

Second Series, No.29

Thursday, March 17, 1960
Phalgun 27, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 17, 1980, Magh
27, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विल्सी में घरेलू नौकरों का कल्याण

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श्री भक्त वर्णन :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री ल० न० माली :

*६०३. श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री द० च० शार्मा :

श्री स० श० बनर्जी :

श्री भरवीन्द घोषाल :

श्री मानवेन शाह :

क्या श्रम शीर रोजगार मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९८५ के तारीकित प्रस्तुत संस्था २४० के उत्तर के सम्बध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि घरेलू नौकरों की सहायता के लिये शाहजहां रोड, नई दिल्ली में जो कार्यालय सोला गया था उसने प्रपत्रे कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ?

श्रम शीर रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री ल० न० मिश्र) : यह दफ्तर घरेलू नौकरियां दूँड़ने वालों की आवश्यकताओं को उसी प्रकार पूरा कर रहा है जिस प्रकार दूसरे काम दिनांक दफ्तर अन्य नौकरी दूँड़ने वालों के लिए करते हैं ।

यह दफ्तर गुरदारा रोड हटमेंट्स में चला गया है ।

[The office is attending to the needs of the domestic employment seekers on the same basis as other regular Employment Exchanges.

It has, however, been shifted to Gurdwara Road Hutmants.]

श्री भक्त वर्णन : सरकार की ओर से वह नहीं बताया गया कि इस दफ्तर के द्वारा कितने घरेलू कर्मचारियों को नौकरियां दिलवाई गईं या रोजगार दिलाया गया या कितनों को सहूलियतें पहुंचाई गईं ?

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : श्रमी हाल में ही यह दफ्तर खुला है । उस में २६६ आदमियों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया है और उन में १३ आदमियों को हम लोगों ने काम दिलवाया है ।

श्री भक्त वर्णन : जिस समय इस रोजगार दफ्तर को स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई थी तो उस समय यह भी कहा गया था कि एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी उस के लिए बनाई जायगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कमेटी बन चुकी है और प्रगत बन चुकी है तो उस के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं ?

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : जो श्रमी तक बनी नहीं है लेकिन हम लोग उस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को बनाना चाहते हैं और शीघ्र ही वह बन जायेगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the pattern of this office? Is it like the other employment exchanges, or is it the pattern different from that of the employment exchanges?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is almost the same, it is just like other employment exchanges.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether those people who have registered themselves with the employment exchange are being provided with any jobs through the employment exchange, and if so, whether suitable service conditions have been laid down for them?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No. The job-seekers get themselves registered at these employment exchange offices and these employment offices try to place them somewhere according to the demands. So far as service conditions are concerned, there is one welfare officer who is making a survey of the conditions etc. but we have not laid down any service conditions so far.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the data regarding the nature of facilities, the working hours, remuneration etc. have been collected?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The survey has been made, and according to the information collected, of 203 registrants 76 candidates were getting Rs. 50 per month in their last employment, 34 with food, and 42 without food. 90 applicants were getting one weekly day off, and 136 were working for over 12 hours a day. 41 were getting 30 days' leave with pay every year. Only 4 applicants reported delayed payment. The remaining 199 candidates were being paid before the 7th of every month. Only 17 registrants were not paid their full dues at the time of discharge.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to a supplementary question last time, the hon. Minister said that an advisory committee would be attached to this employment exchange. May I know whether that committee has since been set up?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have answered already that that committee is to be set up shortly.

श्री पंथ देव: क्या यह दुर्स्त नहीं है कि जब से घरेलू कर्मचारियों की ओर से यह विवाद चला है तब से उन की भरती कम हो

गई है क्योंकि लोग इस बात से डरते हैं कि रोज कौन यह लगड़ेबाजी करे कि कितने घंटे घरेलू कर्मचारी ने काम किया और कितना नहीं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हमारे पास तो ऐसी शिकायतें नहीं आई हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether during the period of survey, it had been revealed to that officer that there were certain domestic servants who had not been paid even their due salaries? May I know whether such cases have been brought to the notice of Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have just stated that a survey was made on the basis of the complaints, and I have already stated what the report of that survey is.

Indians in South Africa

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*904. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N.O. renewed its appeal to South Africa to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa; and

(b) if so, whether any such offer has been received from South Africa so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. At its Fourteenth Session held last year the United Nations General Assembly renewed its appeal to the Government of the Union of South Africa by the adoption of a resolution on the subject.

(b) No; we have not received any offer so far from South Africa.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that no such offer has been

received from the South African Government, may I know whether this fact has been brought to the notice of UNO?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know if it has been specifically brought to their notice, but I have no doubt that it is well known.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any possibility of *rapprochement* on this issue, in view of the present attitude of the South African Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that a process of crushing the Indian personality in South Africa is going on with such a vehemence that the Indians there are virtually in a concentration camp, and all that they need is a gas chamber, and if so, in view of the urgency of the problem, whether the hon Prime Minister is going to discuss this matter at the next Conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at London?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say what matters will be discussed in the conference or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to the news in the press that an Indian has been stabbed in Nairobi? This is the fourth case since Friday, that is, in a week, four Indians have been stabbed. If so, may I know what steps have been taken?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know how this arises. South Africa and East Africa are thousand miles apart. But if he wants, these are the facts. The information received has been not about this incident but about a previous incident of an Indian being stabbed, but it was pure dacoity plus murder; it had no political significance.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Prime Minister has just stated that he does not know what subjects are going to be discussed at the Prime Ministers' conference to be held in London. Since India and South Africa both happen to be members of the Commonwealth, will the Prime Minister be pleased to initiate a discussion there on the problem of the treatment of Indians in South Africa and get a solution through the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I have said, I cannot discuss these matters, but I might indicate that it has not been our policy or any Member-State's policy to discuss in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference their mutual problems; they might discuss them between themselves or in the United Nations, but not in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Prime Minister proposes or has already proposed to make a specific request to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, to take up this issue for discussion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that our policy is directly opposed to making such requests; we do not do it, we do not think it is right to make such requests. If such requests are made, there are many other countries in the Commonwealth who have their conflicts and problems, and they may also raise them. We do not think that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is a super-State discussing the problems of independent States.

Shri Hem Barua: In that case, why should we be in the Commonwealth at all?

Mr. Speaker: It may be for other purposes, not for the purpose that the hon. Member has in view.

Aluminium Rolling Mill in Bombay

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*905. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hindustan Electric Co., Ltd., Bombay have been given the licence to instal a rolling mill of aluminium;

(b) whether it involves any foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange required?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Rs. 67,000 for import of equipment. No extra foreign exchange is involved in respect of raw materials; the firm will be importing as raw material billets which cost less instead of rods which were imported hitherto.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have any share in this company or they have given any financial assistance to this company for setting up this rolling mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For a sum of Rs. 67,000 to a firm which handles more than Rs. 1½ crores worth of material, no financial assistance is called for from Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What will be the total installed capacity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 3,600 tons per year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any other firm approached Government for licence? If so, was it granted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If anybody makes a proposal which will save us foreign exchange at a very nominal cost of investment, it will certainly be considered.

Rayon Grade Pulp Mill

†
*906. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 766 on the 24th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the project report of the Japanese Experts for the establishment of a bamboo-based Rayon Grade Pulp Mill, has since been received and considered; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The report has been recently received and is under consideration. It has however been decided to leave the project for implementation by the private sector, as a large number of such schemes are being received from different parties.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any party has approached Government to start this mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, about 4 proposals are under consideration. One has already been approved in Kerala and that project is going ahead.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the report of the Japanese Consultants' Institute that was submitted before tallies with the report that has been submitted by the experts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Japanese experts' report is very favourable. They have said that Assam bamboo and also bamboo from Mysore and other areas are particularly good raw materials for the manufacture of rayon-grade pulp. Therefore, we are going to consider many more applications to make the country fully self-sufficient in rayon-grade pulp very soon.

Price of Imported Watches

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*907. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of imported watches available in the market have gone up; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The prices showed an upward trend towards the close of 1957 but have started receding since September, 1959

(b) With a view to relieve the shortage of complete watches in the market, which were banned for import since July, 1957, their import has now been allowed on a restrictive basis during the current licensing period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has said that with a view to relieve the shortage, imports are now being allowed on a 'restrictive basis'. What is meant by import on a restrictive basis?

Mr. Speaker: Are there any major restrictions?

Shri Satish Chandra: About 2½ per cent. of the imports in the years when watches were allowed to be imported has now been permitted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has this import resulted in any fall in prices, and have Government any control over the prices of these watches, specially wrist watches?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no control over the prices of watches. But the increase in prices has been arrested and some decline is noticeable now. In fact, the prices have never gone very high.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक घड़ियों का मामला है, वहां तक अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि

कुछ घड़ियों का मायात आरम्भ हो गया है, लेकिन व्या मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो घड़ियां हमारे यहां पर मायी हुई हैं उनके अतिरिक्त पुरजे नहीं मिलते हैं और क्या इन अतिरिक्त पुरजों को मंगाने के बारे में भी कोई बात सोची जा रही है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : पुरजों के मंगाने की तो कभी रोक नहीं हुई। शुरू में ढाई पर सेट कीमत के पुरजों की इजाजत दी गयी थी जिस को बढ़ा कर ४ पर सेट किया गया, फिर पांच पर सेट किया गया और अब बेसिक इमर के कोटे के साथ सात पर सेट पुरजे मंगाने की इजाजत दे दी गयी है, और अब कोई खास दिक्कत नहीं रह गयी है।

Export of Leather Goods

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*909. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leather exports have shown a considerable increase during 1959;

(b) if so, the total earnings during 1959 as compared to 1958; and

(c) the further steps taken to explore the markets abroad and increase the exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of exports of leather, consisting of Tanned Hides and Skins and finished leather was Rs. 28.62 crores in 1959 as compared to Rs. 18.36 crores in 1958.

(c) Export Promotion measures such as survey of foreign markets, participation in Trade Fairs abroad and implementation of a voluntary quality control scheme by the Export Promotion Council continue to be taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which are the countries where the possibility of new markets has been surveyed, and what possibilities do they hold out?

Shri Satish Chandra: Surveys have recently been undertaken in Norway, Sweden and Finland; we have also market reports from our commercial representatives in other countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which is the country to which our export is the largest?

Shri Satish Chandra: The United Kingdom.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि एक तरफ तो हम कुछ विदेशी मुद्राएं कमा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार के नियर्यात से हमारे बम्बई में, कलकत्ते में और मद्रास में बड़े बड़े कसाईवानों में अच्छे से अच्छे जानवरों का वय बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उसके सबब से हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य की यह धारणा सही नहीं है। पिछले साल हमारे पास नियर्यात के लिए काफी स्किन्स और हाइड्स नहीं थीं। इसलिए हम कच्चा माल बाहर से भेजते हैं और फिर उसको यहां दैन करके बाहर भेजते हैं। इससे नियर्यात बहुत बड़ा है।

१ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि बाहर से जो कच्चा माल आता है उसके सिता जो यहां से बाहर चमड़े और चमड़े की जैं जाती हैं वह अधिकांश यहां के मारे हुए पशुओं की होती हैं, और वह सब अच्छे से अच्छे पशु होते हैं किनको बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के कसाईवानों में मारा जा रहा है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह तो बड़ा प्रश्न है। जो मारे जाते हैं वह तो माननीय सदस्य को भी मालूम है और मुझे भी मालूम है। यहां बहुत से लोग नान वै नोटेरियन हैं और इसलिए इन पशुओं का वय होता है। यह एक बहुत

बड़ा प्रश्न है और इसका आवात और नियर्यात से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether there is any export of tiger and leopard skins? Are these skins in demand in foreign countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is some export of costly leathers or tanned skins, but the quantity is rather small.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the United Kingdom is interested only in our export of raw hides and not of finished goods? If so, what steps are being taken to see that they also accept our finished goods and not the raw hides only?

Shri Satish Chandra: Export of raw hides and skins, except raw goat skins, is banned. The figures I have given relate to tanned hides and skins. Apart from that, we have also exported some raw goat skins. But as I said, the major portion of the exports is of tanned hides and skins.

Survey of Indian Ocean

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*910. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in the survey of Indian Ocean by the Soviet ship "Vitiaz";

(b) whether there is any observer of the Government of India on the Soviet ship; and

(c) the results of the observations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Government of India have deputed three Indian Scientists to participate in this survey. These Scientists boarded the

Soviet ship "Vitiaz" at Cochin at the end of January, 1960 where it specially called for them. Results will be available only when our Scientists return from the expedition which will not be before April.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if any expenditure is to be incurred by the Government of India in connection with this?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: They get free board and lodging and other facilities.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if any scientists of any other country of South-East Asia have joined the team?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I believe they have invited scientists from other South-East Asian countries also.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the survey will have any important significance for our defence strategy? If so, why was it entrusted to a foreign ship rather than being done by our own ship?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nobody here has entrusted it to them. There are the high seas. We have not entrusted this work to them and this has nothing to do with any political affairs or strategy. The investigation is about the structure, character, origin and gyration of water mass, chemical and biological variation of ocean water, collection of meteorological and aerological information, relief and geological structure of the ocean ground deposit and water suspension. These are high scientific matters of investigation which any country may undertake. They have undertaken it and they have been good enough to invite some of our scientists as well as scientists from Indonesia, Ceylon and some other countries. We have gladly accepted the invitation.

Evacuation of Indian Kashmiri Traders from Tibet

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 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Daljit Singh
 Shrimati Meena Ahmed:
 *911. Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 764 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Chinese Government regarding the evacuation of Indian Kashmiri traders from Tibet; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reply may be seen at page 123 of White Paper No. III which was laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March, 1960.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that he had pointed out that under international usage persons of Indian origin found eligible both for Indian and Chinese nationality should be given the option of exercising their right to choose whatever nationality they prefer. May I know whether this suggestion has been accepted by the Chinese Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Chinese Government have said that they proceed on the assumption that they are Chinese nationals and, therefore, they must renounce their Chinese nationality and then apply for new nationality. We do not think that is the correct position to take up because we do not acknowledge that they are Chinese nationals.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know what has happened to the property that might have been left there or might have been acquired by these Indian traders there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The persons referred to in this question are persons who are sitting there. They are there. This is a question of their coming away from there which is being impeded. So, the question of leaving property will only arise when they come away.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the Chinese Government has rejected our claim in this regard, may I know what further steps Government propose to take? Will this question be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the two Prime Ministers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In such matters the only steps that are taken are continued discussions at the diplomatic level. They have been carried on. As to whether this particular matter will come up in any talks with the Prime Minister of China when he comes here, I cannot definitely say how matters will take shape.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether Government is aware that many of these traders in Tibet have married Tibetan women? If so, do they propose to take their wives with them or do they propose to come alone?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are aware that many of them have married in Tibet. When the future of the husbands is not certain I cannot say definitely as to what will happen to their wives.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that some of these Ladakhi traders in Tibet have both Indian passports and Chinese visas also? If so, what is standing in the way of their evacuation? What is the specific ground?

Mr. Speaker: If they have got Indian passports what is the difficulty in their evacuation?

Shri Hem Barua: Chinese visas also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not say with regard to any particular individual; but, generally, they did not take Indian passports because no question arose in those days of taking Indian passports. They have been living there for a considerable time. A few may have it.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to a question on this subject on a previous occasion it was specifically said that there are some Ladakhis there in Tibet who have Indian passports and Chinese visas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Their case is a different one. But we are talking about the Kashmiri Muslims in this question. They have been resident there, sometimes for a generation or two and have carried on without taking any passports. Now, they want Indian passports and we are prepared to give it to them. Hence the difficulty has arisen.

Shri P. G. Deb: What is the total number of these Kashmiri traders?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There are 124 families, consisting of 162 males, 184 females and 237 minors of both sexes. Each family should apply to the Indian Consul General at Lhasa for the grant of Indian nationality.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there our trade agents in Lhasa and elsewhere in Tibet are in a position to look after the facilities and welfare of the Indian traders and others in Tibet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult for me to answer about looking after their facilities. We are constantly trying to help them, sometimes succeeding and sometimes not succeeding.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the security guards posted at the Consulate there have been withdrawn by now?

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Hem Barua: When the security guards are posted there the Consul-General cannot look after the interests of these people because they are not allowed to get in touch with the Consulate. If it is withdrawn, they can establish contact with the Consulate there and have their problems solved to a certain extent. That is why I put this question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer I can give cannot be very precise. Sometimes they get in touch with them; but it is not always very easy to do so.

लाहौल और स्पिति में रेडियो लाइसेंस शुल्क

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श्री हेम राज़ :	{	श्री पद्म बेब़ :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :		

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क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था १४४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि लाहौल और स्पिति के आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों को रेडियो लाइसेंस शुल्क से मुक्त करने का प्रश्न कहा तक पहुंचा है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सम्बन्धित (श्री आ० च० जोशी) : रेडियो पर से लाइसेंस कीस हटा देने से लाहौल और स्पिति के गरीब निवासियों को रेडियो सुनने की मुश्विधाएं शायद ही मिल सकेंगी क्योंकि यह लोग अपने रेडियो मोल नहीं से सकते। पंजाब सरकार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि लाहौल और स्पिति क्षेत्र के गरीबों को सामुदायिक श्रवण योजना के अन्तर्गत रेडियो दिलवाये जायें जैसा कि वह आदिम जाति और चिट्ठे क्षेत्रों पर नागू होती है।

[The question has been examined and it is felt that mere exemption from payment of licence fee will not afford radio listening facilities to the poor inhabitants of the Lahaul and Spiti areas who cannot afford to purchase their own radio sets. The Punjab Government has been advised that villages in the Lahaul and

Spiti areas may be supplied radio sets under the Community Listening Scheme as applicable to tribal and backward areas.]

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that these areas are not accessible for 8 or 9 months in the year and there are no facilities even for postal mails to be taken there, will Government consider the question of giving community sets free to the Punjab Government and exempt them from the licence fees?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The question of exemption will not arise if community sets are given. The hon. Member is aware that the licence fee for community sets is much less than for home sets; and whatever fee is there that will be shared by the Government itself.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that the area is sparsely populated—it has only a population of 4,000 in an area of 6,000 sq. miles—will Government consider the advisability of giving some radio sets free to the Punjab Government for being distributed in every village?

Dr. Keskar: The last part of my reply practically implied that. Any set which is supplied under the provision that has been made for tribal areas means that the set will not cost anything to the community. The cost will be shared by the Government of India and the Government of Punjab; and it will be installed and maintained there, entirely, by the Punjab Government.

श्री पद्म बेब़ : माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि आज-कल के दिशेव समय में उस इलाके में चिंचेप प्रकार की अकराह उड़ाई जाती है। प्रश्न यह पूछा गया था कि जो लोग रेडियो सेंट्स लरीट सकते हैं, वे कीस से एंजेस्ट किए जा सकते हैं या नहीं। इस में यह नहीं था कि चूकि वहाँ के लोग गरीब हैं, इस लिए उन्हें एंजेस्ट किया जाये। प्रश्न यह है कि जो गरीब भी लरीट सकते हैं, आपा उन्हें के ऊपर

स कोस माक होगी या नहीं।

डा० केसवर : वह तो उत्तर में बताया गये हैं कि कोस माक नहीं हो सकती। उस का कारण मूल्यतया यह है कि यह उस क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों का हम एजेंट दें, तो यह सराल मुल्क में और दस जगह उड़ाया जायेगा और पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट के लिए यह एक बड़ा सराल खड़ा हो जायेगा।

Sari Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government will extend the same facilities to other States also where there are a large number of tribal people—I mean the giving of free community radio sets.

Dr. Keskar: The scheme of having free community radio sets is operating for tribal and backward areas today.

Mr. Speaker: All over the country?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Mismanaged Tea Gardens

***914. Shri P. C. Borooh**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to sponsor a Bill for taking over the mismanaged tea gardens;

(b) whether the Industry Minister of Assam had made any suggestion to the Central Government on the above issue; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Sometime back the Assam Government drew the attention of the Government of India to a few cases of closure or threatened closure of small tea estates in Assam either due to financial difficulties, neglect or mismanagement and suggested that the Central Government may consider the desirability of assuming powers similar to those contained in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for dealing with such cases. No final decision has so far been taken.

Shri P. C. Borooh: What are the criteria of these mismanaged gardens?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are no fixed criteria. It was brought to our notice by the Assam Government that some gardens were closed down and some others were likely to close down. So, we consulted the Tea Board and the Tea Board deputed the Director of tea development to visit these gardens and he submitted a report. There are different problems in different gardens. In some the management is not proper and in some others the machinery is obsolete. He has made some recommendations and the Tea Board will have discussions with each proprietor.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know the number of tea gardens at present in the country and the number of tea gardens which have been closed?

Shri Satish Chandra: The number of gardens which were visited by the director of tea development was 18. But all of them are not closed down and the position is always fluid. Some gardens closed down but reopen after two or three months. Therefore, it is difficult to say how many are closed down at the present moment. But eighteen gardens have been visited by him.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Looking to the loss that the country is put to because of the mismanagement, would it not be advisable to take some immediate steps?

Shri Satish Chandra: The problem is really small. The 18 gardens which I have mentioned are not always closed down and there are 7,000 tea gardens in the country. The number is very insignificant to require a general solution of this problem and so each case will have to be dealt with on individual basis.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the area that is covered by these 18 gardens?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not got the figure. I have got a list of these gardens and the area of each garden. I can give it to the hon. Member after the Question Hour is over and he can total up.

Mr. Speaker: The idea is to know the percentage compared to the total.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is a very small percentage but will have to be calculated.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if the working group on tea has made any recommendation that there should be some sort of legislation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The matter of legislation is under consideration and the Government has not come to any firm conclusion so far. So, the question is hypothetical.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that sometime back the Union Government suggested to the Assam Government to undertake legislation so as to bring the uneconomic tea gardens under the management of the Government and if so, at what stage does this proposal now stand?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is the other way round. In fact it is the Assam Government which has suggested that either the State Government or the Central Government should undertake some legislation. We had a discussion with the Chief Minister and the concerned Minister of Assam and they also came to the conclusion that if legislation has to be made, the Central Government should take the responsibility. We have consulted the other State Governments concerned. It is not only the Assam Government but there are other States which are concerned and it is somewhat surprising that other State Governments have not taken any interest in this. We have not received even replies from some of the State Governments. In the circumstances, the matter is still pending. But only a week back, I have written to the Industry Minister of Assam Government that as they are coming here in connection with the National Development Council meeting, I would be glad to discuss with them further.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there are any instances in

Assam of closure on account of mismanagement.

Shri Satish Chandra: There are gardens which are either closed or not working satisfactorily due to mismanagement. For instance, the Director of tea development visited a tea estate and he recommended that they should appoint a manager with plantation experience and not an amateur picked up from anywhere. Obviously, the manager at the tea plantation is a friend or a relation of the proprietor and does not know much about tea.

Unemployment

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*915. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press news to the effect the number of registered unemployed has gone upto 1.4 million recently;

(b) whether this figure is considered the highest since World War II;

(c) if so, the reasons for this abnormal increase;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The reasons include an increase in the number of Exchanges, their greater use by employment-seekers, migration from rural to urban areas and population growth.

(d) Various development schemes under the Five Year Plans are creating employment opportunities. To ease the situation arising from temporary surpluses of personnel due to the completion of the projects, special machinery has been set up for their development in new projects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the Second Plan the target fixed was 8 million which was revised to 6.5 million. To what extent has that target been fulfilled or likely to be fulfilled?

Shri Abid Ali: 4.5 million.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know if a news which appeared in the *Statesman* d/c'd the 16th March, 1960 has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that there would at least be 50 per cent more unemployed in India at the end of the Third Plan? I want to know whether 7.8 million people will remain unemployed during the end of the Second Plan and ultimately at the end of the Third Plan there will be no employment to about 12-13 million people?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It is clear that in the course of the Second Plan period, we would not have succeeded in absorbing and giving employment to what was called the back-log of unemployment at the beginning of the Second Plan. But it must also be borne in mind at the same time that during the Second Plan we are going to give employment to a much larger number than we could do in the First Plan. The potential for employment is increasing and the employment opportunities are increasing but we are not able to catch up with the requirements in terms of the new additions to the labour force because of the factors mentioned; increasing population and other things.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that many of those who are registered are found not suitable for employment when they are interviewed, is the Government considering any machinery through which they may expand the training facilities so as to avoid wastage of personnel?

Shri Abid Ali: So far as technical personnel are concerned, we have got training institutes and about 30,000 persons are proposed to be trained there.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: There are many kinds of employment in produc-

tion centres or co-operatives and some of these people are not found suitable. Do Government propose to set up a machinery through which these people who are registered in the employment exchanges could be trained?

Shri Abid Ali: Sometimes, some of these people are not found suitable for particular jobs. We keep an eye on the employment market and change our training programme accordingly.

Shri Tyagi: Has any attempt been made to ascertain or register the unskilled villagers residing in India?

Mr. Speaker: for employment?

Shri Tyagi: People, who are unemployed.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. We have got these employment exchanges for the present at district centres mostly. Now we have decided to install a few exchanges to begin with in rural areas also to try to ascertain what usefulness they can have or what help they could give.

Shri P. C. Boroah: May I know the rate of increase in unemployment from year to year during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Abid Ali: On the basis of registration in the employment exchanges, in 1958 it was 11.83 lakhs and in 1959 it was 14.21 lakhs.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Our country needs more and more skilled and semi-skilled workers. Even the hon. Prime Minister very often says that our country is very much in need of technical personnel. But the latest figures of the employment exchanges show that nearly 5000 skilled, highly skilled and semi-skilled workers are unemployed. Why is it that there is no plan to absorb all these highly skilled and semi-skilled workers in the different factories since our country needs more and more technical personnel?

Shri Abid Ali: Wherever there is demand and these employment seekers are available, an attempt is

made to place them. It may be that in the case of some of them suitable employment may not be available.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: The hon. Minister just now said that employment exchanges are going to be put up in rural areas. May I know whether they will be put at the block level?

Shri Nanda: The details are being worked out.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know by what time it is expected that new jobs will catch up or outstrip new job seekers?

Shri Nanda: It is very difficult to prophesy a precise date by which this very desirable objective will be achieved. It depends upon several unpredictable factors, for example, the rate of increase in the population. We started in the First Five Year Plan with 1.25 and now it is nearing 2. I cannot say precisely what is going to happen there. I am sure as we are stepping up our investment—if we had been able to step up our investment much more during the Second Five Year Plan we might have absorbed nearly fully—we will be able. I hope to do it later on.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I say that unemployment is a blot on any civilisation. My plan is, every village and every part of a town should be declared a joint family. It is for them to employ everybody. Will the Government accept my plan?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Government have suggested to the planners to plan the Third Five Year Plan in a way in which the problem of unemployment would be solved satisfactorily?

Shri Nanda: One of the purposes of planning is to see that much more employment opportunities are made available.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are going the other way.

