short and medium credit of Rs. 530 crores, the loans advanced in 1961-62 amounted to only Rs. 236 crores. Similarly, for long term credit, against the target of Rs. 150 crores, loans outstanding in June 1962

[Shri P. Kunhan]

amounted to only Rs. 45 crores. The programme for rural godowns is also lagging behind. As against the Third Plan target of 9199 godowns, only 1350 were built during 1961-62 and 1185 are expected to be completed during the current year. The target for 1963-64 is 1111. Thus the achievement in the first three years of the Plan will only be 40 per cent of the five year target.

It will thus be seen that in every respect the agricultural programmes are lagging behind. At this rate it is clear that the production target of the Third Plan cannot be achieved. The consequence of this failure in agricultural production is catastrophic. Already we are dangerously dependent on American charity for feeding our people and even in clothing them. We have to import huge quantities of wheat, cotton, milk powder, etc. From August 1956 to October 1962, India received U.S. farm commodities in huge quantities 16 million tons (metric tonnes) of wheat; 590,000 tons of fodder grains, 787,000 tons of rice, 13 lakh bales of cotton. The market value of these supplies including shipping costs comes to nearly 1100 crores of rupees. And we will continue to import foodgrains during the coming years at the rate of about four million tons annually. How depressing is this state of affairs?

The question naturally arises: what is wrong with our agriculture? Why are we failing to solve this all-embracing problem? The key factor in agricultural development is the peasant. The basic and fundamental weakness of our agricultural policy is that the Government has ignored or side tracked the peasant. All the so-called land reforms have not basically altered the status of the peasant.

Here I wish to point out the instance of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act. After the Kerala High Court and the Supreme Court invalidated certain portions of the Act, the Kerala Government, through out the

entire legislation. As a result thousands of peasants have suffered great losses. They have lost all faith in legislation. About a lakh of peasants had gone to the land tribunals and each one had spent about 500 or 600 rupees on their application for reduction of rents. And some 17,000 got reduction of rent. Some ten thousand tenants had deposited money to get the ownership of the land they tilled. But now all the money spent and all the gains have been wiped out. The Planning Commission and the Central Government promised to amend the Constitution to validate the Act. Till now nothing has been done. This is the attitude of the Congress to the peasants. How can agricultural production increase? I do not want to go deeper. I shall conclude by requesting the Government to bring the amendment to the Constitution to validate the gains of the peasants.

श्री मरहो (राजमहल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ, उस के बाद भी हम ने खाने पीने की चीजें तथा घन्न बाहर से मंगाया। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने पंच वर्षीय योजनायें बनाई। पंचवर्षीय योजनायें इस लिये बनाई कि हमारे देश में सब प्रकार से उन्नति हो। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हुई, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हुई, अब तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है। किन्तु हमारे देश की स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। सरकारी रिपोर्टों में हमेशा दिखाया जाता है कि हमारे यहां घन्न के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो रही है। लेकिन वह वृद्धि केवल सरकारी रिपोर्ट में हुई है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि दस या बारह वर्ष पहले हमारी सरकार जो भी खाने पीने की चीजें बाहर से मंगवाती थी, वह आज भी मंगवा रही है। भले ही रिपोर्टों में घन्न की वृद्धि हुई हो लेकिन हमारे देश में आज भी घन्न विदेशों से मंगवाया जाता है। फिर अगर वृद्धि हुई भी है

अन्न में तो वह केवल शहरों के लिये हुई है या सरकारी रिपोर्ट में हुई है ।

हमारा संघाल परगना भारत में सब से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां पर अधिकांश आदिवासी रहते हैं । वहां पर आदिवासियों की कृषि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । आदिवासी दिन प्रति दिन गरीब होते जा रहे हैं । इसका असली कारण यह है कि वहां पर महाजनों का शोषण चलता है । जब तक हमारे आदिवासियों के बीच में से महाजनों का शोषण खत्म नहीं किया जाता तब तक हमारे प्रदेश की कभी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती । मैं पहले भी भी इस महाजनों के शोषण के सम्बन्ध में इस हाउस में बोल चुका हूँ मगर वह भी अमृतक ज्यों का त्यों चल रहा है । संघाल परगना ऐक्ट जो है वह महाज पास कर दिया गया है, उसको ठीक तरह से लागू नहीं किया गया है । जब तक, वहां के किसानों को महाजनों के शोषण से नहीं बचाया जाता, तब तक वे किसी भी प्रकार से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते । जब किसानों की फसल तैयार होती है तो महाजन वहां आ जाते हैं और सारी फसलें ले जाते हैं । इसके अलावा जो आदिवासियों के मवेशी हैं, उनको भी वे सारे के सारे लूट ले जाते हैं । यह हमारे संघाल परगना के आदिवासियों की सब से बड़ी समस्या है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे जरा हमारे संघाल परगना को ठीक से देखें । अफसरों की बात है कि आजादी के बाद से आज तक संघाल परगना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक भी मिनिस्टर नहीं पहुंचा है । हमारे एग्जिक्यूटिव और फूड मिनिस्टर भी आज तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं । मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे आकर हमारे यहां संघाल परगना को देखें कि वहां पर किसी भी तरह अन्न की कोई वृद्धि हुई है या नहीं । मैं मंत्री महोदय जी से निवेदन हूँ । नहीं करूंगा लिख कर

भी दूंगा कि वे हमारे दृष्टिकोण से आकर देखें कि वहां पर अन्न की वृद्धि हुई है या नहीं । आज जितने हमारे भाई लोग हैं उन को खाने को अन्न नहीं मिलता है, पहनने को वस्त्र नहीं मिलती रहा है, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है । यह कितने दुःख की बात है । आजादी मिलने के पहले हम गरीब आदिवासी लोग आशा करते थे कि स्वराज्य आने पर हमारे भी दिन फिर पिछेंगे और हमारी स्थिति भी किसानों जैसी हो जाएगी लेकिन आज भी हमारी स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों है । हम जो आशा करते थे वह पूरी नहीं हुई । गरीब और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं । मेरा अनुरोध है कि आदिवासियों को महाजनों से बचाने के लिए सब से पहले सरकार को बल करना चाहिये ।

खेती की उन्नति सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पर निर्भर करती है । हमारी सरकार ने हमारे यहां के लिए सिंचाई की कुछ योजना बनायी है लेकिन उस से सिंचाई का काम अच्छी तरह नहीं होता । हमारा एक और तो महाजन शोषण करते हैं और दूसरी ओर सरकार के कर्मचारी और अफसर लोग जनता का शोषण कर रहे हैं । सिंचाई के लिए आप जो रुपया देते हैं उसका कुछ भाग अफसर ले लेते हैं कुछ दूसरे ले लेते हैं, हमारे पास कुछ नहीं पहुंचता । आपको यह मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि आपने जो वहां के लिए सिंचाई की योजना बनाई है वह नहीं के बराबर है । एक बूंद पानी मिलना मुश्किल है । इसलिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि हमारे संघाल परगना की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें । हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, हमको भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए । आज देश में डिमा-क्रेंसी है और इस डिमाक्रेंसी में सब को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलना चाहिये । आपको हमें भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि संघाल परगना में अभी तक कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है । हमारे अन्दर स्टेमिना काफी है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन

[श्री मरंजी]

करूंगा कि हमको कुछ सुविचारों दे दें तो हम काफी उन्नति कर सकते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की बीडियम सकीमें चलायी जाएं। हमारे जो नाले और नालियां हैं उन पर बांध बनाए जायें हमारे इलाके की सिंचाई के लिए ५० प्रतिशत खपया ब्लाक द्वारा दिया जाता है वहां पर पहुंचते ही पहुंचते उसका भाषा भी नहीं रहता। अफसर लोग भाषा खा जाते हैं। हमारे यहां कुंवे नहीं बनाए जाते। यही हमारी शिकायत है।

फसल के टाइम में बनिया लोग आते हैं और खस्ते दाम पर हमारा अनाज ले जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दे कि जब हमारी फसल तैयार हो तो उसको सरकार ले ले और जब महंगी हो तो सरकार किसानों को दे दे। ऐसा करने से जनता का फायदा होगा।

हमारे भारत में ६० प्रतिशत जमीन पर खेती होती है, बाकी ४० पर सेंट जमीन पर खेती नहीं होती। हमारा ब्याल है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये। अगर नई जमीन तोड़ कर खेती में लायी जाये तो उपज बढ़ सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो पड़ती जमीन पड़ी है उसको आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को दिया जाये, तो हम लोग काफी उपज कर सकते हैं।

भारत में समुद्र के किनारे ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं जहां मछली पकड़ी जाती है। हमारे मछली पकड़ने वाले गरीब हैं, व पुराने तरह की नावों से मछली पकड़ते हैं। हमारा अनुरोध है कि उनको सरकारी मदद दी जायें। जानी बाहिये ताकि व नए तरीके की मशीन वाली नावों से मछली पकड़ सकें।

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the Ministry

of Food and Agriculture. When we look back at the increase in agricultural production in the first and second Plans we find that agricultural production has definitely forged ahead. But we also find that the progress has not been very even and no consistent, stable trend has so far been established. Substantial gains have been registered during the first Plan but the second Plan was not successful to the same extent. In fact, ever since 1960-61, the rate of growth has not kept pace with the requirements of our national economy. This is disappointing, but I do not think we should be unduly alarmed over it, because we have to accept that so long as irrigation covers only a little more than one-fifth of the area under cultivation, we cannot altogether insulate our agriculture from the vagaries of the weather.

12:56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Apart from the quantitative aspect, we have to try to make a qualitative assessment of the progress made by our agriculture in the last 15 years. If we take individual commodities, we find that the pattern of growth in different parts of the country has not been very uniform. For instance, wheat production has gone up in Punjab but is stable in Uttar Pradesh. Rice production has gone up in Orissa, Madras and Punjab but the growth in other parts of the country has not been so noticeable. Then there is cotton. Cotton production continues to be a gamble on the monsoon. It is true that we have established the cultivation of finer staple cotton in the canal areas of Punjab, but because this cultivation is in a particular area, it is all the more vulnerable to local factors. The position would be much better if we could disperse fine staple cultivation all over the country. Then there is jute. Jute production continues also to be subject to wide fluctuations. It seems un-

fair to criticise jute production when it is doing so well, but we cannot altogether overlook the qualitative aspect. Sir, even in a bumper year, we have been obliged to import jute croppings from Pakistan to supplement our own. This is hardly a happy position, and I hope it will not continue for long.

As far as sugarcane is concerned, it has been dealt with sufficiently in the House and I do not want to say anything about it except to welcome the proposal to raise cane yield in northern India through the package programme. As far as this package programme is concerned, I for one strongly support the concept on which it is based. It grows out of a technoeconomic approach to the problem of agricultural productivity. We can see from page 9 of the report supplied by the Ministry that the result achieved by this programme in the short span of one or two years in the selected districts has been very striking if not spectacular. It shows what can be achieved when organisation, capital and technique make a combined and co-ordinated onslaught on an economic problem. It is logical to expect that if the same kind of co-ordinated were extended to non-package districts equally good results would follow.

But here we encounter a serious difficulty. Many hon. Members have referred to it, namely, that a multiplicity of agencies is looking after the different accessories of agriculture, like irrigation, fertilisers, seeds, etc. Attempts are, no doubt, being made to co-ordinate their efforts. But one continues to hear complaints that the farmers do not get credit in time, that there is a time-lag between the supply and utilisation of irrigation facilities and so on. Then there is the question of relationship between the Centre and the States. In this connection, I would like to quote from a recent speech by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, the predecessor of the present Food Minister. Speaking last month at the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, he said:

"The Indian agriculture suffers from many infirmities which are not so much at the policy level as in implementation. There exists considerable confusion about the responsibilities of the Centre and the States. The Centre holds the States guilty of shortfalls in the implementation of the agricultural schemes, but not unoften the States are known to hit back and throw the responsibility on the Centre. In most of the States, agriculture has failed to receive due importance."

These remarks, in my opinion, pinpoint one of the fundamental problems of Indian agriculture and deserve the most careful attention.

13 hrs.

Another problem of fundamental importance to which I would like to refer is that of fertilisers. We are woefully short not only of chemical fertilisers but, in spite of our huge cattle wealth, of organic fertilisers also. In a country like ours, cattle waste is the most natural source of organic matter, but unfortunately the bulk of this valuable material is being burnt as fuel for cooking purposes at the moment. The manurial value of cow-dung as a source of humus to the soil is widely known, but what is perhaps not so widely known is the value of the plant nutrients it contains. A committee appointed by the Government of India to go into this question some years ago came out with an estimate that 200 million tons of cow dung were being burnt each year. This may be a conservative estimate. Last year the hon. Member, Shri Chatterji, came out with a figure of 400 million tons. The committee went on to calculate that 200 million tons of cow-dung contain about 4.25 million tons of the three main plant nutrients in term of nitrogen, P₂O₅ and 2O, of which at least 2.55 million tons are in forms available to plants. I would like the House to

[Shri K. C. Pant]

take particular note of these figures. If we calculate the loss of available nutrients and organic matter in terms of money, the total comes, on a conservative estimate, to the staggering figure of Rs. 550 crores. This is the order of the annual loss. Obviously, this is a colossal national loss, which we should try our best to check.

However, the question arises as to what the farmer can use as fuel, if not cow-dung. It cannot be coal. The Finance Minister has seen to it that it will not be kerosene. The only alternative is wood. But in a way that is also a problem. So, this is really a baffling problem. But we are fortunate in having a dynamic and resourceful Minister for Food and Agriculture and I hope he will accept the challenge of the situation and do something about it. I also hope he will give us an inkling of the working of his mind on this important subject.

I turn to chemical fertilisers. I am sorry to say that we produce only 25 per cent of our requirements and we are importing another 25 per cent, thus leaving 50 per cent of the demand uncovered. I beg to submit that this is a basic lacuna in our agricultural planning and programme. The second point is that certain areas like the delta regions of Andhra and Orissa use a lot of fertilisers, while other areas like U.P. and Bihar do not. Why is it so? It is mainly because the kisan in U.P. and Bihar has not been sufficiently educated in the utility of fertilisers. I will give you a concrete instance. When it was planned to produce nitrochalk at Nangal, the idea was to utilise it in U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan. But when the fertiliser was actually produced, these States did not take it and it had to be sent all the way to the south. This would hardly have happened if the farmer in these States had been educated beforehand on the merits of nitrochalk, which, I may submit is any day a better fertiliser than am-

monium sulphate. So, the point I am trying to make is that much more vigorous efforts need to be made to educate the farmer everywhere on the relative merits of different chemical fertilisers and also on the need of balanced crop nutrition based on soil analysis.

I would now like to say something about the border areas in U.P. which I have visited recently. The army there is facing the problem of transporting hundreds of tons of agricultural products for its own requirements over hundreds of miles. I can understand this kind of thing happening in a place like Ladakh, which is not kind to vegetation. But in U.P. the potential is already there; it is only a question of developing the resources fully. I will, therefore, request the Agriculture Minister to take the lead in developing horticulture, vegetable gardening, poultry farming, pasture-land etc., in this area, so that at least in the middle sector, the army can live off the land. This would be a signal contribution to the defence effort. Sir, I appreciate that this cannot be done in the usual course and extraordinary steps may have to be taken. Land is very scarce in this area. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider leasing out forest land to village communities for the development of orchards. I do not for a moment suggest that the total area under forest should be reduced, but only that part of that land should be allowed to come under fruit trees. I would go further and suggest that in all future afforestation programmes, the value of the forest should be the guiding factor.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been rightly said that a strong agricultural base is the pre-requisite of national security and defence. There are several other reasons also why a strong agricultural base is necessary. We have been saying that hundreds of crores of rupees are spent every years over im-

porting foodgrains, as a result of which a lot of foreign exchange is spent. So, at least in order to save this foreign exchange, we must have a strong agricultural base.

We are passing through critical times. Our exports must be increased and from that point of view also, we must have greater agricultural production. Even the industries that we have in this country require a lot of agricultural raw materials. More than all these, during the emergency, our country has to show to the world that a democratic set-up can equally produce more in this country. So, judging from these points of view, although the Minister who spoke yesterday was very optimistic about the picture, still looking at the stagnant agriculture, we can only say that the productivity is very low. It has been stated that the rise in productivity is only 1.4 per cent. There may be more agricultural lands brought under cultivation as a result of which they can show some improvement, but the productivity as such has not very much improved; it is only 1.4 per cent.

Yesterday Mr. Thomas was saying that the position was very comfortable and our dynamic Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, gave a record of the incentives that we are giving to have more yield per acre. Today I expect our more dynamic and optimistic Minister, Mr. Patil, to say in clear terms how we are advancing. But I am not able to understand in the face of all this, how certain statements made by other Ministers vary in this direction. In the Presidential Address, it has been stated:

"Agriculture, which is the most important sector of our economy has undergone material developments and agricultural production has increased considerably."

But as seen from one of the papers sent to us by the Planning Commission, there is not much advance in our overall production. They have given some figures also. From 1949-50 to 3100(Ai) LSD—4.

1960-61, it has risen at the rate of 3.84 per cent, which is very low compared to the 6 per cent we have in view. There are other statements made by other Ministers also.

The Food and Agriculture Minister may say that our production is not very unsatisfactory. Considering all these, such discrepancies will give an impression that there is a sort of complacency in the mind of the Minister. This complacency will not help us much. We are proud of the achievements, particularly after the Minister has taken over charge, but still the goal we have to reach, i.e. self-sufficiency, has not been reached. The other day, Mr. Malhotra struck a discordant note regarding the results that we may achieve. Therefore, we must try to understand where the fault lies and where exactly we have gone wrong. We have been hearing in this House the Centre accusing the States and *vice versa*. There is absolute lack of coordination between one Ministry and another. Even in the discussions of the Planning Commission, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh would attribute our shortage to some other thing. The Community Development Ministry may refer to the States. Shri Nanda may say that our administrative machinery has to be geared up. All these things are there. Therefore, we should try to understand correctly where the fault lies. Our farmers are efficient people. It has been stated that our farmers are in no way backward or primitive. We are also spending crores of rupees. In the First Plan we spent Rs. 800 crores, in the Second Plan Rs. 1200 crores and in the Third Plan we are advancing a lot of money. Therefore, the time has come when this organisational machinery must be looked into carefully.

The Community Development Ministry holds some responsibility. The Agriculture Ministry holds some responsibility. Who exactly is responsible is still to be understood, espe-

[Shri Basappa]

cially when we take the point of view of credit. They are distributing Rs. 240 crores. The Ministry which is really responsible is not at the helm of affairs for distributing this amount.

The whole House was obsessed yesterday with the question that a reasonable and remunerative price should be given. That is absent now. Of course that reasonable price should satisfy the consumer as well as the producer. But now-a-days we see a trend in the direction of a producer-oriented price policy. It is a good thing in order to reach self-sufficiency.

An Hon. Member: What should be done?

Shri Basappa: The hon. Minister knows about it. He has been emphasising that point, but he has not taken a decision. I wish he takes a decision quickly. I do not know why he is hesitating in the matter. How we are to go from pillar to post in order to get the required materials has been already narrated by Dr Ram Subhag Singh, and I do not want at this stage to go into those things. He has taken up a challenge so far as the utilisation of the water resources in our country is concerned. Four million acres of land can be irrigated if the water resources remaining unutilised in the country are made use of. Sometimes our Minister says that if a project is given to him he can show how the water could be made use of.

Sir, it is said that more minor irrigation to the extent of 50 per cent will be done in the coming years. It is a good feature. Certain States like Mysore deserve more minor irrigation facilities. I know about the irrigation potential in my own State. There are rivers flowing through several States, and the agriculture potential of those States in the Krishna Basin is very much more. For what reason disputes are there, we do not know. There are certain disputes, no doubt, but the Government,

with the help of other Ministers also, should see that these disputes are resolved very quickly so that there is a balanced agricultural development in the country.

I would like to emphasise this point about the question a balanced development of agriculture. I do not like the idea of certain parts of the country with 40 inches of rain and 30 per cent of irrigation producing more and giving it to the other backward areas. After all, where is the purchasing power with the poor people to go and buy their requirements from other areas. Therefore, every part of the country should be developed. I do not say that other big projects should be given up. But when a river flows in a particular direction the lands which are adjacent to that river do not get any water because the whole water is taken to the delta region to provide irrigation facilities there. I do not say that water should not be given for irrigation facilities there but the primary needs of the Krishna Basin must be dealt with first, and if there is extra water let that be given to other areas. Certain basic principles on which these things should be decided have to be framed; otherwise, the agriculture potential in those areas will not be improved. Our Minister sometimes, not knowing these things, says certain things which may prove to be at the cost of some of the backward areas and potentialities available in other areas. In areas where there is 5 per cent irrigation and 47 per cent of the contribution by rivers, they are not getting any benefit whereas other areas are being benefited. Our Minister should see that there is a balanced development of agriculture in this country.

Sir, this is not the time when I can dwell at length on this subject. You can understand the feelings of the various States in this matter. The Minister in charge should help the

concerned Ministers to see that there is a balanced development of agriculture. That is the only way of achieving socialism and bringing justice in this country.

श्री उटिया (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका इस बात के लिये बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस बहस में भाग लेने के लिये समय दिया है।

खाद्य और कृषि अनुदान मांगों पर दो दिनों से इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है। मेरा मत है कि देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता याने किसान का इस विभाग से संबंध है और कोई भी इस बात को आसानी से समझ सकता है कि उस किसान को राहत पहुँचाने में यह विभाग सफल नहीं रहा है। कम से कम मेरे इलाके के पिछड़े हुए भागों में मैं देखता हूँ कि किसान और भी गरीब हो जा रहा है। इस सदन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यगण चाहे वे किसी भी दल के हों पंजाब या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान कर शक्ल को अपने दिमाग से निकाल कर मध्य प्रदेश, दक्षिणी बिहार आदि क्षेत्रों के गरीब और पिछड़े किसानों को जा कर देखें तो उन्हें उनका दर्द मालूम होगा। साहूकारों का जुल्म कई पीढ़ियों से किसान का शोषण करता आया है और वह आज भी जारी है। सहकारी समितियों या सहकारी बैंकों से मेरे यहां के किसानों को जो मदद मिलती है वह सिर्फ ऐसे लोग पाते हैं जो चुनाव में कांग्रेस का काम करते हैं या कांग्रेसी नेताओं से जिन की यारी है। बहुत से ऐसे मामले भी पकड़ में आते हैं जिन से पता चलता है कि कर्जा या दूसरी मदद दिलाने वाले भारी मात्रा में दलाली ले लेते हैं। इन बीच के पंडों की अगर पूजा नहीं की जाती है तो किसान मारा जाता है और उसे मदद नहीं मिलती है। सहकारी बैंकों में या समितियों में न तो अधिकार मिले हैं और न उनकी सुनवाई होती है

और न ही उनको जागृत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। सत्ताशुद्ध दल भी आज उनके शोषण करता है। मेरे प्रदेश के बारे में सा जानते हैं कि वह मुख्यतः पहाड़ी है। मध्य भारत या अन्य स्थानों में जहाँ सुविधायें हैं, सिंचई के बड़े बड़े साधन तैयार हो गए हैं परन्तु बहुत बड़ा भाग ऐसा भी है जहाँ सिंचाई के छोट छोट साधनों के निर्माण पर ध्यान दिया जाना जरूरी है। स सिलसिले में आज तक मुझे ऐसा कोई प्रयत्न नजर नहीं आया कि जिसकी प्रशंसा की जा सके। मैं शासन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह मेरे क्षेत्र में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं की व्यवस्था कराये।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने मंहगाई की चर्चा की है और मेरा ख्याल है कि स्वयं शासक दल के लोग भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि रोजमर्रा की चीजों के बढ़े रहे दामों से किसान भी परेशान हैं। अभी कल ही इस विभाग के मंत्रियों ने अनाज के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण रखने की बात कही थी। अनाज का दाम एक निश्चित सीमा से ज्यादा न बढ़ यह अच्छी बात है, परन्तु साबुन, शक्कर, तेल गुड़, कपड़ा आदि जैसी चीजें किसान के काम की भी होती हैं जिन्हें वह रोज खरीदता है, काम में लाता है। फिर जब इन के भी दाम बढ़ेंगे तो किसान कितनी तकलीफ उठायेंगा, इसको भी आपको देख लेना चाहिये। यदि शासन अनाज का दाम नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहता जोकि वाजिब भी है तो क्या यह भी वाजिब न होगा कि दूसरी आवश्यक चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ने से रोके।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के पिछड़े हुए लोगों की जो असुविधायें हैं, उन असुविधाओं को दूर करने का प्रयत्न शासन की ओर से किया जाना चाहिये। इन असुविधाओं को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिय अगर सरकार कोशिश करे तो बहुत बेहतर होगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : (वांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदान का समर्थन करने के लिये उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। यह वर्ष का विषय है कि आज हमारा ऐग्रिकल्चर विभाग एक डाक्टर के हाथ में है, लेकिन मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज ऐग्रिकल्चर में प्राप्ति क्यों नहीं हो रही है? उन के यहाँ एक बड़ी फौज है, अफसरों की जो मैशानरी है, उस फौज को खतरा है। उन के सामने खतरे की घंटी बजती रहती है क्योंकि चौदह और पन्द्रह वर्ष की सर्बिस यात्रों की भी अभी तक परमानेंट नहीं किया गया। वे घबराते हैं कि अगर उन को हटा दिया गया तो वे कहाँ जायेंगे। मैं यहीं पर एक मिसाल दे दूँ। इस हाउस में मारे एक आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं जो कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में ऐग्रिकल्चर आफिस रहे हैं। वे मेरे जिले में रहे हैं। आप को देखना चाहिये कि क्यों आप के आफिसमें ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह को इस पर बड़ा डीपली थिक करना चाहिये। यह जो बड़ी फौज हमारे सामने बैठी हुई है उस पर यह मंत्रालय भरोसा करे और उन को परमानेंट करे ताकि वे समझे

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : अब उन्हें कैसे परमानेंट करें ?

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय सदस्य को छाड़िये, जा लाग आफिशल गैलरी में बैठे हैं उन को देखिये।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी खेती की जमीन है उस में से एक चौथाई को सिंचाई प्राप्त होती है और तीन चौथाई जमीन बिना पानी के रह जाती है। हर साल करोड़ों मन पानी बह जाता है, उस का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। मैं अपने फूड मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस की ओर ध्यान

क्यों नहीं देते ? आज चीन ने इतनी बड़ी बड़ी नदियों को रोका है। आप भी घाघरा गंडक, गंगा आदि बड़ी बड़ी नदियों के पानी को रोकने का इन्तजाम कीजिये। रिजर्वीयर बनाइये और पानी को कंट्रोल कीजिये। अभी क्वेश्चन अवर में बड़ा शोर मचा था कि पीने का पानी नहीं है, ड्राइ एरिया है। अगर यह पानी आप रो दें तो बड़ा उपकार हो। मुझे याद है जब मैं यू० पी० में मेम्बर था तो प्रो० शिव्दन लाल सक्सेना ने प्वाइंट आउट किया था कि जब मैं बजट पर बोलूँ तो इस को बतलाऊँ कि हर साल सोलह जिलों से ८० करोड़ रु० का नुक्सान फलडस से होता है। अगर आप फलड कंट्रोल करा दें तो पैदावार बढ़ जाय।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : यही तो दिक्कत है कृषि मंत्रालय की।

श्री शिव नारायण : आप क्यों जवाब देते हैं, जवाब हमारे पाटिल साहब देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन की मिट्टी दुनिया की सब जमीनों से अच्छी है। मैं ने क्यूबा में देखा, वहाँ बड़े मोटे मोटे गन्ने हो रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे लोग क्या करते हैं? पतले पतले गन्ने पैदा करते हैं। मैं अपने डाक्टरों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस का कोई इलाज बतलावें। मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान से आप जितना लेते हैं अगर उसका चार आना आप कर दें तो हम आप को देंगे गेहूँ। आप अगर एक रुपया लेते हैं तो उस में से एक पैसा भी वापस नहीं देते। आप जो भी मालगुजारी लेते हैं अगर उसका चौथई वापस कर दें तो हम यहाँ पर राम राज्य ला देंगे, हम आप की प्राब्लेम को हल कर देंगे। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है। लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी के एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट का कहना है, जो कि बड़ा विद्वान है, कि अगर हम को चार आना वापस हो जाये तो यहाँ पर राम राज्य आ सकता है।

यहां बड़ी फार्मिंग की बात का जिक्र हुआ। इस के बड़े ढोल पांटे जा रहे। लेकिन मैं दावे से यह कहता हूँ कि छोटे खेतों वाले लोग अच्छी पैदावार कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाऊँ। हमारे गांव के जमादार हैं राजा राम सुभग सिंह। मैं असाफी हूँ। लेकिन जो मैं दस बोघे खेत में पैदा करता हूँ वह पचास बोघे में उतना पैदा नहीं कर सकते। यह तो मैं मिताल के तौर पर कहता हूँ। मुझे गांवों का प्रैक्टिकल एक्सपेरिंस है। मैं एक किसान का बेटा हूँ और अपने हाथ खेतों करता हूँ। मैं खुद खेत जोतता हूँ। हमारे हाफिज जी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। जब कोसिल में रुद्रपुर यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल चल रहा था तब उस में ६ डाक्टर्स अप्वाइंट हुए। मैंने उन से पूछा कि क्या आप जानते हैं कि अकड़ी, मूतनी, अगवासी आदि क्या हैं? अगर आप बतला दें तो जानें : एक भी नहीं बतला सक। हाफिज जी ने भी कहा कि यह क्या कह रहा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : मैं बतला दूंगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : आप तो बतला ही देंगे क्योंकि आप किसान हैं। इसलिये मैं आप के आग्रह कह रहा हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट प्लंड कंट्रोल स्कैम्स को चलाये। जो रिसर्च स्कालर्स हैं ऐग्रिकल्चर हि कंवेइप चीज को प्रैक्टिकल शेप में गांवों में नहीं पहुंचा पाते। आप इस को गांवों में पहुंचाइये और किसानों को बतलाइये। मैं तो मनु महाराज को मानता हूँ। मनु के जमाने में डिवाजन आफ वर्क था। खेती करने वाले को टायमोस्ट ग्रैजुएट की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी। लेकिन अब इस का उल्टा होता है। एम० एस० सी० पास करके जो लोग आज आ रहे हैं, डाक्टर्स आ रहे हैं,

जब तक पढ़ते पढ़ाते रहते हैं तो तब तक तो ठीक रहता है लेकिन वह मिट्टी के पास नहीं जाते हैं। मिट्टी को छाना भी गुनाह समझते हैं। वे खाली फाइल का काम करते हैं, कागज पर दस्तखत मारते रहते हैं। प्रैक्टिकल काम नहीं करते। पहले आप उन को सम्भालिये। अगर वह नहीं सम्भलते तो उन को छोड़ दीजिये। चमार के बेटे को ट्रेनिंग दीजिये, कुर्मी के बेटे को ट्रेनिंग दीजिये। पंडित से कह दीजिये कि वह प्रोफेसरी करे, वह संस्कृत पढ़ाये। (Interruption).