World Agricultural Fair

***916. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Krishak Samaj has asked for remission of rent of Rs. 30 lakhs for the Exhibition Grounds where the World Agricultural Fair was held; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A request for waiving the ground rent of the land and rent for the structures, occupied by the World Agriculture Fair, was received from the Bharat Krishak Samaj, but it has not been acceded to.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what is the total profit made by the Bharat Krishak Samaj from the World Agricultural Fair?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have not got that information.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it a fact that they have earned profits and received presents worth lakhs of rupees from foreign exhibition stalls?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no detailed information.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Bharat Krishak Samaj got something like Rs. 80 lakhs from all sorts of avenues of revenue, and even then they are demanding that they should be exempted from paying this rent?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, Sir, we have no detailed information.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You must have.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what reasons were advanced by the Bharat Krishak Samaj for demanding this remission, and whether those

reasons have been found to be correct or otherwise on investigation?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Samaj said that they had renovated structures, repaired roads, put up new water and electric connections, added lakhs of rupees worth of buildings, gates etc., a fairly large number of foreign dignitaries had come to India adding a very substantial amount of foreign exchange, employment was given to thousands of people during the period, there was considerable addition to the revenues of Railways, Air Services, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones etc.

Shri Tyagi: Is this Bharat Krishak Samaj a State sponsored body like the Sadhu Samaj and the Bharat Sevak Samaj?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not think it is a State sponsored body.

Shri Tyagi: Is it purely a private organisation or is it sponsored by the Government or any Minister?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a private organisation.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I would like to add that this Bharat Krishak Samaj has been functioning during the last, I think, five or six years. It has been organising Farmers' forums and conferences like that. Hon. Members must be aware that my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, is the President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. This time it organised the World Agricultural Exhibition, the first of its kind in the whole world. I am given to understand that when they took steps to organise the exhibition the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was approached. The Food and Agriculture Ministry gave them every encouragement and also, I believe, a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for organising this exhibition.

The exhibition was, well, a success. The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union

and many other foreign dignitaries have come and seen the exhibition, and it has been considered to be a successful exhibition.

So far as the Bharat Krishak Samaj is concerned, its status, it is purely a non-official organisation. As I said, the Minister of Agriculture is the President of this Samaj. When the President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj approached the Government for the use of the exhibition grounds for holding its exhibition saying that the time was very short etc. We came to certain tentative agreements, that the lands, pavilions etc. could be placed at their disposal and the understanding was that they would have to pay the same rent as was charged for the Indian Industrial Exhibition which was held sometime earlier. On that basis they were given possession of the land. The time was very short, they went on with the work, they organised the exhibition and when we calculated the rent, it came to about Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 35 lakhs. Then, for the reasons stated by my colleague, they said that they would like to be exempted from the payment of rent. We have not agreed to that, and we are requesting the Bharat Krishak Samaj to pay up the rent.

We have seen reports in the Press that the exhibition has been financially a success, Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs have been collected by the Bharat Krishak Samaj by way of rent of pavilions, by way of gate money etc. The accounts have not yet been completed and the Government are not aware what exactly are the realisations by this organisation from the exhibition and what has been the expenditure. That will take some time. We have not forgone our claim, but they are urging for some remission. We are looking into the question. The Ministry of Finance will also be consulted before we take a final decision in the matter.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. The

hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, while asking a supplementary, whether this body was a State sponsored organisation, mentioned two other names and made a wrong assumption that the other two bodies were Government sponsored. I would like to say that they are not at all Government sponsored.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The information given by the hon. Minister was that the Bharat Krishak Samaj was given an advance to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs by the Government.

Shri K. C. Reddy: What I said was, I was given to understand that they got a grant from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the order of Rs. 5 lakhs—I am not quite definite about it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If the Minister was given to understand, we can safely take it that the Bharat Krishak Samaj was aided to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs by the Government. The Government are now saying that they have not seen the accounts, they do not know what the earnings of the Bharat Krishak Samaj were from the exhibition and how it has worked. This is a very strange situation. When the Government are advancing funds, they are not having anything in the management of such fairs.

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is nothing strange about this. The Government gives grants to a number of institutions. It is not as if whenever a grant is given the Government will have a stranglehold about income and expenditure, the way the amount is spent etc. etc. Sometimes they are outright grants. The Government have asked for particulars from the Bharat Krishak Samaj, what their income has been, what was their expenditure etc.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, on a matter of principle . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One hon. Member raised a point of order. I is because this relates to finance. The simple question is whether any approach has been made or attempt has been made to complete the accounts. To avoid further questions on the matter, it is legitimate for hon. Members to ask the Minister to answer as to what exactly they have done. Possibly, the loss, if any, may be made good because it is all useful work. But irrespective of the question whether there was a profit or not, the point was whether, without going into the matter, they proposed to give Rs. 30 lakhs or so. Naturally, every hon. Minister is entitled to ask why they are making a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs. So, there is no difficulty about it. Thrice, questions have been put asking the Deputy Minister as to whether he knows what exactly their earnings were. They wanted to know if there was a deficit, and he said "No, no, no." (Laughter). He does not even say whether they were making enquiries. Really, monies of this kind ought not to be spent away like that easily. Grants can be given, but they want to know what exactly is the deficit. It is not for the purpose of any other institution to make money at the expense of the Government. Therefore, the hon. Minister will certainly look into the question and see what amount has been realised. Even if anything has to be made good, I do not think any hon. Member says that ought not to be made good. The hon. Members want to know as to what exactly is the amount that has been realised when already Rs. 5 lakhs has been given.

Shri Tyagi: Before the hon. Minister begins to answer, I want to put one definite question. I want to know how many Ministers, Deputy Ministers and officers of the Central Government were on the executive of the Bharat Krishak Samaj who were the organisers of the exhibition, and whether the Government considered it regular that they should go out of

the way for helping them to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs and also making that organisation earn Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs? Is it only because the Minister concerned happens to be the President of the Samaj?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing the question (*Interruption*). Order, order.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Since it also relates to my Ministry, I may answer the question. There were questions and answers about the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs or so—I do not know what the amount was. Although it is a non-official organisation, the hon. Shri Tyagi is right in saying that one of the Ministers is the chairman of it, and I think the Deputy Minister also is associated with it. But it is too early to say, because the exhibition was closed only a fortnight ago. So far as the accounts are concerned, I am told that on that Board there are officers of the Ministry too to watch the accounts and I shall see to it that the accounts are rendered and a copy of it is placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri A. C. Guha: The statement made by Shri K. C. Reddy raises, I think, a wider question. This is about the exhibition . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Are we going into the wider issues during the Question Hour? I am not going to allow it. Hon. Members know how wider issues can be brought up before the House. During the Question Hour, as a matter of principle, wider issues are not raised. Next question.

बरेली में हृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना

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श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुदोष हंसदा :
श्री रा० च० माझी :
श्री स० म० बनर्जी :
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :
श्री पथ देव :
श्री शीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :

*६१८.

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५६ के ताराकित प्रश्न संस्था ७६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में हृत्रिम रबड़ का कारखाना लगाने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co. (Private) Ltd., have made an initial survey of the factory site and have initiated enquiries for plant and machinery. They have also approached the Government of U.P. for the acquisition of land near Bareilly.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: इस समय जो जांच पड़ताल चल रही है वह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: यह जांच पड़ताल तकरीबन हर एक केस में पूरी हो गई है। जमीन भी योंदी देर में एक्सायर करेंगे और हमारा स्पाल है कि सन् १९६२ में यह फैक्टरी चालू हो जायगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, यह फैक्टरी जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है एक प्राइवेट उद्योग-पति के द्वारा कायम की गई है तो केंद्रीय सरकार का उस में क्या भाग होगा और राज्य सरकार उस में क्या सहायता देगी?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह बिल्कुल स्थानीय केन्द्र की फैक्टरी है। उस में राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई हिस्सा नहीं होगा।

Shri Basumatari: May I know what will be the quantity of the production from this factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 20,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 12,000 tons of Butedine and 8,000 tons of styrene. Later upto 30,000 tons of synthetic rubber.

Shri C. D. Pande: What will be the basis of supply of molasses for the power alcohol production? May I know whether the prices will include the excise duty or whether it would be on the basis of cost of production in the factory? If it is done on the basis of the excise duty paid, it will be all right, but if it is not levied, then there will be a loss of about Rs. 2 crores to the State.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Usually, our policy is that wherever an industrial raw material is processed, generally, the excise duty is not charged on raw materials. There are various other ways of raising resources, but in order to make the production economic from such raw materials, the general policy has been, throughout the country, for all industries, not to charge such heavy duties on industrial raw materials. The raw materials i.e. power alcohol will be drawn from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if some similar synthetic rubber plants will be set up in other States in India also and, if so, by what date and by what time?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Let the first plant go into production. The question of a second plant really does not arise at this stage. But once we meet all our requirements, and then we want more, there is nothing to prevent us from going forward.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just now said that the capacity of this plant will be about 30,000 tons. If so, may I know whether

it will be self-sufficient so as to stop our imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; as a matter of fact, we shall be more than self-sufficient when the plant goes into production. Perhaps we may be able to export also.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो कारखाना शुरू किया जा रहा है तो इसमें जो प्राइवेट उद्योगपति हैं वह कोई विदेशी से भी सहायता ने रहे हैं या इसको आपने ही सहाये पर बलाना चाहते हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में कुल घनराशि जो लगेगी वह २० से २५ करोड़ की होगी। इक्विटी कॉर्पोरेशन कोई साड़े ४ करोड़ होगा। एक करोड़ १२ लाख किलोवाट देवचन्द का होगा और इतना ही फायरस्टोन का होगा। बाकी का ढाई करोड़ पब्लिक से सबस्क्रिप्शन लेकर उठायेंगे।

Shri Subodh Hansda: As the plant requires about 18 million gallons of power alcohol, may I know whether this will not increase the price of alcohol and whether this will affect the other industries in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, this will be a boon to the power alcohol industry. As the House very well remembers, there was such a glut and we did not know what to do with the power alcohol which would be coming out of the several sugar factories throughout the country. So, it will help to stabilise the price of alcohol on the one hand and the maximum utilisation of molasses which will help in turn the sugar industry.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कारखाने में आपना रुपया नहीं लगा रही है तो भी उसको क्या क्या सहायता दी जा रही है जिससे कि यह काम जल्दी ही सके?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: जो जो सहायता सूखे लानगी केन्द्र वाली फर्म ने मांगी है वह वर सरकार ने उसको दी है और बड़े रेकार्ड ग्राह्य में सब लाइसेंस मिल गये हैं और अपांटिवान आफ प्लांट के लिए तय कर लिया है और कामकाज उनके हाथ में है।

Plywood Factory in NEFA

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
*919. { Shri Pangarkar:
 \ Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1249 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the British firm for setting up of a plywood factory and some other like concerns in NEFA area have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes.

(b) The firm has submitted its draft Articles and Memorandum of Association for sponsoring a Rupee Company. These are being examined. The lease agreement will be executed when the Rupee Company has been registered.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I now when the offer was received from the British firm?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: In 1955, the NEFA Administration invited the application for a lease of approximately 30,372 acres of forests consisting of three felling series in the Jarduria-Namsang reserve for a period of 15 years. Then, 15 applications were received. From among the applications received, this company was found to be the best of all.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whe-

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I just told that 15 applications were received.

Shri Basumatari: I want to know whether there was any Indian firm out of these 15 applications?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I think so.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the terms and conditions of the British firm have been finalised and, if so, what are the terms and conditions?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: In addition to the usual provisions generally included in the lease of forests in Assam and NEFA, certain other additional conditions were included. A limited liability company would have to be formed to work the forests in which the NEFA administration reserves the right to participate on behalf of the tribal people upto 51 per cent of the capital. The local people would be given facilities for training and employment, as far as practicable. On the expiry of the lease the factory may be acquired outright by the NEFA administration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Industries in Jammu and Kashmir

*908. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether Jammu and Kashmir State have submitted any scheme to Central Government for the establishment of heavy industries in order to exploit mines and mineral products of the State during 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Yes, Sir. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir submitted in December, 1959 a proposal for the setting up of a Corporation, "Mining and Mineral Products Corporation" to exploit the mineral resources of the State with particular reference to lignite, coal, gypsum and limestone and to utilise the same for

Okhla Industrial Estate

***913. Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much area was acquired by Government from the farmers for the Industrial Estate at Okhla and at what rate;

(b) what rate was charged from the factory-owners; and

(c) whether the compensation has been paid to the farmers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) About 175.07 acres at an average cost of Rs. 6,480 per acre.

(b) Does not arise as the acquired land has not been sold.

(c) Not yet.

Fertilizer Factory

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Radha Raman:

***917. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Shri S. A. Mehdil:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the speech made by Dr. Shireshi Nasu, Japanese Ambassador in India, at Madurai as published at page 6 of the *Times of India* dated the 23rd February, 1960, Delhi Edition, in which he has stated that although Japan successfully competed in tendering a favourable quotation for the construction of a fertiliser factory in Central India, the work was given to a United States firm; and

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this has been done?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained that what the Ambassador referred to was the Andhra Pradesh Government's action in appointing the Sindri Ferti-

lisers and Chemicals Ltd. as consultants for their Fertiliser Project.

Indians in Burma

***920. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many applications are still pending of the people of Indian origin who applied for Burma citizenship?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): According to available information 24,000 applications are still pending.

Price of Zinc

***921. { Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of zinc have been increasing lately;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Bombay association is the sole importer of zinc;

(c) whether Government have received any request from the actual users of zinc to allow them to import zinc and other non-ferrous metals; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a rise in the price of zinc in the local market in January, 1960 due to speculative activity, and to some extent also due to the anxiety on the part of some consumers to ensure their supplies for the coming months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It has been urged on behalf of Small Scale Units that they may be granted actual user licences for direct import of non-ferrous metals, but this is not considered practicable, as the quantity required by each individual unit is

small, and a large number of small scale units is involved. However, wherever possible we are trying to help these small units through imports by State Trading Corporation.

Displaced Persons' Training Centres in Assam

*922. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued about the closure of displaced persons' training centres in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). As the rehabilitation work in the Eastern region is gradually coming to an end, examination is being made of different aspects of rehabilitation in each State. Orders have been issued for the closure of about 15 training centres out of 30 in Assam.

Exporters' Association

*923. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are going to organise an Exporters' Association to deal with shipping companies effectively on a bipartisan basis; and

(b) if so, the nature and the functions of the above organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But trading circles are examining the possibilities of setting up organisations of exporters with a view to overcoming the difficulties they have had to face in the matter of shipping opportunities and freights.

Export of Textiles to Indonesia

*924. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of State Trad-

ing Corporation has gone to Indonesia for textile deal with Central Trading Corporation of Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has sent a delegation to Indonesia to study the new pattern of trading under which foreign trade is handled by eight State sponsored organisations in that country.

Displaced Persons in Nainital

*925. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some displaced persons from East Pakistan have been brought to Nainital District in U.P. for rehabilitation;

(b) if so, their numbers;

(c) whether they have been provided with quarters and agricultural land; and

(d) other facilities provided in the colony?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Graphite Plant

*926. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1228 on the 10th December, 1959 and state at what stage is the scheme for setting up a plant to produce reactor grade and commercial grade graphite?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The scheme for

setting up a plant to produce reactor and commercial grade graphite is still under consideration. The decision will depend on the size and type of reactors to be used in our nuclear power programme.

Shipping Service to Goa

*927. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 Shri Sampath:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian dockers have lifted the boycott of ships travelling to Goa; and

(b) whether Indian ships have also started lifting and discharging cargoes at Portuguese held territory of India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Government have seen reports in the press that the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation proposed lifting the boycott on ships plying to the ports in the Portuguese possessions.

(b) No.

स्वतंत्रता संदर्भ के शहीदों का अखिल भारतीय स्मारक

*९२८. { **श्री भक्त वर्जन :**
 श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 श्री शीरो चंद्र शर्मा :
 श्री हेम बहादुर :
 श्री शीतारामण दास :
 श्री राधा रमण :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारीकित प्रश्न संस्था ८८२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता संदर्भ के शहीदों का दिल्ली में एक अखिल भारतीय स्मारक बनाने के बारे में भारत सरकार और वाल्टुकला विवाद के बीच होने वाले निर्माण संबंधी कठार की शर्तें तय हो गई हैं; और

(ल) निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपर्युक्ती (श्री अनिल कुमार): (क) जी, हैं।

(ल) प्राक्कलन स्वीकृत हो चुका है। पूर्तिकार अभी भारत में भारत सरकार के एक अन्य कार्य में लगा हुआ है और ये ही वह कार्य समाप्त हुआ तथा उसने दिल्ली में एक चिनशाला स्थापित की, त्यों ही वह स्मारक पर कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा।

American TV Experts

*९२९. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of US educational TV experts visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether the team has made any recommendations in its report;

(c) the brief details of the recommendations; and

(d) the decision taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The experimental television unit of A.I.R. is initiating a programme of educational TV for the Secondary Schools. A team of educational experts of the Ford Foundation who are interested in such educational experiments through TV had recently visited Delhi to study its working. They had come as they were interested in helping and encouraging such an effort. They have had a discussion with A.I.R.

(c) and (d). The team had not been specifically suggested by us. Nor is it going to give us any report.

Their main purpose was to report to the Ford Foundation about the lines on which our experimental unit was working in educational TV and what help they could render in this regard. Presumably, they will be submitting a report to the Ford Foundation itself.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

*715. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 909 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the up-to-date progress made in the production of a full length film on Mahatma Gandhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The available material has been scrutinized and arranged chronologically into 35 reels for the production of the first part of the feature documentary on Gandhiji's life. This will cover the period from the birth of Gandhiji in 1869 to the year 1930. The second part will be taken up after the first has been completed.

Labour Welfare in Orissa

1188. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been allocated to Orissa for implementing labour welfare measures in the State in 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of various measures for which money has been allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 47.5 lakhs.

(b) The provision includes labour welfare centres, craftsmen's training and manpower and employment service.

Violation of Code of Discipline

1189. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government since Jan-

uary, 1960 from employers charging the labourers for violation of the Code of Discipline; and

(b) the action taken on all those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Since January, 1960 till March 14, 1960.

(a) Seventeen.

(b) Action taken No. of cases

(i) Investigations completed and violations brought home to guilty parties. 4

(ii) Investigation being made through:

(a) Central Evaluation and Implementation Division 1

(b) State Governments. 5

(iii) Complaints addressed to State Governments concerned by parties and only reported to the Ministry for information. No action regarding these is to be taken by the Evaluation and Implementation Division of the Central Government. 7

Government Requirements of Cables

1190. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the expected demand of cables for Government purposes in 1960-61; and

(b) how much of this will be met by production in Government owned undertaking?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The value of cables expected to be required for Government purposes during 1960-61 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 600 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 198 lakhs.

Allotment of Copper and Zinc

1191. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of copper and zinc allotted to Bombay State during 1957, 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the allotment made by the Director of Industries to various factories in different regions such as Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra, Kutch and Bombay City?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import of Copper and Zinc was on Open General Licence till July, 1957. Information available for the subsequent periods is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 75].

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Passports for Pakistan

1192. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in 1959 from Indian citizens for passports to go to Pakistan to see their relations who are citizens of Pakistan;

(b) the number of applications granted;

(c) the number of applications, still under consideration; and

(d) the number of applications rejected?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

हिन्दी शब्दों में आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

११६३. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों से आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली और लखनऊ

केन्द्रों से हिन्दी की विभिन्न शब्दों में लोकगीत, बारांये और संगाद प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गत तीन वर्ष में इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये कार्य का व्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण समाप्टल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) इन कार्यक्रमों को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने और इनके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रथम करने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (आ० किसकर): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण समा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है। [देखिये परिजिल्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७६]।

(ग) कार्यक्रमों को बेहतर बनाने का काम हर हमें जारी रहता है। रिकार्ड करने वाली मंडलियां बाहर भेजी जाती हैं और बाहरी प्रसारणों का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। नए कलाकार प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न सदा ही जारी रहता है।

Delhi Race Course Club

1194. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1250 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of Delhi Race Course Club for some other public use has since been formulated; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Handicrafts

1195. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1463 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the formal report from the Japanese Handicraft Expert, who visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein for development of handicrafts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Training Centres in Delhi

1196. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to open four technical training centres in Delhi with a view to end unemployment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): There is no proposal for opening any new Institute in Delhi during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan. Seven such Institutes are already functioning here.

Pyrometric Cones

1197. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Pyrometric Cones imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous manufacture of Pyrometric Cones can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of

research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their manufacture; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their manufacture in the country, or whether Government want to manufacture them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Information is not available as the import figures of these items are not separately shown in the trade classification.

(b) In Pottery and Refractory factories for determining the temperature of furnaces and kilns.

(c) and (d). Since complete research has not yet been carried out, it is not possible to say whether manufacture of cones can be taken up on a commercial scale nor to indicate what finance would be required to set up a unit.

(e) No application has so far been received nor do Government propose to undertake manufacture in the public sector.

Hide Powder

1198. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Hide Powder imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Hide Powder can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country, or whether

Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Information is not available as Hide Powder is not specifically shown in the import trade classification.

(b) It is used for conducting laboratory trials for determining the tannin characteristics of the various types of tanning agents. It is also used in place of actual hides and skins for certain laboratory experiments.

(c) The process evolved at the Central Leather Research Institute has not been patented and it is not likely to be referred to the National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation. However, if any party is interested in taking over this process to meet the demand, necessary technical know-how will be given to that party by the Institute.

(d) For a production of 300 lbs. per annum, Rs. 25,000 would be required.

(e) No application has so far been received for the production of Hide Powder in the country; nor do Government propose to undertake its production in the public sector.

Fat Liquors

1199. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Fat Liquors imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) whether indigenous production of Fat Liquors can be taken up on a commercial basis as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;

(c) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(d) whether any application for licence has been received for their

production in the country, or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Information is not available as import statistics of this item are not being separately recorded.

(b) Yes, Sir. The process developed by the Institute has been leased out to an Indian Firm on payment of royalty for a period of 14 years for the South Zone comprising the states of Andhra, Madras and Kerala.

(c) For a production unit of 300 tons per annum, a capital outlay of Rs. 1,36,000 would be required.

(d) No application has so far been received for the production of Fat Liquors in the country; nor do Government propose to undertake its production in the public sector.

Syntans

1200. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Syntans imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Syntans can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country, or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Information is not available as this item is not specifically shown in the import trade classification.

(b) Syntans are used in this country for the following purposes:—

- (1) For retanning of vegetable tanned leathers.
- (2) As tanning agents in combination with vegetable tanned sole leather tanning.
- (3) As substitute for vegetable tanning.
- (4) As bleaching agents in sole leather tanning E.I. tanning of hides and skins and for production of white leather.
- (5) As mordants in chrome tanning processes.

(c) and (d). The Institute is at present doing work on a pilot plant scale. It is only after this work has been completed that possibilities of commercial exploitation and the finances required for setting up an industry could be gauged.

(e) No application has so far been received for the production of Syntans in the country; nor do Government propose to undertake its production in the public sector.

Indian Trade Centre at Frankfurt

1201. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 409 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether an officer of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., has been appointed and posted at the existing India Trade Centre at Frankfurt in West Germany exclusively for Handicrafts;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what are his duties;

(d) whether the sale of Indian Handicrafts has increased after his appointment; and

(e) who were dealing with the task allotted to him before?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Although it has been decided to post

one officer of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. at Frankfurt, actual appointment and posting has not yet been made.

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

(e) Work relating to the promotion of export of Indian Merchandise including Handicrafts is being attended to by the India Trade Centre at Frankfurt.

संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में योजना का अव्य

१२०२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के चतुर्थ वर्ष के लिये प्रयोक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्र का पुनरीक्षित प्राप्तकर्त्ता क्या है; और

(ल) प्रत्येक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में पांचवे वर्ष के लिये अनुमानत कितनी-कितनी राशि बच जायेगी ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम नंद मिश्र) :

(क) भीर (ल). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पुनरीक्षित	(लाख रुपयों में)
प्राप्तकर्त्ता	१६५६-६०*
शेष	१६६०-६१
	के लिए

१	२	३
दिल्ली	४३२.४२@	५६२.२८
हिन्दासा	४३२. २	२७६.६६
मणिपुर	१८६.६३	२४१.८३
त्रिपुरा	२१६.८६	१८७.८७

@दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई संस्थान के संरक्षित घन से प्राप्तकर्त्ता अंशदान को छोड़ कर।

*वार्षिक योजना १६६०-६१ की चर्चा के समय बताये गये।

Pakistani Pilgrims Visiting India

1203. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Pakistani pilgrims who visited mosques and Hindu shrines in India during 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of Pakistani pilgrims who visited Mosques and Muslim shrines in India during 1959 was 5248. Figures of the number of Pakistani pilgrims who may have visited Hindu shrines in India are not available.

Educated Unemployed in Bombay State

1204. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Bombay has increased during the year 1959; and

(b) what has been the effect of the scheme undertaken by Government to reduce educated unemployment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abd Ali): (a) The number on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges has increased.

(b) Additional employment opportunities have been created.

Unemployment in Bombay State

1205. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Bombay up-to-date;

(b) how many of them have been employed in the Government of India undertakings during the year 1959; and

(c) the number of persons employed in private industries and contractors' services?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abd Ali): (a) 2,14,958 as on 31st January, 1960.

(b) and (c). The number of persons placed in employment in different categories of establishments was as under:

Category	Number placed during 1959
1. Central Government	8,630
2. State Governments	23,677
3. Quasi-Government and local bodies	1,374
4. Private establishments	960
TOTAL	34,641

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

1206. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of out-of-turn allotments of government quarters has risen from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons with 10 to 12 years of service have not got quarters as yet; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the number of out-of-turn allotments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). The allotment of Government accommodation to Central Government employees is made in the order of priority dates in the respective classes of entitlement according to the allotment rules framed from time to time. However, in deserving cases of hardship out-of-turn allotments are made subject to fulfilment of specified

conditions. Applications for out-of-turn allotment are not entertained unless they are counter-signed by an officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary or the Head of a Department. Two Special Allotment Committees have been constituted to consider such applications.

Even though sanctions for out-of-turn allotments are given sparingly, it has not been possible to make expeditious allotments in approved cases owing to paucity of vacancies. This has resulted in the swelling up of the waiting lists, especially in G, SF and SE classes. Recognising the fact that the purpose of an out-of-turn sanction is defeated if actual allotment does not materialise within a reasonable time, it has been recently decided to allot alternative vacancies in these classes in Moti Bagh, East and West Vinay Nagar and Netaji Nagar to persons in the out-of-turn waiting lists. This arrangement will be withdrawn as soon as the respective waiting lists are substantially reduced.

It is true that due to shortage of vacancies and changes in the entitled class some officers with 10 to 12 years' service are waiting for allotment of quarters in their turn. The exact number of such persons in the above classes is not readily available as the registers of the Directorate of Estates are compiled only with reference to the priority in the entitled class or the class next below and not according to the total period of stay in Delhi.

As all possible steps are already being taken to see that the out-of-turn allotments are kept to the minimum, no further action seems to be necessary to effect reduction in their number.

Industrial Estates in Punjab

1207. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1925 on the 1st September, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in the different Industrial Estates in

the Punjab so far and the stages of their development; and

(b) how far they have contributed to the increase in production of consumers goods in Small Scale Industrial Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The further progress since made in the different industrial Estates in the Punjab so far is given below:

Ludhiana: 52 sheds have been completed and occupied; out of which production has started in 43. 108 more sheds are under construction and they are due to be completed during the current financial year itself. The remaining 64 sheds are due to be completed during 1960-61.

Batala, Malerkotla, Sonepat and Nilokheri: Detailed plans and estimates have been approved. Tenders have been called for construction work and the work in these estates is expected to be let out before the end of the current financial year. These estates are expected to be completed during 1960-61.

Factory accommodation for S. S. Industrialists in Punjab: Out of a provision of Rs. 20.10 lakhs on account of the above scheme, loans amounting to Rs. 15.245 lakhs have been disbursed to 147 parties.

(b) It is too early to assess the contribution of the Industrial Estates to the increase in production of consumers goods in Small Scale Industrial Sector.

India-Bhutan Roads

1208. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have loaned the services of an Executive Engineer of C.P.W.D. Gangtok to Bhutan Govern-

ment to develop the India-Bhutan and other roads in Bhutan; and

(b) how many roads are likely to be constructed under the guidance of the said Executive Engineer?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, but for construction of roads within Bhutan only.

(b) Five.

Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Loans

1209. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amounts allotted to and availed of by the States in respect of Low Income and Middle Income Group housing loans during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement is placed on the Table indicating the amounts allocated to and drawn by the State Governments in respect of the Low Income Group and the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes, so far, during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 77.]

Factory Building Lay-out

1210. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received from the team which had been sent to study the technique of factory building lay-out and construction under the Technical Co-operation Mission;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendation; and

(c) the decision taken therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The team has not yet submitted its report to the National Productivity Council.

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

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

1211. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates in Punjab during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The number placed in employment during April-December 1959 is given below:—

Graduates.	957
Intermediates.	532
Matriculates.	5,330
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	6,819

Figures for the quarter January-March 1960 are not yet available.

D.C.M. Silk Mills, Delhi

**1212. { Shri Arjun Singh
Bhaduria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees have been rendered jobless due to the closure of third shift of D.C.M. Silk Mills, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Some workers were retrenched with effect from 16-2-1960.

(b) Non-availability of adequate supply of indigenous art silk yarn.

Handloom Industry in Madras

1213. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 507 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance asked for and given from the Handloom Cess Fund during 1959-60 towards development of Handloom industry in Madras State; and

(b) the amounts sanctioned from the Cess Fund towards development schemes and the expenditure incurred by Madras Government during the period from 1953-54 to 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) For the year 1959-60, the agreed ceiling of Central assistance was Rs. 72 lakhs as grant and Rs. 20 lakhs as loan. Schemes amounting to Rs. 30,54,003.17 have been received from the Madras State and technical approval amounting to Rs. 22,73,148.71 has been given by the All India Handloom Board.

(b) Year	Amount sanctioned	Expenditure incurred by Madras State	Rs.
			Rs.
1953-54	79,81,409	14,89,653.63	
1954-55	90,67,433.06	95,32,963.55	
1955-56	1,22,02,992.91	1,65,74,763.43	
1956-57	2,25,37,324.25	2,21,53,957.10	
1957-58	1,25,50,206.72	1,35,16,778.61	
1958-59	1,26,39,000.00	1,33,71,727.28	

Horticulture Division of the C.P.W.D.

1214. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section Officers working in Horticulture Division of the Central Public Works Department are eligible for promotion as Assistant Directors;

(b) if so, whether any qualifications have been specified for the said post;

(c) if so, what are the specified qualifications; and

(d) the number of those promoted as Assistant Directors during 1959?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Section Officers are eligible for promotion as Assistant Director of Horticulture against a fixed promotion quota on the basis of satisfactory record and seniority. No separate qualification has been prescribed in the recruitment rules.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Three.

Retrenchment of Employees in Ministry of Rehabilitation

1215. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the total number of employees retrenched due to the gradual closure of Rehabilitation Ministry so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): 2416 posts have been retrenched.

12 hrs.

RE: LAYING OF CERTAIN PAPERS ON THE TABLE

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, last Monday you told the House that the communication sent to you by the Auditor-General could not be made available to the House as it was marked "Secret". May I know whether since then any communication has been received by you that it may be made available to the House? If that is so, will it be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must give me some notice if he wants to raise something. Anyhow, it does not matter. I have made an exception today. If only he had sent a chit, I would have been prepared. The Auditor-General originally sent me a letter marked "Secret". The Auditor-General is not an officer of this House. He is an officer under the President. No doubt, under the Constitution he is bound to send a report to the President and if the President likes, he causes it to be placed on the Table of the House through his own agents. The Auditor-General never communicates with the Speaker directly. Anyhow, in this case he wrote to me and marked it specially "Secret". Now, if on other considerations he asks me to make it public after I have closed the proceedings here and the whole thing has been softened. I am not going to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Because, your language is this:

"If some person writes to me and says it is 'Secret', without consulting him I do not want to place it on the Table of the House".

I want to know whether consultation either way, from either direction, has taken place since then.

Mr. Speaker: After the event is over, even if he asks me to place it on the Table of the House, I am not going to re-open the proceedings and place it on the Table. Of course, one of the points that I urged then was: he has marked it "Secret", how can I do so? Now, on further consideration, I feel that even if he asks me to lay it on the Table, it is my discretion to do so or not to do so. If I do so, there will be endless letters. Already, I am receiving a number of letters everyday. There is a practice, there is a procedure, for this. Hon. Members are aware that petitions can be presented to the House by any member and petitions can be sent to the Secretary. Otherwise, this kind of communication I am not bound to place on the Table of the House. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.03 hrs.

Re. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission about my adjournment motion? It has been stated that it is not a matter for adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have repeatedly told the hon. Member that if he is not satisfied with what I have said, I will waive the question of time, but I should be satisfied about its urgency. I am entitled to come to a conclusion notwithstanding his representation. But he is also entitled to make a representation, I have not shut him out. Therefore, he can write to me or see me.

Shri Hem Barua: I will make my representation here.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. In that case, there is no meaning in disallowing an adjournment motion here. Therefore, if he has anything more to say, let him say that to me. Let him not disturb the proceedings like this. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.04 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): On a point of order. When there is any departure from a well-laid policy, it is for the Government to take this House into confidence. The Prime Minister made a statement in the press conference which was a departure from the laid-down policy. So, the privilege of the House and the dignity of the House have been impaired.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the privilege of the House has been broken. There are rules in the Rules of Procedure as to how a motion of privilege can be raised. First of all, he must bring it to my notice by a motion. If I agree, I will bring it up to the House. This procedure can easily be adopted. There is no hurry. He can write to me even today.

12.05 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWS-
PRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED**

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-

section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A Review by the Government of the working of the above company. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1998-60].

AMENDMENT TO MINES RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. GSR 228 dated the 27th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Mines Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1999/60].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Seventy-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Part I—Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

12-06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
EXPLOSION IN HIRRI DOLOMITE MINES

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The explosion in the Hirri Dolomite Mines in Madhya Pradesh on the 2nd March, 1960."

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): As the honourable members are already aware, the regrettable explosion took place in the Hirri Dolomite Mine at 11-30 a.m. on the 2nd March, 1960.

From the enquiry it has been found that while two workers were drilling a shot hole, the crow-bar accidentally struck presumably an unexploded

charge left in the toe of a shot-hole and caused an explosion. Consequently two drillers were killed instantaneously and two other persons received minor injuries. The latter two were treated at the Bilaspur Government Hospital and discharged.

About 1,000 persons are employed in the mine and the accident has not resulted in any unemployment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to ask only one question. I want to know whether any *ad hoc* compensation has been paid to the families of those who are dead.

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think. Whatever was due to them according to the Workmen's Compensation Act must have been paid to them.

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I gave notice ten or twelve days before. I am aware of the Workmen's Compensation Act. That will take four months. I want to know whether any *ad hoc* compensation has been paid or not.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he is not aware. The hon. Member may table a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That will take another fifteen days.

12-07 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.**
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. We have got 1 hour and 40 minutes. I understand the Prime Minister would take 40 minutes

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think that would be ample.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I suggest to you to please extend it by half an hour so that more

members can get opportunities to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Out of 1 hour 40 minutes the hon. Minister will take only 40 minutes. So, we have got one hour and not half an hour. I will give opportunities to members during this one hour. Now Shri Thanu Pillai will continue his speech.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): The Ministry in charge of External Affairs, the officers and men, deserve the congratulations of this House for the able manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of that Ministry. Our Ambassadors abroad and our men at headquarters are not trained in the art of conventional diplomacy of hiding one thing and speaking another. Our people have been trained in the traditions of our country and the ideology of our country, of dealing with everything above the table and nothing under the table. With this handicap they have been doing a good job, and that too at a time when from an unexpected quarter, a very friendly quarter, something extraordinary happens which is like a bolt from the blue. It is shocking because it is friends who are doing this harm to the peace and tranquillity of our country, and it rightly agitates the minds of the nation. But, there are problems and problems and solutions have to be found. The immensity of the problem requires a much calmer thinking and calmer approach than would be permitted otherwise. In Parliament there are parties with various ideologies and the approach to the problem by the other parties naturally varies and as they are opposed to us they are also opposed to our approach and our ideology.

Mainly the Communist Party and the Conservative Party, which is having the name the Swatantra Party, and many other in between like the PSP and Ganatantra Parishad have got their say in the matter. Their approach could be understood only if we understand their fundamental and

basic principles. The Community Party is wedded to an ideology which always uses this forum for abusing the Anglo-American bloc and western democracy. We are a non-aligned people and hon. friends from the Swatantra Party and others of their hue always criticise and abuse Russia and the Communist countries. They say that they are endorsing non-alignment. But they do so with a lot of reservations. They are emotionally and intellectually aligned to one or the other of the blocs. The Communists are aligned to the Russian or the Communist block and the other rightists are aligned to the capitalist group or the Anglo-American bloc. With that bias they approach these problems, apply their mind and criticise our approach.

The present difficulties on our borders are also made use of by the Opposition for furthering their objective and approach. People who do not accept non-alignment only pretend that they are non-aligned. They are supporting non-alignment to the extent that India is not aligned with one or the other of the blocs. To that extent they are giving their support in a way.

There were objections raised to the invitation extended to the Chinese Prime Minister. Hon. Members, Shri Mahanty and Shri Imam, raised the question whether the policy has been reversed or changed. The hon. Prime Minister in his letters has never said that he will not meet the Prime Minister of China. He has never rejected the offer of a meeting and negotiations with the Prime Minister of China. He had only suggested that it would be better if certain actions were taken before they met. There was no ultimatum. There was no condition. It was only a suggestion. If all the suggestions of our hon. Prime Minister could be acted upon by others there would not be this trouble. Because they do not respond to our suggestions it does not mean that we should not speak to them or invite them; nor does it mean

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

that there is a reversal of policy or approach.

Another point was raised by an hon. Member belonging to the PSP, Shri Dwivedy, that it was an invitation by the Government of India and not by the people. He made certain observations. I beg to submit that those observations, namely, that he is not wanted and is not invited or that he should be the guest of the State and not of the nation are not in keeping with the culture, tradition and dignity of our nation. It is not our practice. They very often quote Mahatmaji. He never said that we should even think of the adversary or the opponent or of a man who has not agreed to our proposition in a different way than of being very friendly with him. In our epic, Ramayana, you would be knowing, Sir, that Rama told Ravana to go and come the following day when he was completely disarmed. That is our tradition. Even to the enemy we are very kind. The Chinese people and the Chinese Government are not enemies, though we have got differences of opinion with them. From that point of view I would like to submit that the hon. Prime Minister can take credit, in spite of all that is being said by the Opposition, that the country is completely behind him. Wherever we go we find that the people are anxious to see that this question must be solved and solved peacefully, possibly excepting the few who think that if there is war or if there are possibilities of war they can earn a little more through war situations and contracts.

On the question of settlement of disputes with China through peaceful means hon. Members yesterday expressed some doubt as to whether a policy of non-alignment will hold good any further. But they are not categorical in saying that we must give up this non-alignment policy. They were straining their nerves to say that situations have changed, the

conditions have changed and therefore we must look to the other sides and receive aid. Why this fear complex? The Party to which my hon. friend, Shri Imam belongs criticised Government for having received economic aid. They said that it will lead to a sort of moral obligation or moral subjugation. Today they say that the time has come for us to go whole hog and not only take economic aid but also military and other aid. What does it mean? They do not want us to take only economic aid but take all kinds of aid. Have they come to the conclusion that the independence of India is no more feasible and therefore we must become the trucks of other trains for them to travel in them? I wish to know whether that policy of non-alignment is being endorsed by them or is being opposed categorically. They should not mince words.

We are at the moment being subjected to a test. We were telling the countries of the world whenever there was a dispute that these disputes should be settled by peaceful means and not by resort to violence and war. Now Goa and Pondicherry, Pakistan and China are problems which are a test to us. In Pondicherry we have won through peaceful means and Goa is a problem to be settled yet. Some hon. Members think that in the case of small countries we can be non-violent and friendly and a peaceful settlement is possible but in the case of big countries it should be the other way about.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

You would remember, Sir that regarding Pakistan there were many occasions when people shouted that the Government of India is very weak and too soft. Ultimately it has now been proved that our softness, our moderation and our friendly approach have paid dividends and good dividends too. Therefore in the case of

China also the only possible way is peaceful negotiations and settlement through discussion. Now they say that they have not agreed and they have occupied our territory. If there was no intrusion and if there was no aggression by China, where is the question of disputes? People who were supposed to endorse the policy of non-alignment and who advised other countries to resort to peaceful means now come here and say that China is an aggressor and so peaceful means will not settle the problem in so far as China is concerned, resort to some other means. What the other means are they are still at a loss to know or they do not have the courage to say that we must go to war.

The approach to this very problem from the two sides has been very wonderful. The Communist Party of India who have claimed themselves to be the defenders of democracy have passed a resolution regarding this problem. They say:

"It is unfortunate that in the Eastern sector of this frontier there has been no mutually agreed border while in the Western sector the traditional frontiers are vague and actual frontiers have never been clearly delineated. In these circumstances, charges and counter-charges of aggression have no meaning" etc.

It is an able exposition of the case of China that the frontiers had not been delineated properly. Then, they go on to say:

"As regards what is generally known as the MacMahon Line, it has been stated by the Government of China that the Line is illegal because it was the result of exchange of secret notes and was moreover never recognised by any Central Government of China. The Government of India, however, takes a different view of the matter."

So, to them, the view of the Government of China is more important and

positive, and the view of the Government of India is rather a 'different view' which is not perhaps the correct view. With that attitude of a party in our country, we have to deal with this problem. They have been creating a certain situation in the country where, so far as the other countries and their approaches are concerned, these people's pronouncements are creating some sort of difficulties for the Government of India, because those countries do feel that there has been this sort of approach, and some people are here like these.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee yesterday mentioned that our Ambassador in America made certain observations. He remarked that the American Government had said that the aid to India was to ward off the communist menace, and he took objection to it. Supposing Russia says that they are giving aid to India to ward off the capitalist menace, over India, will he equally take objection to that? Well, their approaches and their understandings are based on their likes and dislikes. Equally so, the other side is critical of any of our dealings with countries which are not capitalistic.

In between the two courses, our approach is in keeping with our tradition and our ideology which are based upon faith and fearlessness. I hope the country and Parliament will stand by the Prime Minister as one man and not make him feel that he is going with a weak support from the country. He told us in the last discussion on this question that if he was to be used as an instrument for the policy of this House, then the instrument should not be made blunt. Not only will it not be made blunt but it will be sharpened, and sharpened to the core. That is very necessary. He can take courage from this House that though we do not make much noise and create some dust now and then in the country and make use of the situation to

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

create a war psychosis, yet, our courage and our capacity to carry the nation with us will not fail us at the right moment.

I hope the Prime Minister's endeavour to find a solution at the forthcoming meeting with the Prime Minister of China will be visited with success.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सब से पहले मैं इम मुल्क के बजीरेगाजम को उस सही कदम पर जो उन्होंने चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के मासले में उठाया है, मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने दुनिया को एक खतरे से चीन के बजीरेगाजम को इस मुल्क में आने की दावत दे कर बचाया है और यह हम सब की मूलिकिया राय है कि यही एक तरीका इस मसले को निभाने का था। हमारे बहुत से दोस्त इस कोशिश में हैं कि यह मुलाकात न होने पाए और अगर होने भी पाए—जोकि यकीनन हो कर रहेगी—तो वे चाहते हैं कि यह मसला हल न होने पाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मसले को तय करने की इतिहाइ जरूरत है। चीन की कोशिश है कि इस मुल्क के बजीरेगाजम के हाथों को, उनके नेक मकामिद को ना-काम बनाया जाए। लेकिन यहां हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों का ताल्लुक है वे यह जानते हैं और वे समझते हैं कि इसके पोछे क्या हाथ है।

कल इस एवान के एक मुश्चिज्जव मैद्वार ने काश्मीर का तजक्करा भी किया। जनावेवाला, जहां तक काश्मीर के मसले का ताल्लुक है, वह अब कोई मसला नहीं है। काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा था, वह हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। पाकिस्तान के बजों खारिजा ने अभी पिछले दिनों यह कहा था कि काश्मीर का जो हमारे पास एक मुआव है, उसके अनावा भी कोई मुआव हिन्दुस्तान पेश कर सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान

अगर इस मसले का कोई हल और कोई पुरायमन हल पेश कर सकता है तो वह यही हल है कि पाकिस्तान अगर चाहता है कि दुनिया में अमन रहे, पाकिस्तान अगर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की खुशहाली चाहता है तो उसे चाहिये कि काश्मीर को स्थाली कर दे। यही एक हल है काश्मीर के मसले का।

एक और मैम्बर साहब ने इस एवान में पह्लूनिस्तान को जिक्र क्षेत्रा था। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल दें। लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि दुनिया के लोगों को जिस हड तक मदद हम पहुँचा सकें, वाहे वह इखलाकी मदद हो उसको देने से हम गुरुज करें। अगर पह्लून यह चाहते हैं कि उनको भी उसी तरह से रिक्गनाइज किया जाये पाकिस्तान के नक्शे पर जिस तरह से सिधियों को किया जाता है, पंजाबियों को किया जाता है और दूसरी कीमों को किया जाता है, तो इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। पह्लूनिस्तान के लीडर बादशाह खान हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की तहरीके आजादी की भी क्रायादत की है और निहायत शान में की है। हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख लिखने वाले उनको कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं। हम यह जानते हैं कि पह्लूनिस्तान को मांग अमल में वहां के लोगों की मांग है, उनकी आवाज है और वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें नजरअंदाज न किया जाए। लेकिन पाकिस्तान की एक पालिमी है, वह जबर की पालिमी है, तगड़द की पालिमी है और उसका मुजाहिरा पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर में किया और किर अपने लोगों पर किया है। पाकिस्तान में जिस तरीके से जमहूरियत का जनावा निकाला

गया है और दुनिया के लोगों ने उसको किस तरह से महसूस किया है, इसको तमाम लोग बेहतर जानते हैं। मैं काहता हूँ कि यहाँ के लोग और मुख्यज्ञ ज मैम्बर साहिबान इस मसले को समझें कि पश्चिमिस्तान का मसला कोई अलहड़ा मसला नहीं है। वहाँ के लोगों की, पठानों की, मुजाहिदों की सिफ़र यही स्वाहित है कि यह रिक्गणनाइज़ किया जाए वे भी पाकिस्तान में बतौर वा इज़ज़त कौम के रहते हैं।

यहाँ पर पब्लिसिटी डिविजन का भी ज़िक्र आया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बजारते खारिजन में यह एक डिविजन है और इसको सिफ़र इसलिए बनाया गया था कि इसके ऊरिये दुनिया के और मुल्कों को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दरूनी हालात से, हिन्दुस्तान की तरकी से, हिन्दुस्तान के सियासी मसलों से वाकिफ़ किया जाए। लेकिन जनावरेवाला मुझे निहायत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह इस काम में नाकाम हुआ है। कल नायब वजीर खारिजन ने जो इसकी जवाबियत दी वह और भी अफसोसनाक था। उन्होंने यह कहा कि ६३ लाख रुपये का बजट इस पब्लिसिटी डिविजन के लिए भंजूर किया गया है और इसमें से ७१ लाख रुपये सिफ़र तनस्वाहों पर खर्च किये जाते हैं। यह जवाबियत बजातेखुद अफसोसनाक है। एक रकम सिफ़र इसलिए रखी जाती है कि बाहर के मुल्कों को हिन्दुस्तान की सियासियात से, हिन्दुस्तान के प्लानिंग से, हिन्दुस्तान के हालात से वाकिफ़ किया जाए लेकिन उसकी एक बेशतर रकम सिफ़र तनस्वाहों पर खर्च करने से जो मसला है वह हल नहीं आप कर सकते हैं। २२ लाख रुपये उस में से हैडवार्टर पर खर्च हो रहे हैं। मैं.....

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: How does the hon. Member expect the information officers to work without salaries? I would like to know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that the amount is disproportionate, not that it should not be spent.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I may refer to what the hon. Deputy Minister herself has stated. She stated yesterday:

"For instance, in 1956 or in 1958-59 or in 1959-60, what is the total allotment for publicity? It is only Rs. 93 lakhs. Imagine that Rs. 93 lakhs is all that is available for the information department of the Ministry; out of that Rs. 71 lakhs is spent on salaries."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has not doubted the figures. Therefore, there is no need to read them out. She admits the figures. She only says that without having these salaried servants there, that publicity cannot be carried on.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): But what proportion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already told the House that it is a disproportionate figure, and that is what is being objected to.

श्री अ० म० तारिक़: मैं यह अज़ं कर रहा था कि जिस बक्त हम पाकिस्तान की तरफ देखते हैं मैं सिफ़र काशीर का ग़ा़बा नेता हूँ—जब वहाँ की इनकामेशन को देखते हैं, तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि खुद बहुत से मुल्के हुए लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले लोगों को अज़ीब मा तजाबज़ होता है उस पर जिस तरह की पब्लिकेशंस बनाई जाती है। मैंने पाकिस्तान की पब्लिकेशंस को देखा है, अरबी में, फारसी में और दुनिया की तमाम जबानों में। यह कहना कि हमारे निए इस कद्र रकम खर्च करना मुदिकल है ठीक नहीं है। जब हम ६३ लाख रुपये में से ७१ लाख रुपये सिफ़र तनस्वाहों

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

पर खर्च कर सकते हैं तो फिर यकीनन एक ही सूरत हमारे सामने आती है और वह यह है कि हम पब्लिस्टी पर, हम इतिलात पर कोई यकीन नहीं रखते और इस की जवाजीयत आनंदेवन डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहबा ने कल खुद दी । उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिस्टी का कितने पर असर हुआ ? अमरीका के या रूप कितने लोगों की रायें बदली ? अगर रायें नहीं बदली हैं तो यह लोग हमारे सामने कौन बैठे हैं ? आखिर यह उस प्रोपेंडे का, उस तरवियत, उम चीज का नतीजा है कि इस मुल्क में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी भी है और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के विलाप जमातें भी हैं । पटिन-सिटी का असर यकीन हुआ है । अगर पब्लिस्टी का असर नहीं था तो क्या जहरत थी इस मुल्क के बजीर आजम को कि इस डिवीजन को कायम करते, अलाहदा करते आई ऐंड बी से और इस डिवीजन को अपने हाथ में रखते । इस डिवीजन को सिर्फ इस गरज से बनाया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में, जो नया बजूद में आया है आजादी के बाद, बाहर के मुल्कों का रुशिनास किया जाय । बाहर के मुल्कों में पब्लिस्टी के लिये, चाहे वह अमरीका हो, चाहे वह रूस हो, चाहे चीन हो, एक खास रकम दी जाती है । पब्लिस्टी डिवीजन को शायद यह भी मानूम नहीं है कि हमारे हमसाया मुल्क पाकिस्तान में किस कदर खतरनाक किताबें शाया होती हैं । पिछले महीने तीन किताबें शाया हुई हैं, एक "कश्मीर पा बजंजीर", दूसरी "पंडित नेहरू" और तीसरी "सीज फायर" । अगर पब्लिस्टी डिवीजन में पब्लिस्टी को समझने वाला, पब्लिस्टी को जानने वाला, कोई होता तो यकीनन हुक्मत हिन्दुस्तान की नोटिस में वह इस चीज को लाता । मुझे इन्तहाई अफसोस है उस राय से भी जो बजीर खातरा ने इस एवान में दी कि यह जहरी नहीं है कि आय-

रेक्टर पब्लिस्टी डिवीजन एक जर्नलिस्ट हो । अगर जर्नलिस्ट न हो तो क्या कोई धोबी हो ? उस के जर्नलिज्जम को समझने की ज़रूरत है, पब्लिस्टी को समझने की ज़रूरत है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या दो ही केंद्रगारी हैं जो बाकी रह गई हैं और जिन में से एक को चुनना ज़रूरी होगा ?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं सिर्फ मिसाल के तौर पर कहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में भी और कई केंद्रगारीज हैं ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मेरी जवान पर एक यही आई थी, माफ कीजिये । इसलिये इन्तहाई ज़रूरी है कि निहायत शिद्दत के साथ हम इस डिवीजन को बनायें ।

मैं कुछ तबज्जह प्रोटोकॉल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । अभी पिछले दिनों जश्ने ज़म्मूरियत पर प्रोटोकॉल ने एक मेहमान की हैसियत से इस्तकबाल किया हूँजा और नगर के जामीरदार का । मैं एक कश्मीरी की हैसियत से इसे तौहीन समझता हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि हूँजा और नगर के जामीर-दार ने किस तरह पाकिस्तानियों की हिमायत की और पाकिस्तानी फौजों की कायदत की, और किस तरह गिलगित, चितराल और दूसरे इलाकों के हिन्दुस्तानियों को गोली का निशाना बनाया गया । ऐसे लोगों को ज़रूर ज़म्मूरियत के भौके पर इस्तकबाल करना ठीक नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि बजीर आजम को इस तरफ तबज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा मैं भौजूदा अफीका की तरफ भी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ बजीर की । हम अफीका के हामी हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि अफीका की तरक्की हो, हम चाहते हैं

कि अफीका और जो मुल्क आजाद हो रहे हों, वह तरक्की करें। इस उन की दोस्ती को कायम रखें और उन का हाथ बटायें। लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना है कि इस नये अफीका में हिन्दुस्तानी शहरियों का मुस्तकबिल भी रोशन हो, उन की जिन्दगी आजाद हो, उन्हें वहां कोई खतरा न हो। कुछ लोग, जिन को आज उस मुल्क से निकाला जा रहा है अफीका और हिन्दुस्तानियों के दर्शन में नक्त पैदा करने में कामयाब न हों। जहरत है कि हमारे बजीर खारजा इस चीज में उन मुल्कों के अन्दर दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात पैदा करें, न सिर्फ हुक्मतों के ताल्लुकात, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के शहरियों में, जो वहां रहते हैं, और वहां के लोगों में इस किस्म के ताल्लुकात पैदा करें।

इस के अलावा मैं पासपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ तवज्ज्ञ हूँ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि पासपोर्ट हमारे मुल्क में एक रेकेट के नाम से मशहूर है जिन लोगों को पासपोर्ट चाहिये, उन्हें पासपोर्ट नहीं मिलता, और कुछ लोगों को जो सिर्फ पासपोर्ट की तिजारत करते हैं, उन्हें पासपोर्ट मिल जाता है। हमारे बजीर आजम को इस तरफ भी तवज्ज्ञ हूँ करनी चाहिये। पासपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कुछ लोगों की जो राय है उसे मैं सिर्फ इस शेर में पेश कर सकता हूँ:

“पहुँचना दाद का मजलूम का मुस्किल ही होता है,

कभी काजी नहीं मिलता, कभी कातिल नहीं मिलता।”

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : मुकरं इशांद फरमाइये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no such remarks. It is not a public meeting.