बाबु साहब जो बोल रहे हैं वह मिलिटरी के एक्सपर्ट हैं, उन को फौज में भेज दिया जाय। लेकिन वह खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं। खेती करने वाले ही खेती कर सकते हैं। इस देश के लोग जो चार वर्णों में बंटे हुये थे वह गलत नहीं था। लेकिन अब हर एक आदमी हर जगह पर मिल गया है। आप ने खिचड़ी बना दी। पन्द्रह वर्षों तक आप सोते रहे। आज जो चीन का हमला हम पर हुआ वह उसी लापरवाही का प्रतिफल है। अगर आप ने ध्यान दिया होता तो यहां अनाज की कमी न होती। मैं अपने फूड मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस इमर्जेंसी पीरियड में बाजार को कंट्रोल किया हुआ है। इस में जरा भी गलत बात नहीं है और न कोई खाली तारीफ की बात है। कल श्री टामस का स्टेटमेंट मैंने सुना। गल्ले की कोई महंगाई आज देश में नहीं है। और चीजों के दाम भले ही बढ़ जायें, आप ब्लैंड के दाम बढ़ा दीजिये, साबुन के दाम बढ़ा दीजिये, फ़ीनी के बढ़ा दीजिये, लेकिन गेहूँ, चावल और मोटे अनाज को सस्ता रखिये। किरांसिन आयल के दाम आप कम कीजिये।

इस हाउस में वजट पर जब वहस हो रही थी तो सुपर प्राफिट्स चैक्स के खिलाफ लोगों ने नारा लगाया। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आमदनी आती है

[श्री शिव नारायण]

वह किस के घर से आती है ? वह किसान के घर से आती है, जब वह अपना गल्ला बेचने आता है तो सेठों के यहां धर्मादा खुले होते हैं। जब किसान एक गाड़ी भेली लाता है तो कहा जाता है कि चार सेर यहां डालो, दस सेर वहां डालो। इस तरह के धर्मादा खाते खुले हुये हैं। उस में आखिर किस का पैसा है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह उस की चेकिंग क्यों नहीं करती ? उन धर्मादों से उन बड़े बड़े लोगों के बिजिनेस चलते हैं। वह सब किसान के घर से जाता है। आज देश का किसान आप के सामने बोल रहा है, वह अपना दिल खोल कर बोल रहा है। कोई किताब से नहीं पढ़ रहा है, प्रैक्टिकल एक्सपीरिऐंस से बोल रहा है। भारत में जितने मन्दिर, मस्जिद वगैरह हैं सब किसानों की रीढ़ पर मौजूद है।

‘गरीबों के लिये मिले रोटी तां
मेरी जान हाजिर है।’

यह नारा लगाया था यहां के लोगों ने और इसी पार्लियामेंट हाउस के अन्दर बम मारा था भगत सिंह, राजगुरु और मुखर्जी हैं। वह दिन मुझे याद है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी सरकार इस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करे। उस की एक रेवोल्यूशन लाना चाहिये। अगर आप गरीबों को उठायेगे नहीं तो देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है।

इस के बाद मैं माइन्टर इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में डा० राम सुभग सिंह से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे किसानों से ५० परसेंट लेते हैं लेकिन उन के दफ्तरों में बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है और पूरा पैसा पहुंच नहीं पाता है। अगर ५० परसेंट आप के पास पहुंच जाय तो सिंचाई का इन्तजाम ठीक हो जाये। जो गरीब हरिजन दो या चार बीघे वाले हैं उन को समय पर बीज मिल जाय तो अच्छा

है। आज उन को बीज ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि शुरू में एक साल तो बीज दिया गया लेकिन दूसरे साल नहीं दिया गया। इस तरह से किसानों को हैरास किया जाता है और तंग किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अफसरान इस को नोट कर लें। इस की जांच करें कि किस तरह से काम होता है। आप किसानों को सुविधा दीजिये, उन को बीज दीजिये, पानी समय पर मिल जाय, जो कि आज कल नहीं हो रहा है। हम को २५ परसेंट सूद पर बीज दिया जाता है लेकिन जब हम से वापस लेते हैं तो बीज छांट छांट कर लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि बीज ठीक से सप्लाय हो और पानी भी समय पर दिया जाय। आप उन को पैसा दो देते हैं लेकिन और हेल्फ भी जो होती है वह समय पर दे दी जाय तो बड़ा कल्याण हो सकता है इस देश का। किसान तो वैसे ही ढीला है, अगर आप भी ढील करेंगे तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है। यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश का किसान अब भी आप के पढ़े लिखे ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स से ज्यादा चतुर और होशियार है और ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकता है। आप देश में जापानी खेतों का नारा लगाते थे। मैं धान की खेती के इलाके से यहां आता हूं। नेपाल की तराई में इतना फस्ट क्लाम चावल होता है कि अगर यहां बनाया जाय तो सारा हाउस महक उठे।

यहां पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप चीजों की प्राइस को कंट्रोल कीजिये। हिस्ट्री का रेकार्ड बतलाता है कि अलाउद्दीन के जमाने में ३६० पर एक सिपाही रक्खा जाता था लेकिन हर चीज के दाम मुकर्रर थे। आप भी गल्ले की प्राइस को फिक्स कर दीजिये कि सन् १९६२ से ले कर सन् १९६७ तक यह प्राइस रहेगी, चाहे वह किसी के ऊपर भी पड़े। चाहे वह गरीब पर पड़े या राजा

पर पड़े। हम मेहनत भी करेंगे। लेकिन आप तो यह करते हैं कि हम से १० रु० में अनाज को लेते हैं और कल फिर हम को वही चावल ३० रु० मन में देते हैं। उड़ीसा की मिसाल मौजूद है। कहां आप का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, कहां गवर्नमेंट है, कौन है इस को चेक करने वाला।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि यह मिनिस्ट्री फले और फूले। यह हमारे देश के लिये अन्नदाता बने। यह हम को अन्न दे और किसानों को भी सुखी बनाये।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I congratulate the hon. Minister for the miraculous success in keeping the prices under control. But my only humble request to him would be that this price control or holding of the price line should not be at the cost of the cultivators. Cultivators should be assured their due share in the production of foodgrains which is the most vital aspect of defence preparations these days.

While I support these Demands, I wish to draw your kind attention to the fact that while going through the Report of the Ministry of Agriculture I found that it was very similar to what I used to present to the College Union as Secretary, having only the rosy pictures with the view that the report is not going to be criticized anywhere. I do not find in it anything which would help constructive criticism.

While going through this Report I find that there is a remarkable statement in this Report, namely, that the production of groundnut has remarkably increased. What is the remarkable increase? It did not increase even by an ounce as per the statement

given in the Report. The production of groundnut in 1960-61 was 2.1 million tons and now it is 2.1 million tons in 1961-62. Still, we are faced with the statement that there is a remarkable increase in groundnut production.

Similarly, we find in the Report that our Mechanised Testing Centre has tested one tractor. So, a centre had tested as much as one tractor! How many lakhs of centres does our Ministry propose to establish in order to test the various agricultural machineries which we have?—Very few?

I further wish to lay stress on the fact that a senior Member from Maharashtra of Shri More's calibre and thinking, seems to have touched the hornet's nest. He has been subjected to so much of criticism from all quarters for his sole sin of having put the case of Maharashtra's sugar industry. The Maharashtra sugar industry never boasts of any sort of efficiency. It only humbly wishes to submit that this industry has so far survived in spite of so much of sacrifice on the part of the cultivators. But what we find today is the fact that the Directorate of Sugar which is under the hon. Minister of Agriculture has become a veritable net of manipulation at the hands of the All India Sugar Mills' Association which happens to be represented on this floor by my hon. friend, Shri D. D. Puri. When he said that he represents the inefficient sector, I wished to congratulate him for the efficiency he has shown, namely, that today the Maharashtra sugar industry is expected to bear Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per quintal of transport charges from Northern India sugar factories to port for the purpose of export, while we know that this very House has given permission to the Ministry to make good the losses which the sugar industry would suffer because of the difference in the international price and the cost of production out of the yield from excise duty which is imposed upon sugar. Today we find that the inter-

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national price is more or less at the same level at which our cost of production is. Even then we are supposed to pay Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per quintal by way of freight charges. At least this equilibrium should be removed. When the private sugar mills flourish in the protected market and when they make good their losses on sugar export from and out of the excise duty, even in spite of that we see that the sugar industry is burdened with the cost of freight. Our only request is that it will be more sensible to ask the Southern factories which are situated nearer the ports of export to export. That will save a great amount of haulage for which we are over-taxing our railways; it will save the national exchequer valuable amount of taxation and, further, it may help the sugar industry in Maharashtra. It may or may not help. We do not say that the Maharashtra sugar industry should flourish at the cost of the cultivators in the North. The cultivators in the North should definitely get more price for their sugarcane. If they are likely to get a better price for sugarcane at the cost of cultivators in the South, the Southern cultivators would be too glad to bear even that burden. But we find here that the Indian Sugar Mills' Association which is a private body and which goes to create private capital sits over the chest of co-operative sugar industry in Maharashtra and expects that the sugar industry as a whole should bear Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per quintal for freight. I think, this state of affairs that the community as a whole should suffer should not be allowed to continue. (Interruption).

Shri D. D. Puri rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I request the hon. Member to bear with me for a minute more? This state of affairs should be remedied immediately.

We export raw crystal sugar. In the case of raw crystal sugar it is a plain truth that Maharashtra sugar industry has done remarkably well. They can improve upon their performance if only the hon. Minister of Agriculture comes to their help. What we find today is that the Maharashtra sugar industry is singled out and is expected to support the private sugar interests. We have accepted the principle of mixed economy in this country. We do not grudge the private industry prospering and profiting. But our only request is that they should not prosper and profit at the cost of the co-operative sugar industry.

What happens in Maharashtra is that for establishing a sugar industry, it takes Rs. 1,80,00,000. That means more on capital and more on depreciation. Still, my hon. friend says that the cost of sugar in Maharashtra is less. We pay Rs. 240 by way of irrigation alone while our cultivator friends in the North can manage with only Rs. 20 or Rs. 40 on account of irrigation charges. Then our Government takes so much for cane cess; there is comparatively less cane cess in the North. Even then we are faced with the argument that the cost of production of sugar in Maharashtra is less while the profit margin is more. In fact, on the basis of the cost structure alone, the cost of sugar in Maharashtra has always been more because the cost of production of sugar has been more. When the cost of production continues to be at that high level, under this rosy picture of equalisation of prices how can the sugar industry in Maharashtra prosper if the cost to the consumer is going to be less and if Maharashtra is to be removed from avenues of export? I submit that the hon. Minister of agriculture with all his resourcefulness and kindness because of the fact that he represents Maharashtra will not think that he will be doing a regional service if he goes to the

succour of the sugar industry in Maharashtra.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House that during the last eight hours yesterday and today it has brought many features and problems of agriculture under sharp focus and has given me some insight as to what is wrong about our agriculture which requires immediate cure. My hon. colleagues, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who luckily has been given the title of Raja just now, and Shri Thomas, have given a picture both of agriculture and food and I am not going in to all those details on this occasion. I wish to address myself to a very few important and salient points of our agriculture and the food and agriculture policy of this country which the Government intends pursuing in the immediate future.

One thing that has been repeated by many hon. speakers is that agricultural production in this country during the last three years has almost been stationary. Therefore they find fault with it—very naturally so—and say that something must be radically wrong about agriculture, because it does not move.

Then, there are in this country planners, technicians, economist and statisticians, each having his own way of expression. They also come and give a picture of agriculture which—I do not say that they are wrong—ultimately ends in depressing the farmer, if I may say so, and in creating conditions in this country which they themselves do not want to be created.

This House must realise one thing. Sometimes we call agriculture an industry and very often I say that we must industrialise our agriculture. By that I only mean that modern techniques etc. have got to be brought in and the economics which is very necessary in industry has to be introduced into agriculture. But there the comparison ends. Agri-

culture cannot be compared to industry in the sense that in an industry or in a factory given raw material and human effort you can exactly tell to a point of precision as to what is going to be the product. Therefore, year after year, if you increase these factors, you exactly know what progress is going to be registered. If any planner anywhere in this country or outside imagines that agriculture, even now or after a thousand years is going to behave like an industry and he gives you a graduated increase year after year, I may very respectfully submit that he is in a fools paradise. It has never happened ever since agriculture has been in this world, modern or before. What I am saying is this. I am not saying that agriculture should not register progress. But agricultural progress is of a different type. I shall quote some figures which will astound you to see to what variation in some of the countries, even more protected than ourselves, takes place year after year. Our agriculture is a cycle of five years out of which 2 to 3 years are not bad, not good, one year extremely good and one year perhaps subnormal. Therefore, you must take, when you talk of the increases, a five years period so that you could know whether during that period in totality agriculture has registered any progress or not. Now, our Third Plan started in a particular year, just as it started in April, 1961, and therefore, in that year agriculture did not make that progress because the planners always do this. It is a simple mathematics. I am a bit student of mathematics and I know how to work figures. It is this that if 40 per cent rise is going to be in five years period, how much in each year? We say, 8 per cent or 6 per cent, whatever it is and when that 6 per cent does not come, immediately agriculture is under hammer. That is a very wrong way of looking at things because agriculture does not behave in that fashion. But one thing that one must mark about Indian agriculture is that the last three years, which were not

[Shri S. K. Patil]

good years, which were the years in a cycle, were really bad years. But it is a matter of greatest satisfaction and supreme satisfaction to me, as the Minister of Agriculture, that the base has not gone below 80 million tons. You could see here that in these fluctuations during the last ten years or twelve years, we have risen from 54 million to 80 million tons. In 1960-61, it was 80 million tons and in 1961-62, a little less, 79 million tons. This year it might be a little more. But the production of 80 million tons now gives us immense satisfaction. I am not merely saying so in order to defend my Ministry. Whereas agriculture used to slide down, was low in a bad year, whenever it did slide down even during this period of the cycle, it did not go below 80 million tons. And I may expect that when the spurt comes, that spurt will be so big. So, you need not be surprised if it jumps from 80 million tons to 95 million tons in a year because agriculture does that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is only wishful thinking.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not wishful thinking. I am quoting the figures. I may submit, this is not so only in our country but it is so in other agricultural countries in the world. If a prophet like my friend really becomes true, and if that happens, it would be a tragedy. I can tell you that I am just suggesting that agriculture even today, as it was hundred years ago, is largely dependent at least 50 per cent to 90 per cent upon the vagaries of weather. My hon. friend comes from Orissa. Now, Orissa is a State which for 9 years out of 10 years gives rice to India. I am grateful to him and if he takes the credit, I give him because he belongs to that State.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am only sorry that you have made such a position that we are getting American rice, whereas our own rice goes to other place.

Shri S. K. Patil: I may give him his own rice also. But for one year if Orissa is bad, as it is today, it is bad luck. Therefore, I say to Orissa that because for 9 years out of 10 years, you give us your rice, you give us our food, it is my duty to come to your help to any extent to which I could go so that you are kept up, the morale agriculturists and farmers in Orissa is kept up. That is exactly what we shall try to do.

Now, during twelve years, as I was pointing out, the agricultural production has increased from 54 million tons to 80 million tons and that is a rise, somewhere about 3.3 per cent per annum worked over a long period and that has been quoted here. The agricultural commodities were decontrolled in 1952-53, as you know. Between 1952-53 and 1961-62, the national income at constant prices from the agricultural sector has increased by 27.4 per cent while the agricultural population has increased by 20 per cent. Clearly, therefore, the per capita income of the agriculturists has gone up by 5.7 per cent. Now, as I was pointing out, sometimes these variations going up and down are tremendous in this country than in other countries. I shall tell you how they behave in other countries. You have known in our country that once the agricultural production went to 74 million tons from 65 or 66 million tons—a sudden rise of 10 per cent or 15 per cent, as the case may be. Sometimes, because nature was so very congenial and helpful such a miracle can happen. It has happened during the last 30 to 40 years. Consistently, our statistics show that one year out of five years is a great year and that really equalises and gives us the higher yield spread over in a period of five years.

Now, even in countries where agriculture is mechanised and fertiliser and other inputs are used in abundance, agricultural production has shown large fluctuations, sometimes

larger than those in India. In India, out of nearly 350 million acres, the culturable land which is under the plough in this country, not more than 57 million acres are under perennial irrigation. Therefore, this works out to somewhere about 18 per cent. But that is also the largest percentage. As I have always told this House, in the matter of irrigation, whether it is a minor irrigation or a major irrigation, India leads the whole world. We have got more irrigation than even the United States of America. But even there, in the United States of America, as against 60 to 70 million tons of their requirements, they produce somewhere about 160 million tons, more than double. There also the fluctuations are very big indeed. In the USA, cereal production went up by 15.5 per cent in 1958-59. I am not talking of the ancient past; it is three or four years ago. It went up by 15.5 per cent in one year over the previous year and declined to 12.6 per cent in 1961-62.

13.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, the curve always goes up. In one year it went up by 15.5 per cent over the previous year and in the next year, subsequent to the next year, it declined by 12.6 per cent. In Australia, it went down to 26 per cent in 1957-58; went up by 118 per cent in 1958-59. I am merely quoting the figures to tell you—not because a rosy picture that I am painting before you—that wherever you go, agriculture has been behaving in the same manner and I am expecting that whatever we might do—criticisms sometimes help; there is no doubt—you do not compare conditions in India to conditions in either Japan or the United States of America. (*Interruptions*). In those countries and here the difference is this. When you make some development or develop some strain of sugarcane or wheat or anything, it takes in the United States

not even 24 hours to make that strain known to the entire agricultural community. Mr. John or Mr. Smith has produced a potato of abnormal size by giving a particular type of treatment immediately, Mr. John or Mr. Smit comes on the television and he says, here I am, I did this and I got this. Within 12 months, you will find hundreds and thousands of people copying that example. That would come in this country. Not so quick. It will take time. Therefore, we have got to approach 60 million families of farmers in this country, steeped in ignorance. I am not talking of ignorance in agriculture. They are not. Many of them do not read newspapers and what progress is done elsewhere. When you deal with an immobile mass of people of that dimension, you can quite understand what a difficult task it is, however clever the Ministry may be or may not be, to carry these things to them and to convince them. Besides, they have got their orthodox methods; they have got their superstitions. Of all things, the most difficult thing to deal with is orthodoxy and superstition. You have got to go through it, plod through it. Because, after all, it is the farmer who has got to produce. Luckily the Minister does not produce anything; nor do my colleagues produce anything. We produce speeches in this House. Surely, if 60 million families of farmers have got to produce, naturally, your scheme must be such that is acceptable to the 60 million families of farmers, that reaches them in time, convinces them in time and gives them the protection that is necessary. It does take time. If the methods that we are employing are wrong, then surely, you have every right to criticise. I am not saying that you cannot criticise. Surely not. I criticise them. I criticise myself. If the farmer does not get into his own, all the effort that we are making is useless.

People call this country a predominantly agricultural country. It is a trite expression. I would go further and say, the predominance of agricul-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

ture in our national economy, even after 100 years, may not be the same; it will no doubt go down; dwindle. But surely, agriculture shall be predominant for the simple reason that as I have said, during the last 11 years of our Plans, you have spent—I do not know how many thousands of crores—at least Rs. 1000 crores on non-agricultural production, whether it is industry, whether it is electricity or any other thing that you have got. After spending all that money, reliance of 70 per cent of our population—how much has it gone down? After spending all the money during the last 11 years, from 70 per cent, it has gone down to 69 per cent. That means, it has not made any significant dent. When it is the position that 70 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture, whether they live by agriculture or half live by agriculture, agriculture is the only thing they have. To reduce that from 70 per cent to 69 per cent, as much as at least Rs. 1000 crores if not more on industry, etc. have got to be spent.

Dr. M. S. Anay (Nagpur): How many years?

Shri S. K. Patil: Eleven years. Modern industry is not labour intensive industry. Therefore you will find that it is of a higher technical nature and that means less man power. The result is what I am telling. Therefore, our national economy, not now, not before, even after 100 years, is going to be largely dependent on the progress of agriculture that this country will be able to make. That is why, it is not in this emergency alone, but even in ordinary time, agriculture must be regarded as the main feature of India's national economy and as much attention, as much labour and as much money that can be bestowed upon it, has got to be done. Otherwise, there is no future for this country.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I have got one question. Why has the yield per acre not increased?

Shri S. K. Patil: Some speakers pointed out that whatever progress has been registered, is by throwing more land under agriculture. In this House I have heard very different types of arguments. I do not blame anybody. Possibly I might twist an argument in my favour wherever I want. Sometimes they say, Oh, there is so much waste land, why is it not brought under agriculture. If I brought it in. Then, "why was it brought; we find that more land has been brought in and agriculture has increased: otherwise not." In India, not now, but for all time to come, there is no land for agriculture. Even more, if any land is available, I shall rather use it for forests and not for agriculture. If there is total destruction or diminution of forests, agriculture can never make any progress. In our country, forests should be somewhere about 50 per cent at least. It has gone down to 20 per cent; sometimes from 18 to 23 per cent: I do not know what is the correct figure. If there is any possibility of utilising more land for forests, I as Minister, and I think even the Minister directly in charge of Forests Dr. Ram Subhag Singh,—we are of the opinion that more land should be given to forests in order to stabilise the condition of agriculture and no land should be taken away. Therefore, the total availability for agriculture is very limited, indeed. That, as I said, is 350 or 375 million acres in this country. That also, as I have very often pointed out in this House, India is the country which uses as much as 40 per cent or 45 per cent of its land surface for agriculture. It is not done by any other country in this vast world. Next to us is Indonesia; they use available surface to the tune of 40 or 45 per cent. Let us not expect that there will be any extensive agriculture by bringing larger areas under it. Our only remedy is to have inten-

sive agriculture. That means, the per acre yield must increase: 20 per cent or 40 per cent or even double. In another 30 or 40 years, it might be even treble.

We can do that. That is a very useful thing. Because our agriculture is backward, we have got a lot of leeway to make. If I tell in America or England that you must produce 10 per cent more wheat, they cannot. Why? Because, the optimum has been reached. On their land, with the modern techniques and everything, the optimum has been reached. Therefore if I ask them to increase 10 per cent or 20 percent, they cannot, unless they have got more land. When we wanted more rice from the U.S.A. many other countries also wanted, the U. S. A. increased the area under rice by 10 per cent. Luckily they have got area which we have not got. Therefore, to us, there is no other remedy except, as I said, intensive agriculture which we propose to do and which we are doing. As it is, foodgrains occupy somewhere about 280 million acres out of the culturable land in India; oilseeds about 33.4 million, cotton 18.9 million, jute 1.75 and sugarcane—mark it, I am going to take up sugarcane, that is the point which I am going to mainly deal with in my speech—5.8 million acres. It came down a little and may come down—5 or 6 million acres out of the total acreage. Therefore, in this acreage, we have got to have the maximum. We can have it. There is really no trouble about it.

One or two speakers made a very significant observation during the course of the debate yesterday and I want to support those observations and tell the policy of the Government of India. They said, hitherto, agriculture and agricultural policy, whether under British Raj or under our own Raj, have been consumer dominated, consumer oriented and not farmer-oriented, much less farmer-dominated. We have no farmers' lobby in this House. When you go to the U.S.A., in the American Con-

gress every second man you meet in the lobby belongs to the farmers' lobby. They are so powerful. Even President Kennedy or his entire organisation cannot do anything if the Farmers lobby does not accept it. If you want to sell anything or buy anything from them, it is this lobby that we have got to satisfy first. Because, the farmers' interests are guaranteed there. In the European Economic Community, I do not know whether everybody has seen that picture that has now come as to how they behave. The whole agricultural policy has been brought up to a level that it has been raised or reduced to electronics. They even take the help of electronics to guard the interests of the farmer. I shall illustrate and you will understand of what help electronics is. The farmers bring the produce whether it is potato or whether it is any other thing to the market. The market is a very well kept market. There are gadgets kept there. Everybody comes. They bring what they have brought, whether it is potato or vegetable or onions, rice or any other thing. Immediately the calls are given, because there are auctions as to what the man should have. As soon as you press the button it will be registered on a board. Then the man may say that the price is not enough; then, he presses another button. Then the man gives some higher call. Like that it goes on until the last call comes, and that is the price at which the thing has got to be sold, and if that price is not remunerative to the agriculturist or the farmer, the secretary of the farmers' union presses a button that nullifies the entire auction and throws out the whole thing, so that no farmer can be duped out of his legitimate income. On the next morning, another auction can be held, and they will do it there, because they have got the stamina to do these things. What I am telling the House, therefore, is this. This is what I call the farmer-oriented agricultural economy of this country. And if I am the Minister in charge of Food and Agri-

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culture, I place this before the House, that this agricultural economy shall be farmer-oriented economy in this country and not consumer-oriented economy. But what is generally happening now is this.

14 hrs.

An Hon. Member: Will your Cabinet agree to it or not?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The Cabinet must agree to this policy.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): If we agree, the Cabinet will also agree.

Shri S. K. Patil: What happens just now is this. The moment the price has gone up or gone down a little, there is such a furore everywhere in this country. And who tells this that the price has gone up? It is the newspapers. Where are the newspapers published and issued. Not even in the small towns but in the big cities? Where do the M.P.s function for their work of this kind? I am not criticising anybody. They also function in the big cities. Therefore, the moment the price goes up a little or comes down, irrespective of the fact whether it has gone up or come down because of the middleman or because the farmer has been given a little more, without any consideration whatsoever, it is said that the consumers' interests have got to be maintained. I would submit that 70 per cent of the population of this country depends on agriculture. They do not go and buy any agricultural products; they make them themselves. Therefore, it is the other 30 per cent who come into the picture; it used to be 30 per cent, but the last census has shown that the population in the cities is only 18 per cent and not 30 per cent. If, therefore, it is said that having this 18 per cent population remaining in the cities in mind, we must base our prices, in such a way that they are really good to them but they may be good or may not be good to the farmer, then I would sub-

mit that this Government is not going to pursue that policy....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav rose—

Shri S. K. Patil: My hon. friend had enough interruptions before. He need not interrupt me now.

If between the producers' end and the consumers' end, there are any obstructions in the funnel where actually some middlemen has gone and taken more price, then surely you can sit upon your Minister, and it is my duty to see that that does not happen, whatever comes. In that eventuality, even if controlled rationing or whatever else becomes necessary, I would not be averse to it, but if in encouraging the farmer, I and you and the Parliament give them a higher price as a result of which the consumers' price is going to increase, then you have got to put up with that increase because that is the only thing which the economy can bear.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Unanimously agreed.

Shri S. K. Patil: Therefore, this is the policy, and, therefore, the farmers have got to be given the incentive prices. The farmer does not work without the incentive prices.

Mr. Speaker: I am jealous of the hon. Minister's attention towards that side.

Shri Tyagi: It is the farmers whom he is addressing.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am sorry; I shall correct my mistake. Without incentives, the farmer will not work, and particularly our farmer will not work without incentives, because he does not know this modern economics because it becomes difficult for him to know all these things.

I shall illustrate what I mean by modern economics. If a farmer is

getting Rs. 100 on an acre, whether in wheat or rice or in whatever else he cultivates, if he has to spend Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per acre on fertiliser and other things such as plant food and so on and so forth, and if I tell him that 'By putting in Rs. 300, you will get Rs. 400', then, he will say 'One has to put in Rs. 300 first before one can get Rs. 400?', and that economics becomes unintelligible to our farmer because he is a poor man. It is not unintelligible to the farmer in in the U.S.A. or Russia or Japan, because he knows that if he puts in Rs. 300 he will get Rs. 400, and, therefore, he knows that he will get about 33 per cent or more profit on it, but our farmer does not know it. Therefore, we must have patience with our farmers, because we have got to tell him, we have got to coach him, and we have got to give him more credit and so on.

All these package programmes, or intensive cultivation, as we call it, in all these 40 districts which we have chosen now in this emergency, in all these one hundred districts which we have chosen for millets etc., all these pilot programmes etc. are an insurance just to tell the farmer that 'If you behave in this manner' these are the results that are likely to accrue. But that is not done overnight. The farmer must be convinced first. Otherwise, it could not be done. We must convince him that out of his agriculture, not only will he get enough food, but he will get enough money with which he can buy his clothes, educate his children, and have the other things that he requires such as a radio or even a television set when the Information and Broadcasting Minister will bring it. All these things will be at his disposal by doing these things. There is no need for any distinction between agriculture and industry in this regard. The American millionaires are there in the industry, and the American farmers are also millionaires. It does not make any difference really whether one does agriculture or one does industry.

Therefore, we have got to have patience with our agriculturists or farmers and do everything in order to give them incentives. Hon. Members criticise that Rs. 13 for wheat and Rs. 14 to 18 for rice is not an incentive price. That is why I have not called it an incentive price. I have humbly chosen a word for this, and I have called it the minimum price. And I have always expected that the prices must rule higher than that. I can tell you that even where procurement is made for Rs. 13 or 14, the price at which the farmer sells the rest of the produce—because only 20 or 40 per cent comes under procurement—is somewhere about four or five rupees higher. And I want him to have it higher. I do not want procurement, and if possible, I want to do without it. During this year, barring only Orissa—and there too procurement has been kept by Orissa—in other places, I have not kept any compulsory procurement anywhere in India. I have only kept voluntary procurement. If we can get anything, it is well and good. But otherwise it does not make any difference to me. By procurement if I get something, and I have got to give the consumer the same thing back again out of my stock, then it is better than that stock remains with the farmers themselves.

Therefore, you can see here that unless incentives are given to the farmers, the farmers will not really produce up to the expectation of all of us and even up to their own expectations. Therefore, we are doing everything in our power to see that this procurement should come to us.

Before I go to sugar which will be the last item, I may say one thing. Many hon. Members have really asked and in fact, some hon. Member said a little while ago 'Oh, we are eating American wheat', as if the taking of American wheat has resulted in some indigestion in the stomach.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Our economy is having indigestion.

Shri S. K. Patil: This House will realise that five or six years back, when there was not enough wheat in this country, and when there was not enough rice in this country, and when prices were rocketing up time and again, they used to say 'Why do you not build up a buffer stock or why do you not stock-pile?'. I used to tell them 'if the commodity is not enough for us, then I am going to build a buffer stock or I am going to stock-pile', and, therefore, with the permission and the sanction of Government and of this House and of everybody else, I went and signed the grain agreement. I wanted a respite period of four or five years during which period I could build up my agriculture, and during which period, every day, I did not want to move from pillar to post, and I wanted to have comparative peace for my development. That was why this famous grain agreement was entered into with the USA.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is a good job, but that is the only good job you have done.

Shri S. K. Patil: If I may say so, it was because we had built a stock-pile and had these 70 million tons, that not only were we able to keep ourselves out of difficulty for the last four years, but even the price-line has been maintained, and 90 per cent of the credit for that goes to the stock-pile which we have got.

Then, the Members sometimes ask this question, because they find this from our books that last year only Rs. 200 crores worth of foodgrains were brought and they think that last year was a deficit. When you enter into an agreement for four years, naturally, sometimes, you bring more and sometimes you bring less. But it

is for the stock-pile and not for your immediate requirements; of course, part of it is for immediate requirements, but mostly it is for stock-pile. Therefore, that particular deal that was signed by me when I was there in the USA has really helped us tremendously. It has helped us to stand on our legs and given us a feeling of confidence and given a sense of confidence to the farmer also that it is not going to be used against him but it will be used in order to protect him so that he would be able to stand on his own legs, and increase the agricultural production of this country. Therefore, the figures of 200 or 100 etc. do not count. If my hon. friends will tell me 'It does not matter; we shall eat a little less, and the country will eat a little less, but let us have nothing from outside imported into our country', I shall just give them one illustration.

In the production of rice, we are almost at the topmost. I do not know the figures of China, because they do not publish any statistics anywhere. But, barring China, India is the largest producer of rice in the whole wide world. We produce somewhere about 34—35 million tons of rice. What is our requirement of rice? The same. We do not want anything more. We are self-sufficient in rice. But if one or two lakhs of tons of rice do not come from Burma or elsewhere, what happens to the prices? This has become a psychological matter. Last year, against our 34 or 35 million tons whole production, we had less than 5 lakh tons from outside. It is just about one per cent or a little more or less. But for that one per cent, the matter has become so psychological that if you do not bring it at the appointed time, surely prices go up. Therefore, it is not for my pleasure that I am bringing it. If it was really a question of rice only, I should not be importing, because we

have enough rice and we shall be producing more. May be after two or three years it may be given to me to come to the House and say that we have stopped bringing rice from outside because we are bound to be self-sufficient in rice sooner than we expect.