श्री अ० म० तारिकः मैं बजीर आजम की तवज्ज्ञ हूँ इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता

हूँ कि दलाई लामा साहब इस मुल्क में आये हैं। हमने उन्हें खुशमामदीद कहा और बहुत अच्छाई की, लेकिन जिस तरह से उन के खजाने की चर्चा होती है हिन्दुस्तान में और हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर, उस को भी देखा जाय। अभी कल अखबारों के अन्दर एक ऐडवाइजर मिं सेन का जिश आया था। यह मिं सेन कौन है, बजारत खारजा को मालूम होना चाहिये। उन्होंने इजहार किया है कि उन के जवाहरात बर्तानिया के शाही खानदान के जवाहरात से ज्यादा कीमती हैं। उन्होंने एक सास रकम बतलाई है कि वह रकम हिन्दुस्तान में उन जवाहरात को बेच कर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर ले जाई गई है। यह रकम किस तरह हासिल की गई, किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर ले जाई गई, बजारत खारजा का फर्ज है कि वह उसे इस ऐवान को बताये।

मिं द्विवेदी ने इस ऐवान में तज़किरा फरमाया था चीन के बजीर आजम के इस्तकाबाल के सिलसिले में। उन्होंने कहा था कि चीन के बजीर आजम का जो इस्तकाल होगा वह हिन्दुस्तान की हुक्मत का होगा, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का नहीं होगा। मुझे अफसोस है, द्विवेदी साहब मेरे दोस्त हैं, वह किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की हुक्मत से अलग कर सकते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान की हुक्मत हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की हुक्मत है। जो हुक्मत और लोगों में कर्क बनता है, मैं उसे हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी समझने में माजूर हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी होते हुए कोई शास्त्र के सिलसिले में वहां उन को अलग समझ सकता है।

अब मसला आता है हिन्दुस्तान के हाजियों का, जो हिन्दुस्तान से सिर्फ हज़ के लिये अरब जाते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान से हजारों, लाखों मुसलमान जयारत के लिये ईरान और प्रब्ल को जाते हैं। इस सिलसिले में वहां उन को काफी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता

[شہی ام ۰ میں ۰ تاریک]

ہے । تکالیف وہاں کی ہر کام کی ترک سے نہیں، بلکہ اپنی ترک سے ہوتی ہے । اپنے امیڈسےڈر کی ترک سے ہوتی ہے اور اپنی جہاں کامپنیوں کی ترک سے ہوتی ہے । پیشے سال کافی مسالہ مان وہاں مار گئے بکا سے، گمری سے اور دوسری بیماریوں سے । اس کی ترک بھی بجارت لکھا کو ٹوڈی سی تباہ جاہیز ہے । جب بھی ہنریسٹاں کے لیے ہنریاں، چاہے وہ براہ ہو یا اپنے جاہیز ہوں، اس کے لیے بہتر سہلیات کا ہنریاں ہے ।

آسٹریلیا میں اک بات جو میں ویزیر آجیا میں سے دشمنی کر گا کہ وہ بکا ایسے ہے کہ جو ہمارے ہنریسٹر جاتے ہیں فاررے اس بھائیوں کو دلکش کے لیے، اس کی کام کا رکارڈ ہے اور بجارت لکھا کو کیس کا دار فایدا ہے ।

اے چند امیڈسٹر کے ساتھ میں بجارت آجیا کے ماتالبا جر کی تائید کر رہا ہے ।

[شہی ام ۰ ایم ۰ طارق: جذاب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب ۰ سب سے بھلے میں اس ملک کے وزیر اعظم کو اس سے قدم پر چوں ہوں نے چون اور ہندوستان کے معاملے میں اٹھایا ہے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے دنہا کو ایک خطرے سے چوں کے انہوں نے دعوت ۵ کے کہ انہوں نے دنہا کو ایک خطرے سے بچایا ہے اور یہ ہم سب کی مددگاری ہے اور کہ یہی ایک طریقہ تھا اس مسئلے کو نیہانی کا تھا ۔ ہمارے بھائیوں سے دوست اس کو شفیع میں ہوں کہ

یہ ملاقات نہ ہونے پائے اور اگر ہونے بھی پائے ۔ جو کہ یتھلے ہو کر دھی کی تو وہ ۴ چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ مسئلے حل نہ ہونے پائے ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس مسئلے کے حل کرنے کی انتہائی خودروت ہے ۔ لوگوں کی یہ کوشش ہے کہ اس ملک کے وزیر اعظم کے ہانہوں کو ان کے نیک مقاصد کو نکام بلایا جائے ۔ لیکن جوں تک ہندوستان کے دھنے والوں کا تعلق ہے وہ یہ جانتے ہیں اور وہ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اس کے پیچھے کہا ہاتھ ہے ۔

کل اس ایوان کے ایک معزز سہیوں نے کشمیر کا تذکرہ بھی کہا ۔ جذاب والا ۔ جہاں تک کشمیر کے مسئلے کا تعلق ہے وہ اب کوئی مسئلے نہیں ہے ۔ کشمیر ہندوستان کا حصہ تھا وہ ہندوستان کا حصہ ہے ۔ پاکستان کے وزیر خارجہ نے ابھی پچھلے دنیوں یہ کہا تھا کہ کشمیر کا جو ہمارے پاس ایک سچھا ہے اس کے علاوہ بھی کوئی سچھا ہندوستان پوچھ کر سکتا ہے ۔ ہندوستان اس مسئلے کا کوئی حل کوئی پر امن حل پوچھ کر سکتا ہے تو وہ بھی حل ہے کہ پاکستان اگر چاہتا ہے کہ دنہا میں امن دے ۔ پاکستان اگر ہندوستان اور پاکستان کی خوشحالی چاہتا ہے تو اسے چاہتے کہ کشمیر کو خالی کر دے ۔ بھی ایک حل ہے کشمیر کے مسئلے کا ۔

ایک اور مسہر صاحب نے اس
لہوں میں پختونستان کے ذکر جھوپوا
تھا -

ہم نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان
کے اندروںی معاملات میں دخل دیں -
لہوں ہم یہ بھی نہیں چاہتے ہیں
کہ دنہا کے لوگوں کو جس حد تک مدد
ہم پہلچا سکیں چاہیے وہ اخلاقی مدد
ہر اسکو دیلے سے ہم گریب ہوں - اکو
پختون یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کو بھی
اس طرح سے دیکھائیز کہا جائے پاکستان
کے نئے یہ جس طرح سے مدد ہوں کو
کیا جاتا ہے - پنچاہوں کو کہا جاتا ہے تو
ہے اور دوسری قوموں کو کہا جاتا ہے تو
اس میں کوئی بہائی نہیں ہے -
پختونستان کے لیکر بادشاہ خان ہیں
جلہوں نے ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی
کی بھی تھادت کی ہے اور نہایت شان
سے کی ہے - ہندوستان کی تاریخ لکھئے والے
ان کو کہیں نہیں بھول سکتے ہوں - ہم
یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ پختونستان کی مانگ
اصل میں وہاں کے لوگوں کی مانگ
ہے - انکی آواز ہے اور وہ چاہتے ہیں
کہ انہیں نظر انداز نہ کہا جائے - لہیکن
پاکستان کی ایک پالیسی ہے - وہ
جو کی پالیسی ہے - تشدد کی
پالیسی ہے اور اس کا مظاہرہ پاکستان
نے کشہہ مہن کہا اور پوچھ لیے لوگوں
پر کیا - پاکستان میں جس طریقے
سے جھوپیت کا چلاز نکلا کیا ہے اور
دنہا کے لوگوں نے اسکو کس طرح سے
محسوس کیا ہے اسکو تمام لوگ پہتو
چاہتے ہیں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ

بہاں کے لوگ اور معزز مسہر صاحب ہاں
اس مسئلے کو سمجھیں - پختونستان
کا مسئلہ کوئی علیحدہ مسئلہ نہیں
ہے - وہاں کے لوگوں کی ہی پتھاروں کی ہی
معاہدوں کی صرف یہی خواہیں ہیں
کہ یہ دیکھائیز کہا جائے کہ وہ بھی
پاکستان میں بطور باعززتی قوم کے دہتے
ہیں -

بہاں پر پہلستی قوzen کا بھی ذکر
آیا ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں
ہے کہ وزارت خارجہ میں یہ ایک قوzen
ہے اسکو صرف اسلامیہ بنایا کہا تھا کہ
اس کے ذریعہ دنہا کے اور ملکوں کو
ہندوستان کے اندروںی حالت ہے -
ہندوستان کی ترقی سے - ہندوستان
کے سماں مسلمانوں سے واقف کہا جائے -
لہیکن جذاب والا - مجھے نہایت افسوس
کے ساتھ، کہنا یوتا ہے کہ والا اس کام
میں ناکام ہوا ہے - کل نائب وزیر
خارجہ نے سے اس کے جواہریت دی وہ
اور یہ افسوس ناک تھا - انہوں نے یہ
کہا کہ ۹۳ لاکھ روپیے کا بھجت اس
پہلستی قوzen کے لئے ملکوں کیا کیا
ہے اور اس میں سے ۷۱ لاکھ روپیے
صرف نلٹشوہوں پر خرچ کئے جاتے
ہوں - یہ جواہریت بذاتہ خود افسوس ناک
ہے - ایک رقم صرف اسلامیہ کوئی جاتی
ہے کہ باہر کے ملکوں کو ہندوستان کی
سیاست سے ہندوستان کے پالانگ ہے -
ہندوستان کے حالات سے واقف کہا جائے -
لوگوں اور کی ایک بیشتر رقم صرف

[شروع اے - ایم طارق]

ملکخواہوں پر خرچ کرنے سے جو مسٹنے
ہے وہ حل نہیں آپ کر سکتے ہیں -
۲۲ لاکھ روپے اس میں سے ہفتہ کوارٹر
پر خرچ ۵۰ ہیں - میں

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): How does the hon. Member expect the information officers to work without salaries? I would like to know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that the amount is disproportionate, not that it should not be spent.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I may refer to what the hon. Deputy Minister herself has stated. She stated yesterday:

"For instance, in 1956 or in 1958-59 or in 1959-60, what is the total allotment for publicity? It is only Rs. 93 lakhs. Imagine that Rs. 93 lakhs is all that is available for the information department of the Ministry; out of that Rs. 71 lakhs is spent on salaries."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has not doubted the figures. Therefore, there is no need to read them out. She admits the figures. She only says that without having these salaried servants there, that publicity cannot be carried on.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): But what proportion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already told the House that it is a disproportionate figure, and that is what is being objected to.

شروع اے - ایم - طارق : میں یہ
عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جس وقت ہم
پاکستان کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں -
میں صرف کشمیر کا مسٹنے لہتا ہوں -
جب وہاں کی انعامیہیں کو دیکھتے
ہیں تو قبیلی سہیکو صاحب میں
یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ خود بہت یہ

سلجھے ہوئے رکوں ۹۳ - ہندوستان میں
دھلے والے لوگوں کو عجھہ سا تجاوز
ہوتا ہے اس پر جس طرح کی
پہلیکیشنز بلائی جاتی ہیں - میں نے
پاکستان کی پہلیکیشنز کو دیکھا ہے
صوبی میں فارسی میں اور دنہا کی
تمام زبانوں میں - یہ کہنا کہ ہمارے
لئے اس قدر رقم خرچ کرنا مشکل ہے
تھیک نہیں ہے - جب ہم ۹۳ لاکھ
روپے میں سے ۷۱ لاکھ روپے صرف
ملکخواہوں پر خرچ کر سکتے ہیں تو
بہوں یقین ایک ہی صورت ہمارے سامنے
آتی ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ ہم پہلیستی پر -
ہم اطلاعات پر کوئی یقین نہیں دکھتے -

اور اس کی جوازیت آنیہل قبیل
مسٹر صاحب نے کل خود ہی دی -
انہوں نے کہا کہ پہلیستی کا کتنے لوگوں
پر اثر ہوا - امریکہ نے یا دوس کے کتنے
لوگوں کی وائٹی بدلیں - اگر انہیں
نہیں بدلی ہوں تو یہ لوگ ہمارے
سامنے کون بیٹھے ہوں - آخر یہ اس
پروپریگیڈیز کا اس تربیت - اس چھوڑ
کا نتیجہ ہے کہ اس ملک میں
کمیونسٹ پارٹی بھی ہے اور کمیونسٹ
پارٹی کے خلاف جماعتیں بھی ہیں -
پہلیستی کا اثر یقیناً ہوا ہے - اگر
پہلیستی کا اثر نہیں تھا تو کیا
نوجواد تھے اس ملک کے وزیر اعظم کو
کہ اس قویین کو قائم کرte - علی
حدہ کرتے آئیں - ایلڈ بی - سے اور

اس ڈویزن کو اپنے ہانہ مہن دکھتے - اس ڈویزن کو صرف اس غرض سے بلایا گیا کہ ہندوستان کے بارے مہن - جو نہا وجہہ مہن آیا ہے آزادی کے بعد - باہر کے ملکوں کو درشناس کیا جائے - باہر کے ملکوں مہن پہلیسیتی کے لئے - چاہیے امریکہ ہو چاہیے دوسرا ہو - چاہیے چین ہو - ایک خاص دوام دی جاتی ہے - پہلیسیتی ڈویزن کو شاید یہ بھی معلوم نہیں ہے آہ ہمارے ہمسایہ ملک پاکستان میں کس قدر خطرناک کتابیں شائع ہوتی ہیں - پچھلے مہینے تین کتابیں شائع ہوئی ہیں - ایک کشمیر یا بُنگھوڑ - دوسری پلنت نہرو اور تھسرو سیز فائٹر - اگر پہلیسیتی ڈویزن میں پہلیسیتی کو سمجھنے والا - پہلے سیتی کو جانے والا کوئی ہوتا تو یہاں حکومت ہندوستان کے نو تصور میں وہ اس چیز کو لاتا - مجھے انتہائی افسوس ہے اس دلے سے بھی جو زیور خود جو نہ ایوان مہن دی کی یہ ضروری نہیں ہے کے ڈائریکٹر پہلیسیتی ڈویزن ایک چونتست ہو - اگر چونتست نہ ہو تو کہا کوئی دھوپی ہو - اس کے چونتزم کو سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے - پہلیسیتی کو سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے -

ایادیہیکھن مہودے : کیا دو ہی کھنکھری ہیں جو باقی دن گئی ہیں اور جن میں سے ایک کو چلنا ضروری ہوگا -

شوی اے - ایم - طارق : میں صرف مثال کے طور پر کہہ دھا ہوں -

ایادیہیکھن مہودے : اس میں اور کئی کٹنگوڑ ہیں -

شوی اے - ایم - طارق : میہری زبان پر ایک بھی آئی تھی - معاف کہیجئے - اس لئے انتہائی ضروری ہے کہ نہایت شدت کے ساتھ ہم اس ڈویزن کو بلانیں -

میں کچھ توجہ پروروکال کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - ابھی پچھلے دنوں جشن جمہوریت پر پروروکال نے ایک مہمان کی حیثیت سے استقبال کیا ہولنا اور نکر کے چالیہردار کا - میں ایک کشمیری کی حیثیت سے اسے توہین بھہتتا ہوں - میں جانتا ہوں کہ ہونرا اور نکر کے چالیہردار نے کس طرح پاکستانیوں کی ہمایت کی اور پاکستانی فوجوں کی قیادت کی - اور کس طرح لانکت - چترال اور دوسرے علاقوں کے ہندوستانیوں کو گولی کا نشانہ بلایا گیا - ایسے لوگوں کا جشن جمہوریت کے موقع پر استقبال کونا تھا کہ نہیں ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وزیر اعظم کو اس طرف توجہ دیلی جائیں -

اس کے ملاؤ موجودہ افریقیہ کی طرف بھو میں توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وزیر اعظم کی - ہم افریقیہ کے حامی ہیں - ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ افریقیہ کی ترقی ہو - ہم ان کی دوستی کو قائم

[شی اے - ایم - طارق]

دہم - اور ان کا ہاتھ بٹانیں -
لیکن ہمہن یہ بھی دیکھنا ہے کہ اس
نئے افیقہ مہن ہندوستانی شہریوں کا
مستقبل بھی (وشن عو - ان کی زندگی
ازاد ہو - انہیں وہاں کوئی خطرہ نہ
ہو - کچھ لوگ جن کو آج اس ملک
سے نکلا جا رہا ہے - افیقہ اور
ہندوستانیوں کے درمیان نفرت پیدا
کرنے میں کامیاب نہ ہوں - ضرورت
ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر خارجہ اس چیز میں
ان ملکوں کے اندر دوستانہ تعلقات پیدا
کریں - نہ صرف حکومتوں کے
تعلقات بلکہ ہندوستان کے شہریوں
میں جو وہاں رہتے ہیں اور وہاں کے
لوگوں میں اس قسم کے تعلقات پیدا
کریں -

اس کے علاوہ میں پاسپورت
دیارِ مملکت کی طرف یونیجہ 『دلانا چاہتا
ہوں - اس میں دونی شک نہیں
کہ پاسپورت ہمارے ملک میں ایک
یکجہت کے نام سے مشہور ہے - جن
لوگوں کو پاسپورت چاہتے - انہیں
پاسپورت نہیں ملتا - ا نچھے لوگوں
کو جو صرف پاسپورت کی تجارت کرتے
ہیں انہیں پاسپورت مل جاتا ہے -
ہمارے وزیر اعظم کو اس طوف بھی توجہ
کوئی چاہئے - پاسپورت تباہی کے
بادے میں کچھ لوگوں کی جو دلائی ہے
اے میں صرف اس شعر میں پیش
کر سکتا ہوں -

پہلیجاں داد کو مظلوم کا
مشکل ہی ہوتا ہے -
کہوں قافی نہیں ملتا
کہوں قاتل نہیں ملتا -
کچھ مانندی سدیسیہ : مکروہ ارشاد
فرمایئی -

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be no such remarks. It is not a public meeting.

شی اے - ایم - طارق : میں وزیر
اعظم کی توجہ اس طوف بھی دلائی
چاہتا ہوں کہ دلائی لاما صاحب
اس ملک میں آئے ہوں - ہم نے
انہیں خوبی آمدید کہا اور بہت
اچھائی کی - لیکن جس طرح سے
ان کے خزانہ کی چورچا ہوئی ہے
ہندوستان میں اور ہندوستان سے
باعر - اس کو بھی دیکھا جائے -
ابھی کل اخیاروں کے اندر مستر
سین کوں ہیں - ڈیکٹر خارجہ کو
معلوم ہونا چاہئی - انہوں نے اظہار
کیا ہے کہ ان سے جواہرات بريطانیہ
کے شاہی خاندان کے جواہرات سے
زیادہ قیمتی ہیں - انہوں نے ایک
خاص دسم بنتائی ہے کہ وہ دسم
ہندوستان میں ان جواہرات کو
بیچ اور ہندوستان سے باعر لے جائی
گئی ہے - ۱۰ دسم کس طرح حاصل
کی گئی - کس طرح سے ہندوستان
سے باعر لے جائی گئی - ڈیکٹر

خارجہ کا فرق ہے کہ « ایسے امر ایوان کو بتائیے ۔

مستور دویدو نے اس ایوان میں تذکرہ فرمایا تھا چھوٹ کے وزیراعظم کے استقبال کے ساتھ میں انہوں نے کہا تھا چھوٹ کے وزیر اعظم کا جو استقبال ہوگا وہ ہندوستان کی حکومت کا ہوگا ۔ ہندوستان ۔ لوگوں کا نہیں ہوگا ۔ معہ افسوس ہے ۔ دویدی صاحب میرے درست ہیں ۔ وہ کس طرح سے ہندوستان کے لوگوں کو ہندوستان کی حکومت سے الگ کر سکتے ہوں ۔ ہندوستان کی حکومت ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی حکومت ہے ۔ جو حکومت اور لوگوں میں فرق کرتا ہے ۔ میں اسے ہندوستان کا شہری سمجھتے میں محدود ہوں ۔ میری سختی ۔ میں نہیں آ سکتا ہے کہ ہندوستان کا شہری ہوتے ہوئے کوئی شخص کہسے کسی ہندوستان کی حکومت نہ لوگوں سے الگ کر سکتا ہے ۔

اب مسلمان آڑا ہے ہندوستان کے حاجیوں کا جو ہندوستان سے صرف حجج کے لئے عرب جاتے ہوں ۔ ہندوستان سے ہزاروں لاہوں مسلمان زیارت کے لئے ایوان اور عرب کو جاتے ہوں ۔ اس سامانہ میں وہ ان کو کافی تکالیف کا سامانہ کرنا پوتا ہے ۔ تکالیف وہاں کی حکومت کی طرف ہے انہیں ۔ بلکہ اپنی طرف سے ہوتی ہے ۔ اپنے امدادیوں

کی طرف سے ہوتی ہیں ۔ اور اپنی جہاڑ کمیلہوں کی طرف سے ہوتی ہیں ۔ پچھلے سال کافی مسامان وہاں مزکیت وبا ہے ۔ کمی سے اور دوسروں بھماڑیوں سے ۔ اس کی طرف بھی وزارت خارجہ کو تھوڑی سی توجہ دینی چاہئے ۔ جب بھی ہندوستان کے لوگ کسی چکہ تھوڑتھے پاتر کے لئے جانہوں ۔ چاہے وہ عرب ہو یا اور جنکہ ہو ان نے لئے بہتو سہولت کا انتظام ہو ۔

آخرہ میں ایک بات جو میں وزیر اعظم سے درخواست دوں گا کہ وہ بنناہیں وہ یہ ہے کہ جو ہمارے انسپیکٹر جاتے ہیں فارمین امدادیہ کو دیکھلے کے لئے ۔ ان کی کیا کارکردگی ہے اور وزارت خارجہ کو کس قدر فائدہ ہے ۔

ان چند افلاط کے ساتھ میں وزیر خارجہ کے مطالبہ ذر کی تائید کرتا ہوں ۔

✓ **Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is one point. I would be able to give only 15 minutes to Shri Vajpayee and then 10 minutes to Shri Jadhav. Shri Vajpayee.

شی ہاشمی (بخارا مسٹر) : بخارا مسٹر مہارادی، آج سماں اپنی میں یہ بخار نیکلی ہے کہ میسما ماری کمپ سے جو تیڈتی ریسیوٹی ڈیمنشنل میں جے جا رہے ہیں ان میں ۵ کوڑ گاڑی میں میر گئے، جن کی مانگ میں بناہی جاتی ہے । اسی ایسی بخار کے میں ۳۰ تیڈتی ریسیوٹی کا پتا نہیں ہے، شاہید کے گاسنے میں کہی گاہے ہاں گئے ہوئے ہیں । بخار میں یہ بھی لیکھا ہے کہ میرکارا نے کوئی اُن کے ڈاکٹری ایسی جک کا ایسی نہیں کیا ۔ اُن کے ساتھ گاسنے میں کوئی دیگری ہے ۔

[श्री वाजपेयी]

ये जो उन की कठिनाइयों को समझते और उन के निराकरण का प्रयत्न कर सकते। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब निर्वासियों को धर्मशाला में बसाने का फैसला किया गया है और शासन उस के लिए हम से धनराशि की मांग भी कर रही है, तो बीच में उन को ले जाने का ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए था जिस में किसी को कोई शिकायत का मौका नहीं मिलता।

तिब्बती रिप्पूजी दुर्भाग्य के मारे हमारे देश में आये हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के बसाने मात्र से हम अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री नहीं समझ सकते। इस विवाद में दिल्ली में होने वाले तिब्बती कंवेशन की बहुत चर्चा होती है। मुझे यह देख कर दुख होता है कि हमारी सरकार ने विशेष कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उस कंवेशन के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की है। यह बात सही है कि वह कंवेशन जनता की ओर से हो रहा है। भले ही सरकार न समझे तिब्बत के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य को, मगर देश की जनता समझती है कि तिब्बत के प्रति हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य क्या है। विदेशी गुलामी से निकला हुआ भारत उन देशों के प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति के प्रकीरण करने से नहीं रुक सकता जो नये नये गुलामी के फंदे में ज़कड़े जा रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी शायद भूल गये हैं, मैं उन्हें स्मरण दिला दूँ कि ७ दिसम्बर, १९५० में उन्होंने इसी सदन में खड़े हो कर कहा था। मैं उन के शब्दों को कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"It is not right for any country to talk about its sovereignty or suzerainty over any area outside its own immediate range.... It is a right and proper thing to say, and I see no difficulty in saying it to the Chinese Government, that whether you have suzerainty over Tibet or sovereignty over Tibet, surely according to any

principles, principles you proclaim and principles I proclaim, the last voice in regard to Tibet should be the voice of the people of Tibet and of nobody else".

यह शब्द भुलाये नहीं जा सकते मगर इन शब्दों के अनुसार अगर हम भारत सरकार के तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में आज के प्राचरण को देखें तो बड़ी विसंगति दिखाई देती है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जीवन भर साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करते रहे। हो सकता है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री के आमने पर बैठ कर उन के सामने कुछ ऐसी कठिनाइयां आती हों कि वह अपने हृदय के भावों को ठीक तरीके से प्रकट न कर सकते हों। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर कहीं मानवता पर कुठाराधात होता है, मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होता है जिस प्रकार कि तिब्बत में तिब्बत के व्यक्तित्व को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है तो उन के दिल में तिलमिलाहट नहीं होगी। अगर वे बोल नहीं सकते, तिब्बत की जनता की मांगों का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर भारत की जनता एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन करे और ऐशियाई अफीकी देशों की महानुभूति तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में प्रकट करना चाहती है, तो उन्हें कम से कम उस के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नाराजगी तो नहीं प्रकट करनी चाहिए। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति हम समझ सकते हैं योंकि जो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार का नारा लगाती है और जिस नारे के आधार पर उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की साम्रदायिक मांग का समर्थन किया, वही कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी आत्म निर्णय के सिद्धान्त को तिब्बत पर लागू करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। कामरेड खुश्चेव झान्म निर्णय के अधिकार को पक्ष्मूनिस्तान के ऊपर लागू कर सकते हैं मगर तिब्बत के बारे में यहां की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी नहीं बोलेगी। वे न बोलें लेकिन वह हमें भी बोलने नहीं देना चाहते और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की इसलिए

प्रशंसा करते हैं कि परिस्थिति की कठिनाईयों के कारण वे तिब्बत की जनता के प्रति अपना समर्थन खुले रूप से प्रकट नहीं कर सकते। अब जहां तक भावना का सवाल है मैं कभी यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की भावनाएं तिब्बत की जनता के साथ नहीं हैं। चीन ने तिब्बत को आश्वासन दिया कि वह तिब्बत की स्वायत्ता का समादर करेगा और इसी आश्वासन के आधार पर तिब्बत ने अपनी सौबर्येन्टी का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा चीन को सौंप दिया लेकिन उब चीन ने इस समझौते का उल्लंघन कर दिया तो फिर जो तिब्बत ने अपनी सौबर्येन्टी का हिस्सा चीन को सौंपा था वह उस को वापिस मिल जाता है और इसलिए यह कहना कि तिब्बत अपनी स्वायत्ता की मांग नहीं कर सकता, मैं समझता हूँ कि कानूनी दृष्टि से भी ठीक नहीं है। अगर ऐसी कठिनाईयां हैं सरकार के मार्ग में कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सकती तो जनता जो प्रकट करना चाहती है साहानुभूति उस के सम्बन्ध में, तो ऐसे शब्दों का प्रकटीकरण नहीं होना चाहिए जो जनता की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाते हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि तिब्बत की स्वायत्ता के साथ भारत की सुरक्षा जुड़ी हुई है। अगर हम ग्रलजीरिया की स्वतंत्रता का समर्थन कर सकते हैं और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी उस में आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा ले सकती है तो फिर तिब्बत की स्वायत्ता के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की मांग के विरोध में आवाज़ नहीं उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन चीन दावा करता है कि तिब्बत चीन का अंग है जैसे कि पुर्तगाल दावा करता है कि गोद्धा पुर्तगाल का अंग है मगर हम पुर्तगाल के इस दावे को नहीं मान सकते और चीन का यह दावा भी नहीं माना जा सकता। चीन ने तिब्बत को सासार के घरातल से उठा दिया। मृश्य यह देख कर दुःख हुआ कि भारत सरकार ने भी जो नये नक्शे छापे हैं उन में तिब्बत नहीं है। तिब्बत नक्शे में मिट गया। तिब्बत का नाम उन नक्शों के

ऊपर नहीं है। वहां केवल चीन लिखा हुआ है। चीन ने तिब्बत को मिटा दिया तो क्या हमारे लिए भी तिब्बत मिट गया। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस नीति का कोई अच्छा परिणाम होने वाला है। नैतिक दृष्टि से तो यह नीति भारत के लिए उपयुक्त है ही नहीं लेकिन अगर हम मंकुचित राष्ट्रीय स्वार्थों की दृष्टि से भी विचार करें तो भी तिब्बत का इस तरह मिट जाना दूरगमी दृष्टि से भारत के हित में नहीं हो सकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के निमन्त्रण पर चीन के प्रधान मंत्री भारत प्रा रहे हैं। हम नहीं जानते कि किस आधार पर उन से वार्ता होगी क्योंकि अभी तक वार्ता का कोई आधार निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। पहले कहा जाता था कि हम बात करेंगे मगर समझौता नहीं करेंगे। अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम समझौता तो करेंगे मगर बाबौंन नहीं करेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री कृष्ण मेनन के उम्मीदों की ओर प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि उन्होंने ७ मार्च को हैदराबाद में दिया। उन्होंने कहा। मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ:—

"Addressing a large public meeting under the auspices of the Hyderabad City Congress Committee, Mr. Menon said that in view of the impending visit to India of the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, he would speak with restraint.

"Mr. Menon added:

"While we shall not suffer a violation of the integrity of our country, and while we shall not be humiliated, we shall not be so weak as to say that we will not talk. While we shall not allow anybody to think that we can be intimidated, we shall negotiate but not bargain."

"We shall negotiate but not bargain".

पहले कहा जाता था कि वी शैल टौक बट नोट नैयोशिएट अब कहा जा रहा है।

[श्री वानरोदी]

कि वी शैल नैवोजिएट बट नौट बांगेन । अगर हिंदी में इन शब्दों का अर्थ लगाया जाये तो मेरी समझ में यह होगा कि हम समझौते की बात तो करेंगे मगर लेन-देन नहीं करेंगे अगर बांगेन का भीषा अर्थ यह है । अब लेन-देन नहीं करेंगे तो क्या इसमें से ऐसी व्यवनि निकलती है कि हम सब देंगे ही देंगे, लेंगे कुछ नहीं । लेन-देन नहीं करेंगे । मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब निमंत्रण दिया तो वह जनता के लिये अप्रत्याशित था । उस से आशाकार्ये पैदा हुई और वह आशाकार्ये इस प्रकार के बनन्वयों से बढ़ती जा रही है । अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी मिं ० चाँठ० एन० लाई० को इस बात के लिये संयार कर लें कि वे भारत की भूमि खाली कर के चले जायें और दोनों देशों के बीच में चीन के आक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप, गान्धर्पति जी ने विश्वासघात की जिसे मंज़ा दी, उसके फलस्वरूप जो कटूत पैदा हो गई है वह कटूत दूर हो जाये तो प्रत्येक भारतवासी उस का स्वागत करेगा । लेकिन हमें डर है कि क्या इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है ? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में कहा कि अगर दोनों प्रधान मंत्रियों की बातचीत विफल हो गई तो परिस्थिति बिगड़ जायेगी । कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि कहीं परिस्थिति को बिगड़ने से शोकने के लिये बातचीत में हम कुछ ऐसा समझौता करने के लिये तैयार न हों जायें जो कि देश के हितों और सम्मान के खिलाफ हो । क्या हम किसी भी कीमत पर बातचीत को सफल करने के लिये बंधे हुए है ? अगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी किसी भी कीमत पर समझौता करने वाली धारणा में बातचीत करने जायेंगे तो उस का परिणाम देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं होगा । प्रधान मंत्री जी चीनी आक्रमण को समाप्त करने के लिये बचनबढ़ है । देश की जनता को उन्होंने बचन दिया है । चीनी आक्रमण भारत की भूमि में समाप्त होना चाहिये । अब यह अगर बार्ता में सम्भव हो तो उसमें किसी को

विरोध नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन इस की सम्भावना कम दिखाई देती है क्योंकि प्रभी तक बार्ता का आधार निरिचित नहीं हो पाया है । चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने हमारा निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया गया निमंत्रण स्वीकार करने के बाद २६, दिसम्बर के बाद, २७ दिसम्बर को चीन का जो नोट आया है, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जो से आग्रह कर्त्ता कि वह उस नोट को भाषा को जरा पढ़ें । हमारे निमंत्रण के बाद इस सदन में या इस सदन के बाहर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही, ऐसी बात कहने को टाला, यद्यपि प्रश्नों के उपर में ऐसी बातें आ सकती थीं, जिनसे कहीं चीन को ठेस न पहुँचे । मगर २० दिसम्बर, को हमारा निमंत्रण स्वीकार करने के बाद भी, २७ दिसम्बर, को जो चीन ने नोट लिखा उसमें से ऐसी व्यवनि निकलती है कि चीन अपना रखवा बदलने को तैयार नहीं । शायद वह लम्बो बार्ता द्वारा ममय चाहते हैं । समझौते की टिकिल पर बंध कर चीन को कुछ खोना नहीं है । चीन आक्रमणकारी है, चीन ने हमारी भूमि पर कढ़ा किया है, चीन यहां से कुछ खो कर नहीं जायेगा यदि बातचीत विफल हो गयी । इसलिये चीन को कोई घाटा नहीं है, घाटा हमको है, और प्रभी तक का अनभव अच्छा नहीं है ।

हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, मगर शान्ति के लिये ऐसी कीमत नहीं देनी चाहिये जो भविष्य में अशान्ति उत्पन्न करने का कारण बन जाये । मगर शान्ति को लालसा में कभी ऐसे समझौते हुए हैं जो हमारे देश के हितों के अनुकूल नहीं हैं । और बातचीत दिल्ली में हो रही है, दिल्ली का इतिहास समर्पण का इतिहास है, दिल्ली का इतिहास आक्रमणकारी के स्वागत का इतिहास है । एक बार पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री आये थे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के निमंत्रण पर और पूर्वी बंगाल के हिन्दुओं को हमने उनके अत्याचारों को दिया पर छोड़ दिया । दूसरी बात फिर पाकिस्तान के

प्रधान मंत्री आये वह बेरुबाड़ी यूनियन को ले जा रहे थे, मगर धन्य हो सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कि वह जाते जाते रुका । और एक बार किर पाकिस्तान के होम मिनिस्टर आये थे । वह पश्चिमा प्रदेश के पांच गांव ले जाना चाहते थे । अब चीन के प्रधान मंत्री आ रहे हैं, क्या ले जायेंगे यह कहना सुविकल है । लेकिन देश की जनता कोई भी ऐसा समझौता स्वीकार नहीं करेगी जो समझौता देश की प्रतिष्ठा के प्रतिकूल हो, जो समझौता देश के हितों के प्रतिकूल हो, और मैं समझता हूँ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो इस भावना से अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं और बातचीत में दृढ़ता से काम लेंगे । यद्यपि हमारा उनसे मतभेद है, लेकिन जहाँ तक चीनी आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने का सम्बन्ध है, प्रधान मंत्री श्री चाऊँ एन लाई के साथ पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये जा सकते हैं कि सारा देश उनके पीछे है समझौते का परिणाम जो होगा, उसके अनुसार हम अपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट करेंगे मगर भी हम परमात्मा से यही प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो को बल दे, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो को शक्ति दे और देश की भावनाओं के अनुरूप आरचरण करने का सामर्थ्य दे ।

मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा । श्री चाऊँ एन लाई का किस प्रकार स्वागत किया जाये इस बारे में भी चर्चा हुई है । मैं समझता हूँ हमने, उनको दुलाया है और वह हमारी निमंत्रण पर आ रहे हैं । लेकिन १६५४ के जो मिस्टर चाऊँ एन लाई आ रहे थे और सन् १६६७ के जो मिस्टर चाऊँ एन लाई आ रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ हमारी सरकार जनता को यह समझाने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी कि यह वही मिस्टर चाऊँ एन लाई हैं जो सन् १६५४ में आये थे । दोनों देशों के बीच में तिब्बत की तड़पती हुई लाश उन्हें दिलायी देती है, दोनों देशों के बीच में तीन तीन व्हाइट पेपर हैं जो दोनों देशों की मित्रता के मार्च में रोढ़े हैं और हमको यह स्वीकार करने में संकोच नहीं होना

चाहिये कि देश की जनता की भावनाओं को इस तरह से इस स्वागत के सवाल पर छूने की कोशिश न की जाये कि लोगों का मनोबल टूटे । मिस्टर चाऊँ एन लाई को हवाई अड्डे से राष्ट्रपति भवन तक ले जाया जा सकता है, वहाँ उनसे बार्ता की जा सकती है । लेकिन छोटे बच्चों को और फौज के जवानों को इकट्ठा कर के हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के नारे लगावाना, यह तो तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि भारत की भूमि पर चीन का आक्रमण कायम है । जब तक चीन का आक्रमण भारत की भूमि पर कायम है, जनता से यह कहना कि वह आक्रमणकारी का स्वागत करे, यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुकूल नहीं होगा । और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस भावना को ध्यान में रखेगी ।

मुझे इतना ही कहना था ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोवा, काश्मीर, लद्दाख से लांगड़ू, और उर्बं सीयम यानी नेफा तक १६५७ से अब तक का जो इतिहास है, या जो विदेश मंत्रालय की कार्याविधि है, हम उसके नीतीजों को देखें तो साफ कहना पड़ेगा कि भारत की विदेश नीति असफल रही है । विदेश मंत्री को एक बात में जहर सफलता मिली कि जो इस से पहले प्रश्न थे, जैसा गोवा या काश्मीर, उनकी तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का ध्यान हटा कर एक नये प्रश्न की तरफ मोड़ दिया है और वह हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू के परम मित्र श्री चाऊँ एन लाई की ओर है । यकेबादीगरे प्रश्न आते रहे उनका कोई हल नहीं निकला और किर आज हिन्दुस्तान उत्तरी सीमा के अतिक्रमण के प्रश्न में उलझ गया है ।

श्रीमन्, मैं भारत की विदेश नीति को जो असफल बताता हूँ उसका क्या कारण है ? उसका कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति सिद्धांत विहीन, भावुक, अवसरवादी और अविक्तवादी रही है । इसी कारण हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री राम सेदक यादव]

सदैव असफल रहा है। जैसे ही भारत आजाद हुआ, सब से पहले काशमीर का सवाल उठा। अब काशमीर के सवाल को ही आप देखें तो उसमें भी व्यक्तिवाद और भावुकता छलकती है। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का जो कानून था उसके तहत किसी भी राज्य को यह अधिकार था कि वह जाहे हिन्दुस्तान या पाकिस्तान में मिले या स्वतंत्र रहे। और जब इस कानून के अनुसार काशमीर के महाराजा ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ अपना सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का फैसला कर लिया तो फिर इसमें क्या आवश्यकता थी कि यह कहा जाता कि जब तक कि वहाँ की जनता फैसला न करे तब तक यह सम्पूर्ण मिलन नहीं होगा, यह थोड़े ही समय के लिये मिलन होगा। उसमें भी श्री माटुंटबेटन का, जो प्रधान मंत्री के निजी दोस्त थे, हाय था। और दूसरे इस में व्यक्तिवाद की भावना यह थी कि कहीं प्रधान मंत्री के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व को कोई बच्चा न लग जाये। इस चीज ने काशमीर के मामले को अधिक खतरे में डाल दिया।

दूसरी बात काशमीर के मसले में यह थी कि काशमीर और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को एक साथ लाने का प्रयत्न न कर के काशमीर दो व्यक्तियों की चीज हो गयी, उसमें एक हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू: साहब थे और दूसरे शेख अब्दुला, और आज नेहरू साहब और बड़ी साहब भी कुछ इसी हद तक हैं। उसको एक व्यक्ति की चीज समझा गया।

इस तरह से आप गोवा के सवाल को देखें। जब तक गोवा स्वतंत्र नहीं होता तब तक हम हिन्दुस्तान को सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वतंत्र नहीं समझ सकते। अब भी विदेशी हमारे बीच में मौजूद है। इस सवाल में भी आप देखें कि विदेश मंत्री असफल रहे हैं। जब जब वहाँ की जनता ने उठने की कोशिश की तो बताये इसके कि उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलता, उसको बराबर दबाया गया इस सिद्धांत के सहारे कि हम तो गांधी जी के रास्ते पर

बलने वाले हैं, शान्ति के दूत हैं, पंच धील की दुहाई देते हैं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से कि उनका वह सिद्धांत नागा क्षेत्र का जब प्रश्न उठा था तो उसको हल करने के समय कहाँ था। जब नागा क्षेत्र का प्रश्न उठता है तो वहाँ के लोगों पर गोली की बौद्धार की जाती है। लेकिन गोप्ता आज पुर्णगाल के अधिकार में है, और जब पुर्णगाल का सवाल आता है तो शान्ति और अहिंसा की दुहाई दी जाती है। शान्ति और अहिंसा बड़ी मुन्द्र चीज है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की शान्ति और अहिंसा हमारे नेहरू साहब निभा रहे हैं उसे तो हम कमज़ोर और बुरदिल की ही शान्ति और अहिंसा कहेंगे।

फिर पांडीचेरी, माही, कारीकल और एनाम का सवाल हम ले। वह आज तक पूर्ण रूप से स्वतंत्र नहीं हो पाये हैं। आज भी डी जूरे पावल ट्रांस्फर नहीं हुई है। जब यह सवाल उठा रहे थे तो एक नया प्रश्न उत्पन्न हो गया और वह प्रश्न है उत्तरी सीमा का, उत्तरी सीमा का चीन द्वारा अतिक्रमण। चीन के अतिक्रमण को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने स्वयं न्योता दिया है क्योंकि जब सन् १९५० में तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन का अधिकार हुआ तो भारत सरकार के बल में ही नहीं रही बल्कि उसने तिब्बत को चीन का एक अंग बान लिया। भारत सरकार ने सब से पहली गलती यह की। जहाँ तक देश के दूसरे लोगों या दूसरी संस्थाओं या पार्टियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने भी इस वर सामोंशी कायम रखी, और जिन लोगों ने यह कहा कि चीन ने जो तिब्बत पर अतिक्रमण किया है, अधिकार जमाया है वह शिशु हत्या के समान है या ऐसे मान लिया जाये कि जैसे कोई राक्षस किसी बच्चे का गला घोट रहा है, तो उनको यह कह कर बदनाम किया गया कि वे हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के रिश्ते को बिगाढ़ रहे हैं। यही पहली गलती हुई कि तिब्बत पर चीन का अधिकार माना गया। तिब्बत के बारे में यह कहना कि वह चीन का अंग

रहा है, गमत होगा । तिब्बत स्वतंत्र रहा है, और इतिहास में कभी तो ऐसा भी हुआ है कि तिब्बत ने चीन से लिराज हासिल किया है । अगर आज तिब्बत स्वतंत्र होता तो आज चीनी आक्रमण की समस्या हमारे सामने न आती । जो सब से बड़ी गलती विदेश मंत्रालय ने की है वह यह है कि उसने तिब्बत को चीन का अंग मान लिया ।

13 hrs.

इसके बाद सन् १९५४ में हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई हो रहा है और दूसरी भार बराबर सन् १९५४ से भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन का अतिक्रमण होता चला जा रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री ने १९५४ से ले कर १९५५ तक इस बात को सदन से और देश से बराबर छिपाएँ रखा कि चीनियों ने भारत के ऊपर अतिक्रमण किया है । जब कभी भी इस सदन के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने चीन की सरकार के द्वारा शाया किए गए नक्शों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ आग चीन की सीमा के अन्तर्गत दिखाएँ गए हैं, तो यह जवाब दे दिया गया कि ये पुरानी चीन सरकार के द्वारा बने हुए नक्शे हैं और उन को रिवाइज करने का समय नहीं मिला है । बड़े मजे में लुप्त हो लिया गया कि रिवाइज करने का अवसर नहीं मिला । लेकिन, श्रीमन्, इस में इतनी बड़ी कृतीति शामिल थी कि ये मौजूदा साम्यवादी चीन सरकार के द्वारा गढ़ित नक्शे नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे पहले के ही नक्शे हैं, जिस से वे अपने अधिकार साबित करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो भाग चीन में दिखाये गए हैं, वे शुरू से ही चीन के अन्तर्गत थे । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने फरमाया इसी सदन में कि यह हमने उहर किया कि सदन को बताया नहीं कि यह हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन को तो बताया नहीं, लेकिन जब सांगजू में १९५६ से ले कर १९५७ तक सौ भील लम्बी सड़क बन रही थी, तब उन्होंने क्या किया, उन्होंने रोका क्यों नहीं, वह क्या करते रहे, उन का विदेश विभाग, उन की पलटन, उन की सी० आई० डी० और इंटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट के सोग क्या करते रहे, जो इस को रोक नहीं सके ।

13.01 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

सीधा प्रश्न तो आज यह है । यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि उन्होंने बताया या नहीं बताया— यह छोटी सी बात है, बताना चाहिये या— बल्कि सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि उन्होंने क्या किया है ।

आज तिब्बत और चीन के प्रश्न को ले कर हमारे देश में प्रजीव तरह का बातावरण है । कुछ सियासी जमायतें आज देश की जनता की भावुकता का फ़ायदा उठा रही है, जो ज़बात लोगों के उभरे हैं, उस से फ़ायदा उठाना चाहती है, क्योंकि उस के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है प्रश्न देश की कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी का । कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी हमेशा देश-द्वारा रही है, गदार रही है । जब जब जब जगे-आजादी की लड़ाई हुई, तब तक उसने विदेशियों के पक्ष में काम किया और उसने हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान की जगेआजादी में कम-जोरी दिलाई और पीठ में छुरा भोका । आज हमारे प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के साथी और जन संघ के साथी कहते हैं कि कम्प्युनिस्ट तो गदार है, देश-द्वारा ही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गदार तो वे १९४२ में भी थे और १९५६ में भी थे, लेकिन जब बंगाल और बम्बई में असेम्बली और पालियामेंट की सीटें जीतने का मौका आया, तो इन साथियों ने उन्हीं गदारों से संयुक्त मोर्चा बनाया । उसके बाद जब दिल्ली की कोर्पोरेशन पर कब्जा करने का

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

सवाल आया, तो हमारे वाजपेयी महोदय के दल ने कम्यूनिस्टों से मिलने के लिए हाथ बढ़ा दिया। क्या तब वे गदाहर नहीं थे? अगर वे गदाहर हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पार्टीयां ऐसे सवाल उठाती हैं, वे ज्यादा गदाहर हैं। लेकिन इस से कांग्रेस पार्टी—सत्तारूढ़ दल—की जिम्मेदारी कम नहीं होती—सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उस की है और सास तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री की है। आज प्रधान मंत्री सदन में पूछते हैं कि क्या किया जाये। आज कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत किए जायें। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि अब सभ्य आ गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री को कमज़ोर किया जाये और उन के हाथ मजबूत नहीं करने चाहिए। मजबूत किया जाये इस मुल्क को, इस देश को। यह देश बराबर कमज़ोर हुआ है। आज चीन का मुकाबला भावुकता से नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज चीन का मुकाबला पलटनों से नहीं हो सकता है। आज चीन का मुकाबला अगर हो सकता है, तो इस देश के चालीस करोड़ लोगों को ऊपर उठा कर हो सकता है। और इन बारह सालों में इस देश के चालीस करोड़ लोगों को मजबूत बनाने के लिये कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। आज देश की सीमायें कमज़ोर हैं, सारा देश कमज़ोर है। आज चीन के सवाल को ले कर गावों में कोई गर्मी नहीं है, आज जनता में कोई गर्मी और उल्लास नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह देश कोई नुकसान उठायेगा, तो इस लिये नहीं कि यहाँ की पार्टीयों में मत-भेद है, इसे लिये नहीं कि आज लोग आपस में तर्क-वितर्क करते हैं, बल्कि इस लिए कि यहाँ की जनता उदासीन है। जनता की उदासीनता इस देश को मिशा सकती है और तोड़ सकती है और इस देश

की जनता की उदासीनता को तोड़ने के लिये कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है।

मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि चीन हिन्दुस्तान की कोई, दस बारह हजार मुरब्बा भील जमीन नहीं चाहती? प्रधान मंत्री के हिसाब से वह तो ऊसर और बंजर है। लेकिन चीन के इरादे कुछ और हैं और वे यह हैं कि जहाँ काश्मीर का मसला दस साल तक चला, वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जैसे अच्छे आदमी को पा कर पांच साल तक वह इस को भी सीच ले जायगा और उस पांच साल के दौरान में, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जो तब्दीली चाहती है, पलटाव चाहती है, उसकी रोटी-रोजी के सवाल जो हल नहीं किए गए हैं, उसमें बराबरी के सवालात को जो हल नहीं किया गया है, इन सवालात को यहाँ पर बसे हुए पंचमणी लोग एकसप्लायट करेंगे और उनका कायदा उठायेंगे और तब मोका पाकर बंगाल, बिहार, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली की गढ़ियों पर कब्जा करने की बात है। ये उनके डिजाइन हैं। उनका मुकाबला इस तरह से नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज चाऊ एन लाई हिन्दुस्तान आ रहे हैं। इस बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि उनका स्वागत हो या न हो या उनके साथ क्या बरताव किया जाये, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की सीमा का प्रश्न है, अगर तिब्बत आजाद रहे, तब तो हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की भीमा मैकमोहन रेखा हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर तिब्बत इसी तरह चीन का धंग बना रहता है, तब हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की सीमा पूर्ववाहिनी बढ़ापुत्र ही हो सकती है। इस तरह की चीज़ प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को सामने रखनी चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भूटान, सिक्किम और नेपाल की भी बात की।

बार-बार यह कहा गया कि भूटान और सिक्किम पर यदि अतिक्रमण होगा, तो उस से उनको बचायेंगे । नेपाल पर हमला अपने ऊपर हमला बताया गया । श्रीमन्, मैं आपने द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह अर्जन करूँगा कि इन बयानात से भूटान और सिक्किम के अवाम पर यह असर पड़ने वाला है कि जो देश अपने को नहीं बचा सकता, वह दूसरे को क्या बचायेगा । आज भूटान और सिक्किम की सामन्तशाही शक्तियाँ कभी भी अपने देशों की सरहदों को नहीं बचा सकती और न हिन्दुस्तान उनको बचा सकता है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वहाँ की सरकारों पर दोस्ताना तरीके से प्रसर ढाला जाय और वहाँ जन-शक्तियों को उभारने का प्रयास हो, जनता के हाथ में शक्ति जाय और नए तरीके की दृढ़तमें वहाँ पर कायम हो, तब कुछ भला हो सकता है । आज नेपाल का भी यही हाल है । नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री दो तरह की जबान बोलते हैं । कभी वह चीन के पक्ष की बात कहते हैं और कभी हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष की । मैं बता दूँ कि आज शक्ति का सवाल है और इस लिए यह खतरा हो सकता है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच में चुनने का सवाल होगा, तो हो सकता है कि नेपाल चीन के साथ हो जाये, इस देश के साथ न जाए । मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इन महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों की तरफ ध्यान दें ।

आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उदासीन है । उस उदासीनता को जब तक दूर नहीं किया जा सकता, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का बचाव बहुत आसान नहीं है । इस समस्या को हम भावुकता से हल न करें, बल्कि ठड़े दिल से इस पर सोचें । श्री चारू एन लाई से प्रधान मंत्री की जो वार्ता होगी, मैं नहीं जानता कि उसमें क्या होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मान लो

वार्ता असफल रहे, चीन तैयार नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान की एक इच्छीन धोड़ने के लिए, या पूरी जरीन धोड़ने के लिए, तो क्या होगा—उसके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है । आज जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई स्कीम है ? क्या तरीका है, जिस से जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ?

अल्जीरिया का भी सवाल है । भारत सरकार अल्जीरिया की प्राविजनिल सरकार—काम चलाऊ सरकार—को मान्यता देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । मैं चाहूँगा कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये ।

जहाँ तक इस मिनिस्ट्री पर खबरें का सवाल है, मैं कहूँगा कि अधिकारियों की तन्त्रज्ञान हैं बहुत लम्बी हैं और इत्तराजात बहुत ज्यादा हैं । उनको घटाना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधान मंत्री से चाहूँगा कि जो सवालात मैंने उठाए हैं, वह उनका जवाब दें ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not very long ago, I had occasion to address this House in regard to an important aspect of foreign affairs in the debate on the President's Address. I am afraid I took a great deal of the time of the House then and I do not propose to tax the House's patience to that extent on this occasion. I hardly think it will be worthwhile for me to repeat what I said on that occasion, more particularly about one of the major questions before us, that is, the troubles we had in our frontiers because of Chinese incursions. We have discussed that on many occasions, rightly, because it is an important and vital matter.