So far as wheat is concerned, we shall be self-sufficient. Just now we are diverting wheat to rice-eating people because they should not suffer, the rice eating areas. Otherwise, wheat production has increased enormously under Indian conditions. From 8 or 9 million, we have come to 12½ million. This we have been able to do. Of course, our expectations can be high and it could be said that we have not done according to our expectations. But barring that, so far as the performance in agriculture is concerned, I do not think under the conditions under which we operate we have done badly at all.

Now, I come to sugarcane. Sugar being sweet, I have kept it as the last subject of my speech. There are many hon. Members from UP and Bihar who have spoken. I do not blame them because naturally they are their constituents and they have got to deal with them. Sometimes, if they become my constituents also, I have also to do the same. Therefore, I do not blame them because I can go into their shoes and think about this matter as they think about it. Therefore, I have no quarrel with them.

They will come and tell me that 8 years ago in the time of my illustrious predecessor, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, we imported as much as 14 lakh tons of sugar from outside because sugar was not available in sufficient quantities here. We must have spent—I do not know—about Rs. 35 crores in foreign exchange. But in those days foreign exchange could be had because we had our sterling balances lying abroad. If anybody tells me now that our Finance Minister is going to give 14 nP for importing sugar, I do not think any hon.

Member in this House will believe it.

Therefore, I tried to give incentives as soon as I took over; within one month of my taking over of the Ministry, I increased the prices. I gave some kind of incentive even to the factories because they have also to be partners in this. What was the result? Are you not proud of this fact that notwithstanding anything that might happen today, the deficit sugar economy of this country has been for all times turned into a surplus economy? We are really proud that we shall be sending sugar out to the tune of 5 lakhs tons every year and get in return much needed foreign exchange.

When we say that we want to be prosperous, how are we going to do it? Not by sending industrial goods to industrial countries. Therefore, I think more than a thousand or two thousand crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange which we need must be earned after ten years by our agricultural economy by exporting our goods. Remember what was the position one year back and what is the position now. We had a stock of 14 lakh tons on hand, a huge quantity of sugar accumulated everywhere. Bank advances had gone to a point about Rs. 30 crores beyond what we expected, to nearly Rs. 130 crores. Sugar is also a perishable commodity. You cannot keep it for five or ten years. They were anxious days for us as to what to do. Under those circumstances, we thought that the acreage that had gone up must be brought back and by intensive cultivation we shall develop and not by spreading the acreage. Therefore, to compare those conditions with those of today would not be correct. Luckily we find that the international price has gone higher, to £54 from £23, that is, more than double or 2½ times. But this is merely swelling, not the normal health. Sugar production everywhere in the world was less this year than last year. This was particularly so in Cuba and, therefore, this has happened. Could anybody have foreseen the year ago that

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production this year would be less; therefore, let us keep our sugar so that we would get £54. There was a debate in this House and we were asked as to why we sold sugar to Pakistan at the rate of £24.

Therefore, at a time like that, in order to save the sugar industry from a collapse—from which there would be no come-back—we had to adopt some measures and that was why we did it. Then we linked up the price of cane with the sucrose content. Those who oppose it do not oppose the linking; but they want that the farmer should get the same as he was getting before. Not to link the price of cane with the sucrose content would have been something very uneconomic and unheard of; nowhere in the world is that done. What we pay is for the sugar and not for the stick that holds some sugar. Therefore, it has got to be done.

But the point is that people naturally thought that those people who may suffer should not suffer. The sugar position is constantly under review and I can assure my hon. friends that I am watching the trends, trying to find out what the trends are going to be. I will try to judge them. My hon. friend, Shri D. D. Puri, made a contribution. He knows it exactly because the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. He knows when it will sell and when it will not. I wish there were some prophets who could have told me that this year production was going to be so low. If that was possible, I would also have indulged in that pastime. But if I do any such thing, I create conditions in the market which are not very healthy. Therefore, we must not go on talking like that. I have got a million tons of sugar with me. I have got the whole future of the sugar industry with me. Whatever happened in this year is not the criterion. But the next year is mine. I know what to do, where incentives should be given, in what directions they should be channelled by which I get not only 27 or 25 lakhs of tons but,

as I said, 3 million tons at the end of the next year. Everything that goes in that direction, the Government is pledged to do. We shall do that. If it means that some kind of incentive price is to be given to sugarcane, I will give it, when it becomes necessary. I have got to work it out. I should see what is reasonable. Whatever I give I should not take back because that will produce an adverse psychological effect. If you give Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 for wheat, you cannot bring it down. You cannot tell him, 'Now you have got better per acre yield; so it should be less'. He will not consent to that.

Therefore, while doing so, I must take jolly good precaution to see that what I give to him, in no circumstances I take back from him. Therefore, I am doing other things. First, in order that sugarcane is developed, I am compelling the State Governments to bring back the money wholly taken by them in their revenue—whether it is cess or purchase tax—into it. In UP, they have a scheme involving a crore of rupees only in order to see that sugarcane is developed. We are giving them 1/3rd grant. We shall go on increasing it in UP, in Punjab and in Bihar, wherever it is necessary. In Maharashtra, it is not necessary. Therefore, it is not being done there. Otherwise, it can be done there also.

On the one side, sugarcane should be developed. On the other, I so manage the sugar policy that there will be some positive incentives. People here tell me that people have suffered. Who has suffered? Where has the sugarcane gone? Sugarcane has more profitably gone to gur. It is not the producer of sugarcane who has suffered. The sufferer is me, the Government, because sugar prices fluctuate and naturally I will have to find sugar from somewhere. Therefore, so far as the producer is concerned, the sugarcane grower is con-

earned, he has not suffered. I do not want him to suffer. I am not angry with him. I am going to shape the policy in a manner that if any incentives are necessary, apart from the help to production that I am giving, those incentives will be given. But they will be linked to the sucrose content. We will see that they will get more than what they got before so that diversion from gur to sugar becomes possible. This year it was not possible, because nature was also against us, because the season was bad and most of the crop was ratoon crop. Therefore, it could not be done. I cannot give you the exact figure or the nature of those incentives, but I stand committed to this that the sugar economy of India is going to be a surplus economy. I am trying to raise the Third Plan target of 3.5 million tons to 4 million tons. It is necessary because internal consumption is also going up. At the same time, a target of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons is going to be for export, no matter what the price is. Today the prices are very favourable, and they are not likely to fall immediately to the level of £23, because the world market has also got some resilience. Therefore, for a year or two the prices will not slump to the position from which they had gone up.

All this has to be borne in mind. I am quite sure that after this explanation, the Members will not find fault with me. I was rather intrigued when some Member began by giving me Ganga jal, and another said that was the type of thing you gave when a man was going to be no more. Our agriculture is going to stand for all time and will go on drinking Ganga jal as much as you like. We are not hitting the farmer as my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra says. That is not going to happen in this Ministry. I have got a Minister of Agriculture whose grass roots are in agriculture, who is not a Raja as described by some hon. Member.

My hon. friend says that if I get 32 lakh tons this year or the next, he

will have a Satyanarayana puja. I am a believer and a very strong believer, there is nothing wrong in it, because it is a very sweet type of thing. I shall go to wherever my hon. friend does his Satyanarayana puja so that the triumph of the agriculturist, the sugarcane grower is celebrated in a manner that is good for him and everybody.

Having said that, I once again repeat that so far as the agricultural position in this country is concerned, it is not merely saying so, but it has been satisfactory, it has been comfortable. It has stood the stress of the emergency during the last four months. The trade and everyone has behaved. In the first and second world wars prices shot up in Europe and everywhere. But during this emergency, acute as it was in October and November, not only did the prices not shoot up in this country, they went down to a certain extent, and the morale was kept up. There has been no difficulty so far as the agricultural front was concerned. You can be sure that whenever an opportunity comes—I call it an opportunity, because in order to protect your country, you have to make sacrifices—the farmer will play a most dominant role.

With these words, I commend the Demands of my Ministry to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What about desert reclamation and soil conservation?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have got a plan for desert reclamation according to which we are working. The main plan really speaking relates to Madhya Pradesh where we have got ravines, and also to Rajasthan. But in Madhya Pradesh it is a big thing. This is not a problem that can be tackled easily and immediately. We are tackling it bit by bit, because if I have got so much of agricultural grant, I have got to see how best I can utilise it, but I agree with my

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hon. friend that unless the soil is conserved and consolidated, our agriculture is going to suffer. That is very much under our consideration.

Mr. Speaker: I now put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 127, 128 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

(The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,50,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 42—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,17,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 43—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,10,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 44—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,71,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 45—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,64,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 46—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,14,62,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,10,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 128—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,36,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,27,48,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 65 to 67 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 5 hours have been allotted.

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

DEMAND No. 65—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 66—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,06,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,63,57,000 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, 1964 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

The demands are now before the House.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has a very important role to play particularly during the period

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

of the emergency, because the activities of the Government are made known not only to the people here but also those abroad. This important Ministry has to show how we have been able to place our point of view before the people of the different countries and how we have worked up to mobilise and enthuse the people here to deal with the period of emergency.

There are various wings of this Ministry. I do not propose to deal with all of them, starting from AIR and going up to films and censorship and publications. I shall try to deal with one or two of the important points, particularly the activities of the All-India Radio and the Press Information Bureau during the emergency period.

We were all glad last year when this Ministry was raised to full Cabinet rank. We thought the Government had realised the importance of this Ministry, we all congratulated the Minister and hoped the important responsibilities of the Ministry would be properly discharged.

Last year in this House many Members expressed their anxiety about the growing concentration of the press in the hands of a few. The hon. Minister replied that he would look into it. He said they were trying to study the figures of 1961, and that it there was a case he would see what should be done. A question was also put by Shri Bhakt Darshan about the formation of the Press Council. The reply was that there was a Press Consultative Committee and that the Press Council would follow.

But in 1963 what we find is that this growing concentration of power has really undermined the morale of the people and the activities of the Government during this emergency period. I may refer to the resolution passed by the Federal Executive Council of the Indian Working Journalists, which says:

"In the context of the emergency, working journalists of India note with concern the irresponsible and even anti-national manner in which some newspapers have behaved at a time of national crisis."

Now, Sir, if we go into the very root of these activities of the press, we find that it is because they are controlled by the biggest capitalists of the country who want to put before the people not only how they want to interpret the government policy but also how they want the government policy to be. Last year, when it was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister I was surprised at the way he dealt with it. He took it very lightly. He said: of course this is there, there are Goenkas and Birlas, but if a party has got some more papers shall it be considered to be concentrated or monopolistic? Really I felt with what seriousness this matter was being taken by the hon. Minister. Even the Prime Minister this year.....

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, on a point of order. I have various times noted in our House that we have been taking the names of Goenkas, Birlas and Tatas. I do not hold any brief for them, but is it not a healthy practice not to refer to any names of individuals or firms?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I agree with him that it is not the practice to name any particular individuals. But when the names are taken in this context, it is not exactly those individuals that are intended but the class of persons that are there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not know, I am quoting the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: When it is said Birlas and Tatas, it is not particularly that Birla or that particular firm that is intended but only those capitalists or other persons, that is, that class of persons. Therefore it is meant like that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The question was raised whether the Government should control the press and whether that will affect the freedom of the press. In this respect the Press Commission said in the year 1954:

"There can be no denying the fact that there already exists in the Indian newspaper industry a considerable degree of concentration. We feel that there is a danger that this tendency might develop further in future. We are of the opinion that it would not be desirable in the interest of the freedom of choice that this tendency should be accentuated."

This was in 1954. At that time 5 press magnates controlled 29 journals. Today 17 chains control 103 journals with a circulation of 25.01 lakhs. Out of that, only three namely Express Newspapers, Bennett Coleman and Co. and Hindustan Times these top three, control a circulation of 15.78 lakhs.

Now, the question has been asked whether any effort on the part of the Government will really mean controlling the freedom of the press. The Prime Minister really explained the position whether it will affect the freedom of the press. What is the freedom of the press? It has been stated by the Prime Minister:

"Among the attributes that it should have is freedom, but freedom must go together with responsibility, knowledge, etc. It is not reasonable to assume that a man who has a large sum of money is either intelligent or responsible. Yet unfortunately large sum of money often controls a newspaper. The freedom of the few is not the freedom of the press rather it destroys the freedom of the press."

I want to know exactly what steps have been taken. Of course, a Press Consultative Committee has been formed. But it has been formed—it

is not the individuals there are very bad persons—but it has been formed with people who are really not representing the persons who can deliver the goods so far as journalism is concerned. As I understand, the Working Journalists have protested against it and they have boycotted it. They felt that the purpose for which this Consultative Committee has been formed, that is to have a code of conduct, cannot be served.

As I was saying, this was very much linked up with the publicity that has been given during this period of emergency. In a paper published by the party in power, *Socialist Congressman* they have given the role of the *Hindustan Times* during this emergency. Today you are thinking of introducing a code of conduct, and have on the Consultative Committee a member who comes from that particular paper which itself violates all codes.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): What about Blitz?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Any press. Today, when it is a question of the Consultative Committee, when a code of conduct is to be prepared, it is essential that during this period the Information Ministry should have worked in a different manner. But it has not done so.

I will only point out this. It is known that today the working journalists and the editors are controlled by the big bosses who are the proprietors. Leave aside the very recent development in *Jugantar* about Shri Vivekananda Mukerjee; a Congress M.P., Shri Chappalakanta Bhattacharyya, was dismissed by the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* which also belongs to the Congress.

It is not a question of this particular thing. Here it is a question of the tactics. It is the policy of the proprietors that unless these people conform to the dictates of the proprietors who are big businessmen and who

(Shri Prabhat Kar)

have vested interests in the policy of the Government, the editor will not be there. Whether he is a Congressman or not, it does not matter.

There the Ministry has got a role to play. But I find from last year's discussion that the hon. Minister has not taken the matter as seriously as he should have. And, as a result, today there has been so much of talk about the role of the press during this emergency which, I feel, is due to the fact that it is controlled by vested interests who are profit-mongers, who have no nationalist feelings and who are more interested in their profits than the interest of the nation. That is how things have developed. It requires a change.

I will now take up another item, the All India Radio. I know that this radio is technically ill-equipped, in the sense that its stations are very weak. Not to speak of the fact that it cannot be heard from outside, even inside the country unless it is during winter, most of the stations cannot be heard.

That apart, I think that during this emergency period the All India Radio could have played a far better part than what it did. During the first period of the emergency there was a hesitancy and they did not know exactly what they are to do; they could not make up their minds immediately along with the emergency until some days passed. Then they started. And by the time they started, that period which was the most vital part was over. With the cease-fire, naturally the situation changed. But they could not adapt themselves to the changed circumstances. And the net result was that the repetition of the old programme became so dull that there were so many letters in the press that the All India Radio has completely failed to play its proper role not only in building up the morale of the people but also in educating the people and making them understand

all the facts and all that was going on, apart from the fact that this was one of the strongest instruments available to us to place our viewpoint outside the country.

I was surprised, because I know the hon. Minister is a literary man who has got a taste for art, who knows fully well that today our various languages, regional languages, are very very strong and rich. But the poems, dramas, etc. that are played in the All India Radio lack a sense of literature and art. I could say about Bengali that there is a feature given every day *Nabadhya*. Sometimes it is ridiculous. I am quite confident that if proper thought is given far better programme could be given by the All India Radio, whatever be the limited scope or facilities they have.

About the external services, what we really need is to say the fact of the situation and the historical perspective; we need also documentation. Reiteration is important. One can see the forceful presentation of the wrong case by the Peking Radio and the weak presentation of our strong case by the All India Radio. We required a mission from our Government to go abroad to explain our position. It could have easily been done by the All India Radio because there are listeners. If that has been done, we could have even done away with the sending of that mission.

I referred to the *Hindustan Times*. The All India Radio, while reporting the Lok Sabha, gives a wrong emphasis. For instance, what Shri Anthony said about the 'brutalisation' was more emphasised than what the Prime Minister replied to that. It should not be so. I fail to understand what the policy is. There is some sort of a hesitancy and no proper thought is given so that people could be enthused on our right causes.

Sometime back, an address by the Deputy Leader of the Communist

Party, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, was recorded and it was announced after the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad's speech, his speech would be heard. But neither was he on the air nor was an explanation given as to why he was not on the air. I do not mind if you do not record the speech of a Member of my Party, a Member of Parliament. But you record it; you announce it and then when the day comes you do not put it on the AIR and do not also give an explanation. What is the meaning of this? (An Hon. Member: Emergency). Maybe? emergency It was recorded in the emergency, on the 14th of December.

Shri Nambiar tabled a question asking how many people were asked to speak on the radio. They gave a list of 47 people. It is about the Madras State. Six of them were from the DMK, 2 from some other party and so on, apart from the Congress Party. You are going to amend the Constitution because of a Party which has a policy which is against the Constitution. But the Party members broadcast, while not a single member from our Party has been called to do so. I am not complaining about my party being left out. But what is this policy based on? As a result of all these things, the *Hindustan Times* has today got the guts to speak against you, against the Government, undermining all that is done or even demoralising the jawans by its big headlines and you cannot take any action.

Lastly, about the film—Nine hours to Rama. What were they doing all these days? All the facilities were given to the producers in this country by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, by the Ministry of Railways and so on until the film was completed. Now, they have come to their senses and say that this picture does not depict things properly and so it should be banned. What have all these people been doing all these days when it was produced? They have been saying that they saw the script and it was all right and so on.

Today what we need from the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is a broader outlook and a sense of responsibility. This is the eyes and ears of the Government through which people see what the Government does for the development and other things in the present situation in our dispute with China. That is why I want them to be more responsible and to play their role properly at this time.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon the next speaker, I want to say a few things. At the end of the last Parliament an assessment was made and it was very widely advertised that more than 100 Members had not been able to participate during all those five years of their term. That of course was a very adverse comment and the Members felt that very much. The reasons given in the Press were that some found it difficult to express themselves in English or in Hindi. The other reason was that the Members could not be provided with opportunities and perhaps that latter blame was cast on the Speaker. I want to assure those Members who have the language difficulty that I will give them every facility if they want to speak in their mother tongue, if they are unable to express themselves in English or Hindi. They must convey to me that they could not do so and I will allow them so that they may have their chance because everyone has to represent his constituency.

The second thing is lack of opportunities. For this, I must have advance notice and I mentioned this the other day also about the smaller groups in particular because I shall not be able to accommodate every small group in each debate and especially those unattached individuals. They should send in advance their preferences to me so that I can choose beforehand I must know whether they have already taken part in any other discussions or not. Those Members who have not stood up before can now take courage and send their names to me so that I can choose. But if

(Mr. Speaker)

they remain silent and ultimately the blame is put on me, certainly that would be unfair to me.

I do not want the level of debate to go down or suffer in any respect. I do not mean to cast any aspersion on any hon. Member; all are making equally important contributions so far as I am concerned. So, while keeping in view the level of the debate, I will try to call those hon. Members who get very rare opportunities or sit behind the pillars and the farthest corners in the House where I cannot see them.

There is another thing. This morning one of the hon. Members approached me—I do not want to name him; I felt it very much and straight he said that he had come to me to salam me so that he might get an opportunity. I would request all Members not to come to me for this purpose at least. They can write to me. I would certainly feel annoyed if some Member does this much in order to get an opportunity. He can write to me and I will regulate the proceedings so far as it lies in my capacity.

Sometimes I might fail. I admit I have my own deficiencies. I will try to accommodate as many as possible. But if I make mistakes, I think the hon. House has to suffer sometimes, because they have to bear with me. But no hon. Member need approach me for this purpose namely, that he will get an opportunity only because he approaches me, and then asks me to give him time. Rather, I think that would go against him.

Shri Rane (Buldana): If the 10 minutes limit is fixed, it may be all right. A large number of Members can participate in the debate on the Demands.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot of course fix a limit so far as the Opposition groups are concerned because they have a fixed time, though under this Demand

there is nothing very particular, but ordinarily, we allow 15 minutes' time. The Congress Whip told me that he wants a larger number of Congress Members to be accommodated. So, for Congress Members I will give only ten minutes each. They should be careful, and in their case, I will be enforcing the time-limit strictly. They will have to sit down after the second bell has been run.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): In the last Parliament, Acharya Kripalani was permitted to deliver written speeches. So, these Members may be allowed.....

Mr. Speaker: That also should be made clear. Now, it is one year since this House came into being. I have allowed certain hon. Members to read their speeches. Henceforward, I expect that every hon. Member would deliver speeches. Of course, he can consult notes sometimes, but more often he is expected to look upwards rather than to look downwards!

Shri Yashpal Singh: Acharya Kripalani was a very senior Member of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Well, if Thakurji wants to raise that point, perhaps we allowed him greater latitude. We might not be able to allow Thakur Sahib to do that or anybody else for that matter.

Shri Yashpal Singh: For new Members, we might allow it.

Mr. Speaker: One year has passed.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : मैं एक जानकारी चाहूंगा । पिछले एक वर्ष से मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि पर्वी लिख कर आपकी सेवा में दे दी जाती है। लेकिन जो बोलना चाहता है उसको यह नहीं मालूम होता कि उसको बोलने का समय मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा और मिलेगा तो किस समय मिलेगा । वह दिन भर इस सदन में बैठा इन्तिजार करता रहता है । तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि

उसको पता चल जाए कि उसको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा या नहीं और मिलेगा तो किस टाइम पर मिलेगा, तीन बजे, चार बजे, या पांच बजे, ताकि आसानी हो जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, मगर ये दोनों बातें मेरे लिए मुश्किल हैं । न तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मौका मिल जाएगा और न यह कह सकता हूँ कि फलां वक्त मिलेगा । यह तकलीफ आप भी महसूस करते अगर आप यहाँ बैठते । तो इस से तो मैं माफी चाहूँगा । मुझ से पूछा जाए तो शायद मैं कभी बता सकूँ कि किस वक्त मौका मिलेगा लेकिन इस पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगायी जानी चाहिये क्योंकि यह बताना मुश्किल होगा ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my cut-motions are Nos. 6, 8, 9, and 11 under Demand Nos. 66 and 67. I have pleasure in commending the All-India Radio on opening new stations at important border areas like Kohima, Kurseong and also at Gauhati and Srinagar. It is also noted that AIR is installing a transmitter at Kutch, and this station will relay Rajkot. Normally, I do not refer to my State of Gujarat, that is not my practice—but I feel that impartially speaking, this State needs attention. That is why I am referring to Gujarat State particularly. Rajkot is one of the smallest radio stations in the world, with only a 1 kw transmitter. The range of 1 kw transmitter is only 50 miles. So, it is a very weak station. Gujarat has two stations and two transmitters—Ahmedabad, with studios at Baroda. Ahmedabad-Baroda are not two separate stations. They have one common transmitter of 50 kw. Then there is Rajkot which is proposed to continue with a 20 kw transmitter. The range of 50 kw transmitter is 125 miles at the maximum.

14.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

That means, south Gujarat, Surat, which is about 144 miles from Ahmedabad, does not get normal programmes and certainly the regions south of Surat do not get them at all. I want the Minister to take note of this.

May I ask the hon. Minister, at this juncture, what is the radio licence fee that Gujarat pays to the Government, and how much the Government spends on Gujarat stations? Will the Government give figures for other regions also? My study and estimation reveals that out of about 25 lakhs radio licences in the country, 47 per cent of the radio licences are held by Gujarati-speaking people. Let the hon. Minister prove and correct me if it is wrong.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): It is only two lakhs odd for Gujarat.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It amounts to one-third of the total radio licences of the country. The total income from radio licences, according to my estimation, is Rs. 4.50 crores. Therefore, Gujarati-speaking people contribute Rs. 1.50 crores towards radio licences. The maximum expenditure, I presume, on Gujarat station is only Rs. 15 lakhs. That is, at the most 10 per cent is spent out of the total revenues from Gujarat. Is this a fair treatment to the people of Gujarat? Most of the States show loss in operating radio stations while Gujarat is a surplus revenue earning area as far as AIR is concerned, and yet it gets the least attention from the Ministry. This is my case, and let the hon. Minister prove that I am in the wrong. I shall thank him for that.

The Gujarati-speaking population abounds in South and East Africa and also in Arabia, Iran and the Persian Gulf. Besides, they are also businessmen spread over Singapore and

(Shri Narendra Singh Mahida)

other countries as well. They have a strong desire to listen to Gujarati programmes. Therefore, there is a genuine case for a powerful second channel station at Ahmedabad or better still at Baroda. Baroda which originates more than 60 per cent of the classical music programme should have a separate station and a separate channel. When Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have two channels each, I want to know why Gujarat with a population of two crores within its borders and a crore more outside its borders should have only one channel, especially when Gujarat as a single unit pays the highest amount by way of radio licence fees. Normally, I would not refer to my State, but this is injustice, and that is why I have to bring this matter to the urgent notice of the Ministry.

Ahmedabad is a 50 kw station and the only one of that capacity in the whole of Gujarat State. While the neighbouring State of Maharashtra—I will just compare for the sake of comparison—has in all five stations: Bombay, with two 100 kw stations each, Goa, Poona, Nagpur and Dharwar with 50 kw stations each. Sangli station of 50 kw is in the making.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Dharwar is in Mysore.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May be politically it is in Mysore, but it is attached to Bombay in respect of AIR. The total, therefore, in Maharashtra, is 450 kw. You can leave out Dharwar. Even then, it will be 400 kw. Of course, Maharashtra is a larger unit compared to Gujarat which has half the population of Maharashtra. But Gujarat has only and 50 kw station at Ahmedabad and one kilowatt station at Rajkot. It is proposed to have at Rajkot a 20 kw station. Even taking this into consideration we shall have a total of 70 kw only in Gujarat. At the moment it is only 51 kw. Comparably, we must have at least 200 to 225 kw stations in Gujarat.

Therefore, I propose that Baroda should be given one separate channel and a station, because Baroda, as I said earlier, originates a large number of independent programmes. Secondly, new stations should be established in South Gujarat and Kutch of 50 kw each. Kutch requires a special attention. It is a strategic region on the border and it has a language absolutely of its own, allied to Sindhi in Pakistan and deserves top priority for consideration for a powerful transmitter of 50 KW at least to counteract the propaganda of Pakistan. Kutch is also rich in folk music. It has its own language and it should work as a full-time station. It is a pity that while AIR is thinking of opening stations like Sangli, it has not considered this important point at all.

15 hrs.

Rajkot should be made a 50 KW station instead of the proposed 20 KW.

It may be said that while the Information and Publicity and Films Division branches of the Ministry were woefully lacking in efficiency at the need of the hour and in emergency, it was the broadcasting branch which stood firm and gave a good lead. I congratulate the Ministry on the good work done by the broadcasting wing. The broadcasting wing has proved its mettle at the time of the Chinese aggression and AIR Director-General and his staff deserve all commendation.

Delhi has a 250 KW station, the largest in India; yet compared to BBC, London and to Moscow with 1000 KW each, we are small in radio propaganda. Let us compare with Peking. Peking has a 500 KW station. I learn that VOA has offered a 1000 KW transmitter for operation in the Andamans on certain terms. If the terms are agreeable, I request the Minister to accept the offer. Peking has, it appears, moveable transmitters near our borders. This is contrary to

the international system. But China does not care for international matters. It has its own laws and it flouts all international regulations. They just take any channel as they like. Against such a foe indulging in malicious propaganda, we have to fight. The Chinese have brought in their moveable transmitters to our borders, and are beamed. That is why we hear a very powerful Chinese voice throughout. This is very harmful programmes and against our interests.

Regarding the music item of AIR care should be taken to preserve the quality rather than the quantity of the music. It is also learnt that AIR is re-introducing the harmonium in its future programmes. This should not be done, as the interest of Indian music will suffer.

There is room for considerable improvement in AIR and I think the Minister will not disagree with me. We can follow the BBC pattern which has proved so successful. Radio Ceylon is also another example. We may not like Radio Ceylon very much because of its light music, but it is getting popular. In our homes, we see our children always switching on Radio Ceylon. It is not very commendable, but we have to accept the reality.

Also, I object to the State monopoly of AIR and Films Division. These are undesirable. Our Prime Minister has also condemned monopolistic tendency in any manner. State control of the press, radio and other organ of publicity is undemocratic. The opposition does not get any publicity through it. The party in power has an advantage in this respect. Government advertisements should not be given on a partisan basis. It should be given to important papers which have a commercial value.

I am afraid the Films Division of this Ministry has not come up to the mark in this emergency. During the

last session we had seen a film in the Central Hall and I must confess very honestly that it was very unimpressive. I would request the Minister to see that we have some very good films which would give us the will to fight. I hope the Films Division will improve in this respect and we shall have another chance to see a good product of this Ministry. If it is good, certainly we shall appreciate it.

The Films Division is also producing films for children. It is a very commendable thing. There is the Children's Film Society also. I would particularly wish the Ministry pays special attention to this because in every nation, the development of children is very important. Particular attention is required for this division under the guidance of the Children's Film Society. Nowadays we see young children and youths seeing pictures which have sex appeal. This has a bad effect on our children. We have no control over the cinemas. Particularly the western countries in their films put in more of sex appeal. I am glad our film industry has not taken note of their art of love and they are doing it in a restricted way. I am of opinion that sex-life exhibition must be limited and our standards should be kept. There should be no excess in the art of love, which the western films have. People may say anything about it, but I have my own opinions and I hope our films will maintain our standards.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He has got definite ideas about the subject.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: About film censoring, there is a committee. I have nothing against the members of the committee as individuals, but I would request the Minister to select such people as members who have a judicial background and who have some experience, so that they may use their discretion properly in the matter of censoring films. Just now my hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar,

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

referred to the film "Nine Hours to Rama". I do not know how a film of that kind, which is derogatory to Mahatma Gandhi, could have been allowed at all to be produced in this country. The Ministers have seen the film; they could have shown it to us also and taken our opinion. It was exhibited in London and there also, the British people revolted against it, as I learnt from newspapers. I wish in future the Ministry does not give such an opportunity for malicious propaganda against our national leaders.