Now, certain developments have taken place to which reference has been made. The Prime Minister of China has been invited by me to visit

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India for certain talks. He has accepted that invitation but yet the date has not been fixed, except vaguely about the middle or the third week of April. Some hon. Members have asked me and pressed me to say how these discussions will take place, what are the particular subjects of discussion and the like matters.

Now, I would venture to say that it is hardly possible for me or desirable for me to speak in this House or anywhere, in fact, in public about the manner of talks or the manner of carrying on talks that we might adopt. That is not the way that diplomatic conversations or any like talks take place.

In the final analysis, one puts forward in the House or in public broad policies firmly, and it is for this House or for the country to have or not to have a measure of confidence in those who speak on its behalf.

Now, the position of the hon. speaker who spoke just before me is perfectly clear and understandable, because he thinks he has not any faith or confidence. Maybe, others won't have it either, but he has expressed himself with great clarity and said that the best thing for India would be to weaken the present Prime Minister and to rely on the people. With, of course, the second part, I suppose, all would agree but, perhaps, others may somehow doubt the fact that the hon. Member, Shri Yadav, as he said, represents the 40 crores of India. Perhaps, some others in this House have also some claims to representation and, perhaps, when it comes to calculation and statistics those he represents might not be easily visible without a magnifying glass. But however that may be, whatever argument he may put forward is worthy of consideration as every argument should be.

Now, with regard to the many points that have been raised, my col-

league the Deputy Minister has dealt with a number of them. In regard to this particular very important matter of the frontier incursions by China, that has become, and undoubtedly is, the major issue before us, before India, in regard to our foreign policy, because anything that affects the integrity of a country must necessarily be the most vital issue for that country. After all, the foreign policy of any country concerns itself primarily with the protection of that country, with the protection of its freedom, of its sovereignty, of its integrity. These are the first tests of a foreign policy, and in so far as it is unable to do so, well, it has failed. Whether it has failed because of wrong approaches or whatever the reasons may be, in that measure it fails. I am prepared to accept that definition, that conclusion.

Therefore, in this world today which is tremendously agitated over great problems of war and peace, in the course of a month or two it is said that some of the great ones of the earth are going to meet at a summit meeting to discuss the future of the world one might say, because behind their talks lie not only the immediate questions which they might discuss about Germany or Berlin or that very vital matter, disarmament, but ultimately the future of the world does depend not finally, but it will be affected by those talks or by subsequent talks because I do not imagine that this process of talking will end with the first summit meeting because if it ended without success, then the future would be dark indeed.

It is not for me to prophesy what is going to happen there, and I have lately said in this House and elsewhere that the prospects are somewhat more favourable than they had been in the past. I believe in that and I hope for what I believe in. It is not merely wishful thinking—of course, it may be so because I so

earnestly desire that some good results must come from these talks and what follows—good results in regard to disarmament, in regard to stoppage of this horrible thing, production of atomic, nuclear weapons and their tests.

I hope so. Yet, I am constrained to say that some recent developments have rather damped my optimism. Some forces appear to be at play which remind one rather forcibly of the days preceding the Second World War. I hope that these forces are not strong, and I do believe that the forces for peace are very much stronger. Nevertheless, it does cause one anxiety to realize that in spite of the two great wars, in spite of the public realisation of the terror of these hydrogen bombs etc., still there should be harping back in some people's minds on the ways and methods and thinking and actions which led to the Second World War, with this difference that the Second World War is supposed to be rather child's play compared to the war that might descend upon us in this age of jet aircraft and nuclear weapons. That is the broad outlook in this world, an outlook of hope, but, at the same time, tense with a great deal of apprehension.

On the other hand, one sees powerful movements, also full of hope, moving the millions of Africa, new countries arising there in their independence, new leadership, new urges, new passions, sometimes new conflicts. We talk about Algeria, and with Algeria, with their struggle for freedom, we have sympathised and we have sent them our good wishes. But it is not Algeria alone today but the whole structure of the African continent that is changing and something new is emerging, something new that will undoubtedly have a powerful effect on the future of the world.

I often wonder what this world will look like in the next 20 years, 30 years or by the end of the century—it is not far off this period. It will

be very different. We have seen great changes in Asia taking place, continuing. We see now this emergence of Africa on the world scene with a tremendous bang—it has not come slowly, it has come rapidly and rather noisily—and no man knows what the effect of it is going to be, because Africa with all its story of horror and suffering for centuries past is a country full of vitality, and a nation whose people are full of vitality cannot be sat upon too long.

In Africa also one sees the most flagrant example of a policy proclaimed to be a policy of racial suppression, racial antagonism, racial discrimination, a policy of the master race, pursued by those in the south of this continent of Africa, a policy however much it may perhaps have sympathy from some people in some countries, which at any rate, hardly any person in other countries openly accepts or sides with not even those who may be considered the conservatives of the present age. And yet, there it is, and it is an amazing sight here in Africa, these countries rising up with all their strength and vitality and passion, and anger too sometimes, and there it is still, the continuation of this policy in the far south.

What is going to be the result of all this? These two things are mutually antagonistic. The great new independent African States can never agree to this kind of discrimination and racial antagonism which, in the ultimate analysis, is continuing insult to them and indeed to everyone concerned. So, we see this. I do not know how things will develop. But I am merely pointing out to this House these tremendous changes and upheavals that are taking place so that we might see our own problems, important as they are to us, in this wider picture and wider structure.

Behind all this lies this technological development which has produced atomic energy, atomic bomb, the jet aircraft, the space age and all that

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coming up with rapidity which we can hardly follow in our minds and which obviously are going to change the shape of things in the world and the shape of human living and all that. That is the world we live in. It is a good world for those who dare, who are not afraid, who can look ahead and are not lost in petty squabbles and petty arguments. It is a bad world for those who do not realise what the world is and where it is aiming and are continuously looking at their own feet instead of looking sometimes ahead, into the distance and to the stars. Whether it is a good world or a bad world, it is the world we live in and we have to face it with all its dangers and all its promises.

As I said, we should have this picture before us but inevitably we have to look at our own problems and the major problem for us in the foreign field is the problem of our frontier. There is no doubt about it, and some of us may not speak in the high key of some Members of the Opposition, nevertheless, it is obvious that everyone of us is gravely concerned about this problem not only in the present but in the future that looms before us; gravely concerned, not merely because it has taken place—it is where it is—but because of all manner of implications attached to it, all manner of forebodings.

I ventured to point out on a previous occasion that what has happened on our frontier is bad enough but the real historical significance of this is that something new has come. All this talk which hon. Members opposite indulge in, of how we should behave on this occasion and on that occasion, what strong speeches we may deliver and the opposition may deliver, as to what we should have done in 1950 in regard to Tibet and what we should do now, is, I would say with all respect, a very petty change in this mighty development that has taken place, as if in 1950, if

we had sent a different letter to the Chinese Government, the whole course of world history and the Chinese history and the misfortunes that have happened to Tibet would have changed.

I am amazed and astounded at this very simple type of reasoning of historical events and mighty forces at play and the lack of understanding that is shown in regard to them. Naturally, if you ask me, I am grieved at a great deal that has happened in Tibet. I think that the people of Tibet deserve our sympathy in every sense of the word. That is true. Nevertheless, the point that comes before me—not now but in 1950, 1951, 1955 and 1959—is what we as a nation can do about it, safeguarding our own honour, interests, etc. and helping the causes we have at heart. We have many causes at heart all over the world. If we have a cause at heart, naturally, somewhere in the African continent, that applies even more to the Asian continent and to those who might be our neighbours. But the fact remains: how do we understand this picture and what do we do about it.

It is easy for hon. Members on that side or this side to speak bravely in this House. But it should be remembered that this great Parliament, which is sovereign in India, and whose writ runs to every corner of India, cannot send its writs beyond the corners of India and cannot send its writs where they cannot be accepted and will not be accepted. We cannot issue an order to Africa or to the American continent or to other parts of Asia. Sometimes hon. Members speak here as if we have merely to pass a resolution here or deliver a speech here and the history of the world will change and the great forces at work in the world will somehow climb down because a speech has been made or a resolution passed.

Let us be idealists; I hope we shall never cease to be idealists. But let us also be realists and let us realise

what is the world. It is no good thinking that we are living in some past age, either from the point of view of modern technology or from the point of view of modern politics; and the two are intimately connected together. With all the courage in the world, it will not serve us if we are not served by modern technology in defending our country and our interests.

So, let us not go on like that. A number of times we have heard this repeated: only this morning, it was said that because something was done or said or not done or not said in 1950 by us in regard to Tibet all these difficulties have befallen us. I have no answer to that argument, because it shows such an utter lack of understanding of how things happen, what might have happened or what might not have happened. It surprises me that an hon. Member of this House has advanced that argument.

In this connection, may I with all respect mention one aspect of this and sometimes the subsequent other debates, which has troubled me greatly? An hon. Member on the other side referred by name here to a member of the other House and used language which astounded me. In this connection, I think he said—he was referring to Shri Panikkar and quoting from his book *In Two Chinas*—that Mr. Panikkar who was our Ambassador ten years ago had betrayed the best interests of India and that he was ashamed that he has been nominated by the President to Parliament as a representative of the Indian people. Now, apart from my totally disagreeing with those words that he has used, what troubles me is this: 'a habit is growing in this House of referring to people by name and condemning them, bringing charges against them when they are not here to reply. That occurred the other day in the course of a discussion on education. People's names were mentioned here precisely and they were charged with acts which were most undesirable. They could

not answer. The surprising thing is that when that poor man ventures to answer outside, it is said, "Oh, you dare not answer". I do not understand this at all.

First of all, we use the privilege of Parliament to condemn a man and when that poor man has to say something in his own defence, it is said, "he cannot do it". This is a very surprising thing. I submit I do not know and I do not presume to know what the precise parliamentary forms and practices are in this matter. I am not referring to that, but I do, and hope I know, something about the normal decencies of public life and the normal conventions which should govern parliamentary life. I do submit that any man whoever he is by name should not be condemned in this House. The hon. Member can do so outside, wherever he likes; he is on an open footing. But to exercise the privileges of this House and to bring those charges is a wrong procedure and is likely to create all manner of difficulties.

Again, if Members of this House start abusing Members of the other House, the Members of the other House have also the privilege of Parliament and no doubt they may use it. And are we going to have this kind of mutual squabbles between two Houses or within the House between Members? But apart from all this....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mr. Speaker, May I raise a point? This is just criticising your authority. Here in the House you are the custodian of the rights of the members and whenever a member says something which is not in accordance with the rules of the House you pull him up. When you have not pulled him up, it means that you have permitted it.

Mr. Speaker: It was rather unfortunate. I do not think I was present here when this was said.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I was here.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever might have been present, it was rather unfortunate. The rules are specific. We ought not to abuse our privilege, a privilege which has been given not for the purpose of abusing others or saying things against others who are not here to defend themselves, but for the purpose of placing before the House without fear or favour what is in the interests of the country, without being deterred by the position of even great men outside. That is the peculiar privilege that we have for the exercise of our legitimate rights. An impression ought not to be created that we are abusing it. It is unfortunate that an hon. Member of the other House should have been referred to by name. If any person, whether a member of this House or that House, has written a book, it is open to any member to criticise that portion of the book without attributing any motives to him. The hon. Prime Minister stopped with saying that the members of the other House might criticise us. He did not go further and say that there are fourteen Assemblies in this country and every member in every Assembly may go on abusing us. Then there will be no end to it. Hon. Members should give respect and take respect. There is a definite rule that even when particular officers who are responsible to us have to be criticised, notice has to be given to me so that, if it is a proper case, I may pass it on to the Minister so that the Minister can come prepared to reply. With respect to those persons who are outside, whom we represent here, who are not in a position to explain or defend themselves, I am devising a method that no criticism of an outsider would be allowed. Unfortunately some words might have inadvertently escaped our notice. There is no meaning in saying that merely because they have gone into the papers so I have considered and given a definite ruling that it ought to happen. It might have escaped our notice. Therefore, whenever such abuses are made, it is open to

any hon. Member to bring it to my notice so that if I have allowed it inadvertently on a prior occasion I might remove it later on. I will have no hesitation in doing so.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sir, I must confess that it did not escape my notice. I pulled him up once and he withdrew his words, though that was in a different connection. A second time I warned him and asked him to use more temperate language. My difficulty was that he was quoting from the book written by the gentleman himself. Even then I told him when he quoted it and he was drawing inferences and conclusions that his views must be couched in temperate language. That was all I could do, because a book written by the hon. Member had been quoted. Therefore, I could not stop him from mentioning the name when he was quoting from the book itself. That was my difficulty. Otherwise, I felt it and I took exception to it and on one occasion in respect of the other contention he had withdrawn his words.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I also offer a word of explanation?

Mr. Speaker: Did he utter those words?

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know....

Mr. Speaker: Did he utter those words with respect to an hon. Member of the other House?

Shri Mahanty: I happened to refer to that gentleman in his capacity as our Ambassador in Peking, not as a member of the Rajya Sabha. It is an accident that he has been nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Did he say that he was nominated by the President in spite of all this?

Shri Mahanty: I said in respect of this gentleman that it is a pity that he has been nominated as a representative of the people.

Mr. Speaker: It is very improper. I have no hesitation to say that it is not right for any hon. Member to indirectly or directly cast an aspersion on a member of another House. It is open to him to refer to the book and make any remarks he likes, because the book is open to the public, but to criticise the President or to say that the other man is not competent to be in that House is very wrong. I would not permit it. Possibly, it is too late to take it out from the record. Let it stand as it is with this explanation that this House will not permit it. Therefore, it will go on record for the future. Now the Prime Minister.

Shri Mahanty: May I seek a clarification? Are we not entitled to hold our opinions about public servants?

Mr. Speaker: Order order. The hon. Member may hold his opinion for himself and not give it out.

Shri Mahanty: Why?

Mr. Speaker: If any public servant is involved in anything and we have jurisdiction over him, there are methods of impeaching him by bringing it to the notice of the House. This is not the way in which he ought to be abused. If we have no jurisdiction over him outside we have little or no jurisdiction inside also.

Shri Mahanty: I contest it.

Mr. Speaker: He must abide by my ruling. He is going one step further. It is unfair. He contests my ruling. My ruling is final.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Will you give me one minute?

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to allow it. Now the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apart from this particular matter, I have again read that book to which reference was made and I have been quite unable to understand why he drew

various inferences from what Sardar Panikkar has written in his book. Of course, I have read it previously too. The charge he made against him was that he, as our Ambassador, did not keep us properly informed of developments in China. How he drew that inference, I do not know, because he kept us completely informed betimes. When I read the book I found nothing in the book which we did not know. The hon. Member might have found something. And, what is more, in what he has written in the book there is absolutely nothing wrong, to my way of thinking, in his approach to this question. He was, by and large, at that time in China the ablest and most experienced Ambassador of any country and, in fact, it was his handling of a difficult situation which was appreciated not only by our Government but various other Governments also. However, opinions might differ, of course, about the course of events, what should have been done, but to have said that he had betrayed our interests there, seems to me to be going too far.

When we discuss how our Ambassadors work, or sometimes when we talk about our external publicity, it seems to me that there is some misapprehension. It is imagined that the best publicity is presumably to throw large numbers of leaflets, books and other things on the public in the other country or for the Ambassador, shall I say, to deliver speeches and otherwise do this kind of work and give publicity. Now, one must remember what type of people one deals with. The other Government is not an ignorant Government. It has its own means of getting information from its Ambassador, from its publicity agents, from its newspapermen, from its intelligence agents. Most important countries have all these various agencies, including the last named, spread out. They get the information from these sources. It is not correct to assume that they form their opinions by the

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speeches delivered by the Ambassador or by the pamphlets. Most of these blatant type of propaganda may create an impression on some unlearned gathering but it creates the reverse impression on any person who is normally considered intelligent. There is a reaction against propaganda of the blatant type, so that to measure this business by the ordinary yardstick of how many leaflets have been issued or pamphlets etc. does not help at all. I am not for a moment suggesting that our methods of propaganda are ideal or cannot be improved. I think they can be improved. They should be. There is always room for improvement. But an hon. Member suggested that they should be in charge of experienced journalists and not others.

We have tried the experienced journalists and found that they did not succeed at all. Of course, it always depends on individuals and individual journalists. An individual may be very good. But as a group they were not suited to this kind of work because they function in a different mental climate. In a different climate they would be very well but I am talking of the official climate of publicity which was not wholly suited—sometimes it was suited—to them. In fact, we had, after our experience, to revert to giving our own men special training in this. In consultation with the Union Public Service Commission we reverted to it and absorbed our publicity men into our Foreign Service so that they may not be considered as a caste apart. That is how we are functioning today and I believe we are functioning better than we used to do. But there is a great deal of room for improvement. I admit it.

On the one side we are constantly being told that we must improve our propaganda, and on the other side we are told that we are spending too much money on it. The two of course are not necessarily contradictory but

there is an element of contradiction between the two. Normally speaking, we spend far less on almost every one of our activities than most countries do on their Foreign Service and publicity. The bigger countries spend much more than we do. I am glad we spend less. We should spend less. I am not saying for a moment that I am not appreciating the criticism made about better publicity but I do venture to submit that the type of publicity that perhaps some hon. Members have in their minds does not help much. The best publicity in the ultimate analysis is what one does in one's country. All the talk about it will not convince people but what we do in our country. The best publicity figure that I have known in my term of years was Mahatma Gandhi because he did things in India. He did not talk to the outside world. He just did things in India which forced public attention to India, which brought people running to India to see what he was doing in India and which brought newspapers to write about Gandhiji and his work. It was because there was solidity behind it. All the leaflets, propaganda, articles and speeches in the wide world would not.....(Interruption).

Shri Mahanty: Why not wind it up then?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We could not.

The ultimate analysis is this solid basis. People are not easily taken in by leaflets and things about any matter. It may be that about any matter we are fully convinced of our own rightness. Sometimes it is a little helpful to see oneself with other people's eyes also and not be confirmed in a Narcissuslike attitude of thinking that we must inevitably be right in everything that we do. Other people may disagree. What are we going to do about it? We cannot force them to agree by our repeating something. We have to convince them, win them over

by intellectual means and not by the bludgeon of shouting.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek some information?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, let me continue.

I am merely pointing out the approach to this question for a true understanding of it. I am by no means defending the failure that we may have committed.

Then the other things we are told about are Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan repeatedly. Nepal is an independent country. She is very friendly to us and in very close relations. Bhutan is in special treaty with us. Sikkim is in even more special treaty with us. But the way some hon. Members seem to imagine that we should go and impose our wishes, our will or even our advice on them seems to me a misunderstanding of how any one country can deal with another country. Nothing is more disliked than any attempt at imposition, even imposing something, which we may have a right to impose. Even then it is disliked, much more so by countries who, whether they are big or small, weak or strong, have a certain self-respect to keep up—and rightly so—who do not like being told to do this or that. So the type of approaches that hon. Members sometimes suggest here are the very worst approaches that one can make to these friendly countries, self-respecting countries, with whom we have close relations.

An hon. Member talking about our foreign administrative machinery referred to the High Commission in London which, indeed, he very rightly characterised as a very miniature Government of India in the sense of its various departments. They are duplicated there on a scale. It is perfectly true. But that of course does not help us either to admire it or to decry it. We have to understand the type of work it has to do.

But it is on an enormous scale. I wish it was less. But there it is. There are more students than are anywhere. Then there is the huge Stores Department purchasing all kinds of things for us for our developmental purposes. Our Army, our Navy, our Air Force, everything have to have branches there. They may cease later on.

The criticism was that a Special Re-organisation Unit was sent there under one of our Joint Secretaries in the Finance Ministry and that the leader of this Unit was recalled suddenly because he could not get all the people there. It has amazed me because I have not heard about it. In fact, I discussed the matter with the leader of that Unit after he came back as to what he had done. He had gone with a number of people and with a deputy. He spent some time there and laid down the method of work and left that team with the deputy to carry on for the next several months. He could not afford to spend months and months there. He came back leaving this team behind having done good work himself and leaving it to follow it up. There was no question of recall. It is entirely what the hon. Member has imagined. The result of his visit was substantial. Almost everything—I am speaking from memory—excepting, I think, three Assistant Secretaries, all the various proposals were agreed to. Naturally, such re-organisation units function always in the closest co-ordination with the head of the Mission. That is the only way to work. Somebody goes from outside and issues orders "Get rid of these" without knowing the difficulties of the Mission people and the Head of the Mission—this kind of thing cannot work. After all, the people who make the heads of our Missions are supposed to be good for that work. We cannot ignore them. We cannot bypass them. Therefore, the whole purpose whenever the Special Re-organisation Unit works.....(Interruption).

Shri Mahanty: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will note down whatever important points they may have.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Will you allow after the hon. Prime Minister has finished?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whenever this Re-organisation Unit works in any Ministry or in any Mission abroad it always associates itself with the head of that Ministry or the head of the Mission. That is the way to work.

There were, I believe, a number of cases which they had recommended—I forget how many but it was 65 or something like that—and on subsequent talks the recommendations were varied. Some people were kept for various reasons. I cannot go into the various details. The main point is that the visit of this Unit there was a very considerable success. This type of work which is close work study is paying us quite handsome dividends in making our work more efficient as also in economy.

Some hon. Member referred to the case of a person being appointed the Director of the India Stores Department in London and hinted that this was a case of—he did not use the word, I am using it—some kind of nepotism, that is, this kind of an appointment.

Shri Mahanty: I did not use the word nepotism.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said so. I am saying so. He did not use the word. I am using it. I have said so. You may call it, if you like, favouritism or what you like. He said something of which I was not aware. He said that this man was defeated in an election; therefore, the presumption was, to soften the sorrow of defeat, he was being given this particular post. I was surprised; I did not know, but I have had enquiries made since then. All I knew about this man

was that six years ago, on high recommendation, and if I may say so, without revealing anything, the recommendation of a person, not a member of the Congress Party at all, high or low, we tried him in some work, and he turned out to be rather good at that work. He was tried in some work, and he then became ultimately the Managing Director of Hindustan Insecticides, and the DDT Factory at Alwaye. He has done very well there. These are one or two or three of our State undertakings which have flourished, shown results, profits and all that. Naturally, he went up in our estimation. Naturally, now, after six years of his working there, he has been chosen for this more responsible work in London.

Now, about the election matter, I have not heard, but on inquiry I find that he did stand for election in 1952, that is, eight years ago.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From which party?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that. He stood as an independent being supported by one of the parties in the Opposition.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: Namely, which party?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, I do not want to name or throw about names; it was some Opposition Party. I did not know that he had stood and he had been defeated. He had come through the normal courses, and has ultimately been approved by the Union Public Service Commission, and has been accepted, and he has done good work, and he is being given another opportunity in a wider field, for continuing that good work.

There is one thing more, I forget where, but one of the hon. Members referred to reported differences of opinion between our Ambassador Chagla in the United States and our Commissioner-General there. Well, I have not heard of this. I do not think his information is correct about it. There is no question of differences of

opinion, because opinions in regard to policy are not formed either by the Ambassador or the Commissioner-General; they are formed in Delhi, and the implementation of that policy is left to them in their respective fields.

Some reference was made to the Tibetan refugees. I entirely agree with the hon. Members who referred to them, that we should not treat them as an undesirable burden, but it is our duty and privilege to help them, to rehabilitate them, because, as far as one can see, they are going to be in India for a long time; how long, I cannot say. And, therefore, they should be rehabilitated.

This process of rehabilitation is not a simple matter, partly climatically, partly because they come from a totally different climate, a totally different world, into this new world of India, new climate of India, new languages of India. It is a difficult matter. And many of them, a large number of them are monks, Lamas. They again present difficulties. We are trying to settle them in two or three major localities, one of them being Dharamsala, Dalhousie or roundabout that area, where there would be a colony of them, and where we hope, within a fairly short time, the Dalai Lama himself will go and establish himself, surrounded by his people, helping them.....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I thought Mussourie was a better place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member says that Mussourie was a better place. Well, that is a question of opinion. Mussourie, perhaps the very reason that the hon. Member thinks it was a better place, is a worse place, in the sense, I mean, that it is a flashy place, it is a tourist place, it is a place where people, especially monks and others, cannot easily settle down.

We had the advantage in Dharamsala of a great deal of accommodation, old British barracks which are not used, barracks of British soldiers,

quite good, which are not used; and the Punjab Government and our Army Authorities etc. could place them at our disposal. So, we have a good climate there, because they can only settle down in the hills. Some hon. Member suggested our sending them to South India. That would be a tragedy; if we did send them to the climate of South India, I do not know whether they would survive.

डॉ रम सुभग लिह (सहस्राम): उठी वर्गरह में तो वे रखे जा सकते हैं।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, they have to be in the hills. Here is good accommodation, and so we are trying to do that. It is a difficult matter.

Of course, all their children are going to schools but we are organising language studies for the grown-up students.

And while, on the one side, in Sikkim, in Dharamsala and some other places we settle them in some numbers, the problem is by no means solved. The others are left over, and others are coming still, in small numbers, but are coming still. It is a continuing problem.

Some hon. Members opposite referred to the fact that reading our annual report,—which, I may in all humility suggest, is a good report, that is, good in the sense of giving as much information as we can about our various activities, because we want every Member of Parliament to be acquainted with all these multifarious activities in all the corners of the world—one finds that all the old problems still remain; there is the problem of Goa, there is the problem of Pondicherry, of *de jure* transfer, and there is the trouble over.....

An Hon. Member: Kashmir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am talking about Indian problems—there are troubles with Pakistan and so on. Of course, he said that all the old problems remain, and now, we have added a new problem of our frontier

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with China or Tibet. It was perfectly true. I entirely agree with him. All the old problems remain, with some variations. There are some minor problems with Pakistan, which have been settled, about some border troubles, but major problems are being discussed; some may be settled.

As for Goa and Pondicherry, certainly, I can report no progress. Of course, they stand on a separate footing. So far as Pondicherry is concerned, we are at least there; the fact that the *de jure* transfer has not been made comes in our way.

The suggestion was made the other day, and our attention was drawn to certain appeals from Pondicherry being preferred in Paris. This is very odd, I must say, and rather undesirable, and I hope that even before the *de jure* transfer takes place or not, we shall be able to put an end to this business and try to bring in our Supreme Court into the picture even in regard to Pondicherry, because it is very difficult; we have been promised so often, and assured so often of this matter being finally settled, by the French Parliament or Government, and we went on waiting but all these years have passed and something or other intervenes.

I shall not take much more of the time of the House. I would submit that in this very difficult and tortured world, we have to take long views, and long view does not mean our not seeing the ground before us and merely gazing at the stars, but we just cannot understand this tremendously revolutionary period of history which is today, without having some understanding of these forces that are at work, forces, technological forces, which are converted into mighty revolutionary urges, and these nationalist and other urges which we see in Africa and elsewhere; and in Europe and America, there is great demand for peace, and yet, somehow, a revival of the old militarism showing its head, which is rather alarming. It

is rather odd: if we have to play any important part in this world, we can only do so by looking after ourselves first of all, understanding the world—trying to understand it—not throwing our weight about, but looking at these world problems with some humility, not imagining that we can solve them because that is neither right nor does it create a good impression—to throw weight about and tell them what to do. If we can manage our own little country with tolerable efficiency and success, we shall affect the world more that way than advice being given.

14 hrs.

In these matters there may be differences of opinion, but I believe most hon. Members will agree, just as this question which is a vital one for us—about those border troubles—there is no vital difference, maybe differences in shade and degree, except perhaps among some hon. Members opposite who think differently. I am referring to the members of the Communist Party. But I doubt even among members of the Communist Party if some do not have that pull—what you call a nationalist pull—which does not lose itself in vague and amorphous internationalism. I believe, I have some international urges and feelings and I think the next stage in the world's progress is going to be internationalism unless it is destroyed before that. But internationalism which has no roots anywhere becomes quite amorphous and in the air and, therefore, it does not really play that part which it should in moulding the world. So we have to function in this nationalist sphere and this wider international sphere. We can only do good in the international affairs if we are true to ourselves and our country.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, the Prime Minister in the course of his speech raised a very pertinent point. He said that some Members of this House made certain charges against the Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh University and the Vice Chancellor replied to

those charges in the press. Nobody, as far as I know, from this side made any objection to that. It was the Education Minister who made objection to it. Therefore, the Prime Minister's duty was to pull up the Education Minister than to have raised voice against us. It is very unfair to us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not mention any name, Sir. I did no wish to mention any names. It is others who have brought in names. The name of Mr. Abdul Majit Khwaja was brought in the picture. He is not a Member of this House.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It was your Education Minister.

Mr. Speaker: So far as that matter is concerned the practice is this. If any outsider's honesty or his integrity is challenged, he writes to me and I immediately send it to the Minister. He would not have an access to this House except through a letter. If the Minister finds that he has made a wrong statement, it is for him to correct. I leave it at that stage. We do not have an enquiry. The hon. Prime Minister did not accuse the Opposition so far as that matter is concerned. (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow new persons to get up. Shri Mahanty and Shri Hem Barua wanted to put questions.

Shri Mahanty: I wanted to ask a question with reference to the recommendations of the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Finance Ministry which went into the establishment of the High Commission in U.K. According to the Report, the recommendations were unanimously agreed recommendations, agreed between the High Commission.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the clarification that he wants?

Shri Mahanty: The clarification I seek is: I would like to know why

the Government have left the Assistant Secretary, as the Prime Minister has stated, untouched? Why were the recommendations not given full effect to when they were unanimously agreed recommendations.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that this was also done in agreement with the Unit?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of our hon. Prime Minister has been drawn to a report appearing in the B.B.C. Weekly, The Listeners, where an interview was granted to the B.B.C. by our High Commissioner in U.K. in which she has criticised our Constitution and has suggested that it needs to be amended. She has also criticised our civil servants and I quote her words: "They are doing their best, but it is a poor best." She has criticised our educational system and said—I quote her words: "There is neither English nor education at the moment in India." Then, she has criticised our educated people and said....(Interruptions). I am quoting her words . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member is going off the mark. This occasion is for seeking a clarification arising out of a discussion here. If an hon. Member has raised a particular thing and the hon. Minister in his reply has not referred to it, he may say it has not been referred to. If the hon. Minister has not referred to it he can ask for a clarification. New matters shall not be introduced here.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a humble submission, Sir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If it is not incorrect for me to say so, the hon. Member wanted to raise this in the form of an adjournment motion. You were pleased to not to allow it. Now, it comes up in another form, as a clarification. I may add, since the hon. Member drew our attention to it by that motion, I read that article and found it excellent.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member brought it to my notice in the

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form of an adjournment motion, I did not allow him and I even advised him not to raise it here. He wanted to raise it here. He came and saw me and I asked him to show me the article before I can allow it. Then he agreed to bring the article to me. What is the hurry now? Why should he raise it immediately?

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a humble submission? The Prime Minister was pleased to say.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister is not expected to read every article in the world.

Now, is it necessary for me to put any of the cut motions separately to vote? I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I put all the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 110 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Naga Hills-Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,86,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 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, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,57,000 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, 1961, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs".

14.07 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 60 to 62 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 5 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions and are desirous of moving them may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. Each hon. Member will have 15 minutes and Leaders of Groups will have 20-30 minutes.

Will the hon. Minister intervene at this stage?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 12,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 61—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Report of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry with all the care and attention it deserves. At the outset I must congratulate the hon. Minister and his compatriots for two major achievements of the Ministry during the period under review. One is the inauguration of the experimental television by

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the President on the 15th September, 1959 and the other is the inauguration of the Rural Forums on a countrywide basis. While the television is a middle-class proposition particularly so under the existing circumstances in a country like ours, the Rural Forums are meant for the people and they are bound to reach the people even in the distant most parts of our country. If they do not, then I feel that they do not have the right to exist.

Now, there has been an expansion of the media of information, no doubt. But until and unless there is a philosophy to guide the media of information in the right direction, the media would not produce the desired results. They must give the right type of education and entertainment to the people. When I read the Report, one thing that strikes me most is the fact that there are obvious attempts made by the department to harness the media of information to the wheels of propaganda. This raises a basic question about philosophy. What is the philosophy that guides the media of information, and for whom are the media of information meant? Are they meant for the Government or for the people? If they are meant for the people, the people must have a substantial position, scope and opportunity in the operation of these media. But then the question that naturally arises when I read the Report is: do they really exist for the people?

The Report is geared to one theme, that is the theme of propaganda, which most unceremoniously means the propaganda of governmental activities. The entire scheme of things is dominated by a single slogan. The slogan is 'Help the Plan, help yourself.'

It is not that I do not want our Plans to succeed. I want the Plans to succeed with the co-operation of the people, and the people must be enlightened and educated about our plans. But when programmes are

framed with the dominant purpose of bringing the knowledge of our Plans to the people, these programmes generally produce more often than not a staccato and wooden influence. That is most natural; it is so difficult to raise the art of propaganda to a high level of excellence.

Now, there is an Export Promotion Committee for Films which, the Report says, met twice during the year under review under the chairmanship of the Minister. The film industry is a good foreign exchange earner for our country. The Report says that during the first nine months of 1959, the earnings amounted to Rs. 1.23 crores as against Rs. 1.13 crores during the whole of the preceding year. This makes it all the more urgent that the attention of the Government be paid to this particular industry, more than the attention that is being paid to it at present.

During the latter half of 1959, possibly towards the latter part of October, the representatives of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry conferred with the representatives of the Trade in order to evolve certain methods so as to make Indian films more popular with a view to capture a wider world market for Indian films. They wanted to evolve new methods and make concerted efforts. Accordingly, three Committees were set up, one for South-East Asia, another for Africa and the third for the rest of the world. The duty of these Committees was to make a study of all the surveys that were being made by the Indian Missions abroad. It was also decided to organise adequate regional publicity through advertisements and suitable articles on the subject.

Then there is another massive obstacle against the export of Indian films. That massive obstacle springs from the fact that Indian films, by American and European standards, are too long. That is why a proposal was mooted to prune them and dub them so as to make them exportable. Then what happened? I have read the Report. There is no mention

there about the activities of these Committees. The Report is ominously silent about them. I do not know whether the department does not feel enthusiastic about it or not. Whatever that may be, since it is a good foreign exchange earner for us, more attention should have been paid to it.

Then I come to the recent tax proposals. While it is a good foreign exchange earner, the Finance Ministry has come down on this industry with its axe. These taxes are put on the exposed films. Apart from the fact that it is bound to affect this industry adversely, it is bound to affect the regional language pictures more acutely. There are three languages in which pictures are made in this country, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi, which have a wide world market. But pictures in languages like Malayalam, Oriya, Assamese, Bengali, Kanarese and Gujarati have a market which is very limited. When these taxes are put on the latter group of regional language pictures, they are sure to suffer deterioration, and that deterioration would mean death for them. Therefore, my suggestion so far as these language pictures are concerned is: let there be remission up to 10 prints and beyond 10 prints, there can be taxation on a slab system.

The other two varieties of films that are going to be affected by these tax proposals are educational films and children's films. The educational films are exempt from import duty. Why is it that there is a proposal to levy a duty on them now, because these educational films are not a lucrative proposition? This is a much-needed thing for our country, and when we put the axe on these films at this stage of their infancy, possibly we are doing a great disservice to our country.

As regards children's films, government leaders and other leaders cry from the house-tops that children's films are to be encouraged. But instead of giving them a subsidy to grow and develop, there are taxes clamped down on children's pictures also.

For feature films in 16 mm. for non-theatrical and non-commercial fields, the levy would mean at an average an impost of Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per print. This is almost the cost of a print. The life of a picture of this sort is not more than 60 screenings because these are handled by inexperienced and amateur hands. These pictures are very popular among the jawans of the defence services and also among our rural folks. Therefore, when a tax is imposed on these pictures, it is a disservice done to this type of pictures, and to the people also.

I do not know whether the Finance Minister consulted the Minister of Information and Broadcasting at the time of formulating the taxes. If he did not, that was a bad thing on his part. If Dr. Keskar is very serious about it, possibly he would approach the Finance Minister with a new suggestion to curtail these taxes on these particular varieties of films at least.

Now, there is the Central Board of Film Censors constituted under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. In the Report it is said that Government have issued instructions to this Board how to judge pictures. I feel that by these set principles one cannot properly judge a work of art. You cannot judge Van Gogh Cezanne or Picasso with the rules of geometry. That is not possible. That is why while the mere touching of the hand of a girl by a boy in a picture might be considered offensive by these people—the Board, constituted as it is—there are a number of pictures that feature certain things which are of a character that does not contribute to the improvement of our standards of life—moral or any other standards. They do not sufficiently contribute to the improvement of our standards. No survey has been made about the sociological side of these pictures so far either by the profession itself or by Government. It was left to a University Professor, Shri Ajit Baran Bose of Lucknow

[**Shri Hem Barua]**

University to make a survey of these pictures, and his facts are most revealing. According to his survey:—

"35 per cent of the films showed scenes of stealing and robbery; 8·3 per cent smuggling; 15 per cent picking pockets; 53·3 per cent drinking; 10·7 per cent gambling; 27·7 per cent torture....

Mr. Speaker: What remains of 100?

Shri Hem Barua: 65 per cent murder or attempt to do so; 13·3 per cent attempts at rape; 5 per cent scenes of forgery; 5 per cent scenes of Blackmail; 60 per cent various forms of violence and 56·7 fighting of all sorts. This is a study undertaken by a professor of the Lucknow University and these facts are revealing.

Mr. Speaker: Does he say that these are responsible for the strikes of students there?

Shri Hem Barua: Yet all these stealing, robbery, smuggling, murder, attempts at rape, violence, have escaped the notice of the Board of Censors. This is most startling, that they have not noticed all these. I do not know why. Does it mean that they have confirmed to the principles set down by the Government for them to judge the pictures? It may be like that.

There have been serious allegations made against the Government about its policy of giving advertisements to newspapers by the Advertising Agencies Association and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. It is said that after considerable discussions and deliberations a draft agreement was prepared between the parties in 1958 relating to advertisements. But, then, before it was put into operation, Government decided unilaterally to opt out of this agreement and start negotiations directly with individual newspapers. I hope Government would enquire into these allegations made by these two august bodies. Whatever that may be, the decision to

negotiate directly with individual newspapers is going to have a perverse effect on the freedom of the newspapers or the freedom of the Press. It is likely to lead to newspapers being regimented. At the same time, it is likely to lower the standard of advertisement also.

In countries like Japan, for instance, advertisement has been raised to the level of an art. Now, this policy of contacting directly the individual newspapers is likely to have a pernicious effect on the freedom of the Press. In support of my contention I want to quote Dr. Ramaswamy Ayyar. He says "If the Union Government dealt with the newspapers in regard to Government advertisements on the basis of Government being an advertisement agent themselves it will surely jeopardise the independence and freedom of the Press."

Now, about the All India Radio. It is a pity that the All India Radio does not have an independent news service of its own. It buys news from other news agencies, particularly a news agency like the P.T.I. I do not have any quarrel with the P.T.I. But, I would like to say that when the news that is purchased from the P.T.I. is broadcast over the network of the A.I.R. there is a tendency for the news to become stale. At the same time, there is a tendency to produce a sense of boredom. Having spent to the tune of lakhs of rupees in buying news from the P.T.I. I do not know why this A.I.R. has not considered it necessary to institute or to just instal an independent news service of its own which, I am sure, would ultimately prove cheaper than what they are contributing to the P.T.I. now.

Among all the vehicles of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, I want at least these three, the All India Radio, the Films Division and the Publications Division to be free from governmental propaganda. Let these

vehicles of information exist for themselves, for education and entertainment of the people. Let the Films Division produce more pictures like the *Saga in Stone*. That is an excellent picture. And, I am confident that pictures of the type of *Saga in Stone* do greater propaganda for Government than pictures in which the awe-inspiring faces of the Ministers and officials are projected. I feel like that.

There is one pertinent point, a most revealing fact. Some time ago, it was divulged here on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister that when the news concerning the letter of invitation sent to Premier Chou En-lai had to be included in the news bulletin of the A.I.R., the A.I.R. approached the Prime Minister whether they could do it or they could not do it. This is a serious state of things. I would rather say it is a sad commentary on the working of the A.I.R. that they have to approach the Prime Minister.

The next morning when this news appeared in the front page of all the newspapers, the news bulletin of the A.I.R. was ominously silent about it. In a living organisation there is always more than one voice; in a graveyard there is only one voice; it is the voice of the owl. In the organisation to which our Prime Minister has the honour to belong, there is only one voice; it is the voice of Shri Nehru and, possibly, it is because of this that these people had to approach the Prime Minister for permission.

I would rather say just a few words about the Central Information Service and finish. I must congratulate the Minister and the Government for formulating these rules. But, in the operation of these rules, certain anomalies have crept in. As a result of this people at the top with shorter periods of service have gained while people in the lower cadres of the services, with longer periods of service have suffered. I shall supply Dr. Keskar with accounts of these afterwards.

I have rather a request to make. The Central Information Service is composed of people who are professional people, with professional competence and the standing complaint is that whenever people want to apply for jobs, particularly posts advertised by the U.P.S.C. their applications are not forwarded. I will request the hon. Minister to see that their applications are forwarded because they serve the country here or there. There is no doubt about it. Or else, I am afraid, Dr. Keskar would be responsible for breeding quite a number of Dr. Josephs in future.

Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru):
 Sir, I really appreciate the services done by the Minister to the Ministry and to the country also. With all the limited funds and limited capacity also, because of the financial inhibitions, he could do something to improve the conditions as well as the programmes in the A.I.R. But I want to bring to his notice some of the irregularities, disparities, anomalies and other things in the working conditions of the staff. Three years ago I brought to his notice points about the salary, increments and guarantee of the profession. But after three years I see that the Minister could not do anything to improve the conditions of the staff artistes of the A.I.R. My own humble submission to the Ministry is to consider their sufferings and their conditions at least on humanitarian grounds, and see how to reduce them. I then brought out those points very clearly and I want to repeat some of the points after three years. I would request the Ministry to do something for the staff artistes of the A.I.R., because in all the other Ministries of the Central Government there have been some improvements. The staff artistes are appointed on a temporary, contract basis. That is a peculiar system in this Ministry. I can understand the Minister saying that it is so because after they lose their talent or voice or the fertility of the voice their services should be terminated. But I cannot understand why this temporary and contract

[Kumari M. Vedakumari]

appointments should apply in the case of even journalistic work. They do not know when they will be sent home or what their increments will be or even what their future will be. That is why I said that he could not explain for the existence of the skeletons in the cupboard. With so many examples I brought out that point. In respect of the staff artistes, he kindly replied to my question and said that their conditions and emoluments would be improved and their cases would be dealt with, with sympathy and understanding. I want to know what he has done with regard to them. It seems they were promised that after categorisation, they would be given some increments. Categorisation was done over four years ago but increments were not given. Why should you ignore the difficulties of the artistes who are doing such wonderful service and who are contributing so much to music, drama, etc. I do not know why the Minister is complacent about them.

There are some disturbing cases in this Ministry. Previously, I asked the Minister what he would do about the programme executives. They have replied to me that the cadre of programme assistants will be merged with the cadre of programme executives. I completely agree with it. But what will you do with the programme executives who are working on a better salary and better qualifications? Are you going to promote them as assistant station directors? The staff artistes in the language units should be treated on par with sub-editors. They are also appointed on contract basis. Some of them are given one year contract and some, three year contract. After the contract they can start with the same salary. On what criteria are they given one year or three year contracts? Why did they not try to abolish the contract system? That system can prevail in some of the items such as music, drama, etc. where the voice of the artistes may be the main consideration but not in the field of writing,

etc. It was pointed out that the engineering staff were not given full respect even in the shape of emoluments or understanding, as compared to the non-technical and administrative staff. It was pointed out even in the Pay Commission report. I request the Minister to treat the engineers as they are in other departments. Very recently, they have changed the name from technical assistant to shift assistant and started with a salary of Rs. 150. On what grounds has he taken that step? What are the results he is going to reap? This will make people dissatisfied.

There are some cases in the information cadre who are promoted. People wonder on what basis they are promoted. Is it the length of service or experience or the date of the U.P.S.C. examination or merit? Let not the staff working under you always remain under the impression that something is going on without their knowledge. Let us be clear and try to convince the people and try to do whatever possible to improve their emoluments and working conditions.

By a recent categorisation they have divided all the posts into four categories. Previously some of the people who were working in the language units were promoted *ad hoc* to the national unit service. After this categorisation, other people from other departments are to be promoted to the national news room reverting those who are there because there is no room for all the people to be accommodated. So, they may be reverted back to the language units and some people who are freshly taken from outside are appointed here. The man who is working in the language unit and promoted to the national service unit is given a temporary contract and if he is reverted, the substitute who has been appointed in his place will be given notice to quit the office. There are some cases of people who are temporary even after 13 years of service and are given

notice to go out of the Ministry. Let us try to do a little and give some guarantee and shelter for their service in this Ministry, which they do with great mental agony and torture, without knowing what will happen in the future instead of trying to renew the contract every year. How can people work with a peaceful mind and contribute their services?

14.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, I come to the capital outlay. They are building so many new studios in Poona, Jullunder and other places. I have requested the Minister to do something for the Vijayawada station. I am particularly interested in a particular area, because I belong to that area.

Dr. Keskar: It will be taken up.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Thank you very much. I have put all the difficulties they are undergoing in that area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now she can go on fearlessly.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: I request the Minister to instal a high-powered transmitter in Hyderabad. At present there is only a 10 kw. short-wave transmitter there. There are more powerful ones in the Madras area. This is also a bigger area, with a rich cultural background and I request the Minister to see to this.

I came to know that there was a post of a newsreel cameraman in Hyderabad but it seems that that post has been abolished. Why has he abolished that post? I would request him to tell us. The man there was serving the whole area and publicity was the main organ of the Five Year Plan. Even with the limited capacity, he was at least able to cover some parts of India and tried to serve the Ministry's cause there. But the post has been abolished in that area.

There are some Assistant Directors posted in areas to which they do not belong. I do not grudge that.

What I want to point out is, people who are posted in a particular region should have some respect for the culture, tradition, music and other things of that particular region and about which that particular region is proud of. In the report they have clearly mentioned that they are trying to propagate, encourage devotional music. That was very much appreciated throughout the country. That is one of the important items about which many listeners are writing letters in appreciation. In Delhi we call it *Vandana*, in our region we call it *Bhaktaranjani*.

Without saying anything on any particular individual, I would like to mention to the hon. Minister that people who are posted not only in any particular area but anywhere in the country, they should try to understand the difficulties of a particular area, they should try to understand the culture of a particular area, they should try to improve it and not try to pose that their culture is much better. It is better for them not to try to impose their own culture, not to scandalise the culture for which an Assistant Director is posted in a particular area. I bring out this point, because the people of that particular region always look upon the Assistant Director with a great amount of respect. The Assistant Director also should give equal respect to the particular region, to the particular station and see that the culture of that region is improved as well as encouraged.

Now, they are producing some documentaries in all the languages. I want to point out that the regional languages should also be given equal importance as we are giving to Hindi and English.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahundi): They are giving importance to Telugu all right.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: The developmental works which are going on in a gigantic way should also be screened. They should bring them out in such a fashion as to enable everybody in the country to know from the Films Division the gigantic irrigation projects and industrial projects that are undertaken by our Government. Many people in the corners of our villages may not be in a position to know what is happening in the country. They may not understand when we tell them, but when they actually see on the screen what is actually happening in the country in such a gigantic way they will certainly be able to appreciate and encourage our activities.

The last point that I wish to bring out is about the external services. So many languages are represented there like Tamil, Kannada etc. I think Malayalam is also given due importance. I would request the hon. Minister to give some importance to Telugu also. Many people have seen me personally on this point. They have also sent in their representations. They say that in Malaya, Burma, South Africa etc., where they are, they want to hear some Telugu music. Why not include Telugu songs also when you are broadcasting other South Indian languages?

With these words, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to examine, at least to understand some of the points that I have made.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have gone through the report of this Ministry which is almost a revelation to me. People ordinarily think that this Ministry practically caters to the broadcasting of news and information and as an extra gives some talks and music. But, even if one cursorily goes through the report one finds that its jurisdiction, its field is very wide, it is much more than what strikes the eye.

There are many things that actually concern the whole nation. The activi-

ties of this Ministry not only permeate through our cultural life but also influence our taste, our knowledge, our information, our education.

Now, turning to the Films Division, I say that propaganda has come to stay in our life, and this is the most powerful means of propaganda and one of the best and cheapest methods of popular entertainment. At the same time, Sir, I must say that the censorship is rather poor—it seems to be too soft and too yielding. Films can do a lot to ennable our nature, to educate, nourish and foster what is good in our life. They can do a lot to improve the society. They can also do a lot to debase the moral of a nation. Specially, Sir, it can do immense harm to the young people, to the young men and women, by depicting before them alluring pictures of crime and sin.

The greatest culprit in this direction are some of the Hollywood films. I do not know how the censors could pass many of these films which actually cater to the lower instincts of human nature by alluring sex appeals, by covert—by effective—appeals to crimes and destroying moral values. It is a very great danger. If the State takes precautionary measures against such infectious diseases as small pox, cholera and influenza, I do not know why they do not take any effective measures against such films which are practically undermining the morals of our young hopefuls and devastating our time old culture.

The hon. Minister is aware of this danger. It has been brought to his notice times without number. He knows that all sorts of amorous postures like open hugging, close embracing, kissing and other things are openly displayed especially by some of these Hollywood pictures. The same thing is now being imitated by some of the Indian films. They even go a step further. Take their stories. There is practically no literary merit in those films, and when they are exported they do not bring

any good name to our country. I may mention my personal experience—when I was touring through Russia, one of my guides asked me about a particular film, which was shown there whether that was one of the first-rate films in India. He made some disparaging remarks about it. I had to tell him, that the films of this type were not at all of the top class and not held in esteem in India.

Shri P. K. Deo: What is the name of the film?

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I should rather not mention its name: I choose not to mention it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): He would write to the Minister.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: That I may. I would submit that in Bengal there was a high standard in quality and taste maintained by the Bengali films. One of the reasons was that the story selected was good. The films were based upon the best of the books. You know, Sir, *Kabuliwallah*, and other Bengali films which gathered laurels in India and abroad. That is a story of Rabindranath. Then there is *Pather Panchali*, *Apur Sansar* and *Aparajito* of Satyajit Roy. These are based on one of the best novels of Bibhutti Bhushan. *Jalsa Ghar* is one of the finest products of Tara Shankar. Unless you get good stories, unless there is literary merit and the story is absorbing and human you cannot produce a good thing—you cannot build a Taj Mahal out of mere straw and mud.

I would submit that the Ministry can do a lot in this direction. The West Bengal Government—Dr. B. C. Roy—practically discovered Satyajit Roy. It was he who commissioned him to make a film out of *Pather Panchali* at the cost of the Government. Now it is a very profitable thing for the Government, it is earning a good dividend. All these films which have earned a good name for India are based on books which have

great literary merit. I say that those films which cater to the demands of the flesh, where there is only a superabundance of leg show and nothing else—which only corrupt our thoughts—ought not to be passed by the censors. My humble request to the Minister is that he should be more vigilant about this matter. There is not only the Censor Division but I believe there is article 17(2) of the Constitution which gives very wide powers in this respect.

In this connection, I would ask the Minister to consider the matter very seriously. Our food is adulterated and we seem to be helpless about it, and now, our morals and culture are also being adulterated, should we be looking on helplessly? There should be some protection against this. These sorts of films are the best salesmen of false values. I would request him to see that the Central Board should have feature films in Hindi and other regional languages and should commission promising talents and good producers. They should produce feature films of good type and that will earn a good reputation even from abroad. This will be a move in the right direction.

Another thing which has been mentioned in the report is about songs, especially devotional songs. That is a very good thing. Tagore's songs are featured, but I have not come across his devotional songs, specially his patriotic songs being featured. Kirtans should be popularised. The Kirtans have built up our national morale and our culture and they have a strong popular appeal.

About the Publications Division, I have a few suggestions to make. The Ministry is doing a lot of good work in this direction. I would ask the Minister to consider whether Raja Ram Mohan Roy's writings which depict dawning of Indian Renaissance could be published by the Ministry. It is very heartening to see that Netaji's speeches are going to be published. I do not know whether his

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

broadcast speeches from abroad are being included and whether any attempt is being made to collect the recordings of those speeches from abroad. They are very important from our national point of view.

As regards Sanskrit programmes, I have a suggestion to make. In Calcutta, the Gita and Chandi are recited by eminent scholars and artistes who have got a special aptitude in that direction. These are very popular. I think the Minister can do something in this regard from the All-India Radio from Delhi. Not only the Gita and Chandi but also the suitable portions from the Upanishads could be featured. Some of the *mantras* of the Vedas and some *dohas* could also be catered in this way.

I would like to submit one aspect about Calcutta Broadcasting Station. Unfortunately for us, we cannot hear Calcutta. It is drowned by Delhi. We can more easily hear Dacca. I do not know what sort of transmitter is there, but I find from the report that a 100 kw. transmitter for Delhi, a 50 kw. transmitter for Tiruchirapalli but only 20 kw. transmitter for Calcutta are being installed. I do not know whether for Calcutta this will be sufficient or not, but the Minister knows the importance of the Calcutta station's broadcasts. I emphasise there should be a transmitter in Calcutta which is powerful and strong enough so that we can hear Calcutta more easily. At present, it is almost impossible to hear Calcutta. That is all I have to submit.

I congratulate the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for its good work and specially for the excellent report which it has published.