I hope the Minister will bear in mind the suggestions I have made and improve the standard of films as a whole and particularly educational films. Lastly, I once again congratulate the Ministry—as far as the AIR broadcasting branch is concerned—for doing very good work at the time of the Chinese aggression.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस मंत्रालय की खर्च की भागों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान कई बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ कि युद्धकालीन परिस्थिति के समय पर आकाशवाणी ने जो काम किया है, वह सराहनीय है। यद्यपि आकाशवाणी के पास कोई भी आदेश शीघ्रता से नहीं पहुँच पाए, फिर भी उस ने इस काम को फुर्ती से चलाया और देश भर में एक ऐसे वातावरण का सृजन किया कि लोग लड़ाई की स्थिति को समझ सक। आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न विभागों में सभी काम संकट को ध्यान में रख कर होने लगा, यह बात आकाशवाणी द्वारा कर्तव्य पालन की शिक्षा में, उस के पक्ष में है। इस दिशा में जो शिकायत की बात है वह यह है कि आकाशवाणी में भी अंग्रेजी के लेखकों को अधिक महत्व दिया गया और दूसरी

भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखकों को कम। वहाँ पर जितना काम किया जाता है वह अंग्रेजी से अनुवाद करा कर किया जाता है। इस लिये भारतीय भाषाओं की जो चीजें होती हैं वे प्राकृतिक नहीं होती और वे जनता तक सही अर्थों में पहुँचती नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को बोलने वाले लोग इस देश में ६८ प्रतिशत हैं और अंग्रेजी जानने वाले केवल २ प्रतिशत। इस लिए पदों पर जो लोग रखे जाय वे इस बात को देख कर रखे जायें कि उन की पहुँच भारतीय भाषाओं के नागरिकों के पास तक होती है, जिन के लिये कि हमारे रेडियो स्टेशन बने हैं। रेडियो स्टेशन अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोगों के लिये भी हैं, मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है क्योंकि शायद विदेशों में भी लोग इस को सुनते होंगे, मगर अधिक महत्व भारतीय भाषाओं को दिया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। मेरा मतलब केवल हिन्दी से ही नहीं है, भारत की सभी भाषाओं से है, यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि आकाशवाणी के जितने महत्व के पद हैं उन पर अंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोगों को प्रधानता रहती है हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के काम करने वालों को गौण पद पर रखा गया है। यानी उनको ऊँचे पदों पर नहीं रखा गया है, चाहे वह ड्रामा डिवीजन हो चाहे समाचार विभाग हो या सूचना कार्यालय हो, चाहे फिल्म डिवीजन हो और चाहे जो सरकारी पत्रिकायें निकलती हैं उनमें हो। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि सूचना मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक अखबार "योजना" निकलता है। वह अंग्रेजी में भी निकलता है और हिन्दी में भी निकलता है। दोनों एक दूसरे से स्वतन्त्र हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी के सम्पादक को चीफ एडिटर कहा जाता है। और उस का वेतन भी हिन्दी वाले से ज्यादा है। हिन्दी का जो "योजना" अखबार निकलता है उस को सरकार ने निम्न श्रेणी में रखा है। उस का वेतन भी कम है जब कि हिन्दी में काम दोहरा होता है और अंग्रेजी योजना से हिन्दी योजना का प्रसार कई गुना अधिक है। हिन्दी योजना अंग्रेजी से अनुवाद

कर के और अधिक परिश्रम से तैयार की जाती है। मेरा किसी व्यक्ति विशेष से मतलब नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से जो समाचार विभाग के सम्पादकगण हैं वे अंग्रेजी में भी होते हैं और हिंदी में भी। लेकिन अंग्रेजी वालों को प्रधानता दी जाती है। उनको बेतन ज्यादा दिया जाता है और उनकी सहायता के लिए कर्मचारी आदि भी ज्यादा दिये जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार से पत्र सूचना कार्यालय है जिस को प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो कहा जाता है। उस प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो में भी हाल यह है कि अंग्रेजी के बहुत से लोग अफसर हैं लेकिन उनमें कुशलता (इनीशिएटिव) नहीं है। उनमें जनता के अनुकूल काम करने का मादा नहीं है। पुराने रट में पड़े हुए हैं। वे वर्तमान समय की परिस्थितियों से प्रायः परिचित नहीं हैं। केवल पद विभूषित करने के लिये कृपा पात्रता के आधार पर उनको रक्खा जाता है क्योंकि उनका काम इस दिशा में विशेष नहीं है। ६८ प्रतिशत हमारे देश की जनता है इस लिये हम को हर एक भारतीय भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञों को प्रधान पदों पर रखना चाहिये और उनको ही ऊँचे ऊँचे पदों पर रखना चाहिये। यदि यह न हो तो कम से कम समानता में तो रखना ही चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी दां तो प्रधान हो और उस के मातहत हिन्दी वाला और तामिलवाला हो, चाहे वह कितना भी योग्य हो और अंग्रेजी वाला प्रधान तमिल जानता भी न हो। उदाहरण के लिये जो अंग्रेजी का योजना समाचार पत्र है उस के सम्पादक हिन्दी नहीं जानते लेकिन वह हैं हिन्दी "योजना" के भी सम्पादक। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। इसी प्रकार से जो प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो के लोग अंग्रेजी का काम करते हैं वे हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं। लेकिन अंग्रेजी वाला ही हिन्दी का डाइरेक्टर और न्यूज एडिटर समझा जाता है जब कि वह हिन्दी का काम बिल्कुल नहीं जानता और न कर सकता है। इस प्रकार का जो भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है आकाशवाणी में और पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में यह बड़ी गलत चीज है। अगर मंत्री महोदय.

इसपर ध्यान देंगे तो देश का बहुत बल्याण करेंगे और योग्य व्यक्तियों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा।

मैं कहूँगा कि पिछले दिनों में भारत जिस आपातकालीन स्थिति में से गुजरा है उसमें आकाशवाणी ने जो काम किया है मैंने ने उस की सराहना की है। परन्तु यदि हम दूसरे विभागों को देखें, जैसे कि प्रकाशन विभाग है, उसने अब तक चीन के विरुद्ध हमारे भारतीयों ने जो मोर्चा सम्भाला और जो बहादुरी के कारनामे किये हैं उसके लिये कोई भी पुस्तक आज तक नहीं निकाली।

श्री अन्सार हरबानी (बिसौली) : फिल्म्स डिवीजन पुस्तकें नहीं निकालता।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मेरा मतलब पब्लिकेशन डिवीजन से है। आई एम सारी। उस ने अभी तक कोई चीन विरोधी साहित्य की कोई बड़ी किताब नहीं निकाली है। आकाशवाणी ने जो काम अब तक किया है अगर उस का संकलन कर के ही वह देश के सामने पहुँचा देता तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो जाता लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई महत्वपूर्ण काम नहीं हुआ। केवल सरकार के कुछ पत्र पत्रिकाएँ आदि छापने का जो काम होता है वही रूटीन से चला जाता है। उस के दिमाग में देश की आपात स्थिति का कोई नक्शा नहीं है। जिस तरह से चीन ने युद्ध के बारे में फिल्म्स भी तैयार किये, देश विदेश में नक्शे भी रक्खे उस तरह से हमारे देश में कोई वास्तविक वृत्त चित्र भी ऐसा तैयार नहीं हो पाया। ताकि यह फिल्म्स डिवीजन में जो कि भारतीय जनता के सामने परिचय रूप पहुँच सकता। चन्द मिनट की फिल्में जो फिल्म्स डिवीजन ने इमर्जेंसी के समय में देश के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की हैं। वे नगण्य हैं।

मैं आप को याद दिलाऊँगा कि अंग्रेजी के फीचर राइटर्स रक्खे जाते हैं। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में और आल इंडिया रेडियो में भी बहुत

[श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी]

से विशेषज्ञ इस काम के लिये रखे गये हैं। इस के अलावा फीचर राइटर्स स्थान स्थान पर भेजे जाते हैं जो कि आँखों देखा हाल हृदयंगम कर के लेख आदि लिख कर लेते हैं। लेकिन यह सहूलियत सिर्फ अंग्रेजी वालों को ही दी जाती है। भारतीय भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञों को, पत्रकारों या जर्नलिस्टों को यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में जा कर भारतीय भाषाओं में लेख आदि का प्रकाशन करें या योजना का प्रचार करें। रेलवे की तरफ से भी उनको सुविधा नहीं दी जाती जो अंग्रेजी वालों को दी जाती है। सुविधायें न रेलवे द्वारा दी जाती हैं और न भारत सरकार के दूसरे विभागों के द्वारा। जब वे अपने खर्चों से तीसरे दर्जे में जाना चाहते हैं तब भी उनको बह साधारण सुविधायें भी नहीं मिलती। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस का क्या कारण है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सुधार हो और जनता के पास पहुँचने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं उनको कुछ रोल्साहन मिले ताकि जनता भारत सरकार की नीतियों को समझ सके।

जहाँ तक विदेशों में प्रचार का सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं जानता कि सूचना मंत्रालय के पास विदेशों में प्रचार का कार्य है या नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं है।

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : लेकिन आकाशवाणी का सम्बन्ध तो उस से है। आकाशवाणी के द्वारा विदेशों में प्रचार किया जाता है। हम ने सुना है कि चीन ने अकेले तिब्बत में सा ट्रांसमीटर लगा रखे हैं। भारत सरकार की ओर से शायद एक ट्रांसमीटर कोहिमा के पास लगाया जा रहा है। और वह कितना शक्तिशाली है यह मैं नहीं जानता। मैं नहीं समझता कि युद्ध की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये खाली अस्त्र शस्त्रों की आवश्यकता होती है। खाली शस्त्रास्त्रों से लड़ाई चल सकती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस युग में लड़ाई के प्रचार की बहुत जरूरत होती है। भारत का पक्ष सही है और हमारे

साथ सारा संसार है लेकिन भारत के बाहर के लोगों में आकाशवाणी के द्वारा या दूसरे प्रसारण के साधनों द्वारा ज्यादा प्रचार कर सकते हैं ताकि हमारी बात लोग समझ सकें। इसके विपरीत चीन ने जो प्रचार किया है वह सब को माजूम है और हम लोगों को उल्टी बातें सुना पड़ रही हैं रूसी प्रॉग मुंह की खानी पड़ रही है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि आकाशवाणी के लिये जो ट्रांसमिटर्स की आवश्यकता है उन का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाये। जिस प्रकार से विदेशों से शस्त्रास्त्र खरीदने के लिये विदेशी विनिमय की आवश्यकता है उसी तरह से ट्रांसमिटर्स के लिये विनिमय देना भी भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य है। अगर ट्रांसमिटर्स के लिये विनिमय मिले तो हम ज़माने देशों में, खास कर एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में अपना प्रचार कर सकते हैं और सही बात लोगों को बतला सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारी बात सच्ची और सही है। आक्रामक गलत प्रचार कर के हमारे मित्रों के ऊपर भी उल्टा प्रभाव डाले और हमारे पास सही बात कहने के साधन न हों तो यह हमारी बड़ी भारी कमजोरी है। मैं नहीं मानता कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री यह कहेंगे कि हम इस के लिये विनिमय नहीं दे सकते या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री इस तरह से कहेंगे कि हम नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि रेडियो का काम गौण है।

हमारा देश हर दिशा में पिछड़ा हुआ रहा है। आप जाइने टोकियो में वहाँ पर टेलिविजन का एक जाल बिछा हुआ है। एक मामूली से देश थाईलैंड में भी चले जाइये, इसी तरह से मित्र है वहाँ भी टेलिविजन लगा हुआ है लेकिन भारत में शायद मुकिल से बम्बई में टेलिविजन लग जाय और वह भी केवल नाम मात्र का।

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : नहीं है।

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : हमारे मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि नहीं है, संसार की दौड़ में हम दूसरी दिशाओं में प्रवृत्ति कर रहे हैं, हम बांध

बना रहे हैं, कारखाने बना रहे हैं, हर तरह से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन संसार की दृष्टि में हम पिछड़े बने रहे यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये आजकल प्रचार की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को संकोच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उन को बहादुरी के साथ मंत्रिमंडल में अपने बात को कहनी चाहिये। अगर हमारे समर्थन की आवश्यकता उन को पड़े तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि पूरा सदन उन को समर्थन देगा। मंत्री महोदय को अपने कार्य के लिये जितने भी धन की आवश्यकता होगी उस के लिये उन को समर्थन मिलेगा और संसद् सदस्य उन की पूरी मदद करेंगे, चाहे वे विरोधी दल के हों या कांग्रेस दल के।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो लेब्रक या कलाकार आकाशवाणी में रखे जाते हैं उन के बारे में आज कल कोई व्यवस्था प्रोविडेंट फंड की नहीं है। न ग्रेवुड की है न पेंशन की। इन बातों के अतिरिक्त उन को बीमारी की छुट्टी तक नहीं मिलती। वे लोग ठेके पर रखे जाते हैं। आकाशवाणी का थंड क्लास का क्लॉक गजेटेड ऑफिसर बना दिया गया है लेकिन जो देश के ऊँचे से ऊँचे कलाकार हैं उन के लिये कोई आदर नहीं है, कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। एक कलाकार का मेरे सामने जिक्र आया, मैं उस का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। जब वह मरा तो उस के पास कफन के लिये कपड़ा भी नहीं था। अगर कोई फीवट्री में काम करता हो तो फीवट्री एक्ट के मुताबिक उस को प्रोविडेंट फंड मिलेगा, लेकिन आल इंडिया रेडियो की सोलह सत्रह साल सेवा करने के बाद न छुट्टी मिलती न और न ग्रेवुड मिलती है। अब समय आ गया है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें।

श्री बड़े : उन की हाउसिंग प्रॉब्लम भी बड़ी कठिन है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हाँ, आवास की 3100 (A) LSD—6.

समस्या भी है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े विवेकशील हैं और वर्तमान स्थिति को समझते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस के लिये उचित कदम उठावेंगे और हमारे कलाकारों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। भारतीय भाषाओं के लोगों को तरक्की दी जायेगी और उन के लिये जो पद रखे जायेंगे यदि वे अंग्रेजी से ऊँचे न समझे जायेंगे तो कम से कम बराबर समझे जायेंगे। अब वक्त आ गया है कि हमको अंग्रेजी को सखी भाषा बनाना है। हम नहीं चाहते कि अंग्रेजी एक दम बंद हो जाये। हमें अंग्रेजी भी सीखनी है ताकि हम विदेशों की बातों को समझ सकें। लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है कि जो विदेशों के लिये हमारे यहां से जो प्रसारण होता है उसको हमारे आकाशवाणी के अधिकारी न जान पायें कि प्रचारक हमारे पक्ष में प्रसारण कर रहा है या विपक्ष में। मेरा सुझाव है कि अधिकारियों को चीनी, रूसी, जापानी आदि भाषाएँ जाननी चाहियें जिससे कि वे जान सकें कि प्रसारण कर्त्ता हमको खोजा जा नहीं देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो नीति चल रही है उसमें विवेक की आवश्यकता है। अधिकारियों से दबने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज रेडियो ऐसे लोगों के मनोरंजन मात्र का साधन नहीं जो रंगरेलियाँ मनाना चाहते हैं। आज हमको इसे युद्ध स्तर पर लाकर उससे काम लेना है। जो मनोरंजन का साधन समझा जाता है, आज हमको उससे युद्ध के मंत्रों का काम लेना है। और आकाशवाणी कार्यालय, पब्लिकेशन डिप्टीजन, पत्र सूचना कार्यालय और आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग को वर्तमान परिस्थिति के महत्व को समझते हुए यह दिखा देना चाहिये कि किसी से डेरे नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को और आकाशवाणी के सभी विभागों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Members, there are eleven cut motions desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. So they may move the cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhabhum): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Failure to broadcast tribal programmes from important Stations like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. (1).]

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make A.I.R. Calicut Station an independent unit and to give more scope for the folklore etc. of the Malabar-Kasargode areas. (2).]

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of propaganda on a scientific basis for national unity. (3).]

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to check the growth of concentration of ownership and monopoly in the newspaper industry, (ii) need to nationalise Cinema theatres, and (iii) failure to cover

news in respect of opposition political parties. (4)].

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption in the Ministry. (5)].

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) Failure to propagate India's case in regard to Sino-Indian Border conflict by All India Radio, and (ii) failure to propagate India's attitude on different problems of national and international importance by All India Radio (External Services.) (6).]

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to retain the name 'Vanoli' instead of 'Akashvani' in Tamil broadcasts and programmes, (ii) need to set up T.V. Units in all State capitals, (iii) need to allot more time for non-Hindi programmes and (iv) need to pay better remuneration to young artists. (7).]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Failure to broadcast tribal programmes from important stations, and (ii) failure to provide more transmitting stations. (8).]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) Failure to exercise proper discretion by Central Board of Film Censors while censoring the Films, (ii) Failure to produce good films (documentaries) by the Films Division to educate and unite the people in connection with the Chinese aggression, (iii) failure to produce any good or specialised films for the children by Children's Film Society, and (iv) failure to exercise discretion by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on the basis of the merits of different periodicals for giving Government advertisements. (9).]

Shri Sezhayan: 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."

[(i) Need to encourage small newspapers by supply of printing presses at hire purchase basis, (ii) need to avoid discrimination in giving advertisements, (iii) need to ensure adequate and timely supply of newsprint to small newspapers, (iv) need to review the work of the Central Board of Film Censors, (v) need to encourage production of good films and earn foreign exchange, and (vi) need to appoint a committee to enquire into the working conditions in Film Industry. (10).]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: 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."

[(i) Failure to propagate properly amongst the masses by Press Infor-

mation Bureau the implications and repercussions of the recent Chinese aggression and their duty consequent thereupon, and (ii) failure to give incentive to film producers to produce standard and educative films and those which can help solve the problem of national integration. (11).]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have always considered the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as one of the most important Ministries because, on the one hand, the task of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to reach the warmth and glow of the freedom to the Indian people and, on the other hand, it is the duty of this Ministry to reach the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people to the administration and to the Government.

A few years ago, the affairs of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were in a complete mess, but I am glad to feel and I am glad to express in this House, that ever since our friend, Dr. Gopala Reddi, has taken charge of the Ministry he has considerably succeeded in making improvements in various organisations of the Ministry, and so I congratulate him for the success that he has achieved in the short tenure of his office in this Ministry.

My hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, has already referred to the role played by the press. One of the greatest dangers that this country is facing, almost as big a danger as the danger of the Chinese aggression, is the monopoly of press in this country. We have seen the role of the monopoly press in the days of our crisis. For ten days India, Indian democracy, Indian parliamentary democracy was almost at the ransom of the monopoly press. I still remember with shame the role that *Hindustan Times* played in those days. We still remember with shame the cartoon that they published of our

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

great Prime Minister retreating from Moscow. still remember, the *Indian Express*, owned by one of the jute barons published a fake letter from the wife of an army officer.....

श्री भक्त बर्शन (गड़वाल) : श्रीमन् श्रीकर साहब का यह रूलिंग है कि खबरों का नाम न लिया जाए फिर वे क्यों खास खबरों के नाम ले रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please do not mention names.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am not mentioning names. There is no harm in mentioning the names of institutions; they are institutions, not individuals.

So, that fake letter was published which aimed to demoralise our armed forces. We know the bad and dangerous role that was played by them. So, the time has come when the Minister of Information and Broadcasting should find out some method, should find out some way to see that this monopoly is ended. Of course, I know it very well, that it is very difficult in a parliamentary democracy, because the Government cannot run the press. I am not in favour of the State running the press, but some device should be found out and the monopoly ended so that those people who have got a number of vested interests in the form of jute, cotton, coal and other industries owning the press and taking advantage of it is prevented. Therefore, something has got to be done about it. The last Press Commission had already expressed its alarm over this development, and that development has taken place much more today than ever before.

There is another thing to which I would like to make a reference. Unfortunately, in this vast country of ours, in such a big country like India, there is only one press agency, the Press Trust of India. No doubt it is a "press". Regarding "Trust" and how much it serves India I am doubtful,

but I know that it has not performed its duty in the way it should have done. We know it very well. I want to make reference only to one of the activities of the PTI. There are a number of political parties in this country—there is the mighty party of the Indian National Congress, there is the Communist Party of India, there is the Praja Socialist Party and there is the Socialist Party and all the parties have got their own organs. But what we find is that the PTI does not give publicity to the writings of any other press, but it has a soft corner for *Swarajya*, where the boss of the Swatantra Party often writes, and his writings, before they appear in *Swarajya*, are lifted by PTI and sent to various papers in the same way as the writings of Mahatma Gandhi used to be taken out from *Harijan* in the old days and distributed to the press. This one activity alone shows the dangerous path that the PTI is leading to. I hope and trust that the Ministry will do something to encourage some organisation to start a rival to the PTI so that the PTI may not have the monopoly in distribution of news in this country.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for the improvements that have been made in the AIR. His language policy, his stress on better music has been very successful. There was a time when the All India Radio was hardly listened to in this country, but with the coming of the Vividh Bharati, with the introduction of light music and with the simplification of language, today it is much more popular than it used to be a year ago. Urdu Majlis has been one of the most popular programmes of the All India Radio, and I would suggest that the Urdu Majlis should be extended to some other stations of the All India Radio and some more time should be given to that programme.

In the days of the crisis the Audio-visual Publicity Division had publish-

ed a number of pamphlets, a number of brochures and a number of posters. The quality of those posters and brochures was very good, and I quite appreciate them. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether proper arrangements were made for their distribution, because whenever I go to a Community Development Block or whenever I go to a panchayat ghar, what I find there is that these huge posters are just dumped in a corner; they are hardly visible and they are hardly distributed. Therefore, the Government of India should devise a machinery to see that these posters and brochures are properly displayed and the public money is not wasted just in publishing them and then dumping them in certain corners.

Then, I was just now talking about the monopoly press. I understand that recently a circular was issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to various State Ministries, requesting them to reduce their advertising due to newsprint shortage. We know it very well that the smaller papers in the districts mostly depend on advertisements from the various State Governments, and so this circular has vitally affected the smaller newspapers, because the big industries, the tycoons who control big press, refuse to give advertisements to the smaller papers. Therefore, I hope and trust that the Ministry will withdraw this circular from the States so that the States may continue to encourage smaller newspapers.

One word more about the Publications Division. The Publications Division brings out a number of nice books, a number of nice brochures, a number of nice magazines. Here I just want to refer to Urdu *Ajkal*, Urdu *Ajkal* is one of the most popular magazines not only in India but in all Urdu-speaking areas, including Pakistan. I have been receiving letters after letters from some friends in Pakistan that they want copies of

Ajkal because it is not very readily available in that country.

An Hon. Member: How many subscribers are there in Pakistan for that magazine?

Shri Ansar Harvani: I do not know how many subscribers are there, but if it is readily available there, I am sure there would be many subscribers for that. Apart from subscription, for the cause of Indo-Pakistan friendship this sort of publicity and this sort of journal is very necessary. I know it very well that the war-mongers in Pakistan, the ruling clique in Pakistan, creates an impression in Pakistan that in India Urdu is being murdered, that in India Urdu is being butchered although the fact remains that some of the best writers of Urdu literature and some of the best poets of Urdu are living in India and are writing in Indian journals. Therefore I request that *Ajkal* should be popularised more in Pakistan.

Apart from *Ajkal*, a number of cheap editions of books written by Indian authors on fiction, poetry and other subjects may be made available to the people in Pakistan so that the Pakistanis may realise that in India Urdu is still alive and the complaint of their rulers is completely wrong.

I also suggest that the Publications Division should bring out a small children's magazine in Urdu. A few years ago it used to be there. It was very popular among children, but for reasons of economy—or what reasons, I do not know—it was closed down. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will revive it.

The other day there was a question about the Children's Film Society. The hon. Minister replying to it said that the recommendation of the officers has been placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Children's Film Society and that they are implementing it. But I referred then and I again say that it is necessary that the executive of the Children's

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Film Society should be completely changed. There were people in it who were responsible for mal-administration and embezzlement. Therefore it is necessary that it should be scrapped and either a new executive should be formed or some other organisation should be formed to bring out children's films.

Apart from that, just production of children's films is not sufficient. There are certain information centres where children's films are shown, but there is more necessity for children's theatres to be established all over India in important towns near about schools and colleges so that children may have an opportunity to see those films which are specially produced for them.

I know that once upon a time the Ministry used to employ people on a temporary and an *ad hoc* basis. A few years ago a cadre had been created. That was a very welcome thing that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting did. But I feel that there are certain posts which are outside the cadre. That anomaly should be removed. Apart from that, there are certain specialised jobs. For instance, the Press Information Bureau is a completely specialised job. It is necessary for the Principal Information Officers and the Deputy Principal Information Officers to have the technique of public relations. Then, there is another section in the Publications Division, that is, the editors of the various magazines. They can be very good writers; they may be very efficient in editing those magazines, but I doubt if they can be equally competent to do the public relations work of PIB. Therefore at a certain stage these cadre people should be made permanent in that organisation so that their experience may be available to the Ministry.

With these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister on his acumen and I support his Demands.

बी. यं. वं. सिंह (शाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी भाषा से मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के संबंध में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। १९६२-६३ का रिपोर्ट के प्रारम्भ में चीनी आक्रमण से वाहुई स्थिति के संबंध में मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कारवाइयों का विवरण दिया गया है। भाल इंडिया रेडियो ने चीनी आक्रमण के बाद घनेक नये कार्यक्रम शुरू किये है, जैसे आज की बात, इंडिया एंड डी ड्रेगन, मैटर्न आक्र दी मॉमेंट, अपनी घरती अपना देश, हमारी प्रतिज्ञा। इन सब कार्यक्रमों से निस्सन्देह रेडियो के सुनने वालों का चीनी सरकार के आक्रमणों तथा उसकी नीतियों का अच्छा परिचय मिल जाता है। मगर यह खेद की बात है कि हमारे रेडियो प्रोग्राम अफ्रीका में जो हमारे भारतीय रहते है, उन तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे जो ट्रांसमिटर हैं, वे शक्तिशाली न होने की वजह से हम लोगों द्वारा किया गया प्रचार नहीं के बराबर ही वहाँ होता है। अभी हाल ही में जब "मोयो" सम्मेलन हुआ था, वहाँ पर हमारा भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल जाँकि दीवान चमन लाल जी के नेतृत्व में भेजा गया था, उसको तथा दीवान चमन लाल जी को वहाँ जाकर यह पता लगा कि वहाँ जो प्रचार है, वह नहीं के बराबर है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का इस और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे भी हो, शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर उपलब्ध करने का प्रयत्न उनके द्वारा जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये। इसके लिये जो भी फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत हो, उसका इंतजाम करके इस काम को शीघ्र से शीघ्र सम्पन्न किया जाना चाहिये ताकि चीनी जो बहुत जोर-शोर से प्रचार करते हैं, उसका मुकाबला किया जा सके।

एक बात मैं सेंसर बोर्ड के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंसर बोर्ड अपने कर्तव्य की ओर से उदासीन है। सेंसर

बॉर्डर द्वारा एक हिन्दी फिल्म जिस का नाम "दिल तेरा दिवाना" है, का प्रमाणपत्र दिये जाने के बारे में राज्य सभा के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने आपत्ति उठाई थी। मगर खेद की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उन सदस्यों की शिकायतों की ओर कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया और कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं की। उन्होंने उसकी दुबारा जांच करने के लिये भी....

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): What is objectionable in that film?

Shri Bade: I can show you if you come to me. It was raised in the Rajya Sabha.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Let it be shown to hon. Members.

Shri Bade: Yes, let it be shown to hon. Members.

श्री यू० व० सिंह : चीन जैना शत्रु जब हमारे सामने हो, जब उससे हमें मुकाबला करना हो, उस वक्त हमारे नौजवानों को ऐसी फिल्में दिखाना कहाँ तक ठीक होगा, इसका आप खुद ही फैसला कर सकते हैं। सेंसरशिप के नियमों में यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि जब सनर 170 पास की हुई फिल्म के खिलाफ कोई आपत्ति उठाई जाये तो उसकी दुबारा जांच होनी जरूरी है, उसकी जांच की जानी जरूरी है। मगर राज्य सभा में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों 170 उठाई गई आपत्ति पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं भी इस सदन में इसके ऊपर आपत्ति उठाता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इसकी दुबारा जांच करने के लिये जरूर आदेश जारी कर दें, इसके बारे में जरूर कार्रवाई करें। एक ठीक बात मैं इस संबंध में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अधिकतर हिन्दी फिल्मों का सेंसरशिप जो होता है, वह बम्बई में होता है। मगर इस फिल्म का खाना तोर पर सेंसरशिप जो हुआ है, वह मद्रास में हुआ है। सवाल क्या कारण है, इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश करें।

अब मैं चित्तवन फिल्म सोसाइटी के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पार साल और इस साल भी मकी बड़ी आलोचना की गई है। इसके बारे में स. मंत्रालय ने एक समिति भी नियुक्त की थी। स. सोसाइटी के जो सैक्रेटरी हैं, उनके खिलाफ बहुत सी बातें कही गई थी, उनके खिलाफ बहुत से आरोप लगाये गये थे। यह कहा गया है कि वह त्यागपत्र देकर चले गये हैं। समिति की रिपोर्ट के बाद उक्त पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है, इसका हमें कुछ पता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सैक्रेटरी के खिलाफ भी कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रही है? लोगों की जानकारी के लिये अगर उस समिति की रिपोर्ट को इस सदन के पटल पर रखा जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अब मैं कुछ बातें समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देने के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1962 में जिसके विज्ञापनों पर सरकार ने 35 लाख 57 हजार 350 रुपये खर्च किये। इसमें से 17 लाख 5 हजार 750 रुपये केवल अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देने पर खर्च हुये। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आधे से ज्यादा रुपया अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों पर खर्च किया और अंग्रेजी के अलावा भारत में तेरह और जो भारतीय भाषायें हैं और जिन के समाचारपत्र निकलते हैं, उन पर बहुत कम खर्च किया गया। हम लोगों को यह देखना चाहिये कि क्या भारतीय समाचार पत्रों को मजबूत बनाने का यह तरीका है। उपर क्लासिफाइड विज्ञापनों के ऊपर अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों के पनपने की नीति देखने में आती है। सन् 1962 में क्लासिफाइड विज्ञापनों पर 26 लाख 75 हजार 116 रु० खर्च किये गये। उनमें से केवल अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों को 17 लाख 55 हजार 50 रुपये गये और बाकी 13 भारतीय भाषाओं को 5 लाख 84 हजार 847 रु० क्लासिफाइड विज्ञापनों के लिये दिये गये।

[श्री यू० द० सिंह]

सन् १९६२-६३ को रिपोर्ट से हमें यह बतलाया गया है कि सरकार एक चाफ प्रेस ऐडवाइजर नियुक्त करने जा रही है। मेरे विचार में यह काम ब्रिटिशपल इन्फार्मेशन आफिसर कर सकते हैं। देखने में आया है कि सरकार नये अफसर नियुक्त करने के लिये बड़े बड़े बहाने निकालता है। प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो में इसका प्रमाण मिलता है। यहाँ पर एक ओर हमें बड़े अफसरों की भीड़ मिलती है और दूसरी ओर प्रमाणिक संवादशताओं को भी जाने वाली सुविधायें दिन प्रति दिन कम की जाती हैं।

घब में कुछ रेडियो प्रोग्राम के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। इसका जो स्तर है वह बहुत सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। उसका खास कारण यह है कि कलाकारों को अच्छी फीस नहीं दी जाती है। इस वजह से उसका स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो वातावरण बुराये जायें आज उनका ठीक से ख्याल किया जाय और उनको अच्छी फीस दी जाय। वातावरणों में सरकारी अधिकारियों की भी बढ़त होती रहती है, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने कुछे समय दिया इसके ऊपर बोलने का।

श्री समनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के अचानक जारिहाना हमले ने सारा काम को एक नये रास्ते पर डाल दिया और हमें एहसास हुआ कि पिछले श्रम में हम में कुछ खामियाँ थीं, कुछ कमजोरियाँ थीं जिनके दुरुस्त करने को हमें जरूरत थी। किसी भी मुल्क की तरफ से इस तरह के अचानक जारिहाना हमले का जवाब देने के लिये, जिस मुल्क पर हमला हो उसके पास दो जराय निहायत जरूरी हैं। एक तो फौजों ताकत है और दूसरी है राय आम्मा का मुनज्जम होना और अवाम का इत्तहाद है। जब तक अवाम मुनज्जम न हो, उनमें एकता न हो, वह मुनज्जम तरीके

से मुल्क के पीछे न हो, लीडर के पीछे न हो, हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। उसकी फौज सिर्फ मुकाबला कर सकती है हमलावरों का। जहाँ तक डिफेंस का तात्त्विक है, वह एक अलख धौजूह है जिस पर अगर वक्त हुआ तो मैं कुछ बातें भी बर्ज करूंगा।

दूसरा जो बरिया है राय आम्मा के मुनज्जम होने का और अपने दामन में अवामी ताकत को बांधने का, उसकी जिम्मेदारी मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन ऐंड ब्राडकास्टिंग के ऊपर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम तरजीहात मुकर्रर करते हैं कि किस किस को ज्यादा तरजीह दी जाय और किस को कम दी जाय जंग के जमाने में, तो यह समझते हैं कि जब दूसरा मुल्क हम पर जंग ठूँस दे तो उस जमाने में तरजीह हर बात को होती है, जिस तरह से कि हमारी काम ने कर के दिखलाया। छोटे बलाक से लेकर अफसर तक और गरीब मजदूर से लेकर मनोपोली वालों तक, जिन का जिक्र आया है बाहे आप उन को जो भी कहिये, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, सब ने अपना अपना हिस्सा भरा किया।

इस वजह से के तहत मुह्तलिफ शोबे है, अगर उन की तारीफ की जाय तो हम लोगों के लिये, खास कर जो कांग्रेस के मेम्बर हैं, जो वक्त मुकर्रर किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है। यह वजह है जिसने अपने महदूद जराय के बावजूद हमें चीन के हमले की वजह से जो चैलेंज मिला उसको पूरी तरह बबूल किया और उन सही मानों में कबूल किया जिसकी हमें जरूरत थी। इसका जिक्र तो मैं बाद में करूंगा कि उन्होंने क्या क्या किया, लेकिन जहाँ कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं कि हम उन की तारीफ करें, वहाँ हम को यह देखना चाहिये कि कुछ पहलू ऐसे भी हैं जिन में कमजोरियाँ हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बार बार मुबारकबाद देते हुये भी पहली बात तो पब्लिकेशन डिबिजन के मुताल्लिक यह कहूंगा कि पब्लिकेशन

डिवीजन के जो धंदारे हैं उन पर काफी खर्च होता है। यह कुछ किताबचे हैं जो उन्होंने नवम्बर या दिसम्बर में छापे हैं लेकिन वह मुझे सिर्फ कल रात को मिले, इसलिये कि आज ग्रांट्स पर बहस हो रही थी और हमें याद आ जाय कि यह भी एक डिवीजन है जिसके मुताल्लिक हमें कुछ कहना चाहिये।

मैं जनाब की तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा कि यह उर्दू की चीजें हैं। मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ जो उर्दू के वास्ते बिल्कुल फनेटिक हैं, दीवाने हैं और चाहते हैं कि सिवा उर्दू के कोई जवान दुनिया में बाकी न रहे। लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूँ कि जिस जवान को एक आइनी शवल देते हैं उसे महज दिखावे के लिये, खानापूरी करने के लिये और फुजूलखर्ची के लिये हम इस्तेमाल करें। अगर उन किताबचों को शायी न किया जाता तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं थी। यहां पर मेरे पास चन्द चीजें हैं जो कि मैं जनाब की खिदमत में पेश कर रहा हूँ।

‘अमन के महाज पर चीन की फरे कारी’ यह एक बहुत कीमती डाकुमेंट है जिसको छपा गया है। अगर जनाब विलख-सुस सफा ६ और ७ को मुलाहजा फरमायें, उसके मुकाबले में मैं दूसरी छपी हुई चीज रखता हूँ जिसका नाम है “बराय फरोख्त एक ट्राली”। ट्राली की फरोख्त को पब्लिश करने के लिये जो मैटीरियल इस्तेमाल किया गया है, इस्तहार की जो किताबत की गई है, जिस तरह से उसे लिखा गया है उसको आप देखिये और इस चीज को देखिये जिससे आप को कोम को बेदार करना है।

इसी तरह से दूसरा किताबचा है “कोम जाग उठी” यह “कोम जाग उठी”। इसकी छपाई के मुकाबले में इसी मिनिस्ट्री का इस्तहार है पेश कर रहा हूँ जो किसी अखबार में शायी हुआ है। उसका जो प्रोडक्शन है वह भी इसके साथ रख रहा हूँ। बदकिस्मती से या खुशकिस्मती से इसके भी सफा ६ या

७ को आप मुलाहजा फरमायें। मैं रेकांड के लिये पेश करता हूँ जिस के किसी लपज का पता ही नहीं चलता है। नवम्बर या दिसम्बर में यह उन लोगों को दिया गया जो उर्दू जानते हैं। उन तक कोमी पैगाम पहुंचाना है। लेकिन उनको आज २१ मार्च को दे रहे हैं। वह भी इसलिये पहुंच रहा है कि कस बहस की जाये और हमारी तारीफ जरूर की जाये कि हम बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं। यह मिनिस्ट्री निकाल रही है “चीन के चेलेंज का जवाब”। यह जवाब मैंने नवम्बर में देखा। मेरे हाथ में यह बैसगाड़ी बचने का इस्तहार है। आप इसके प्रोडक्शन को देखिये और उसके प्रोडक्शन को देखिये। मालूम होता है कि कातिबों को ट्रेनिंग के लिये इस डिवीजन में बिठलाया हुआ है। उसमें “चीनियों” को “पीनियों” लिखा हुआ है और लपज दफाई सरगमियों को, डिफेंस की सरगमियों को, वफाई सरगमियां लिखा है। यह इनका प्रोडक्शन है जिसे यह जनता तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। यही चीनी जारिहत की वजाहत के लिये नक्शे पेश किये गये हैं उर्दू में तबके के लिये। आप यकीन कीजिये कि जिस जमाने में उर्दू पत्थर स्लेटों पर छपी जाती थी उस वक्त जिस तरह से इसकी छपाई होती थी उसके प्रोडक्शन से भी यह प्रोडक्शन बुरा है। उसमें जो मोटे मोटे अल्फाज में लिखा जाता था कि मां बच्चे को दूध पिला रही है, उस से भी यह प्रोडक्शन बुरा है, यह ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे कि पचास साल पहले की जो जुगराफिया था चौथी या पांचवी जमात के लिये उस जुगराफिया से यह नक्शे निकाल कर पेश कर दिये गये हैं। आज उर्दू प्रिंटिंग इंडस्ट्री काफी डेवलप हो गई है। इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जो दूसरी चीजें शायी होती हैं वह इतनी काबिले दीद हैं, इतनी ऐंट्रिक्टिव चीजें हैं कि खुद बोलती हुई चीजें मालूम होती हैं। मेरा इशारा उन चीजों की तरफ है जो कि इस वजारत ने हाल में पोस्टर और अपीलें वगैरह शायी की हैं, जो वजीर आजम की अपीलें या दूसरी अपीलें शायी की हैं

[श्री समनानी]

पैसे के लिये, गोल्ड के लिये और सेबिंग्स के लिये ।

यह कहा गया कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का इन्तिजाम नहीं है । लेकिन मैं नवम्बर, दिसम्बर और जनवरी २१ तक काफी घूमा हूँ । मैंने देखा है कि जगह बजगह बीवारों पर पोस्टर चगे हुये हैं और वह इन्तान के जज्बात को अपील करते हैं कि उसका फज है मुल्क के लिये । सोने के बारे में जो पोस्टर हैं वे ऐसे हैं कि अगर किसी के पास सोना नहीं होगा तो वह सरकार के पास उसको देख कर पैसा जरूर पहुंचाया जाएगा । तो ये चीजें यह मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है ।

हिन्दी में क्या प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है इसके मुताबिक मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मैं हिन्दी पढ़ नहीं सकता, लेकिन उर्दू के प्रोडक्शन मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं ।

इस वक्त बचत के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है । लेकिन हमको सोचना चाहिये कि किन अमूर पर और किन चीजों पर बचत की जानी चाहिये । अगर मैं कहूँ कि आज हमको हवाई जहाज या हथियार नहीं खरीदने चाहिये तो मैं सबसे बड़ा गद्दार हूँ । अगर मैं कहूँ कि डिफेंस पर खर्च नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये तो इससे बड़ा मुल्क का दुश्मन नहीं हो सकता । जब हम तरजीहत मुकरर करते हैं तो हमको यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि किसको प्रायोरिटी देनी है और अगर इस मुकद्दमे को आप टाप प्रायोरिटी नहीं देंगे और इसके अखराजात की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देंगे तो आपको जो प्रोग्राम देने चाहिये आप नहीं दे पायेंगे ।

जम्मू काश्मीर का रेडियो स्टेशन है । जहाँ तक प्रोग्राम का ताल्लुक है मैंने बार बार कहा है और मैं निहायत फख के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आपने उस चैलेंज को इस खूबी से लिया और बन्द मिनटों में एक इनकलाब

बपा कर दिया और ऐसे प्रोग्राम निकाले कि जिसने उनको सुना उसने तारीफ की । उस वक्त यही धापका मुहकमा था जो कि जंग के बारे में उस इमेरजसी में लोगों को सही हालात दे रहा था ।

लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक खिलौना है श्रीनगर रेडियो और जम्मू रेडियो स्टेशन । श्रीनगर से लेह और करगिल के इलाकों के लिये प्रोग्राम ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है, लेकिन पता नहीं कि वहाँ तक उसकी आवाज भी पहुँचती है या नहीं । इसी तरह जम्मू रेडियो के साथ बदरवा इलाके के लिये यूनिट है जो कि वहाँ से करीब १५० मील है, लेकिन शायद उसकी आवाज ६४ मील तक भी नहीं सुनी जा सकती । इसी तरह से नेफा में चीनियों ने घेरा डाल रखा है और वहाँ से चीनी रेडियो हिन्दी, उर्दू अंग्रेजी और नेफा की मुकामी जवानों में प्रोग्राम ब्राडकास्ट करता है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ के ट्रांसमिटर ऐसे हैं कि मुल्क के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में उनका प्रोग्राम नहीं सुना जा सकता, दूसरे मुल्कों की तो बात ही क्या है । इसलिये जरूरी है कि इस मुहकमे को टाप प्रायोरिटी दी जाए । इसको फरा मोश करने का वही नतीजा होगा जोकि उस जंग का सामना न करने से हुआ है जो कि आजादी मिलने के बाद से हमारे सामने है । चीन की जंग तो आज हमारे सामने आयी है, लेकिन जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं हमारे सामने फाकामरती, जहालत, गुरबत वगैरह की जंग मौजूद है और इस जंग में अगर कोई चीज सबसे ज्यादा कारआमद साबित हो सकती है तो यह मुहकमा । लेकिन हमने उस वक्त भी इसको नजरअन्दाज किया और आज भी इसको नजरअन्दाज कर रहे हैं । आज जंग हमारे सामने है तो हम इसकी मुताबिक खास तबज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

यहाँ सवाल उठाया गया कि प्रेस

कंसलटेटिव कमेटी प्रेस की पूरी तरह नुमायन्दगी नहीं कर सकती। इतना लम्बा मतला है मैं उसकी तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि एडीटर्स बाँझों के नुमायन्दों से बेहतर कंसलटेटिव बाँझों और काँई नहीं हो सकती। आज यहाँ सरमायादर प्रेस बैठाना हमारा है और आपकी तमाम कंशिशों के बावजूद वह चल रहा है। प्रेस कमिशन को सिकारिजान के बावजूद वह धल रहा है। अगर एडीटर्स कानफरेंस के नाम पर उभ सरमायादर प्रेस के चार नुमायन्दे कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में ज्यादा हो जाते हैं तो क्या वह नुमायन्दगी नहीं कर सकते। वहीं एक बाड़ी है जो सही नुमायन्दगी कर सकती है और आगे कर सकेगी।

आखिर में मैं इस मिनिस्ट्र ने जो कुछ किया है उसका वास्ते मिनिस्टर साहब को और आफिसर्स को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं ने यह कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में भी कहा था कि जो कुछ काम ब्रिश्योर और पैमफ्लैट निकालने का किया गया है अगर उसका मुकाबला हमारी प्रिटिंग इंडस्ट्री से किया जाए तो उसके लिए मुमकिन नहीं था। एकस्ट्रा और गैर मामूली एफर्ट से वह काम किया गया है, लेकिन यह एफर्ट अभी तमाम नहीं हो चुकी, सारी जरूरत पूरी नहीं हो गयी, इससे आगे बढ़ने की भी जरूरत है और यह जरूरत अभी पूरी हो सकती है जब मिनिस्टर साहब कैबिनेट की तबज्जह इस तरफ ख़ास तौर से दिलाएँ। हम लोग तो उनके साथ हैं।

जनाब हरवानी साहब ने कहा कि कि इस वक्त हम सब को मिल कर चलना है और सब को मिल कर इत तरह इंटें लगानी हैं कि एक एवान बन जाए। लेकिन बाज वक्त ऐसा होता है कि एक इंट एक तरफ लगायी जाती है तो दूसरी गलत जगह लगा ी जाती है। एक तरफ आप चाहते हैं कि छोटे अखबार जो कि लोगों

की जवान में छपते हैं और जोंगों तक आपका पैगाम पहुँचाते हैं तरफ़ी करें, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ इसी मिनिस्ट्र ने एक सरकुलर जारी कर दिया है कि क्योंकि न्यूज प्रिंट की कमी है इसलिये न तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने एडवर्टाइजमेंट दें। आप देखें कि कहां तो न्यूज प्रिंट की कमी और कहां एडवर्टाइजमेंट। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो छोटे अखबार हैं वे कुचल दिए जाएँ, उनको न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एडवर्टाइजमेंट मिलें और न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के, और जो बड़े अखबार हैं, जिनके मुताल्लिक हम रोज यहाँ घुआधार तकारीरे करते हैं, उनको एडवर्टाइजमेंट किसी न किसी तरह पहुँच जाते हैं। तो मैं निहायत अदब से भर्ज करूँगा कि जो सरकुलर आपने निकाला है उसको वापस ले लें।

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAN in the Chair]

जहां तक न्यूजप्रिंट का ताल्लुक है यह सही है उसकी कमी है लेकिन उसकी वजह से जो छोटे परचे निकल रहे हैं उनका गजा षोटना जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ होगा।

जैसा कि मैंने आपसे पहले भर्ज किया जब तक इस मुहकमे को टाप प्रायिटी नहीं दी जाएगी और इसकी और इसके इसके अफसरों की होसला अफजाई नहीं की जाएगी जिन्होंने दिन रात काम किया है, तब तक तमाम चीजें पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं।

आपने प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार को कुछ टन न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा दे दिया है, लेकिन वह तमाम परचों के लिए जो निकल रहे हैं नाकाफी है। उसको आपको बढ़ाना पड़ेगा चाहे दूसरी जगह कमी कर दें।

मैं फिर मिनिस्टर साहब को और

[श्री समनानी]

}

उनके भ्रष्टारों को सुवारकबाद देता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इसी तरह काम करते रहेंगे और इस मुद्दे को टाप प्रायारिटी दिलवाने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। सिर्फ खामोशी से काम नहीं चलेगा।

16 hrs.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : सभापति महोदय, जब से चर्चा हमला हुआ है, उसके बाद से अगर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की नीति में कहीं कोई परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है, तो वह आकाशवाणी का विभाग है। आकाशवाणी ने जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है, निश्चय ही उसके लिए उसकी सराहना को जानी चाहिये, और उसके कर्ताव्यताओं को बधाई दी जानी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक इसके दूसरे विभागों का सम्बन्ध है कहीं पता नहीं पड़ता है कि हमारे देश पर विपत्ति आई हुई है और उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम ने कोई बहुत जोरदार कदम उठाया है।

प्रकाशन विभाग के संबंध में अभी एक उदाहरण दिया गया है कि किस ढंग से वह कार्य करता है। यह कहा गया है कि उसने अपने काम को उचित ढंग से नहीं किया है। जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी में या कुछ हद तक हिन्दी में पुस्तक प्रकाशित करने का काम है, उसकी तरफ तो ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन दूसरी भाषाओं में भी अच्छे साहित्य का प्रकाशन उचित समय पर हो और भाषा की शुद्धता और छपाई भी ठीक हो, इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। प्रचार के लिये हिन्दी या उर्दू का झगड़ा पैदा करने के लिये ऐसी नीति अपनाई गई जिसको हिन्दी का सरलीकरण नाम दिया गया और इसकी वजह से बहुत सी गलतफहमी पैदा हुई। उर्दू या दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रचार के लिये या उन्हें उनका उचित और गौरवपूर्ण स्थान दिलाने

के लिये यह ज्यादा जरूरी है कि उनमें अच्छे साहित्य का उचित ढंग से प्रकाशन हो। इसकी तरफ प्रकाशन विभाग ने तथा हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाये।

अब एक उदाहरण मैं फिल्म डिविजन के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ। चीनियों ने हमारी भूमि में जो प्रवेश किया, उसकी फिल्म उन्होंने बना ली है और उस फिल्म को उन्होंने अपने देश में ही नहीं दिखाया बल्कि विदेशों की राजधानियों में भी उसका प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके विपरीत हमारे फिल्म डिविजन ने कुछ भी नहीं किया वह सोता ही रहा है। अभी तक एक भी ऐसी डाकुमेंटरी फिल्म नहीं बनाई गई है जिसमें भारतीय सिपाहियों की वीरता, उसके शौर्य या उनके कारनामों का विवरण हो जिसका देख कर हमारी जनता पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सके। यह बहुत ही आश्चर्य की बात है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी ने जो नीति अपना रखी है, वही नीति सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के दूसरे विभागों को भी अपनानी चाहिये और उनको भी इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अभी पिछले रोज जब सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री परिषद की बैठक हो रही थी, उसमें माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा कहा था कि हाँ इस देश में एमरजेंसी नहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ती और यह पता नहीं चलता कि सचमुच हम इस स्थिति में से होकर गुजर रहे हैं। बार बार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारा ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया कि चीन से भारत की लड़ाई एक दो दिन में खत्म नहीं होने वाली है, जो समस्या है, एक दो दिन या एक दो साल में हल नहीं होने वाली है, यह बहुत लम्बे समय तक चलने वाली है। इसलिये अगर हम

अपने प्रयत्नों में अपने कार्यों में शिथिलता जा देते हैं जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य अभी कह रहे थे तो निश्चय ही हम चीन के जाल में फँसेंगे और हमारे सामने जो समस्या है, उसका हम उचित रूप से हल नहीं निकाल सकेंगे, उसका हम उचित रूप से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे।

आकाशवाणी के जो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण महकमे हैं, उनके संबंध में भी दो एक बातों की ओर में ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो समाचार दर्शन का कार्यक्रम है यह बहुत ही मनोरंजक रहा है और लोगों ने उसे काफी पसन्द किया है। दूसरा कार्यक्रम गरुड और सांप है जिस की ओर भी मैं विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस कार्यक्रम की भी काफी प्रशंसा की जाती रही है। खास तौर से इस कार्यक्रम में विचारों को बहुत ऊँचे स्तर पर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और चीन और भारत का जो सवाल है, जो समस्या है, उसको इस रूप में इस में उपस्थित किया जाता है जिसकी वजह से हम बहुत गहराई तक जा कर इस मामले को समझने में सफल होते हैं और काफी हमें इससे प्रेरणा भी मिलती है।

एक और अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण काम आकाशवाणी ने किया है। उसने रविशंकर, आंकार नाथ ठाकुर, श्रीमती एस० सुब्बलक्ष्मी जैसे कलाकारों को लेने का प्रयत्न किया है। इसके लिये आकाशवाणी बधाई की पात्र है।

कुछ ऐसे भी कार्यक्रम हैं जिन में त्रुटियाँ रह गई थीं और उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना बहुत जरूरी है। उन से ऐसा लगता है कि या तो लापरवाही से काम लिया गया है या मुस्ती तथा दूरदर्शिता नहीं दिखाई गई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रैस इनफार्मेशन ब्यूरो ने पूरी जिम्मेवारी नहीं दिखाई है। मैं दो एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखता हूँ।

अक्सर हमने इसको अनुभव किया है कि विदेशी समाचार एजेंसियाँ, बी० बी० सी० या चाइना न्यूज एजेंसी से चीनी खतरे के बारे में या चीन के आगे बढ़ने के बारे में या और किसी बारे में हमें खबर मिल जाती है लेकिन आकाशवाणी से हमें उसकी खबर नहीं मिल पाती है। यह एक प्रकार से बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है, जिसकी ओर जल्दी ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : तभी आप धन्यवन्द दे रहे थे ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : धन्यवाद तो दिया ही जायेगा।

मैं एक दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार विभाग के अधिकारियों ने किस प्रकार से अपनी क्षमता का परिचय दिया है। जब साइप्रस के उपराष्ट्रपति डा० कुन्जुकु दिल्ली पहुँचे तो दूसरी सुबह गुजराती लेटिब में कहा गया कि वह आने वाले हैं। ताज्जुब की बात है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति के लिये यह कहा जाये जबकि वह आ चुका है कि आने वाले हैं। एक और उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। जब भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद २८ तारीख की सुबह बीमार पड़ गये तो उनके संबंध में उनकी मृत्यु के पहले तक आकाशवाणी से कोई समाचार नहीं दिया जा सका। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जैसा एक व्यक्ति जो इस देश के सब से ऊँचे पद पर रहा हो उसकी तरफ भी आकाशवाणी में जो समाचार संग्रह करने वाले लोग हैं, उनका ध्यान न जाये। इसके विपरीत जो छांटी छोटी चीज होती हैं, जो बहुत ही कम महत्वपूर्ण चीज होती हैं, उनकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाता है और हम उनमें अपना काफी समय लगा देते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनके रुख में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

दो तीन बातें सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की नीति के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मूलभूत जो नीति है उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपने देश के सामने एक लक्ष्य रखा है, लोकसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था कायम करने का। उस लक्ष्य के होते हुये लोक भाषाओं को हमें महत्व देना ही पड़ेगा। धीरे धीरे हमें ऐसे कदम बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे जिस अंग्रेजी का स्थान इस देश की भाषायें ले लें। जब तक ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तब तक हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। हर आदमी इसको अनुभव करता है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का इस दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है और वह अपने सकार्य को पूरी सफलता के साथ, पूरी जवाबदेही के साथ यदि नहीं निभाता तो हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि पिछले जो मद्रास में भाषण देते हुये हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने कहा था :—

"What the Government have in mind is a sponsored programme by an approved artist; no direct broadcast about a firm or its product will be permitted."

१४ मार्च के दिनों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि वह आकाशवाणी को व्यावसायिक रूप देना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कक्षर इसके विरुद्ध अपना मत व्यक्त करने आए हैं। अगर हम चाहते कि सचमुच में समाजवादी व्यवस्था यहाँ कायम हो और उसकी तरफ हम कदम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमारी जो धारित नीति है, उसके यह कदम बिल्कुल विपरीत है जाएगा। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार के हाथ में वे चीजें भी आ जायें जो उसके हाथ में आज नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ अगर इसकी व्यावसायिक रूप दिया जाये तो यह कहाँ तक हमारी

उस घोषित नीति से मेल खायेगा इसको आप समझ सकते हैं। आज सरकार के अधिकार में दैनिक समाचार नहीं है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो निरपेक्ष रूप से इस देश की जनता के सामने सरकार के विचारों को रखने का या और चीजों को रखने का जो माध्यम है उस माध्यम को हम ऐसा रूप देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अपनी महत्ता को ही खो देगा। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बातों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे।

अन्त में मैं इस आपात काल के बोके पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा खास कर आकाशवाणी द्वारा, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये उन के लिये उस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। और आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझ से इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

Shri Hem Barua: The Information and Broadcasting Ministry is entrusted with greater responsibilities today in the context of the emergency and on its capacity to fulfil this mission depends its success to a very great extent. This Ministry is expected to preserve not only the values of our life but also to enhance them. Whenever it fails in that purpose, naturally enough there would be criticism.

This is precisely what happened when this Ministry granted permission to Mark Robson to film that book by Wolpert *Nine Hours to Rama*. The Convenient plea is that the script that was submitted to Government has been deviated from by Mark Robson. In that picture, Godse, the assassin of Gandhiji, is depicted as a sex maniac. In the picture is an intensive love affair with the wife of a famous Indian tennis player. He is also pictured as visiting a Punjab prostitute

before he assassinated Gandhiji. This is the image of Mr. Godse that is projected in the picture. He is a sex maniac. It is this sex maniac who is responsible for the assassination of Gandhiji.

I have had the privilege of reading Wolpert's book *Nine Hours to Rama*. There I find the image of Godse projected as a sex maniac also. Then when Government says that Mark Robson has deviated from the script, I say there can be no script on the basis of Wolpert's book and there is no deviation from the basic concept of the book except that the particular instances I have mentioned are depicted in the picture with some sort of Hollywood extravagance.

This film had its premiere in London on the 21st February. A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* met the producer of this picture, Mark Robson, and asked why it is that he was hitting India. Mark Robson warmed up and said: 'Did not Alexander the Great hit India?' I think Mark Robson is an outdated man or else he could have cited a more recent instance. Whatever that might be, I do not accuse Mark Robson of lampooning us, lampooning India, lampooning India's greatest man, Gandhiji. But I would very much accuse this Government for approving the script of Mark Robson to produce this picture. Not only did they approve it, but they provided him with facilities, co-operated with him whole-heartedly in the production of that picture in this country. Not only Government, but under the inspiration of Government, some leading Indians co-operated with this venture. This is a disgrace for our country.

Now, had there been some caution and care exercised this script would never have been approved. And what about this book, Wolpert's book? It is an absurd, abusive book. I would say that any man who has an iota of grey matter left in his skull would not have approved of Mark Robson's script for a picture on the basis of

Wolpert's book *Nine hours to Rama*, which is a disgrace to this country, which is an absurd, abusive book.

Now they say that the screening of the picture is banned in this country. That is very good. But then I should say that our Government takes a lot of time to wake up to the situation. This book was in circulation in this country. I do not accuse the I. & B. Ministry for this; I would accuse the Home Ministry. This book was in circulation for a long time. Then what happened? After some of our people in Raipur and in certain other places in India burnt copies of this book, our Government was whipped back to its senses and it imposed a ban on it. The picture is banned, but there is no regulation in this country to stop the circulation of a picture produced by a foreign firm in this country. That is why we have been lampooned in this country. I accuse the Government, because any man who has read the book *Nine hours to Rama* by Wolpert would not have approved of any script produced or delivered to him by any film producer based on that book. It does not need much of sense or much of intelligence to do that.

Now, all of a sudden, the established pattern of the I. & B. Ministry had to be switched over to another pattern because of the Chinese aggression. After our Prime Minister's historic speech on the 22nd October, this switchover took place. I would say the I. & B. Ministry is doing a creditable, commendable work. There is no doubt about it. I would pay a tribute to All India Radio for doing it more commendably and more creditably. There was some criticism here—which I could not understand—against AIR reporters in the Press Gallery on the ground that they were prejudiced. I listen to the broadcasts very regularly and I do not find any political prejudice. If they suffer from any prejudice or any bias, it is a bias towards merit only.

Whatever that might be, the Chinese are much ahead of us in their

[Shri Hem Barua]

propaganda war. There is no doubt about it. It pains me to say that it was not once, it was not twice, but it was as many as three times that I said on the floor of this House that before they launched their aggression, the Chinese were having 15 transmitters all along the NEFA border and they were carrying on a campaign of calumny and hatred against our country. But people refused to believe it. Now I am very happy to say that our Minister admits that they have 61 transmitters all along this border. I was wrong in my number. I said 15, it is 61.

An Hon. Member: It may be growing.

Shri Hem Barua: May be. Whatever that may be, we suffer from certain technical disabilities also because our broadcasting medium is poor. It is good news that we are going to have two transmitters of 100 kw and all that. That is very welcome. There was some talk of having some arrangement with BBC in Singapore for the relay of AIR broadcasts. I do not know what has happened to that. If this materialises, it would be a very welcome thing.

There is one disturbing news. Roy Thompson, Canadian TV and press magnate, who has a chain of papers in North America and Britain also is said to have entered into an agreement with Nepal very recently to establish a 100 kw. broadcasting station in Kathmandu. If this plant materialises, we have a very powerful radio station on our top—I mean in Nepal. This radio station is going to be called HIM VOICE, voice of the Himalayas. It is said that this radio transmitter would have only commercial programmes, soap and toothpaste. But nobody knows; commercial soap might turn into political soap. Then there may be some difficulty for us.

At the same time, another thing would happen. When this station

goes on the air, it will jam out our stations along the frontier including the one at Patna. Therefore, we must have very strong transmitters to conduct this war of nerves with China.

My hon. friend referred to Kutch, that the broadcast beamed to Kutch from Ahmedabad is poor and not done properly. The people there are forced to listen to the broadcasts that come from Pakistan, and Pakistan's broadcasts are more vigorous. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give some attention to this point.

As I said, this is a propaganda war, a war of nerves, and we do not want to be eaten by the Chinese in this war. But then there is one difficulty, namely that co-operation is not forthcoming from the External Affairs Ministry to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, especially in the matter of All India Radio. I know of a certain instance. The Report of the International Jurists on Tibet contains a mine of information, a mine of material that can be fruitfully utilised in this emergency. Our people in the All India Radio have to go begging to the External Affairs Ministry for permission to use this material. After a lot of time I hear that now with certain conditions they have been allowed to use the material. That is why I say there should be absolute consolidation of efforts between the External Affairs Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In this case I do not accuse the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would accuse the External Affairs Ministry.

What is happening in this country today? About this conflict with China, our theoreticians have not been able to make up their minds whether we are fighting to preserve our freedom or to achieve peace, about the type of conflict that is going on, about our attitude towards Chinese aggression and all that. Because our

external affairs theoreticians are oscillating between point and point, it is bound to produce an impact on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and the result will be that much of this propaganda would become anaemic and constipated. It is bound to be because there is some sort of doubt. Now the programmes are very exhilarating, but they are likely to degenerate to a stage of fixed points, and then there would be complaints all over the country.

Our radio is urban-oriented, but then who wants the broadcasts most in our country? We in the cities can go to the film, the theatre, dinner parties, cut jokes with people with whom we should cut jokes, laugh and smile and do all sorts of things. But the source of enlightenment and education of the rural people is limited. Therefore, I would say that our radio should be primarily rural-oriented. At the same time, it must be seen that the propaganda material distributed in our country reaches the rural people.

Then, I would say a word about the press. Under the Defence of India Act—this is a fact—Government are assuming the powers of a monster, dictatorial powers. The big papers might suffer as a result, but the small drapers are bound to suffer, because it is easy to damage their security. There are suggestions that when a newspaper criticises somebody, action should be taken against it. I am always opposed to it. I say this is a democratic country, this is not a regimented, monolithic country. We have a democratic society and in this democratic society everybody has the right to criticise even the Prime Minister if necessary, because that is the fundamental right we have. At the same time, I would say that when the criticism is of a type that might damage or destroy the will of the people to resist aggression, that should be stopped and should be counter-acted. The criticisms are mostly about big business monopolising the press. I

would request the Government to evolve a policy so that editorial policy is separated from big ownership, from the influence of the owners of the papers. That is what they have done in England in the case of certain papers, and they have succeeded. They have insulated the editorial policy against the influence of the owners of the newspapers. I think that can be done in this country also. They have a trust, and the function of that trust is to look into and check the editorial policy, to give it a guidance. The primary function is to protect it from the inroads of the owners. If we can do that, it will not be necessary for us to throw jibes at big business monopolising the papers.

There is another thing I have come to know. A certain daily newspaper yet to be born has already bought a quota of newsprint for 25,000 copies. I would like to know the basis. I am happy we are having more newspapers, I welcome the birth of the newspaper, but what is the policy of the Government in allocating newsprint? I hear this paper has already got in advance newsprint quota for 25,000 copies.

There was another disturbing news about this paper, that a Central Minister went Calcutta, roamed about there, and tried to collect—I do not know how far he succeeded—finance for this newspaper. There is a danger of big monopoly interests, no doubt, but there is also the danger of political interest. The institution to which this newspaper belongs has a circulation of only 4,000 copies, with an asset of Rs. 72 lakhs. It is itself a big business, though it calls itself progressive. This is a monopolistic institution in the sense that it will have the political blessings of certain sections of the Government. I do not know if it is the Menon-Matavira axis or the Morarji Desai axis, which section of the Government this paper wants to represent but then it wants to represent a section of the opinion of

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the Government. I would say this sort of tendency ought not to be encouraged.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I hear that the registration of newspapers and allocation of newsprint do not extend to Kashmir. But we say that Kashmir is a part of our country, and we believe in integration and all that. We must look into this and remove the anomaly if it is possible.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi has already referred to the All India Radio staff artists. They are a floating population. The contribution they make to the working of this information medium cannot be questioned, but in spite of that, they are floating—something like a horse that you have as long as it can carry you on its back, and as soon as it fails to carry you, you just massacre it, something like that. They are always sort of hanging. I would request the hon. Minister to take interest in these matters.

Once again I would say that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has discharged its responsibilities in a very creditable manner during the emergency. Let it grow from strength to strength.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): There are few Ministries which have a more direct hand in moulding the character of the nation than the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The audio-visual medium has been accepted all over the world as one of the most powerful agencies with which you can control, educate and teach the nation in various ways. In our country radio, television and newsreels have played a very important part in moulding the character of our people, and while this Ministry covers more items than the three I mentioned, I shall briefly confine my speech to these three items.

The All India Radio, in 1947 when our country became independent, had,

I believe, six stations and 2.25 lakh radio licences. These today have reached the phenomenal figures of 31 stations and over 30 lakhs of radio receivers. That is indeed a matter of great gratification and I hope that this expansion will continue as it is doing at present. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Minister and all those concerned who put up a wonderful show during the emergency in working overtime and putting up a first-class show which helped to boost the morale of our country.

The new educational courses on television and radio which have recently been introduced are indeed a welcome sign and here again I would like to add my congratulations to the Government. We know, Sir, only too well how important a role the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting play. The interest aroused in broadcasting, television of course being in its infancy at present, was so phenomenal that I believe the figures of new men going in for radios has increased beyond expectations. The news reels likewise play an important part in keeping the nation informed of day to day happenings and I do agree with my hon. friend who spoke a little while ago that not all of these newsreels were able to measure up to people's expectations. Not many of them had as much emphasis on the soldier as the occasion needed.

As far as the defence angle is concerned, I would like to make a few observations. The Chinese, I believe, have almost a global coverage today with their transmitters all over. We do not know exactly what is the maximum power of their transmitters. Ours are in the region of 100 kws but that of the Chinese may be considerably more powerful. My hon. friend Shri Mahida made an observation a little while ago that a particular friendly country was prepared to give a 1000 kw transmitter

to be installed in the Andamans. I do not know whether it is true. But if it was a friendly country which was offering that without any strings, I do not see why we did not accept that offer. Like the Voice of America or the Voice of the USSR or any other major broadcasting corporation of the world, India must also reach the world. If we can get these powerful transmitters immediately without any strings attached, I do not think it is a matter of shame for us to accept them at least on a lend-lease or similar basis. I believe that we have had some new transmitters put up at Kurseong, Kohima and Simla. Some of them are doing a fine job. I have been given to understand by my colleagues who come from these parts that not all of them cover the target areas. Simla, for instance, does not cover the whole of that area very effectively. My colleagues who come from Himachal Pradesh feel that if some of the local dialects were incorporated in the programmes these transmitters would prove more useful in passing on news of the war and related matters. As far as the target areas is concerned we know too well that with our present foreign exchange problems as they are we may not be able to increase our output of transmission to cover them adequately. But as far as the border with Pakistan and China is concerned, it requires greater care and greater scrutiny and study. We have to put a network of transmitters which could counteract the powerful propaganda from the Chinese, I believe that there are many new transmitters being put up by the Chinese in Tibet which makes our task even more important. I sincerely hope that we will have an assurance from the Minister that within the foreseeable future our transmissions and counter propaganda to the Chinese will be so intensive that we can stand against the pernicious propaganda of the Chinese.

As far as our external publicity is concerned the Ministry of External

Affairs also being concerned with this—I am afraid that it is extremely poor. If you go out, you know how little people know about us India and its progress in various fields. I have had occasions to travel fairly extensively; I found that our country was often grossly misunderstood primarily due to the fact that sufficient information of our country did not reach the people there. One of the biggest misconception that they have about us is that India is a country where complete hunger and poverty prevail and that there are no steel factories or no progress in the technological and scientific field at all. I think it is up to our Government to see that we could disprove these things and show to the rest of the world that India is not far lagging in the technological and scientific world also.

I would also like to mention briefly about radio transmitters in the war. While we do not hope we would ever be embroiled in any aerial bombardment, the fact still remains that in case of any aerial bombardment on some of our larger cities, many of our transmitters as they stand today undefended can be put out of commission. I would request the Ministry to consider the possibility of building underground transmitters and with camouflaged aerials in such a way that in case our major transmitters are put out of action, at least these emergency transmitters can function for the duration.

The progress of listeners in India—I mean the number—has broadly, since 1955, been increasing and the number during the last eight years has trebled. We had a total licence strength of about 10 lakhs in 1955. According to the estimated figures for 1962, this number, I believe has increased now to 30 lakhs, which is three times that of 1955. But, if we examine the production of radio sets, I believe that the production of units in 1955 was 16,700 or so, and today, it is only 28,800 units or so, which is less than twice. I believe that the

[Shri Karni Singhji]

Industry feels that the expansion of the radio industry, as far as the production of radio receivers, and cheap receivers at any rate, is concerned is not going on at that same speed. Perhaps the Ministry may consider some facilities for the importation of certain essential components to build more and cheaper radios to reach the masses.

That brings us to the question of village radios. I think my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, so ably amplified that point. In our country, we have, I believe in the region of 5½ lakhs of villages while we only have 78,000 radio receivers which have been distributed in the villages under the Government subsidy scheme. At that rate, it does not require a great deal of mathematical skill to know that it will take a considerable amount of time before every village can be supplied at least with one radio. In view of the fact that all our villages do not have electricity, the question of the supply of transistorised radios to the villages has to be carefully examined. We read only two days ago about a new rock substance that was found in Rajasthan which, according to the experts, should bring down the cost of transistorised radio receivers to Rs. 50 a set. For a poor country like ours, obviously that is the answer, and I hope that the Government would also sponsor research in this direction to see that these Rs. 50 sets will be made available to the people as soon as possible.

The other question that comes up as regards the transistorised sets is this the question of lowering the licence fee: I believe the indigenous production so far of transistor radios is in the region of 25,000 in all. I believe that we could reduce the licence fee to Rs. 5 a year, or we may even consider the levy of a small fee on the transistorised sets one for all for the lifetime of the radio, because these radios are cheap, easily portable, and

I think they cannot be put in the same category as a normal home received set.

I would now like to make a mention about a rather controversial question and that is about making the All India Radio into a Corporation. I think the time has come when the All India Radio, as it stands, has grown up into something fairly big and large, and we could seriously consider making it into a Corporation. Undoubtedly, the Government would see to it that it is well controlled and run. But now that we have the experience of our airlines which are Corporation and we have the BBC as a back-ground. I do not see why we cannot have the experiment in our own country. We want to make quite sure that with the redtape at it is in our country, the progress of transmission by TV and radio is not completely hamstrung by the administrative lethargy. If we only look at some of the budget figures, we will find that the estimated expenditure on A.I.R. is Rs. 5.62 crores which includes external services. The income side shows a total of Rs. 6.86 crores which means that we are not deficit; and that we are a well-run organisation, and that a Corporation at this stage could perhaps be a very welcome step forward.

Then comes another more controversial question and that is the question of sponsored programme. In our country, we have been somewhat allergic to sponsored programmes, and quite rightly so. I think if you have a complete system of sponsored programmes, it could completely take away the pleasures of radio listening. I have had occasion to see sponsored programmes in America and even in the United Arab Republic and I agree that if overdone that would be a tragedy. Within limits, I think Government may seriously consider bringing it in, so that we can reduce the pressure on our finances.

Television in our country is in its infancy. I think it is a matter of great regret that in a big developing country like India, television should have been so neglected. Assuming that the cost of television is in the region of Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 lakhs per station, assuming it runs four hours a day and with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs, I do not think that is a very large amount. If we assume that we build television stations at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and see that they run every day, I am quite sure that the total outlay on all four stations would not be more than the cost of only one Boeing aircraft. I do not see why we keep on adding aircraft after aircraft, when the airlines today in the foreign routes are already glutted and not all of them are running full. Surely that foreign exchange and money can be diverted towards television, so that with this visual medium at our disposal, we would be able to control the thinking of the people and impart education through this most useful method.

Delhi is the only city in the whole of India where we have this rather baby transmitter, with 400 sets working in our schools and a programme that has been existing for about 2 years. I can say with a fair amount of pride that as far as our reception of the TV signal is concerned, it is as good as any I have seen anywhere. I am quite sure that our boys have the capacity to produce first class TV programmes, provided they are given the opportunity. I believe the UNESCO and other international bodies have acclaimed the important experiment that we have carried out on our television as far as our educational and scientific programmes are concerned. I believe that the African countries have a desire to emulate India in this and it is a matter of credit to our nation.

The impact of social education scheme on the television has also been

very important and I feel that perhaps it can be extended a little further. In view of the fact that Delhi has already got a television station and it functions, I believe twice a week for social programme, instead of letting it lie idle, we can use it for more useful and productive purposes for daily social programmes.

That brings us to the question of the first big television station that we envisaged for our country at Bombay. I believe that we were promised that in 1963, 1964 or 1965 we would have a full-fledged television station at Bombay as an experiment. But unfortunately, we have got nowhere so far. If the Minister feels that foreign exchange is going to be a big hazard in the way of the station, I would say that perhaps if we permitted foreign firms to advertise and sponsor programmes on our television in India, we can very soon earn the foreign exchange necessary and within a year or two, the station would become free to us.

I would now just briefly refer to the films. Being a photographer myself, I can say with a great deal of satisfaction that the standard of our news reels has gone up immensely and I think that the news reels as we see them in our movie houses today are almost second to none. But I would like to request the Government if they would consider introducing what I would call "Know Your Country" series. Every week some parts of India could be shown to the rest of the nation on our news reels or on a special reel that you may produce for the purpose. This would help people of one part of the country to know the other parts without having to move around. We already have enough trouble with our transport systems being over-taxed and I think if people go to movie houses and see their country, it would be an excellent idea.

[Shri Karni Singhji]

In view of that fact that now the Prime Minister has also agreed that India's explosive population problem is going to be a big headache in the years to come, I would request the Minister that we should have at least one or two minutes in each news reel devoted to the question of family planning, trying to tell the people how every State is battling with the problem and how we can progress further in this direction.

The other day, when I had gone to see a movie—I think it was at the Sheila—we saw a slide which was put by the Mayor's Council, which asked the citizens who attended the movie house to stand up for the National Anthem. Well, the object was excellent, but the quality of the slide was so utterly disgraceful that I felt quite ashamed of it myself. When I came home in the middle of the night, I felt it my paramount duty to write to the hon. Minister, and I wrote him a letter at midnight. Almost a month has gone by, but still those slides are there. I do hope that something will be done about it so that the national flag of India could look beautiful on the screen.

Mr. Speaker, the object of radios and televisions is two-fold; primarily it is meant to educate the people but, at the same time, in a country which is over-taxed like ours, where the people are harassed and worried over various problems, it is also meant to provide a certain amount of entertainment. I am not at all surprised that the country today often finds itself switching on to Radio Ceylon. I think I myself enjoy Radio Ceylon quite a bit though I would not like to admit that before my children. But the fact remains that you can take a horse to the water but you cannot make it drink. If your programmes on the All-India Radio are entertaining and interesting, I am sure the people who work very hard all day

and come back will listen to your own station. If you take a poll all over the country as to how many people know what are the wave lengths of any of our 31 transmitter, you may find not many who will know but you will find that everybody knows the wave length of Radio Ceylon. If you go to any shop today to buy a radio, you will see that one of the biggest selling factors is whether it can pick up Radio Ceylon.

I am glad at least Vividh Bharati has filled up this gap, and I think we now have a fairly good response to this programme. But I would request the Minister, as I requested him a few months ago, to see that this Vividh Bharati programme becomes a round-the-clock programme. India is a very big country, and there is always somebody out of the 44 crores who wants to listen. I shall explain it a little more carefully. You have a great number of people who are moving on transport vehicles in the middle of the night. I think all these people who drive, under great deal of pressure and fatigue over long distances are subject to road hypnosis and sleep while driving as a result of which a large number of accidents take place on the highways at night. If we could have a 24 hour radio programme, I am quite sure these people could be kept more awake and we could ensure more safety on the highways. I think this is a matter for research, but I remember an occasion when I was driving at three o'clock one night. I had no sleep for three days. If I did not have a radio in my car to keep me awake, I would not be talking to you today. So I would like Government to examine this question more carefully.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not take up any more of your time. Thank you for the time you have given to me, but I would like to say this much in conclusion that any broadcasting system must meet two main requirements:

primarily, education and, secondarily, entertainment. If you only dole out sermons to the people it would not be surprising if they switch on to foreign stations. It is, therefore, important that we dole out all our sermons and our propaganda with a fair sprinkling of entertainment so that the people can swallow it.

***Shri Dharmalingam** (Tiruvannamalai): Mr. Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views as a member of the D.M.K. party on the activities of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This Ministry is responsible for the functioning of many important and vital organs through which the people are educated. Bodies like All India Radio, Films Division, the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers, the Press Information Bureau, etc. come under the Ministry, and these are all very important for any democratic country. But the functioning of the above bodies does not give one a pleasant feeling. This important Ministry was overlooked for many years and only recently it was raised to Cabinet status. When this portfolio was given to Dr. Gopala Reddi, a man with high calibre and culture, I thought that there would be improvement in all respects, but I am sorry to observe that there is no change in the behaviour and pattern of activities under this Ministry.

Sir, let me take up the All India Radio first. There will be no disagreement amongst us that this is meant to serve the public. The public is not to go according to the dictates and whims of the few bureaucrats sitting at the top of the administration of A.I.R. There is a persistent demand from the people of Tamilnad that the word 'Vanoli' should be used, instead of 'Akashvani'. The demand has been expressed by many by fasting, protesting and writing to the Government. Time and again, the issue has been raised in this August

Parliament. In reply to my question, on 22nd June, 1962 on this subject, I was told that the word 'Vanoli' was being used by the Tiruchi and Madras stations of All India Radio wherever appropriate in their announcements. I was also told that the Central Government had consulted the State Government in the matter. I am sorry to say that that word is not used in those stations, for the authorities can take shelter in the phrase "wherever appropriate". Who is to judge the propriety of using this word? What impropriety can there be in using a Tamil word to the Tamil public? To me it appears, Sir, that it is only an eye wash. Let the Government be straightforward in this matter. The request by the people for whom the radio stations function to use a simple word, 'Vanoli', in the place of the word 'Akashvani' is not something which the Government cannot do. I would also like to know whether the State Government had not supported the use of the word 'Vanoli'. Even my friends who belong to the Socialist Party and think of Hindi only will not object to the use of this word. So, I strongly plead that the word 'Vanoli' should be used at all stations when the broadcast in Tamil is made in the place of the word 'Akashvani', which is being used now.

In so far as the broadcasts in Tamil are concerned, and of which I can be sure, they are a failure. To hear chaste and pleasing Tamil, one has to tune stations like Colombo, New York and Moscow. It is very painful to me that one has to look to other countries when we have ourselves got stations which are run by the taxpayers' money. The argument against the Ceylon Radio is that it is a commercial organisation. I do not find anything wrong in running radio stations on commercial lines. The total loss to Government on this account was estimated to be Rs. 132 lakhs last year, and this is not a small amount which the Government can afford to, especially at this juncture. The All

[Shri Dharmalingam]

India Radio can be run on commercial lines, in which case this will become a self-paying organisation. I hope Government will examine this proposal in all earnestness.

In Madras there are only two stations which are not sufficient. I would request that the proposed station at Coimbatore may be expedited and the feasibility of having one more station at Madurai may be explored by the Government.

I also notice that most of the programmes of Vividh Bharati are only in Hindi. The Vividh Bharati caters to the needs of our people in far-flung countries. If a census is taken, I am sure that the number of non-Hindi-speaking people will be more than Hindi-speaking people. As such, more time should be allotted to non-Hindi programmes than to Hindi programmes.

Further, more young artistes are not given proper support in the programmes of the All India Radio. Popular artistes like Chidambaram Jayaraman and Sirkazhi Govindarajan are not given chances in the All India Radio. Political bias has nothing to do with artistic talents and art should be viewed on merit. As such, prohibiting certain artistes or excluding artistes on reasons better known to the Government is not good. I, therefore, with your permission, Sir, request the hon. Minister to give chances to all artistes irrespective of their religion, caste, creed and political views.

A number of persons are employed in the All India Radio as Staff Artistes on contract basis. The Government has the monopoly of the broadcasting system in the country. The Government has naturally a duty to look after this category of employees serving the A.I.R., specially because those who are really interested in broadcasting work could not get an opportunity to serve elsewhere.

The staff artistes are not eligible for pension, unlike the Government servants. There is yet no scheme of contributory Provident Fund for them. They are not even given the Government holidays. For example, if an artiste works even for a year on the basis of monthly contracts, the artiste is not eligible for earned leave or medical leave. The minimum fee for such an artiste is Rs. 150 per month in all. The Government servants are eligible for Dearness Pay, City Compensatory Allowance, House Rent allowance, etc. in addition to their pay, but the Staff Artistes are not given these facilities.

Another important point is that a Government servant is eligible for an increment according to his scale of pay after completion of 12 months' service. The Staff Artistes are not given any enhancement in fees at the end of the year, specially a person who is appointed on monthly contract. Secondly, the contracts are given usually on three-year basis but in some cases contracts are also given on annual basis.

It is a common principle of justice, generally accepted amongst employers whether in Government or private service, that the wages should be raised at the completion of one year of service. This is to support the employees for their economic betterment and also to prevent them from stagnation. These principles are to be adhered to strictly specially in case of persons drawing the minimum wages if you are going to develop the socialistic pattern of society.

It is also surprising that even after sixteen years of independence the programme announcers in English are started on a minimum fee of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per month but similar announcers in Indian languages are started on Rs. 150 per month only.

Let me now make some observations on the Films Division. The cine industry has grown in our country to a considerable extent and thousands of

families are fed by it. The irregularities, like tax evasion, blackmarketing etc., that are prevalent in that trade are too many to be expressed here. I suggest that the Central Government may advise the State Governments to nationalise the studios, distribution of films and theatres that are located within their jurisdiction. This will bring quite a large amount to the exchequer and can be used for the betterment of many instead of concentrating wealth in a few hands. The strong hands of our hon. Finance Minister have not touched the cine autocrats and they roll in wealth at the cost of many an innocent people. I hope the Government will give due attention to this suggestion.

Sir, the working of the Central Film Censor Board is not at all satisfactory. There are no rules or regulations. The films are censored according to the whims and fancies of the Board members. This should be reviewed by the Government.

The Government is very partial in respect of taking news reels of conferences of Opposition parties. In reply to one of my questions on the 5th September, 1961, I was told by the then Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar, that conferences of All-India or inter-provincial parties are filmed in news reels. But to my utter dismay and surprise, in spite of several requests the grand conference held by my Party at Madras in July 1962 was not filmed. Is it not partiality?

The Government is very partial in the manner in which film awards are given and in the selection of cine artistes to go abroad. Political and other extraneous considerations are attached to these selections, the result of which is that truly talented artistes go unrewarded and unrecognised by the Government.

Thirdly, the Ministry is responsible for the growth of newspapers in India. The newspapers are very important in any democratic country and they play a vital role in moulding public opinion.

Unfortunately in our country the so-called big papers have gone into the hands of very big capitalists who carry their opinions as public opinion. I venture to charge that this has happened because of the tacit support given by the Government to these big papers. The Government should come forward and support small papers. They can give loans, printing machines on hire-purchase system, adequate newsprint and Government advertisements. The big papers can survive without Government's support. But I know the Government will not do that because the support that the big papers give to them will go away. The big papers please the party in power and in true gratitude the Government extend all facilities to them. This is not a sound principle and Government's adherence to the dictates of a few big paper magnates will not be tolerated by all all the time. Here also the Government should not be partial. In fact, the Government should give more support to the papers run by the Opposition because they only represent public opinion.

Before concluding I would like to point out by an example as to how the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is functioning. I have received an invitation to be present on the occasion of the presentation of State Awards for excellence in printing and designing of books and other publications and the opening of the exhibition of books and publications on Friday, the 22nd March, 1963. It has been written there as 'Dr. B. Gopala Eddi' instead of 'Dr. B. Gopala Reddy' and 'Dr. Zakir Hus-' instead of 'Dr. Zakir Hussain'. I do not know whether it is a printer's devil or the impression has not come off properly due to light ink. Even in a small thing if such a thing happens, I do not know how big things are done. This sort of thing does not make one appreciate anything there.

The oft-repeated criticism that the party in power uses the organs of this Ministry to perpetuate itself on this high pedestal has not been nullified by

[Shri Dharmalingam]

its activities. I join with others and strongly plead that these bodies should be run on a commercial basis to add to the coffers of the exchequer and they should not be a machinery and propaganda unit for the ruling party at the cost of the tax-payer's money.

In conclusion, I request, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to examine my observations in their proper perspective without brushing them aside as expected remarks of criticism from an Opposition Member.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make one observation at this moment. When I can follow a speech that is being delivered in English or Hindi or in a language that I know, certainly I can thereby exercise control over some things that might not be considered desirable or might be objectionable or might require expunction or anything when individual references might have been made. But when I just have to listen to a speech that I cannot follow—I do not know what is being said—and if the translation is given to me just at the moment when the speech is being delivered, then there is no time for me to go into the translation also and to check up whether there is anything objectionable. Therefore, I direct that in future when any Member intends to make a speech in any language, which is neither Hindi nor English, then he will furnish a copy of the translation at least three hours before his speech is scheduled to be delivered. I will give him the time, but I should get some time in advance so that I can look it up and just exercise my judgment whether there is something objectionable or not. This is one thing.

The second thing is, how scanty regard has been given to this by the hon. Member is also rather regrettable. He found all those papers that had been sent to him about the communication of Mr. Chou En-lai and the Prime Minister. He has just put it down on one side of it. Then, at

some places it is hand-written, his own or somebody else's. At some places it is the typed one—one or two pages typed—and the other is manuscript by somebody. There ought to be some regard shown to the House. That is not fair to the Chair or to the House that this should be done in this manner. I would request the hon. Members, all of them, that when they have to furnish a copy of the translation, at least that ought to be on a neat and clean paper written in some form. Now, at certain places something has been struck out and when all these sheets have been tagged on, some heads up and others heads down. That is very objectionable and I hope the Members would realise that this is not the way in which this House should be treated. This was the first opportunity for this hon. Member but this might be taken as a general direction for all Members that they should exercise rather some more care and give it proper attention.

Shri Dharmalingam: I had given it to the Notice Office this morning and there was no typist or typewriter available.

Mr. Speaker: He must have known that he had to furnish this translation. Therefore, he ought to have done it in some better way. Shri G. S. Musafir.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I suggest, Sir, that some hon. Member who knows the language should give a guarantee that that is correct. Who knows what has been spoken?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: As far as the speech is concerned, I could follow it and there was nothing objectionable or unparliamentary.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): From the point of view of general procedure with respect to which you have been pleased to give a direction just now, I should like to know how it would be possible at all to ensure that the text that he has given to you is the text of the speech that is delivered

in the House and how the proceedings would be kept faithfully when a speech may differ or depart from the text that he has given.

Mr. Speaker: The only guarantee is that I observe in this House that the Member does not give any version, different from the one which he provides here, to any newspaper or at the platform. Otherwise, whatever he might have said, we cannot have any guarantee.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): In order not to deviate from the original he has given—suppose he has given a translation in English or Hindi—if he has the translation with him, it will be better to give the whole thing without deviating from the translation. He may be allowed to read.

Mr. Speaker: Under such circumstances, perhaps, we might tolerate that one may read the text whose translation has been given. We can relax that rule under such circumstances. That would be better in that context. The other guarantee could only be that he is not allowed to publish it in any other manner different from the one that he has given.

श्री गु० सि० मुत्ताफिर (अनूपसर):

मूल से पहले जिस मेम्बर साहब ने तबरीर की है, उनको तो मैं समझ नहीं सका हूं, लेकिन बाक़ दोनों तरफ से जितने भी साहिवान बोले हैं, उन सभी ने मिनिस्टर साहब को उन के काम पर तथा उनके कार्यकर्ताओं को उनके काम पर नुबार्किबाद दंड है। मैं भी इस नुबार्किबाद में अपने को शामिल करना चाहता हूं।

एक बनियासी बात कः तरफ मैं आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। जिस वक़्त हमारे एक माननिय सदस्य बल रहे थे, उस वक़्त उन्होंने अपने तकरीर में टैल-पिज़न कः बात की। इस को सुन कर मुझ एक पुरानः बात याद आ गई। जेल में

राजनैतिक कैदियों को अठारह सेर दाना पीसने को दिया जाता था। एक बार ऐसा बाका हुआ कि हमारे एक साथः कः चक्का का जो ऊपर का पाट था वह टूट गया और वह दाना न पीस सका। जब मुशवकत देखने के लिये साहब आया तो उसने उग्र किया कि मेरी चक्का का ऊपर का जो पाट है वह टूटा हुआ है, इसलिये मैं दाना पीस नहीं सका हूं। उस साहब ने कहा कि हमने तो दाना पूरा लेंना है, हम आपके जिम्मेवार नहीं हैं कि पाट टूट हुआ है कि साबत है। इस बात को सुनाने का मेरा मंशा यह है कि जब तक पाट ठाक नहीं, चक्का ठाक नहो, तब तक पूरा और अच्छा दाना नहीं पीसा जा सकता है। इसी तरह से जो काम इस मिनिस्टर ने किं है या आल इंडिया रेडियो के कार्यकर्ताओं ने किए हैं, वे फल भूत तभी हो सकते हैं जब उन पास पूरी तरह है हथियार हों, पूरे इस्ट्रुमेंट्स हों।

इस वक़्त एमरजेंसी है। आल इंडिया रेडियो ने इस मामले में बड़ी होशियारी से काम लिया है। थोड़े समय में उरने अच्छी आगेंनाइजेशन बना ली है और हर चीज का ध्यान रख कर जितनी जरूरियात एक डेम क्रेटिक कंट्री को प्रापेगंडा की होती है उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन वह उस में पूरे तौर से सफल नहीं हो सकता है, पूरे तौर पर उसको कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है। दूसरे मामलों में यह समझिये कि उस सारी मेहनत का फायदा नहीं हो सकती है उस वक़्त तक जिस वक़्त तक कि जिस परपज के लिये वाम बिया जाता है और पूरी चंज जो हुन करना चाहते हैं और जहाँ तक उसको पहुँचाते हैं, वहाँ तक नहीं पहुँचाते। उस सूरत में हमारी जो मेहनत है, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

इसलिये जरूरी है कि इस मिनिस्टर के लिये, इस काम के लिये अगर कुछ खर्च बढ़ाना भी पड़े तो वह बढ़ाया जाय।

[श्री ग० सि० मुसाफिर]

एक तरफ तो शक्तिशाली ट्रांस्मिटर हमारे पास नहीं हैं, दूसरी तरफ चाने के पास सामान ज्यादा है। उन के ट्रांस्मिटर बड़े शक्तिशाली हैं और इस लिये वह अपना प्रोपेगन्डा दूसरी कंट्रीज में बड़ा अच्छा तरह पहुंचा सकते हैं। हम उस का तर्जुमा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जब हमारे पास उन तरह के पावरफुल ट्रांस्मिटर ह नहीं हैं तो हमारा मेहनत कुछ हद तक बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाती है। इसलिये यह जो बुनियादी बात है उस का तरफ हमें पूरी तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। बेशक हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का बजट बूझा हो गया है, मगर मैं समझता हूं कि यह मिनिस्ट्री भी, याना आल इंडिया रेडियो, डिफेंस का ही काम कर रहा है। डिफेंस वाले गोला और बारूद फेंकते हैं, लेकिन हमारे आर्टिस्ट जो हैं उनके गोले भी कम असर-अन्दाज नहीं हैं। वह दिलों पर मार करते हैं, और तब तो तरह की मार करते हैं। आंनों का तो दिल बड़ाते हैं, दुश्मन के दिल को तोड़ते और जिन मित्र मुलकों के दिल में गलतफहमी हो उसे वह गोले बदलते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि सब से पहले इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारे जो ट्रांस्मिटर हैं वह शक्तिशाली हों, बवाह वह कीमत देकर खर दे जायें या अपने दोस्त मुक्तों से उधार ले कर इस्तेमाल किये जायें। जिस तरफ से भी हो, मेरा खयाल है कि हमें उन को लेने में संकोच नहीं होगा। इस तरफ हम को जल्दा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं ने आज हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक खबर पढ़ी कि कुछ तज्जवीज ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने की है एक टॉल प्रोग्राम की और वॉर्डर के प्रोग्राम के लिये गोहाटी से। उससे हमें तसल्ली होती है। लेकिन यह अखबार की बात है, पता नहीं कहां तक सच्ची हो। मैं समझता हूं कि अमरीकी तौर पर यह काम होना

चाहिये। यह बुनियादी बात जब तक नहीं होगी उस वक्त तक जो हमारे मेहनत करने वाले हैं उन के काम का नतीजा बहुत तसल्लीबखश नहीं हो सकता। मैं ने उनकी रिपोर्ट और नोट्स पढ़े हैं और उन से मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है। मुझे ऐसा भालूम होता है कि इस वक्त जो हमारे इस काम के इन्चार्ज हैं उन में बात की पूरी तौर पर समझ है, उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से देख लिया है और नब्ज को पहचान लिया है। सीधी बात यह है कि कि उन की हीसला अफजाई के लिये इस बजट में कुछ इजाफा होना चाहिये ताकि जो हमारा मुक़ाद काम है वह ज्यादा अच्छी और ठीक तरह से हो सके।

एक बात मैं प्रोग्राम के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं कि 'इमेज आफ इंडिया' जो हफ्तेवारी प्रोग्राम चलता है आकाशवाणी से, वह एक बहुत मुक़ाद बात हो रही है। जब चीनी प्रोपेगन्डा के बाद हमारे रेडियो ने उन को ऐसी तरह से उल्टा जवाब दिया तो कुछ कुछ लोगों के दिल में यह खयाल पैदा हुआ है कि हमें इस इंग से काम न लेना चाहिये। हमारे गीतकारों ने भी और दूसरे लोगों ने भी जो रेडियो पर तकरीर किया करते हैं, जब जोरदार लफ्जों में "चीनी" फीनी" वगैरह कहा तो कुछ लोगों के दिल में खयाल पैदा हुआ कि हमें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी ऐसा कहा। लेकिन यह जवाब तो दिया जा सकता है, जैसा कि किसी शायर ने कहा है :

"सभी मुझ से ही कहते हैं कि नीची रख
नजर अपनी,

कोई उन से नहीं कहता न निकलो यूँ
अपना हो कर ।"

यह बात तो ठीक है मगर हम ने इस बात का जरूर खयाल रक्खा है। यह जो 'इमेज आफ इंडिया' का प्रोग्राम है यह बड़ा संबर है। उससे हम अपने देश के मुताल्लिक लोगों के मन में यकीन दिलाते हैं कि हमारे

देश की खूबियाँ हैं। इस से एक तो हमारा काम ठीक बनता है दूसरे लोगों के नजर में यह समझा जाता है कि हम अच्छे ढंग के लोग हैं और अच्छी तरीके पर काम करने वाले हैं।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। फोर्ड फाउंडेशन का डेलिगेशन आकाशवाणी के काम को देखने के लिये हमारे देश में आया था कि हम किस ढंग से प्रोपेगन्डा करते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि उस ने कोई न कोई रिपोर्ट जरूर डिपार्टमेंट को दी होगी। वह जो रिपोर्ट है अगर वह पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कस हो जाये तो शायद उस से कुछ मुफीद चीजें निकलें क्योंकि इस वक्त जो हमारी पब्लिसिटी की टेक्नीक है वह अच्छी तो है लेकिन हम उसे और भी ज्यादा अच्छी कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई इस तरह की रिपोर्ट आई हो तो, मेरी राय है कि वह पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कस हो जाय।

श्री द्विवेदी ने यहां पर टेलिविजन का जिक्र किया अपने भाषण में कि चूंकि यह एक बहुत महंगी चीज है इसलिये अवाम के लिये तो टेलिविजन का इन्तजाम हो नहीं सकता। मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के पास जो टेलिविजन सेट्स हैं उन का इस्तेमाल सिर्फ दिन में होता है। दिन के वक्त स्टूडेंट्स के लिये उनका इस्तेमाल होता है। शाम को वह टेलिविजन ट्रांस्मिटर्स बंद रहते हैं क्योंकि उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। इसलिये इस की तरफ मैं मंत्री साहब की तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा कि वह टेलिविजन का इस्तेमाल शाम को भी करने की तरफ ध्यान दें।

डा० ब० गोपाल रेड्डी : हफ्ते में दो दफे होता है।

श्री गु० सि० मुत्ताफिर : जिस तरह से मैं ने जिक्र किया कि गोहाटी के बांडर को मजबूत करने की कोशिश का जा रही है उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर की साइड पर जम्मू

और श्रीनगर को भी मजबूत करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि लद्दाख की तरफ जितना प्रोपेगन्डा करना चाहिये और तिब्बत तक के लोगों तक आप को जो खबरें पहुंचानी हैं उन के लिये जम्मू और श्रीनगर बहुत मुफीद हो सकते हैं।

मैं मिनिस्ट्री का मश्कूर हूँ कि उन्होंने 'जाब पर कुछ ध्यान दिया है। मंत्री साहब खुद गये थे जलन्धर। जैसा कि आज के अखबार से भी जाहिर है, शिमला का जो स्टेशन है उस को आप ने जरा मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है, पहाड़ी लोगों को यह प्रोग्राम सुनाने के लिये। उस के मुतालिक में एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा। उधर लाहोल और स्पोती का जो इलाका है वह एरिया ऐसा है जिस की आबादी थोड़ी है, लेकिन चूंकि इस इलाके पर चीन का खास असर रहता है इसलिये अगर शिमला से स्पोती की जब न मैं थोड़े से प्रोग्राम उन के लिये नष्ट किये जायें तो यह बड़ा मुफीद साबित होगा।

आल इंडिया रेडियो ने सारी जगहों के हजारों गीत तैयार किये हैं, पंजाबी के गीत भी तैयार किये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन गीतों को नेफा तक पहुंचाने के लिये 'जबाबी के प्रोग्राम का जरा ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि जो हमारे जवान पंजाबी हैं वह उन गीतों को वहां पर सुन सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को सारे कामों के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

श्री मौर्य : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के जो पिछले वर्ष के आंकड़े हैं उनके अनुसार हमारे देश में ८६ व्यक्तियों के बीच में एक अखबार और २१६ व्यक्तियों के बीच में एक रेडियो पड़ा है। इसका मुख्य कारण मैं केवल एक ही समझता हूँ। जहां तक रेडियो संस्था का सवाल है वे बहुत ज्यादा महंगे हैं और उनको एंटी गैर ब्रादम, या कि सान या मजदूर या क्लर्क खरीदने में इत्तम

[श्री मोय]

है। जहाँ तक अखबारों का सवाल है, अखबार या तो बहुत ज्यादा कमती हैं, या ये गोरों का भाषा अंग्रेजी में हैं। यहाँ दो कारण हैं जिनके कारण आज हमारा देश इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है। जैसी जानकारी आज बीसवीं शताब्दी में अनिवार्य है उसे हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा अंग बंचित रह जाता है।

जहाँ तक सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है इस संकट काल में उन्होंने जो कुछ सेवा की है, और मुख्यतया वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने जो सेवा की है, और वे कर्मचारी वह हैं जिन्हें बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है, उन्होंने जो सेवाएँ की हैं उनके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। यहाँ नहीं, उन्होंने थोड़े क्षणों में राष्ट्र को जाग्रत कर दिया। यह कोई भी राजनिति पार्टी नहीं कह सकती। उनके कारण देश एक हो गया। लोगों के, जनता जनार्दन के एक होने का मुख्य कारण हमारे सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय का विशेष प्रयत्न है। उसने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन बढ़ा अथवा तरह से किया है।

आशवाणी से कुछ विशेष कार्यक्रम इस संकट काल में चलाए गए हैं। अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि उनको जारा रखा जाए क्योंकि अब भी संकट काल है। यह बात मारे आदरण पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और दूसरे राजनिति भी कहते हैं कि अब भी खराब कम नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि लड़ाई में तो वह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। जब ऐसा बात है तो हमने ये प्रोग्राम "हमारी प्रतिज्ञा, अपना धर्म अपना देश, देश की आज्ञा, इंडिया एंड दी ड्रैगन "

चालू रखे जा चाहिये, इनको रोक न जाना चाहिये बल्कि इनको और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक चीन का और भारत वर्ष का सम्बन्ध है, चीन के मुकाबले में भारतवर्ष के ट्रांसमिटर बहुत कमजोर हैं। हमारी आवाज बहुत ऊँची आवाज हो कर पूरे विश्व में नहीं गूँज पाती। हालाँकि हमारी आवाज में बल है, शक्ति है और सत्यता है। चीन की आवाज जिसमें न बल है, न शक्ति है और न सत्यता है आज केवल इस कारण सारे विश्व में गूँजती है कि उसके पास अच्छे ट्रांसमिटर हैं, और हमारी सच्ची बात दब जाती है। इसलिये मैं आपने द्वारा इस मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करना चाहूँगा कि ज्यादा ट्रांसमिटर लगवाए जायें।

आज अहिंसा और रक्षा दोनों को एक साथ नहीं चलाया जा सकता। महात्मा गांधी और भगवान गौतम बुद्ध की अहिंसा का नति अपना जगह पर ठक है। लेकिन अहिंसा परमोधर्म कह कर हम देश को रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। राजनिति को अहिंसा परमोधर्म के आधार पर आधारित करने हमें अपना रक्षा को कमजोर नहीं करना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक दुश्मन का सवाल है, जिससे देश को खतरा है, वह अपना प्रोपेगेंडा कर रहा है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारे बजट का सम्बन्ध है उसमें इस विभाग के लिये उतना रुपया नहीं दिया गया जितना इस समय दिया जाना चाहिये था। सन् १९६०-६३ में इस विभाग के लिए ४९१,६२,००० का बजट था, जब कि सन् १९६३-६४ के लिये केवल ५,६१,००,००० ही दिया गया है। जो बड़ोतरा का गया है वह इस संकटकाल को

देखते हुए पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमको अपने प्रोपोजेड पर ज्यादा खर्च करना होगा यदि हम संसार को अपना सच्चा बात सुनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस विभाग पर ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये और दूसरी जगहों पर इतना बरतना जाना चाहिये और बहुत से हा जो ऐसे खर्च करते हैं जो आवश्यक नहीं हैं, उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

जो फिल्म डिवाजन है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। उसके दो अंग हैं, एक न्यूज रोल से ताल्लुक रखता है और दूसरा डाकूमेंटरी फिल्मों से। जहां तक डाकूमेंटरी फिल्मों का सवाल है, वह पहली अप्रैल से ३१ दिसम्बर, सन् १९६२ तक ७१ फिल्में बना चुका है। उनमें ५५ फिल्में सरकार द्वारा बनायी गयीं और १६ फिल्में विशेष व्यक्तियों और विशेष कम्पनियों द्वारा बनवायी गयीं। मैं कहना चाहता कि जब हमारे पास फिल्में बनाने के साधन मौजूद हैं तो हमको विशेष व्यक्तियों या कम्पनियों से फिल्में बनवा कर रुपये नाजानबत तौर से खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये था। तमाम फिल्में सरकार द्वारा बनायी जानी चाहियें।

इस विभाग में धन का दुरुपयोग होता है जिसके बारे में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटि ने जिक्र किया है। मेरे हाथ में इस समय पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटि का आठवीं रिपोर्ट है, उसमें लिखा है :

(PAC 8th Report, page 170)

"The Committee find no justification for spending money on ceremonial functions like the inaugurating of Government buildings and projects, especially in the present juncture, and hope that expenditure on this account would be substantially curtailed if not altogether avoided. The Committee understand that under the delegation of financial powers

recently made by the Finance Ministry, the Administrative Ministries have been given full powers to incur expenditure on this account. The Committee are of the view that it would be advisable to impose a suitable ceiling beyond which no expenditure should be incurred on such ceremonial occasions."

यह नहीं, वाफ़ा दिया विशेष व्यक्तियों के उद्घाटन आदि के अवसर पर चित्र लेने में और उनका प्रदर्शन करने पर भी खर्च किया जाता है, हीरो वरशिप ने नाते। इस रुपये को बचाया जा सकता है।

मैं यहां पर कोई विशेष नाम नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि आपकी आज्ञा उसके लिये नहीं है। पर एक फिल्म कम्पनी है जो फिल्म डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम करती है। उस कम्पनी के कुछ सिनेमा भी हैं, लखनऊ में, इलाहाबाद में और कानपुर में भी। इस फिल्म कम्पनी की डाइरेक्टर एक अदरणीय महिला है जो कि इस मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित एक विशेष व्यक्ति की धर्मपत्नी हैं। यह अच्छा नहीं मालूम पड़ता। मैं यह नहीं बहता कि वे मिनिस्टर महोदय या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय इस से हटा दिए जाएं, बल्कि मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय में भेज दिया जाए। उनकी योग्यता को, उनकी शक्ति को, और उनकी ईमानदारी की मुझे शिकायत नहीं है। पर उनका इस मंत्रालय में रहना ठीक नहीं मालूम होता। हमको एक अच्छा कर्बेन बनाना चाहिए।

आपने एक फिल्म कंसल्टेटिव कमेटि बनायी है। उसका ढांचा देख कर मुझे हैरत हुई। मिनिस्टर साहब उसके चेयरमैन होंगे, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब उसके डिप्टी चेयरमैन होंगे, पांच पब्लिक मैन होंगे और १५ फिल्म उद्योग से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले होंगे जो कि उस काम को करते हैं और उस उद्योग को चलाते हैं। इसमें

[श्री मोयं]

पब्लिक मैन के नाम पर सत्ताधारी वर्ग के लोग लिये जाएंगे और इसमें मैजारिटी उन लोगों की होगी जो कि इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं और बहुत सी परेशानियां पैदा करते हैं और ऐसी फिल्में बनाते हैं जिनसे हमारे राष्ट्र का चरित्र गिरता चला जा रहा है। मैं उनके गानों की बात नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन उनके गान ऐसे होते हैं कि भाई बहिन, पति और पत्नी और मां और बेटा उनको साथ बैठ कर सुन नहीं सकते। और उनमें दिखाए दृश्यों को देखना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। इन फिल्मों का एक और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि फ्रैशन की आंधी भारतीय सभ्यता को बहाए लिये चली जा रही है। इन पर रोक लगायी जानी चाहिये। अगर उन पर रोक न लगायी गई तो मुझे डर है कि कोई बहुत बड़ा अनर्थ देश के लिये न हो जाए। इससे हमारे यहां क्राइम्स भी बढ़ रहे हैं। जिस तरह से क्राइम्स फिल्मों में वे देखते हैं उस तरह के क्राइम्स करने की उन में प्रवृत्ति भी आती है। हमारी कुछ समस्याएँ हैं। उत्पादन अधिक करने की समस्या है, छद्म्राज्य समाप्त करने की समस्या है, असमानता दूर करने की समस्या है, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने की समस्या है। अगर इन समस्याओं को सामने रख कर, अगर इनको सिद्धान्त बना कर फिल्में बनाई जायें तो कितना ही अच्छा हो। प्यार और मृदुवत की बातों को ले कर, भ्रष्टाचार और क्राइम्स की बातों को ले कर जब फिल्में बनाई जायेंगी तो राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं हो सकेगा, उल्टे राष्ट्र को गड्डू में आप धकेल देंगे।

एक फिल्म कंसलटेंटिव कमेटी आपने बना रखी है। इस में मैं समझता हूँ राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्वों का, विरोधी दल के लोगों का या सत्ताधारी वर्ग के लोगों का जिन का ज नता से सम्पर्क रहता है बहुमत रहना

चाहिये। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो राष्ट्र के निर्माण की दृष्टि से अच्छी फिल्में बन सकेंगी।

एक फिल्म इनक्वायरी कमेटी १९५१ में बनी थी। उसकी रिकॉमंडेशन पर एक फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन २५ मार्च, १९६० को बनाई गई है। कहा गया था कि पांच करोड़ रुपये से इसका कार्य चलेगा। एक करोड़ अभी रखा जा सका है। यहां पर किस प्रकार से खर्च किया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और . . .

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The Film Finance Corporation is not under this Ministry. It is under the Finance Ministry. So, it is not in these Demands.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फाइनेंस के नीचे आती है। उस वक्त आप इस पर बोल सकते हैं।

श्री मोयं : इसको मैं छोड़ देता हूँ।

इस मिनिस्ट्री में एक बोर्ड आफ फिल्म सेंसरज है। हमारे विधान के आर्टिकल १९ सब-क्लाज १(ए) में फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच की गारंटी दी गई है, बोलने की आजादी की गारंटी दी गई है। जहां यह है, वहां इस आजादी पर अंकुश लगाने की बात भी है। अगर कोई खराबी की बात की जाती है या गिरी हुई बात की जाती है तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन भी लिया जा सकता है, ऐसा प्राविजन भी उस में है। इस बोर्ड में एक उच्च कोटि के सरकारी अफसर हैं, जो इसके चेयरमैन हैं। इस में तीन नान-आफिशल मैनबर हैं। मेरा एनराज यह है कि इस में कोई बिरोही

दल का आदमी नहीं है, सत्ताशारी वर्ग के तमाम लोग हैं। विधान के तारा जो हमें आजादी मिला दुई है, उनको कंट्रोल करने वाला यह एक बाड़ी है जिस के फाले के बिनाफ किसी भी अदालत में जाया नहीं जा सकता है। वहुत सी फिल्मों जोकि भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध बनी हैं, असमानता के विरुद्ध बनी हैं, अराजकता के विरुद्ध बनी हैं, उनको स बाड़ी तारा सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिये गये हैं। एक आध उद हलण में आपके सामते रखना चाहता। एक फिल्म में सफेद पोपी लगा कर कोई विशेष ब्यक्ति रिश्त ले रहा था अ. फिस के नाम पर, उसको फिल्म में से कटा दिया गया। ये थोड़े से आंखें आं आपके सामते रखना चाहता। जनवरी १ से मार्च ३१, १९६२ तक स बोर्ड में ६२८ फिल्मों का निरीक्षण किया। २१ मिल्मों को रने रिवाइजिन्ग कमेटी को रेफर किया। ४५७ को "यू" सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया और ३१ को "ए" सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया। स फारेन फिल्मों थीं। डियन फिल्मों में ३०३ को "यू" सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया और एक को "ए" सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया। २३ फिल्मों को कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया गया। इनको स बोर्ड ने पास नहीं किया, ससर बोर्ड ते पास नहीं किया। उन में कुछ में कोई ऐसी बतें नहीं थी, जिस पर कि एतराज किया जा सकता। उन में मुहब्बत, प्यार आदि का बात नहीं थी। अश्लील बातें नहीं थी जैसी कि हिंदी फिल्मों में हुया करती हैं। उन में राष्ट्र निर्माण की बात थी। उनको पास नहीं किया गया। यह ससर बोर्ड फडमेंटल राइट्स को कं लिल करता है। स वास्ते में कहना चाहता कि स में ऐसे लोग रखे जायें जिन पर राष्ट्र का पूरा विश्वास हो, बिरोधी दलों का पूरा विश्वास हो, सत्ताशारी वर्ग का भी पूरा विश्वास हो, यह नहीं कि नौकरशाही उस पर छा जाँ।

8100 (A1) LSD-8.

श्री भक्त बर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले एक वर्ष के अन्दर सूचना और सारण मंत्रालय ते जिस परिश्रम और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहिबान तिफोक करें तो हम साढ़े छः बजे तक बैठ सकते हैं और चार पांच मेम्बर जो बोलना चाहते हैं, उनको समय दे सकते हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जरूर बैठने के लिये हम तैयार हैं।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : मैं यह कह रहा था कि पिछले एक वर्ष में इस मंत्रालय ने जिस परिश्रम और सफलता के साथ अपने कार्य का सम्पादन किया है, उसके लिये मैं इसको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कमियाँ किस विभाग या किस ब्यक्ति के अन्दर नहीं हैं? कमियों को अगर लिखना शुरू कर दिया जाये तो "मदर डिवा" की तरह से एक नई किताब बनाई जा सकती है। पर एक सार्वभौम दृष्टिकोण से हमें निर्णय देना चाहिये। अतः वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को अगर देखा जाये तो प्रत्येक न्यायशील ब्यक्ति स परिणाम पर पहुँचेगा कि स मंत्रालय ने इस बीच बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ और बड़ी स्फूर्ति के साथ अपने कार्य का सम्पादन किया है।

चीनी आक्रमण के बाद देश में जब संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई तो मुझे यह कहने में कतई संकोच नहीं है कि जब कि बहुत से मंत्रालयों ने, बहुत से दफ्तरों ने, बहुत से ब्यक्तियों ने संकट की भावना को पूरी तरह से हृदयंगम नहीं किया, इस मंत्रालय के बहुत अच्छे ढंग से इस बीच कार्य किया। खास करके आकाशवाणी ने स बीच देश के अन्दर जो वातावरण पैदा किया जनता को प्रोत्साहित करने की कोशिश की, जवानों के अन्दर एक

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

नया मनोबल "दा करने की कोशिश की, डूबती हुई भावनाओं के अन्दर भी एक कार से नए प्राणों का संचार करने के लिये जिस कुशलता से कार्य किया, उसके लिये मैं इसकी हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता ।

17.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरा कार्य आकाशवाणी ने यह किया है कि चीनी चालों के तेल का पोल खोला है और संसार भर में समय समय पर उसने जो अपना कार्यक्रम सारित किया, उसके द्वारा भी, आकाशवाणी, मुझे कहते हुए कुछ भी संकोच नहीं होता है, पहले से भी अधिक लाभप्रद हुई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के बाद अब दूसरे स्थान पर एक प्रकार से सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय आरूढ़ हो गया है अतः इसके महत्व को अब और भी अच्छे तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिये । मेरे कानों में यह खबर आई है कि बहुत से अफसर साहिबान या हो सकता है कुछ और भी उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति स बात का सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि संकट की स्थिति समाप्त हो रही है, इसलिये कुछ ढिलाई कर दी जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी इस सुझाव पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे । आज के समाचार पत्रों के अन्दर जिस तरह के चिन्ताजनक समाचार छपे हैं, उन से यह स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि संकट की स्थिति अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है, और कभी भी हमारे सामने पहले से भयंकर संकट उपस्थित हो सकता है इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी के वर्तमान कार्य को शैली और प्रगति दी जाए, उसको और तीव्र किया जाए और जिस तरीके से इस बीच कार्य हुआ है और हो रहा है, इस में और भी तेजी लाई जाए ।

श्रीमन्, इस रिपोर्ट में मैंने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में आकाश-

वाणी के कार्यक्रमों को किस तरह से बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है । प्रसन्नता की बात है कि कोहिमा और करसियांग में नए रेडियो स्टेशन खुले हैं और गोहाटी का जो स्टेशन है उसको पहले से अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाया गया है । ये अच्छे और सुन्दर कदम हैं । पर एक दो बातों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । लद्दाख के लिए अभी तक जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं वे श्रीनगर से प्रसारित होते हैं । इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश के जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, उत्तराखण्ड का इलाका है, या गढ़वाल कुमायूँ के डिवीजन हैं, उन के लिये लखनऊ से एक कार्यक्रम "उत्तरायण" के नाम से प्रारम्भ किया गया है । यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है । लेकिन मैं इसको यथेष्ट नहीं समझता हूँ । इसी से हमें संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये । लद्दाख में, लेह में पिछले दिनों कुछ संसद् सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल गया था । वहां पर बारह महीने लोग रह रहे हैं, हमारे सैनिक वहां रह रहे हैं, कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं । इसलिये बारहों महीने वहां एक केन्द्र अच्छी तरह से स्थापित किया जा सकता है और चालू रह सकता है । अतः लेह में, लद्दाखी भाषा के लिए, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्रों के लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाए ।

पिछले वर्ष भी मैंने अनुरोध किया था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए उस समय विचार करने की कुछ स्वीकृति दी थी कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश का हिमालयी क्षेत्र है, उस में एक केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाये । जहां तक मुझे पता है कि रामपुर में इस तरह का एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है । पर हमारे जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोग हैं वे इस से सहमत नहीं हैं ; क्योंकि रामपुर से उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है । अतः पहाड़ों के बीच में यह केन्द्र स्थापित होना चाहिये । हरिद्वार में या देहरादून में ही सही, उस क्षेत्र में केन्द्र को स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये । वहां से उन क्षेत्रों की भाषा और

उनकी उपभाषाओं का यदि प्रसारण किया जाए तो ज्यादा कार्य हो सकता है ।

दिल्ली केन्द्र से कुछ वर्षों से फीजी-प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत गड़वाली कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित किया जाता रहा है । मैं इसके लिये मंत्रालय का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ क्योंकि उसका प्रारम्भ भी कुछ हद तक मेरे ही सुझाव पर किया गया था । लेकिन इतने वर्षों के प्रयत्न के बावजूद भी एक दो बार हफ्ते में उसका प्रसारण होता है । यह दस मिनट के करीब का प्रोग्राम होता है । डा० केसकर साहब ने कई बार आश्चर्यजनक दिया था और माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि वे विचार कर रहे हैं । अतः इस कार्यक्रम की कोई और अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । स्तर भी इसका ऊँचा किया जाना चाहिये और इस कार्यक्रम के लिये अधिक समय दिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, कुछ दिनों पहले इस सदन में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया था कि दिल्ली में हमारा जो आकाशवाणी का ट्रांसमीटर है जो कि शायद दो सौ किलोवाट का है, उसका प्रसारण संसार के कोने-कोने में नहीं पहुँच सकता है । शायद उन्होंने कहा था, "टू सम एक्स्टेंट", "कुछ हद तक" वह सुनाई नहीं पड़ता है । हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय के नेतृत्व में संसद्-सदस्यों का जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल पिछले दिनों नाइजीरिया गया था इतिफाक से उन्हीं दिनों चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया था । उन्होंने जो समाचार सुना वह भारतीय रेडियो पर सुनना चाहते थे लेकिन नहीं सुनाई दिया । बी० बी० सी० से उन्होंने वह समाचार सुना । इसी तरह सिंगापुर से पूर्व की ओर मैं तो गया नहीं, लेकिन मुझे बतलाया गया है कि वहाँ हमारे प्रसारण सुनाई नहीं पड़ते हैं । ऐसी हालत में जब कि हमारे प्रवासी भारतवासी सारे संसार में फैले हुए हैं, हमारे विदेशी दूतावास सब जगह स्थित हैं, हालांकि वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय की

माँगें समाप्त हो चुकी हैं ; मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे विदेशी दूतावास लोगों को समझाने का का कार्य जितनी योग्यता से उन को करना चाहिये था, नहीं कर पाये, इस वजह से कि उनको यहाँ से प्रीम्पटिंग नहीं होती थी, उन्हें पूरे समाचार नहीं मिल पाते थे । इसलिये इस चीज की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । उस समय हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि हम मंगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन इस मंगाने की झंझट में कितना इन्तजार किया जायेगा ? मुझे कुछ विश्वसनीय सूत्रों से मालूम हुआ कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने १००० कीलोवाट का एक ट्रांसमिटर देने का प्रस्ताव रखा था । यह कहाँ तक सही है मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन कुछ लोग यहाँ तक कहते हैं कि उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ? क्या संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने हमें १००० कीलोवाट शक्ति का ट्रांसमिटर देने का कोई प्रस्ताव रखा था ? यदि रक्खा था तो उसे क्यों अस्वीकार कर दिया गया ?

इस साथ ही साथ पिछले दिनों यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि सिंगापुर रेडियो स्टेशन से या बी० बी० सी के द्वारे हमारा प्रसारण रिले किये जायें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जरा इस पर भी प्रकाश डालने की कृपा की जाय कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और क्यों उस में सफलता नहीं मिल पाई ।

श्रीमन्, इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए पिछले वर्ष मैंने कुछ कठोर शब्दों का प्रयोग किया था जब कि हिन्दी को सरल करने सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी नाति की चेष्टा की थी । हम लोगों में से बहुतों को उस से गहरा मतभेद था । लेकिन हमें बड़ा सन्तोष है कि उस समय हम लोगों ने जो विचार प्रकट किये थे उन्हें हृदयंगम किया गया और उन के मूल्य को आँका गया । मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी संजीदगी से इस दिशा में कदम उठाया ।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

उन्होंने एक संसदीय समिति नियुक्त की और उस के बाद एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी भी माननीय श्री श्रीप्रकाश जी की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त की गई है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि उस में बहुत दिग्गज लोगों को रखा गया है, जैसे कि श्री श्रीप्रकाश जी और हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय जी, लेकिन ये लोग अधिकांश बाहर के रहने वाले हैं और वे समय समय पर जल्दी जल्दी नहीं आ सकते हैं। होना तो यह चाहिये कि कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा हो जिस को पत्रकार कला का अनुभव हो उस को रखा जाय। यह मैं इसलिये कहता हूँ कि जो कवि है वह कविता तो जरूर लिख सकता है, लेकिन हिन्दी की जो टकसाली भाषा है, जो प्रवाहमयी भाषा है, उसे भ्रष्ट नहीं कर सकता है। इसी तरह से कोई वैज्ञानिक या दार्शनिक बड़ी क्लिष्ट भाषा में कोई पुस्तक लिख सकता है...

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: All the members listen to the Hindi broadcast every day and send their comments to the Director-General. The script is also being sent to the Advisory Committee members, and they scan through the script also. So they are in constant touch with what is being done in the Hindi broadcast.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: उन का सम्पर्क होगा, इस लिये मैं घन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा यह निवेदन है कि भाषा के टकसालीपन को निश्चित करने के लिये यदि सब से योग्य व्यक्ति कोई हो सकता है तो वह हिन्दी के पत्रकार हो सकते हैं। चाहे "हिन्दुस्तान" की भाषा हो, चाहे "नवभारत टाइम्स" की भाषा हो, जो दैनिक पत्र "उन की भाषा आम लोगों के अन्दर पहुंच चुकी है" वह एक तरह से मंजूर हैं, टकसाली बन गई हैं, और उस का स्तर निश्चित हो चुका है। अतः अगर समिति के अन्दर ऐसे व्यक्ति रखे जायें जिन की भाषा में प्रवाह हो, जो

भाषा लिखने की अधिकारपूर्ण योग्यता रखते हों, तो ज्यादा उचित होगा।

इसी सिलसिले में पिछले समय में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया था कि हिन्दी में जो समाचार बुलेटिन दिये जाते थे, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि अब कुछ दिनों से उन्हें केवल हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के जो ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन हैं उन से ही प्रसारित किया जाता है। कुछ दिनों पहले यह प्रथा थी कि जितने आकाशवाणी के केंद्र थे करीब करीब सभी से उन को प्रसारित किया जाता था। इस का क्या मतलब है? क्या इस का कोई स्पष्टीकरण मंत्री महोदय देंगे? क्या वे हिन्दी को एक प्रादेशिक भाषा बनाना चाहते हैं?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not correct. Even non-Hindi stations are relaying the Hindi news.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: So my information is not correct. Thank you.

श्रीमन्, अन्तिम बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह समाचारपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में है। जहाँ तक समाचार पत्रों की परमाशंदात्री समिति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उस का विरोध नहीं करता क्योंकि वह उचित दिशा में एक कदम है लेकिन आये दिन माननीय मंत्री महोदय प्रेस परिषद् अर्थात् प्रेस कौंसिल के बारे में घोषणा करते रहते हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है उन्होंने इस दिशा में कुछ कदम भी उठाया है, लेकिन अभी तक वह स्थापित क्यों नहीं हो रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। एक बार प्रेस कौंसिल के बारे में एक विधेयक राज्य सभा में रखा हुआ भी हो गया था। लेकिन चूंकि उस के बाद आम निर्वाचन आ गया इसलिये वह लैस हो गया। इस के बाद ऐसी कानूनी प्रक्रिया चला गई कि उसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया? सरकार की ओर से यह कारण दिया जाता है कि जो समाचारपत्रों के मालिक और जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार हैं उन के बीच में कुछ बुनियादी मतभेद खड़े हो गये हैं। तो क्या सरकार अपना यह कर्तव्य नहीं समझती है कि वह एक त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन,

अर्थात् ट्राइपाटीईट कांफेन्स बुलायें और उस को लाकर उस मतभेद को समाप्त किया जाय, कम किया जाय ? आखिर हम मिल मालिकों के झगड़ों को समाप्त करते हैं या नहीं ? तो जो पत्रकार लोग हैं और जो समाचारपत्रों के स्वामी हैं यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रभावशाली बग है, जब तब इन के बीच में आपस में झकरसता नहीं होगी, समझौता नहीं होगा, मतभेद नहीं होगा, तब तक यह गाड़ी आगे नहीं जा सकती। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस विषय में कुछ स्फूर्ति के साथ कदम बढ़ाने की कृपा करें और जल्दी से जल्दी उस की स्थापना करें।

श्रीमन, प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की जो रिपोर्ट है वह हर साल आती है। पिछली रिपोर्ट सितम्बर, १९६२ को इस सदन के पटल पर रखी गई थी। लेकिन पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से इस पर वाद-विवाद नहीं हो पाया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस के लिये दोष नहीं देता, इस सदन का कार्य ही ऐसा होता रहा है कि वाद-विवाद की कुसंत नहीं मिली।

पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा और साथ ही संसदीय कार्य मंत्री महोदय से भी स के लिये अनुरोध करूंगा ताकि हम लोग विस्तारपूर्वक उस पर विचार कर सकें। उस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि सब भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के अहकों की संख्या बढ़ी है लेकिन हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों के अहकों की संख्या घटी है, जिस हिन्दी को हम राष्ट्र भाषा के स्थान पर विभूषित करना चाहते हैं यह चिन्ता का विषय है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने का हमें अवसर दिया जाय ताकि हम उस पर विस्तारपूर्वक अपने विचार रख सकें।

श्री काशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रायः यह देखा जाता है

कि जब कोई सेना अपने कर्तव्य पथ पथ बढ़ रही होती है तो उस का श्रेय सेनापति को दिया जाता है। लेकिन मेरा अपना विचार है कि अगर उन सैनिकों की जो कर्तव्य पथ पर बढ़ रहे हों न थपछपायी जायें तो वह कर्तव्य से पीछे हटना होगा। संकट काल में आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों ने और कर्मचारियों ने जिस तत्परता तथा कार्य-कुशलता का परिचय दिया है उस के लिये मैं आकाश वाणी के महानिर्देशक और समाचार निर्देशक और जितने उन के सहयोगी कर्मचारी हैं उन सब को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र की इस विपत्ति के समय उन्होंने बहुत आगे बढ़ कर अपनी कर्तव्य निष्ठा का परिचय दिया है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि संकट काल में आकाशवाणी ने "समाचार दर्शन" हिन्दी वार्ताओं और बेहाली कार्यक्रम के अतिरिक्त और भी विशेष योग दिये हैं। संकट को स्थिति में जो बाकी के तीन कार्यक्रम चलाये गये जिन में "हमारी प्रतिज्ञा" तो प्रति दिन का कार्यक्रम है, "हमारे घरती, हमारा आकाश, और गलड़ और सप" इन तीन कार्यक्रमों को प्रायः सभी स्थानों में बहुत अच्छा स्वीकार किया गया। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि न तीनों कार्यक्रमों को थोड़ा और भी बढ़ाया जाय। यदि ऐसा किया जाय तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। मेरा यह अभिप्राय कदापि नहीं कि अब तक के कार्यक्रम अच्छे नहीं थे, मगर देश की स्थिति और राष्ट्र के वातावरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन को और भी उपयोगी बनाने का यत्न होना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

मुझे यह जान कर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हुई कि आकाशवाणी ने लगभग १,००० समर मोर्तों का संग्रह किया है।

डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी : और भी ज्यादा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री महोदय के कथन से प्रतीत होता है कि श्रीर भी ज्यादा है। लेकिन उस में जो थोड़ी सी कमी है वह यह कि उन को जो धुनें हैं वे अधिकांश सिनेमा की धुनों पर हैं, जब कि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार का अपनी बार रस की पुरानी धुनें हैं, जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आल्हा का धुन होता है, जो बार रस का धुन है, महाराष्ट्र में पवाड़े की धुन है, आंध्र में वुरा कया की धुन होता है, कर्नाटक में भी इसी प्रकार का धुनें हैं जिन में बार रस की अभिव्यक्ति अच्छी प्रकार से हो सकती है। अगर उन समरगतों की धुनों को आप जनसाधारण तक पहुंचावें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत अच्छा होगा। उस के लिये भी आकाशवाणी को सोचना चाहिये।

डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी : यह दंग भी है हिन्दी में।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : बहुत बग़वद। लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि इन पुराने धुनों से सैनिकों को जो प्रेरणा और स्फूर्ति मिलती है वह और अधिक उपयुक्त होती है अपेक्षाकृत उन फिल्मों के।

दूसरी बात, जिस को मेरे कई मित्रों ने कहा, आकाशवाणी के समाचारों को विदेशों तक पहुंचाने के संबंध में है। इस के लिये शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर आवश्यकता है। मैं अपने उन साथियों के स्वर में स्वर मिला कर एक विशेष बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय का वहस परसों चल रहा था, उस में सब से बड़ा बात यह था, और प्रायः संसद् के अधिकांश सदस्यों की इस विषय में एकमति थी, कि हमारा प्रचार विभाग विदेशों के अन्दर बहुत न्यून है। उस का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि भारत सरकार की

और से जितने विदेशों में हमारे राजदूतावासों के साथ प्रचार विभाग है वह सारे के सारे उन देशों को अंग्रेजों के अन्दर समाचार देते हैं। यदि वे उन देशों को भाषाओं में समाचारों को दें, जैसे अरब वालों को अरबी में, जर्मन वालों को जर्मन भाषा में और फ्रांस वालों को फ्रेंच भाषा में दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन समाचारों का अधिक उपयोग हो सकता है। मेरा यह सुझाव जहाँ वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय को है वहाँ यही सुझाव आकाशवाणी को भी है कि अगर हमें पड़ोसी देशों की सहानुभूति अपने संकट काल में प्राप्त करनी है तो उन को अधिक से अधिक उनकी हाँ भाषाओं में शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर द्वारा अपने समाचारों और अपने विचारों का परिचय दें। यह अधिक उपयुक्त होगा।

एक थोड़ी सी दुखद बात और है कि चीन ने उससे जो हमारा सीमा विवाद हो रहा है उसके संबंध में पूरी तरह अपने वृत्त चित्र तैयार किये हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार का यह विभाग अभी तक कोई इस प्रकार का वृत्त चित्र तैयार नहीं कर सका है जिससे सारी स्थिति की जानकारी दूसरे देशों को उनकी भाषाओं में दी जा सके। परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

एक बात मैं बड़ी प्रसन्नता से कहना चाहता हूँ : जब यह संकटकाली वातावरण चल रहा था उस समय आकाशवाणी से ८-५५ पर एक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता था "आज की वार्ता"। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह अंग्रेजी के "टापिक आफ द डे" का लगभग शब्दानुवाद होता है। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तब तो मैं समझता हूँ मैं भूल करता हूँ लेकिन जो हिन्दी के अच्छे पत्रकार हैं वे अपनी मौलिक विचारधारा दे सकते हैं। अगर उसका प्रबन्ध किया जाय तो

अधिक उपयुक्त होगा क्योंकि वह कार्यक्रम सारे देश में बड़ी रूचि से सुना जाता है और उसके प्रति लोगों की बड़ी श्रद्धा है।

एक बात और मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे आकाशवाणी ने हिन्दी के सरलीकरण का कार्यक्रम चलाया था और जिसके प्रति देश में काफी शोभ उत्पन्न हुआ था और उस पर मंत्रालय ने विचार भी किया था। पर कहीं अभी भी तो ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। जहाँ तक मेरा अपना अनुमान है, बिना किसी बदनीयती के, मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं उनकी अपनी हिन्दी जो कि हैदराबादी हिन्दी है, उसे छोड़ कर जो हिन्दी करनाटक में, कर्नाटक में, मद्रास में और आंध्र प्रदेश में, तलंगाना के इलाके को छोड़ कर, समझी जाती है वह संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिन्दी है। इसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण करनाटक राज्य के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री हनुमंतैया का वह वक्तव्य है जो कि उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी के सामने दिया था और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि ऐसी हिन्दी जिसमें ८० प्रतिशत संस्कृत के शब्द हों दक्षिण भारत में सुगमता से समझी जा सकती है। तो संविधान में जब एक व्यवस्था निर्धारित कर दी गयी है, एक मार्ग बना दिया गया है तो उसका अनुसरण क्यों नहीं किया जाता ? क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को वह हिन्दी का रूप पसन्द नहीं इसलिए कैबिनेट के दूसरे मंत्री भी उसी मार्ग पर चल कर हिन्दी की आलोचना करें यह बात संगत नहीं है। अगर आप दक्षिण भारत में जाकर पता लगाएंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि वहाँ के लोगों को संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिन्दी समझना सुगम है।

जहाँ तक समाचार सेवा का संबंध है जो हिन्दी के समाचार हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों, जैसे बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य

प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, को दिए जाते हैं वे भी अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से आते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी टैली-प्रिटर सर्विस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि वे समाचार हिन्दी में ही आएँ और उनका ही मौलिक रूप प्रसारित किया जाय। ऐसा हो तो अधिक उपयुक्त होगा। अभी यह होता है कि समाचार अंग्रेजी में आते हैं और फिर उनका अनुवाद हिन्दी में किया जाता है और उनको प्रसारित किया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे ऐसी मेरी आशा है।

एक बात और मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ने कहा और कहीं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि हम अपने रेडियो से कोई कर्मशियल सर्विस प्रारम्भ नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन आपके मद्रास और त्रिचूर के दो वक्तव्य मद्रास के "हिन्दू" में प्रकाशित हुए हैं। उनसे पता चलता है कि आप आकाशवाणी से कोई स्पॉन्सर्ड सर्विस के नाम से कर्मशियल सर्विस जारी करना चाहते हैं। मेरा अपना विचार है कि आकाशवाणी की पवित्रता को किसी आर्थिक लोभ में पड़कर नष्ट न किया जाए और उसको ज्यों का त्यों रखा जाय तो अधिक उपयुक्त होगा। हमको कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये कि आकाशवाणी को उस पवित्रता पर आंच आए।

जहाँ तक आपके विभाग की ओर से विज्ञापनों को देने का संबंध है आपने स्वयं अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी पत्रकार सम्मेलन में कहा था कि हमारी अपनी इच्छा है कि जो भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र हैं उनको जोड़ा और उठाया जाय लेकिन आपके विभाग का जो विज्ञापन देने का ढंग है वह यह है कि ६० प्रतिशत विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी पत्रों को दिए जाते हैं ...

एक माननीय सचिव : ७० प्रति शत ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे मित्र ने मुझ सुधारा, ७० प्रति शत विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी पत्रों को दिये जाते हैं और केवल ३० प्रतिशत समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को दिए जाते हैं यह अन्याय है ।

अन्त में मैं दो बातें विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ । एक तो यह कि जिस तरह प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया की अंग्रेजी की न्यूज सर्विस है और आप उनको सहयोग देते हैं, तो भारत में भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को समाचार देने वाली जो हिन्दुस्तान समाचार न्यूज सर्विस है उसको भी पुष्ट किया जाए और वह भारतीय भाषाओं को देवनागरी लिपि के माध्यम से समाचार दे जैसे कि हिन्दी भाषा के पत्रों को देती है । अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी ।

जहां तक फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का संबंध है मैं उसके संबंध में ही संकेत देना चाहता हूँ । श्री शीर्ष ने आपको उसके बारे में विस्तार से बतलाया है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने में लज्जा का अनुभव होता है कि जब देश की सीमा पर शत्रु खड़ा है और भारत में वीरता और जागरण के वातावरण के संचार की आवश्यकता है उस समय हमारा फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ऐसे फिल्म स्वीकृत कर बैठा है जो चरित्र गिराते हैं । उनके गाने ऐसे हैं :

“उड़ें जब जब जुल्फें तेरी कुंवारीयों
का दिल मचले ”

वह गाना “नया दौर” का है ।

दूसरे फिल्म का एक गाना इसी प्रकार है जिसमें एक लड़का एक लड़की से कहता है :

तेरे पीछे फिरते फिरते हो गया पूरा साल रे
गोरे गोरे मुँह डे वाली पूछ कभी तो हाल रे ”

उसका लड़की भी इस प्रकार का उत्तर देती है :

एक साल में लगा है रोने आशिक बड़ा कमाल रे,
फिरा था लैला के पीछे मजन्तू तो चौदह साल रे ।”

ऐसे चित्र देख कर और ऐसे गाने सुनकर हमारे युवकों पर कितना बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा इसका ध्यान संसर बोर्ड क्यों नहीं रखता । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि ऐसे फिल्म पास कर दिए जाते हैं । सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को इस ओर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, विशेष कर इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में तो यह और भी अधिक आवश्यक है इस ओर शीघ्र विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए ।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विषय में बोलते हुए प्रोफेसर नम्बर ने मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दिया और रेडियो के कलाकारों को भी बधाई दी । वास्तव में जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ तो उस समय बहुत जल्दी देश में उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाने का श्रेय आकाशवाणी को है । आकाशवाणी ने ऐसे कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जिनमें वीरों के गीत वीर गाथाएं और साहसिक गाथाएं हुआ करती थीं जिससे लोगों के मन में यह भाव पैदा हुआ कि इस समय हमारा क्या कर्तव्य है । इस कार्यक्रमों से हमको देश में उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाने में बड़ी सुविधा मिली । और इससे रक्षा कोष एकत्र करने में बड़ी सहायता मिली ।

लेकिन आज यह सोच कर कि चीन से हमारी हथियारों की लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है इस कार्यक्रम को समाप्त न कर दिया जाए। हमारी लड़ाई समाप्त हो गई है ऐसी बात नहीं क्योंकि आज के युग में शस्त्रों के युद्ध से भी अधिक महत्व प्रचार का है। आज भी हमारे देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा है। लेकिन चारों तरफ अगर देखें तो कहीं भी आपातकालीन परिस्थिति नजर नहीं आती है। इसलिये मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि ये जो कार्यक्रम हैं इनको इसी प्रकार कायम रखना चाहिये। अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि 'हमारी प्रतिज्ञा' आदि जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं इनको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। मेरा अपना विचार है कि इनमें कुछ तबदीली की जरूरत है।

एक बात की मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि चीन रेडियो द्वारा बड़ा भद्दा प्रचार हमारे विरुद्ध हुआ जिसकी भाषा बड़ी अश्लील थी। हमारे आकाशवाणी ने उसका झूठोड़ उत्तर दिया लेकिन उसने अपनी भाषा की शालीनता को कायम रखा और इस प्रकार एक अच्छा उदाहरण दुनिया के सामने रखा। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस समय जो यह कार्यक्रम है, इस में कुछ तबदीली करने की जरूरत है। जिस बक्त हमारी सीमाओं पर आक्रमण की स्थिति थी, उस समय इस बात की जरूरत थी कि हम वीर रस का चारों तरफ प्रसार करें। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे देश की जनता जो बड़ी शक्ति है, उसको मालूम नहीं कि आगे क्या होने वाला है, उसके ऊपर इस प्रकार का प्रभाव है कि शायद अब कोई आक्रमण नहीं होगा और जो कुछ चीनी सरकार को लेना था उसको उसने ले लिया है और अब निश्चित हो कर बैठ जाना चाहिये, उसकी इस शंका को दूर किया जाए और उस के दिलों और दिमागों में जो दुश्मन के प्रति रोश था, जो गुस्सा

था, उसको बनाये रखा जाये। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम की जरूरत है जिससे कि देश का मनोबल बना रहे।

18 hrs.

अब मैं प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा जो पुस्तकें निकाली जाती हैं, जो पैम्फलेट निकाले जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। इस तरह के ये पैम्फलेट हैं जिन से अच्छा वातावरण बनाने में बहुत मदद मिली है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी संख्या इस प्रकार की है जो गांवों में रहती है और उस तक आपकी ये पुस्तकें इत्यादि पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं। इन पुस्तकों आदि की बात तो दूर रही, समाचारपत्र तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। अतः जनता बड़ी शक्ति है। जनता तक पहुंचने का हमारे पास एकमात्र आकाशवाणी ही साधन हो सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं समझती हूँ कि हमें आल इंडिया रेडियो के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाना चाहिये। रेडियो सेटों को भी हमें वहां सुलभ करना चाहिये। ग्रामों में जहां जहां पर पंचायत घर है, रेडियो हैं, वहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जनता एकत्र हो कर आपके कार्यक्रमों को सुनती है। यह प्रश्न उठ सकता है कि इसके लिये बहुत अधिक धन की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं अनभव करती हूँ हमारे इस विभाग से जो पत्र निकलते हैं, शायद १७ से अधिक निकलते हैं, कुछ अंग्रेजी में, कुछ हिन्दी में और कुछ अन्य प्रांतीय भाषाओं में। वे पत्र भी तभी सफल समझे जाते अगर उन्हें और जो विख्यात पत्र हैं जो कि अपने देश में निकलते हैं हिन्दी में या अंग्रेजी में, वे उनका स्थान ले लेते। अभी हमारे भाई समनानी साहब उर्दू के पत्रों का जिक्र कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहती कि हिन्दी के पत्र भी हैं जो निकलते हैं। "हिन्दी आज कल" है, "बाल-भारती" है। "बाल भारती" तो ऐसा पत्र है जो बहुत

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

सपयोगी समझा जाता है। लेकिन इसकी प्रतियां इतनी कम संख्या में छपती हैं, कि आप देश की मग को पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस विभाग में इन पत्रों के ऊपर लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है। इन सब को बन्द करके पब्लिकेशंस डिवीजन का जो खर्चा है वह प्रसार के काम में लगा दिया जाए तो हमारा यह कार्य पूरा हो सकता है। मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ कि वे पत्र क्यों निकलते हैं। अगर वे निकलते हैं तो उनको अपना कार्य पूरा करना चाहिये। मैं एक दूसरा मुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। आज जितने भी हमारे देश में समाचारपत्र निकलते हैं वे सब पूजापतियों के हाथ में हैं। कोई भी ऐसा पत्र नहीं है जिससे कि हमारी नीति जो है, जिस तरह से हम देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, उसका हम प्रसार कर सकें। कितना ही अच्छा हो अगर सारे पत्रों को बन्द कर दिया जाए और इतना सारा खर्च करने के बजाय दो दैनिक और दो साप्ताहिक पत्र, एक एक हिन्दी और एक एक अंग्रेजी में निकाले जायें। यदि ऐसा किया जाता है तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय मांग है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें।

घोड़ा बहुत मुझे इसका भी अनुभव है कि जो पत्र निकलते हैं, उनकी छपाई का खर्चा, उनके आफिस का खर्चा बहुत अधिक पड़ता है। अगर आप जांच करे तो शायद इस परिणाम पर पहुंचेंगे कि आपके पब्लिकेशंस डिवीजन का खर्चा बहुत बढ़ा है और इतना होने पर भी न समय पर पत्र निकलते हैं, न समय पर मिलते हैं। बहुत अच्छा पारिश्रमिक लेखकों को, साहित्यकारों को दिया जाता है लेकिन फिर भी लोग और अखबारों में लिखना पसन्द करते हैं, आपके अखबारों में लिखना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? इस पर भी आपका

ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है।

विविध भारती के कार्यक्रम के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। इसके कार्यक्रम बहुत रोचक होते हैं। आज के रूग में, इस आपत्कालीन स्थिति में सिनेमा के रिकार्ड काट कर कुछ और भी गीत आने चाहियें। जब बालक बालिकायें युवक हमारा रेडियो सुनने बैठते हैं और आवाज आती है, "जरूरत है, श्रीमती की, कलावती की" तो बालक के कैसे विचार बन सकते हैं, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। आज हमारे देश में आपत्कालीन स्थिति है और देश को हमें चीनी मुकाबले के लिए तैयार करना है। देश का मनोबल बनाने की जरूरत है, देश का चरित्र बनाने की जरूरत है। इस तरहके रिकार्ड अगर कम कर दिये जायें, तो बहुत अच्छा हो। संगीत का हमारे रेडियो से बड़ा विस्तार हो रहा है। मुझे खुशी है कि शास्त्रीय संगीत में भी इधर हमारी तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन जब बच्चे लिखने पढ़ने बैठते हैं और उनके कानों में इस तरह की आवाज आती है "बन्द पलक में प्यार, खुली पलक में झूठा गुस्सा" तो अच्छा नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। इसमें सुधार करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसकी प्रति वर्ष बड़ी कटु आलोचना होती है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि आज तक हमारे चलचित्रों में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने आपके सामने कहा है कि मां, लड़की और बच्चा अगर एक साथ बैठ जायें, तो उन गानों को सुन कर शर्म मालूम होती है। इसको हंसी में उड़ा देने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। अगर आने वाली पीढ़ियों को बनाना है और उनके भावों को भारतीय संस्कृति से उन्हें प्रोत्प्रेत करना है तो समाज में इस समय जो अव्यवस्था है,

बड़ा हल्कापन है, निम्न स्तर आ गया है, उसे दूर करना होगा और उसकी कलाओं को सुरक्षित रखना होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगी कि वह कृपा करके इस तरफ बहुत जल्दी ध्यान दें और सैंसरशिप बोर्ड में कुछ कलाकारों और कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी जिनको भारतीय संस्कृति का ज्ञान हो, रखें। यदि ऐसा किया जाय तभी देश का सुधार हो सकता है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, Shri Bade. The hon. Member is absent. Then, Shri H. C. Soy. He is also absent. Now, Shri Y. N. Singha.

Shri Y. N. Singha: (Sundergarh): The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has become extremely important in the present emergency, particularly after the perpetual Chinese anti-Indian propaganda through her broadcasts. To some extent our All India Radio has been able to cope with it but there is still enough to be done, and efforts should be made to place the correct picture before every country in the world through our broadcasts.

When I come to the working of the Ministry I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the details. There has been a demand for new transmission stations in different parts of the country. Due to various reasons, all the new broadcasting stations are only medium-wave ones. The difficulty with medium-wave stations is that they are meant for short-distance listeners. Even if they are very strong ones, they will not be heard at long distances and much less so when they are only 2 K. W. to 10 K. W. Therefore, they do not cater to the needs of the listeners for whom they are meant. If they are to serve the people either short-wave transmitters or strong medium-wave transmitters should be installed for the purpose.

I represent a constituency which possesses one of the key industries of

the country, namely the Rourkela Steel Plant. From an unknown village, it has now developed into a city with more than one and a half lakhs of population drawn from all over India. I am of course thankful to the hon. Minister for having given two relaying stations to Orissa, one at Sambalpur and the other at Jaipore. But what I intend to urge upon the hon. Minister is that a growing city like Rourkela should have a station of its own. The population consists of working people who work in the factories for the whole day and need relaxation and entertainment more than others, after their work in the evenings. Cuttack station is not clearly audible except during the rainy season at Rourkela. Therefore, the hon. Minister may kindly give this suggestion due consideration and sanction a radio station at Rourkela, which would serve North Orissa, South Bihar and Eastern Madhya Pradesh.

Previously, there used to be the National Programme of Music every Saturday evening, on both the Hindustani and Karnatak classical music. These were considered solemn occasions when artistes of national importance used to broadcast their performances. The listeners throughout the country were looking forward to these days for classical music performances. But of late this practice seems to have undergone some change. Regional music is creeping in more and more in place of classical music. It appears as if the present policy is meant to undo whatever progress was achieved in the past in the field of classical music in the All India Radio.

Films form another important part of the Ministry; considering the great influence that the Industry has on the people, the Ministry should be very careful about the formation of the Board of Censors. From the present policy of the Government, I have my doubts, whether due consideration is given to this aspect by the Government. Representatives of the people,

[Shri Y. N. Singha]

who have interest in the line should be taken in these Boards, because they have contact with the people and know their minds while as representatives of the people they shoulder responsibility for their well-being. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that they should necessarily be associated with these Boards as members.

The artistes and the playback singers in the films earn fabulous amounts. In some cases the actual figures for individual artistes of Bombay run into lakhs for a single film, while the contract forms only show a token figure. The Government is, therefore unable to take notice of these figures and naturally, they escape income-tax. From the hundreds of films that are produced every year, crores of rupees earned by film stars and play-back singers do not come under income-tax, which means a colossal loss.

Film producers are undergoing great strain for lack of raw films and other materials. The standard of the films is not maintained the name of entertainment. I would, therefore, urge that fresh film enquiry Committee be set up to go into these facts and submit a report to the Government for taking necessary action.

Shri P. R. Patel: I take this opportunity to congratulate the Ministry and the Ministers on the fine work they have put in in the last year. The emergency attracted me to the radio. Before that, I was never listening to it. But it attracted me so much and I was so much pleased with the programmes, news, war songs etc. that I am in a position to say that AIR has served the country, well at a very critical time.

The programmes evoke feelings in the people. The news and other broadcasts during the emergency has moved the people without anybody's guidance to collect defence funds. Thus collections started in villages. This was a service rendered by AIR.

The daily programmes are up to the mark. But I have one complaint. I had occasion to listen to farmers' programmes broadcast from the Ahmedabad station. You know that I take interest in agricultural problems and agro-economic questions. But the programme broadcast from Ahmedabad does not satisfy me. It is below the mark, and I do not think it serves the purpose. What is required today is appealing to the agriculturists in the name of the country, in the name of freedom, to grow more food. They do not require so many other things. At the same time, persons called upon to broadcast have never taken any part in the agriculturist movement. Agriculturists have an abhorrence of certain persons, and they are requested by the radio stations to give broadcasts. I do not think it serves the purpose.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They do not like certain people, is it?

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes.

Now I come to the Kutch problem. I do not submit this problem because it is in Gujarat. It may be in Gujarat or anywhere. To me it is a part of my country. But I am submitting this thing with one view. If you go to any place or any hotel in Kutch, you will find that the people are collected to listen to talks from Radio Pakistan. People have no go but to hear Pakistan Radio. We are giving a transmitter there, I know, and they will be able to hear the broadcasts from Rajkot station, but that will not serve the purpose. The border of Pakistan is the border of Kutch, and the dialect that is spoken in Kutch is Kutchi.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Hindi.

Shri P. R. Patel: You will find the Kutch people speaking that dialect even though they live in Bombay or Rangoon or Africa.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Or in Hyderabad.

Shri P. R. Patel: Hyderabad or anywhere. The same or similar dialect is spoken on the Pakistan side of the border, and the broadcasts by Radio Pakistan are given in Sindhi which is very similar to the Kutchi dialect, or in Kutch itself. So, these people are victims of the propaganda of Pakistan. How are we going to counteract this propaganda? The population there, whether Hindu or Muslim, is nationalist, but we have to take care also. I would suggest that Kutch may be given a station. It may be a small one, but a bigger one, a powerful one, will be very useful. If we broadcast from Kutch in Kutchi dialect, people living on the side of Pakistan in the Sind area will take advantage of this, and our propaganda will be of great use. In Kutch, they have also their own songs in their own dialect. I hope in the interests of the country the Minister will be pleased to give thought to my submission.

Now, I come to Ahmedabad station. It is a medium-wave station, and whatever is broadcast from there is not received in Surat and round about villages.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Even in Surat?

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes.

Not only that. Gujarati-speaking people are scattered throughout the country, whether it is good or bad. If you go to Madras, Calcutta or any part of the country, you will find Gujarati-speaking people, Hindus, Muslims and all. Not only are they scattered in our country, they are scattered in Asia and Africa too. And they are very eager to hear broadcasts in Gujarati language.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They all understand Hindi.

Shri P. R. Patel: Excuse me. If you just bear with me I shall explain. We know Hindi. Our small children and ladies do not understand Hindi. They want broadcasts in their own language. How are you going to

serve these people? I do not say that Gujarati speaking people pay more licence fees. I do not say that; after all they must pay. But you will also agree with me that the number of licence holders in the country and even outside the country is more Gujarati speaking than others. I do not claim that broadcasts on this plea. My submission is that Gujarat is now a separate State; it was not so before. Naturally, people living in any part of the world would like to hear as to what happens in Gujarat. Is Ahmedabad radio so powerful? It is from that point of view that I submit that a powerful wave transmitter or some such facility may be given to Ahmedabad station.

The third point I want to submit is this. I will finish in one minute, Sir. I hope the hon. Minister will consider giving some transmitter, say, at Surat or Navsari or any other proper place. After all the people who are speaking there and who speak Gujarati would like to hear broadcasts in Gujarati. I hope he will do the needful. One last word, and I have done. I never see films and I cannot give any opinion. But there is one thing that pinches me. If you see a small child of 5 or 7 or 8 years, it may not be able to give the names of its aunts but it gives the names of actors and actresses. I do not know what advancement we have had by this cinema industry.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wish very much I could join this band wagon of congratulations especially initiated by my hon. friend Shri Ansar Harvani and Shri Samnani. After listening to the debate very attentively I was thinking all the time, if the working of this Ministry, the All India Radio and the other media units have reached that perfection point where there is no room left except to join this band wagon of congratulations. In the beginning of the emergency this Ministry was taken to task to some extent. After that there did come a

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

change and the working, especially of the All India Radio, improved to some extent. But if we analyse the working of the other units more closely, we come to the conclusion that whatever deficiencies and duplications and lack of standard in the production of materials were pointed out last year have again been pointed out this year. I would only suggest to the hon. Minister that he should not be misled by the congratulations he has received today. I am sure in my heart that he himself personally at least is not satisfied with the working of the units to the standard he wants them to come up.

Practically, all my colleagues who participated in this debate have appreciated the working of All India Radio. I would give an illustration. Yesterday night, I was listening to the main news bulletin, and the news was reported about the marriage of the Maharajkumar of Sikkim. It was said that the wedding ceremony took place, this and that, and the next sentence was that some silken scarves were presented on behalf of the All India Radio.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is the custom in Sikkim and Bhutan.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I quite agree with the custom part of it. But I want to know what is the main news value in this item, namely, that the All India Radio presented silken scarves to the Maharajkumar and his bride. We know that a large number of dignitaries have gone from India to witness that marriage. Could that be a news of less value compared to the news that the All India Radio presented silken scarves to the newly-wedded couple? The only wrong thing is that the other important news items were left out.

Then I would come to another very important reporting aspect of the All India Radio, and that is about parliamentary debates. Often, when we

listen to the main news bulletin, sometimes, only the names of the Members are mentioned. Then, in between, if Shri Mahida had spoken, since he belongs to the Opposition—to the Swatantra party—the All India Radio thinks that what he had spoken is of very great news value and mentions it. I concede that, but my difficulty is only this. If Shri Bhagwat Jha speaks—and he talks about nationalisation of banks and other things and if the All India Radio thinks that his speech is of less news value, I at least fail to understand this approach. All sides to the House should be taken into consideration and some kind of procedure can be worked out by the All India Radio.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: For the All India Radio, only the Opposition in the Lok Sabha exists and not all the Congress Benches!

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Then, what we need—we learnt this especially at the beginning of the emergency period—is that we should give more technical training to our personnel who are working in the All India Radio and in other media units as well. I read the Ministry's report; everything is there except any suggestion or any provision for this kind of specialised advanced training for the personnel who are already working in the various media units. I suggest, something may be done.

I have seen this exhibition "On to Victory." There are two points at least on which I can congratulate the hon. Minister. One is this: exhibition. The other is the Ladakhi programme which has started from Srinagar; more attention is being paid to the border areas. Now this exhibition was put out on an elaborate scale, very nicely, but my complaint is that Delhi and new Delhi are not the whole of India. The real India is when one gets out of Delhi and New Delhi. I would like to see this exhibition going round all over the country and thus letting the real India to be benefited by this.

At the end of the documentary films every day we see a small short, where a little message is being conveyed: "Buy Gold Bonds" or something like that. It is a very good idea. I would like this to be improved. This should not become again something which my hon. friend Shri Karni Singhji pointed out, namely, like the slide of our National Flag being exhibited in the cinemas. This system of playing the National Anthem at the end of the cinema show is very good and I would suggest that this should be introduced on an all-India basis. But whatever slide is displayed on the screen at that time, it must be a good slide and it must come up to the dignified standard when the National Flag is displayed.

I have seen certain hoardings being put up in New Delhi giving the message, "Contribute to the National Defence Fund, Buy Gold Bonds" etc. But I do not see such hoardings anywhere else. I would suggest that such hoardings may be put up in other parts of the country also.

In the end, I would emphasise once again my main point that advance training of the personnel in all the media units is a great necessity, so that they may come up to the required standards, keeping in view the times through which we are passing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Yashpal Singh: I will speak if you permit, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no necessity. We have spent sufficient time on this Ministry's demands. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 22, 1963/Chaitra 1, 1885 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 21, 1963/Phalguna 30, 1884 (Saka)]

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523	Family Planning Conference at Singapore	5132-35
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530	Dam on Barak river in Assam	5151-53
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1022	Treatment for chest diseases	
24	Drinking water supply to Municipalities in Orissa	

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1029	Study team on modernisation of farming	5172
1030	Development of areas in Delhi	5172-73
1031	Production and export of opium	5173
1032	Lapsed policies	5174-75
1033	Export of handloom products	5175-76
1034	Power plant at Faridabad	5176
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1037	Public Health in Major cities in India	5178
1038	Accommodation for Government employees	5179
1039	Idikki Hydro-electric Project	5180
1040	Commodities brought by Indians from abroad	5180-81
1041	Guinea worm disease	5181-82
1042	Ayurvedic research on snake poison	5182
1043	Sale of plots in Defence Colony, New Delhi	5183
1044	Blood donations for Jawans	5183-84
1045	Income-tax Office at Pali	5184-85
1046	Sex of unborn babies	5185
1047	Dams on Jamuna river	5185-86
1048	Catering contracts in Constitution House	5186
1049	Lean to autonomous bodies	5187
1050	Agreement for \$ 40 m. on U.S. Loan	5187-88
1051	Thermal Power Schemes in Maharashtra	5188-89
1052	Rural Electrification in Kerala	5189-90

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5190-91

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy of Annual Accounts of the All - India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications :

(i) The Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 401 dated the 9th March, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 404 dated the 9th March, 1963 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

5191-92

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

(i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—Contd.

regard to the Appropriation Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th March, 1963.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 16th March, 1963.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 5192-5372

(i) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1963/CHAITRA 1, 1885(SAKA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and consideration of the Private Members' Bills.