Shri P. K. Deo: Before passing the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would like to make certain observations. This Ministry deals with the various media of publicity, but instead of dilating on all those subjects, I would like to

pinpoint my observations on the two wings of the Ministry—that is, All India Radio and the Films Division.

The second Plan envisages the expansion of listening in the rural areas and that every village with a population of 1,000 and over would be supplied with a radio receiving set. That is a very ambitious programme. Though four years have elapsed—I speak from my experience in my State—I find that only the panchayat headquarters are being given the subsidised community listening sets. These facilities have not been extended to villages having 1,000 or more people.

It is needless to reiterate here that our national literacy is only 16 per cent and that too is mostly confined to the towns. In the villages, the incidence of illiteracy is very high and the ordinary villager does not get a newspaper or a book to read. In such cases, the radio is the only medium of education to the villager and so all facilities should be given for the education of the villagers through this medium. The education may be in general knowledge, may be on improved methods of agriculture, may be on combating the epidemics and so on and so forth.

From the report, I find that as electricity is not available in many of the villages, this lack of electricity stands in the way of supplying the radio sets. If the Ministry will consider that nowadays the transistor radios are easily available and the maintenance charges are also very small, they could try to supply the transistor radios to the villages. Instead of supplying the villages the usual conventional type of battery radios or the other types of electric radios, if the transistor radios could be supplied to the villages, they could be easily maintained at a low cost.

Now, coming to my own State, which covers an area of 60,000 sq.

miles, there is a miserable transmitting centre at Cuttack and that too in a corner of the State. It is very difficult to have the news from the Cuttack Station audible to the western districts of my State, and so I beg to submit that a powerful transmitting unit should be set up at Sambalpur which will then cater to the needs of the western districts, as they have done by setting up a station in Ranchi to serve the area of South Bihar. If a unit could be located at Sambalpur, it would be good, because it is a tribal area and many of the tribal folk songs could be broadcast, such as the Chait-Parva songs of Koraput district, or the Ghumra music and songs of Kalahandi district or the Dal-khai and Rasarkeli of Sambalpur district. These are all folk music and they should find a place in the broadcast programme if the transmitting unit is located at Sambalpur.

Regarding the covering of the news and views by the All India Radio, I beg to submit that the presentation only represents a particular viewpoint, mainly the view-point of the party in power.

15 hrs.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri P. K. Deo: The way things and views are expressed one feels that a systematic process of indoctrination is being carried on upon the illiterate and the credulous Indian masses to one kind of thought, which is very dangerous for the proper functioning of democracy.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: What is that thought which is very dangerous.

Shri P. K. Deo: Only one side of the picture is given. So, I beg to submit that all view-points of all the parties, with their manifesto, with their ideologies and programmes, should be broadcast through this powerful medium of publicity so that the people would get the viewpoints of all the various parties.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Will the hon. Member give an instance where they have not done it?

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to submit that not a single member of the Opposition has been given facility to broadcast from any of the stations of the All India Radio to place his political viewpoints before the public though that demand is there for a long time. At the same time, we always find that the covering that is being given to the AIICC meeting or the annual sessions of the Congress is much more than what is given to the other parties of the opposition.

Shri Ansar Harvani: But the crowd is also not much there.

Shri P. K. Deo: I cannot understand why the suppression should be from the Government side of a particular viewpoint. Whether the crowd is big or not, it is not for the Government to decide in this party line.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Government has not put any restriction....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this also a crowd? This is a regular debate. There can be interruptions but not so frequently.

Shri P. K. Deo: Coming to the Films Division, it is most gratifying to know that 310 feature films were produced last year and that some of them got international recognition. Some good work has been done by some of the films in the emotional integration of the country, in the propagation of the national language and even as a messenger of goodwill depicting the various aspects of life of this country to the outside world. They have done splendid work in that regard. At the same time, I feel that some direction should be given by the Ministry to the film industry specially to the directors, not to confine the theme of the picture to the most common place and most cheap subject matters i.e., "love" which of course appeals to the strongest libido of the human beings. I suggest that they

[Shri P. K. Deo]

should cover a variety of subjects, depicting all aspects of our life, at the same time, solving the various social and other problems in the country.

Dr. Keskar: Are you referring to feature films or documentaries?

Shri P. K. Deo: All films.

An Hon. Member: I never thought that love was so prominent in those films.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): He is allergic to love!

Shri P. K. Deo: Another defect which we find in the films is that as a plot develops and reaches the climax there is a sudden outburst of a song which looks so untimely, unnatural and unrealistic at the same time nauseating. Some improvement must be made in this regard also. We rarely find these defects in any of the foreign pictures. I think some direction should go from this Ministry to the producers of various films, whether in the public or private sector, for the removal of these defects.

Coming to another aspect of the film industry, the imposition of the contemplated excise duty will have a disastrous effect on the smaller units producing films in regional languages. I lay stress on regional languages, because their market is restricted and they do not get an all India market like the Hindi films which sometimes even get world market. For Oriya, Assamese or Punjabi films the scope is limited within the four corners of that State. So, some impetus should be given to them so that regional language films flourish and are produced in more numbers, and that can be done by giving some concession in the imposition of the excise duties. I request the Minister to use his good offices with the Minister of Finance so that something good comes out of it and more films are produced in the regional languages.

Coming to the Publicity Division, I draw your attention to Appendix VIII. Last year many publicity materials, books and pamphlets were published in regional languages. From the list I find that last year only one pamphlet was published in my regional language, that is, Oriya, whereas as many as nearly twenty were published in Malayalam, though there are much less number of Malayalam speaking people in this country. Probably, this was done because of the then impending re-election in Kerala State and this material might have been used for Congress election purposes. I do not know. I feel that there should be a probe into this matter.

Coming to the film industry again I want to point out that every year Rs. 2 crore worth of raw films are being imported into our country. We have put many questions to the Minister of Commerce and Industry on this subject. It is most gratifying to learn that very soon we will have a film factory at Ootacamund. I hope that sufficient progress has to be made in that direction. If sufficient progress has not been made by the private company, the production of raw films should be taken up by the Government in the public sector so that we could save this good money.

Coming to television sets, it is very popular in Delhi. But, as the receiving sets are not easily available in the market, I do not think the very purpose for which television is being introduced here is properly served. So, I request the Minister to see that more television receiving sets are easily made available in the market.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इफार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने अपने बड़े महकमे के द्वारा जो प्रगति श्रीरत्नरक्षी की है, मेरे मिनिस्टर साहब व मिनिस्ट्री को उसके लिये मुबारकबाद

और बहुत बचाई देती हूँ। भारत जैसे देश के लिये, जहाँ पर कि बहुत सी भाषायें हैं, तरह तरह की सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थायें हैं, अनेक भाषाओं के साहित्य हैं, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए जिस खुबी से आल इंडिया रेडियो ने अपना काम किया है, वह तारीफ के काबिल है। सन् १९५६-६० की रिपोर्ट को देखने से हमें खुशी मालूम होती है कि इंफार्मेशन एंड आडिकॉस्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने जो एक्सप्रेसिंग टेलिविजन सेविस को कायम किया है, वह बहुत ही बड़ी बात की है और हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि उससे समाज बहुत तरक्की करेगा।

रिपोर्ट में प्लैन का काफी जिक है, लेकिन साथ ही और कल्पनर श्रोत्रम् की तरक्की भी दिखाई गई है। हम देखते हैं कि इतनी तरक्की के बाद भी अभी तक हमें यह महसूस होता है कि सीलोन काफी दूरी तरह हमारे पीछे पड़ा हुआ है।

किसी तरह मे हम कितनी भी कोशिश करे कि उसकी आवाज न आये, उसके गाने न आये, लेकिन सीलोन से बराबर गाने आते हैं और आज कोई वर नहीं बचा है जहाँ कि रेडियो सीलोन स्वीच घोन न हो और वहाँ से वही बेतुके किस्म के फिल्मी गाने न आये जा रहे हैं। हर बक्स सीलोन रेडियो वही बड़े फिल्मी गाने बजाया करता है और मब बगह जहाँ देखो रेडियो सीलोन बग रहा है और आज हकीकत यह है कि रेडियो सीलोन हमारे पीछे पड़ा हुआ है।

उपर्युक्त महोदय : सीलोन रेडियो हमारे पीछे पड़ा हुआ है या हम सीलोन रेडियो के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं?

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : मैं यह तो मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना होगा कि कौन किसके पीछे पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन यह तो हकीकत है कि सीलोन रेडियो हमारे पीछे पड़ा हुआ है, एक परदाई की तरह साथ है और

जहाँ हमने स्वीच घोन किया तो रेडियो सीलोन से वही बेतुके फिल्मी गीत बजने लगते हैं। मैं आपको बतला दूँ कि मुझे फिल्मी गानों से कोई बैर नहीं है बशर्ते कि व भड़े और बेतुके न हों। अगर अच्छे किस्म के फिल्मी गीत बजवाये जायें तो मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है और मुझे बुरा नहीं लगेगा।

इसलिए मैं चाहूँगी कि अच्छे फिल्मी गीत तैयार करके उनको बजवाया जाये . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : गाने तो यहीं हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार होते हैं।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : कहीं भी वे तैयार होते हैं। मैं चाहूँगी कि अच्छे सुरुचिपूर्ण फिल्मी गीत लिखवाये जायें और उनको लिखने वाले तरीके के आदमी हों। ऐसे गाने तैयार करवाये जायें जो कि कुछ मायने रखते हों और वे बेतुके और ऊटपटांग किस्म के न हों जैसे कि आजकल श्रमकर मुनों को मिलते हैं।

फोक म्यूजिक में आपने काफी उश्मति की है, खास तौर पर राजस्थानी और मध्य-प्रदेश के गानों में। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब मे कहूँगी कि राजस्थानी व मध्य प्रदेश के गानों के ग्रालावा हमारी यह ब्रजभाषा बड़ी प्यारी भाषा है और रेडियो पर अगर मधुरा और बून्दावन से फोक सौम्य बजाये जायें तो बड़ा अच्छा रहेगा। ब्रजभाषा में यह गाने बहुत सुन्दर रीति से गाये जाते हैं और जो वहाँ के गाने वाले हैं उनकी आवाज भी बहुत प्यारी है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि मधुरा और बून्दावन के इन ब्रजभाषा के गानों को फोक म्यूजिक प्रोग्राम में स्थान दिया जाये।

डाकमुंटरी फिल्मों के लेत्र में भी आप ने काफी तरक्की की है। रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता लगता है कि १३ जबानों में यह फिल्म स तैयार किये जाते हैं। हिन्दी, बंगला, तामिल, तेलगू, कन्नड़ा, मलयालम, गुजराती, मराठी,

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

आसामीज, उरिया और पंजाबी जबानों में यह फिल्म तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

न्यूज रील के मामले में भी आपने बहुत तरक्की की है। न्यूजरील को तो हम अक्सर जाकर देखते हैं और न्यूजरील से ही हम को पता लगता है कि किंतनी हमारे देश ने तरक्की की है।

अपनी रिपोर्ट में चिल्ड्रन फिल्म सोसाइटी की भी आपने चर्चा की है। कोशिश आप उसके लिये जरूर कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी हमको इतमीनान के काबिल यह चिल्ड्रन फिल्म सोसाइटी दिखाई नहीं देती है। बच्चों का फिल्म बनाना बहुत मुश्किल है। अभी हिन्दुस्तान में यह बात नहीं आई है जो कि परिचमी देशों की फिल्म में है परंचमी देशों के मुकाबले हम अभी बहुत पीछे हैं।

जहां तक फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है यह सूझी की बात है कि अब अच्छी सोशल फिल्म बन रही हैं और बाजार में आ रही हैं और मैं बराबर उन फिल्मों को देखती रहती हूँ खास तौर से मुझे जो इधर सब से ज्यादा पसन्द आई वह बंगला की फिल्म पसन्द आई जैसे पधरे पंचाली, अपराजिता और सागर मंगने। यह तीनों बंगला फिल्में बहुत अच्छी हैं। जरा भी इनमें सुपरफलुप्रस बात नहीं है। उनमें कोई बनावटी बात नहीं है बिन्कुल कुदरती बातावरण है और आप तौर पर हमारे घरों में जिस तरह पर चौंके होती हैं वह इन फिल्मों में दिखाई गई है। इन तीनों फिल्मों में जरा भी बनावट नहीं है। इसी तरह महराजी में भी बड़ी अच्छी फिल्में बनी हैं लेकिन मेरे ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा असर बंगली फिल्मों का हुआ।

अब सिनेमा हाउसेज के बारे में मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात कहनी है और वह यह कि जैसा कि अभी मेरे कुछ भाई

चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि गो कि हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अच्छी फिल्में सिनेमाओं में दिखाई जायें लेकिन अभी भी हमारे सिनेमाओं में ऐसी फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं जिनको कि देख कर दिल को दुःख होता है क्योंकि ऐसी फिल्मों को देख कर हमारे नवयुवकों के चरित्र का अप्रपत्न होता है।

स्पेकेन वर्ड प्रोग्राम में आप कहते हैं कि काफी तरक्की हुई है। बेशक १०,००० प्रोग्राम्स और १६,००० टोकसं का नम्बर अच्छा है। जो टोक्स दिये गये हैं वे भी काफी शिक्षाप्रद हैं। राष्ट्रीय, आर्थिक व सामाजिक यह सारे विषय लाभदायक हैं।

स्पेशल प्रोग्राम अंडमान और निकोबार आइलैंड्स का भी रिपोर्ट में जिक्र है। उसमें भी आप ने काफी तरक्की की है। लेकिन एक बात मुझे उसके बारे में कहनी है और वह यह कि रिपोर्ट में जो यह जिक्र है कि हफ्ते बार आठ घंटे का प्रोग्राम होता है तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि हफ्ते में दो बार यह प्रोग्राम हो और आठ घंटे की जगह घंटे भर का यह प्रोग्राम कर दिया जाय।

स्पेशल औडिएंस प्रोग्राम का भी रिपोर्ट में जिक्र है जहां कि आप कहते हैं कि वह

"aim at imparting information and instruction through entertainment and at discovering and encouraging talent among the middle-class, house-wives, university students and working women, who form the main audience for these programmes."

मैंने इसे बहुत गौर से पढ़ा और बार बार पढ़ा लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। क्या और किस तरह का यह प्रोग्राम होता है इसका जिक्र आपने नहीं किया है। आखिर यह डिस्कवरिंग और इनकरेजिंग टैलेंट का किस तरह से अन्दाज होगा? मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसको मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते समय समझा दें।

चिलिङ्गन प्रोप्राम्स में आपको काफी सफलता मिली है। मैं सुदूर चिलिङ्गन प्रोप्राम्स के बास्ते आपके रेडियो स्टेशन पर जाती हूँ। मैंने सुदूर इन प्रोप्राम्स को देखा है और बच्चों की खामोशी व सुशी भी देखी है। वे वहां पर आकर चिलकुल खामोशी से बैठते हैं। बहुत दिलचस्पी से वह इन प्रोप्राम्स में हित्सा लेते हैं और उसी के साथ साथ हर एक बच्चा सड़ा होता है और कहता है कि मेरी आवाज तो जरा टैस्ट कर सो। यह मैंने सुदूर अपनी आंखों से देखा है।

कम्प्युनिटी लिस्टिंग स्कीम का भी रिपोर्ट में ज़िक्र है। उसके लिये आपने १५ लाख रुपये रखे हैं। मुझे यकीन है कि स्टेट्स इस प्रयत्न को लेंगे और देहातों में रेडियो सेट्स चालू कर देंगे। देहातों में इसकी बहुत ज़रूरत है।

अभी भी हीरर और मडर पिक्चर्स का आना बन्द नहीं हुआ है। सैक्सी किल्में आती हैं और इन सैक्सी, हीरर और मडर पिक्चर्स को देख कर प्राज हमारे नवयुवकों पर बड़ा प्रतेकूल असर पड़ रहा है और समाज बजाय ऊपर बढ़ने के नीचे गिरता चला जा रहा है। सात और से हमारे टीनीज नवयुवकों को हालत देखने के कारिन है। चिलकुल प्राप्ते से बाहर, अपना हुलिया सिनेमा स्टार का सा बनाये फिरते हैं। हमारे बच्चे वही अंग्रेजी गाना गाते हैं और एक किसी सिनेमा स्टार को तरह उठाते, बैठते और चलते फिरते हैं। वे किल्म स्टारों की मब बातों में नकल करते हैं। सिर्फ गाने की ही नकल नहीं करते हैं बल्कि उनमें से किसी एक स्टार का अपना आइडियन बना कर और उसकी सी शक्ति बना कर चलते हैं। उसी तरह बाल बड़े रखते हैं। साइडलीक्स उसी किस्म के रखते हैं और मूँहें भी उसी तरह के बनाये हुए रखते हैं। वह इंसान की मानिन्द नहीं चल कर टांगे कंला फैना कर और उङ्गल उङ्गल कर कदम उठा उठा कर चलते हैं। आजकल जो

हो रहा है वह नेशन चिलिङ्ग का दंग नहीं है। अब गीत अगर तुक के हों तो हमें बुरे नहीं लगते लेकिन यह नहीं कि अंग्रेजी के गीत गाये जायें और ऊपरांग गीत गाये जायें। नकल का मादा हमारे बच्चों में डाना हो गया है कि आज हज़ार है हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी बच्चे की आम बोली हो गई है।

तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस बात में मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी मदद करें, वह इस तरह से कि सिनेमा पर योजा कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि जो फिल्में हमारे यहां आयें वे ऐसी न हों कि हमारे समाज के चिलकुल ही विशद हों। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप हर बक्त ऐसे ही गाने रखें कि भजन मण्डली के सिवा और कुछ भी मालूम न हो। लेकिन मैं यह कहता चाहती हूँ कि हमारा कल्चर सिर्फ भजन मण्डली ही नहीं है। हमको नेशन चिलिङ्ग का स्थायल रखना है और इसके लिए ज़रूरी है कि जो हमारे कल्चर के जबाहर हैं उनको हम बाहर लायें।

आपने प्लान के ब्राइकास्टिंग की चर्चा की कि प्लान का बहुत काफी ब्राइकास्टिंग होगा। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह से आपको नेशन चिलिङ्ग के लिए भी करना चाहिए क्योंकि बगीर नेशन चिलिङ्ग के, बगीर इसानों के आप उस प्लान का क्या करेंगे। नेशन चिलिङ्ग के बगीर प्लान को आगे ले जाना चिलकुल बेकार होगा।

इसके बाद मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात भी कहना चाहती हूँ। कल परसों मैंने एक मैगजीन देखा था। उसका नाम लिक है। उसमें मैंने आपने मिनिस्टरों की चर्चा देखी। उसमें लिखा है कि हमारे मिनिस्टरों ने किनारा रूपया अपने ट्रेनिंग एलाउंस पर खर्च किया है। लेकिन उसके अन्दर एक बात मुझे चुभी। उसमें लिखा है कि इनफारमेशन और ब्राइकास्टिंग

[ब्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

मिनिस्टर ने ४८,५६७ रुपया अपने ट्रैवलिंग एलाउंस पर खर्च किया। यह देख कर मैं खामोश हो गई। मैं चाहूंगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब जब जवाब दें तो बतायें कि यह ट्रैवलिंग एलाउंस क्या चीज है। जब तक यह चीज हमें मालूम नहीं होती, हमारे दिन में यह थंका होती है इसको देख कर कि जितनी उनकी तनस्वाह है करीब करीब उसके बराबर ही ट्रैवलिंग एलाउंस हो जाता है। तो यह बात हमारे सामने आफ होनी चाहिए।

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं इस मुहकमे को। मैं चाहती हूं कि यह मीलोन हमारे बीच से हट जाता और यह सिनेमा में ठीक फिल्में हमारे यहां प्राप्त हों। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब इन्हाँ काम करें तो मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखती कि हमारे ब्राइकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को क्यों न कैबिनेट रैक का बनाया जाए।

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल (जंगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जों डिमांड्स सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग लाया है उन पर मैं अपने विचार प्राप्तके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

मैं सबसे पहले क्लासिकल म्यूजिक के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हमें यह देखना है कि कौन से राग हैं जो लुप्त हो रहे हैं। अभी जो ग्वालियर में तानसेन जयन्ती हुई उसमें जाने का मुक्त भी सीधाराय प्राप्त हुआ था। वहां मैं ने देखा कि ग्वालियर का एक राग है जिसको वहां की एक ही कैमिली गती है। उस कैमिली में एक प्राप्त लोग बचे हैं जो उस राग को गाते हैं। हमें इस प्रकार के रागों को गाने वालों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ताकि वे राग लुप्त न हो जाएं।

उसके साथ ही साथ म मंत्री महोदय का व्यापार.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप्त वहां गए कुछ सीखकर आए या नहीं।

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल : यह तो बहुत बतायेगा।

तो इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा आपका ध्यान बनारस की युमरी और टप्पे की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह राग भी बनारस से करीब करीब लुप्त हो रहा है। इसका क्या कारण है। इसका एक ही कारण है कि जो लोग इन रागों को गाते हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए तो ये राग रागिनी जो कि प्रचलित हैं वे नहीं नहीं होंगे।

हमारे यहा० मध्य प्रदेश में खैरागढ़ में एक म्यूजिक कालिज बनाया गया है। इसको ऐसी जगह बनाना चाहिए या कि जहां हमको इसके नायक लोग मिल सकें और जिसमें हम अपना कार्य अच्छी तरह से चला सकें। केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को यह सुझाव दे सकती है कि वह इस कालिज को उठाकर ग्वालियर ले आवे जो कि तानसेन का जन्मस्थान है। उनकी यादगार में हमको कुछ बनाना चाहिए इसलिए हम इस कालिज को ही वहां उनकी यादगार में बना सकते हैं।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ग्वालियर के जमाने में जब तानसेन भौजूद थे, तो उन्होंने इस बात का एलान कर दिया था कि आगरा में कोई भी आदमी गा न सके उस समय बैजू बाबरा वहां जाता है और गता है। उसको बादशाह के सामने लाया जाता है। मैं आपके सामने यह चीज इसलिए रख रहा हूं कि आज हमारी राग रागिनियां मरती हुई चली जा रही हैं, उनको बचाना चाहिए। तो उसके बाद तानसेन तोड़ी रागिनी शुरू करता है और उसको सुनकर बहुत से पशु पक्षी वहां आ जाते हैं। मैं यह

इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दोस्तों को भालूम हो कि हमारे यहां किस तरह के राग रागिनी थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वया वहां जानवर ही इकट्ठे थे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोबय : माननीय सदस्य का मतलब यह नहीं था कि वहां जानवरों के सिवा इन्सान नहीं थाए थे । इन्सान भी थे और जानवर भी थे ।

सरदार अ० सिंह सहगल : वहां पर विस वक्त तानसेन ने गाया तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से चश्च पक्षी वहां जमा हो गए । तो उन्होंने अपने गले का हार उतार कर एक हिरन के गले में डाल दिया और गाना लत्तम होने के बाद वह हिरन चला गया । तब बैजू बावरा से कहा गया कि तुम इसको उतार नायो । और हार वापस मंगायो । बैजू बावरा ने गाना शुरू किया, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से पशु पक्षी आए, और उनके साथ वह मग मग भी आया जिसके गले में माला थी । बैजू बावरा ने उसके गले से माला निकाल कर तानसेन के ऊपर फेंक दी । तो हमारे यहां ऐसी चीजें थीं । किसी कवि ने ठीक ही कहा है कि अगर विरहिणी के कलेजे से कोई दिया लगा दिया जाए तो वह जल उठता है । तो मैं प्राप्तसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वे राग रागिनियां कहां गयीं । आप उनका कितना प्रसार कर रहे हैं । उनकी कितनी खोज कर रहे हैं । हो सकता है कि आज साइंस के जमाने में लोग इस चीज को न मानें, लेकिन मेरा तो इस में विश्वास है कि ये सब चीजें सही हैं और अभी भी जीवित हो सकती हैं । आप देखें कि हमारे यहां गाने वालों ने ऐसे राग गाए हैं कि अगर आम के बात उन्होंने वह राग गाया तो विराग जलने लगे । ये सारी चीजें हमारे सामने हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I wish to remind the hon. Member

that he is not speaking now on the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry. The Sangeet Natak Akademi is not under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, but he is speaking about it.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: That is not the duty of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. That is the duty of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I presume that the hon. Member is speaking of some drama, and that is part of the activities of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

सरदार अ० सिंह सहगल : अब मैं पोक म्यूजिक के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि हमारे संगीत के प्रोग्राम के साथ प्रसारित किया जाता है । उसको जो वक्त दिया जाता है वह बहुत योड़ा होता है । और आज ज्यादातर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के ही फोक म्यूजिक को लिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके साथ आए आसाम, उड़ीसा और बिहार की चीजों को भी इसमें शामिल करके आगे बढ़ाएं ।

मैं यह भी अर्जं करना चाहता हूँ कि आल इंडिया रेडियो का विविध भारतीय प्रोग्राम जो कि तीन साल से प्रसारित किया जा रहा है बहुत नोकप्रिय हो रहा है । यह खुशी की बात है कि जनवरी १९५६ तक हमें इसकी प्रशंसा के १६ हजार पत्र मिले, जिनकी संख्या नवम्बर, १९५६ तक करीब ३५ हजार हो गयी है । इसमें पता चलता है कि यह प्रोग्राम कितना लोकप्रिय है और लोग इसको कितने गौर से सुनते हैं ।

जहां तक नैशनल प्रोग्राम का ताल्लुक है, खिलें भूमि में यह लिखा हुआ है:—

"Efforts to promote the linguistic unity of the country and to bring about its emotional integration have continued. A.I.R.'s National Programmes are organis-

[सरदार अ. सिंह सहगल]

ed with a view to familiarising and developing the appreciation of the literature, etc. etc."

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोग्राम का जो उद्देश्य है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस देश की प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और अधिक वक्त दिया जाये, ताकि उन का अधिक प्रसार हो सके। यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में पंजाबी को जो वक्त दिया जाता है, वह बहुत ही कम है। इसलिये मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

देहाती प्रोग्राम २७ स्टेशनों से ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है और हर रोज करीब ६० से ६५ मिनट तक यह प्रोग्राम होता है। यह प्रोग्राम रिजनल भाषाओं में होता है, लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ वहाँ की डायलेक्ट्स में भी यह प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री खुद ही बतायें कि द्वितीयसंगढ़ की डायलेक्ट में कितना प्रोग्राम दिया जाता है। उन को मालूम है कि जितना दिया जाना चाहिये और जितना उम का प्रमाण होना चाहिये, वह नहीं होता। और इसलिये द्वितीयसंगढ़ के लोगों की मांग है कि वहाँ कम से कम एक छोटा स्टेशन जरूर होना चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी भारणा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि मंत्री महोदय इस मांग को मंजूर करें या न करें। हो सकता है कि हमारे जो हालात हैं, उन को देखने द्वारा वह ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन वह अपने दिमाग में इस को रखें कि द्वितीयसंगढ़ में एक स्टेशन कायम करना है।

आज कम्युनिटी लिसनिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामों में १,७० हजार रेडियो सेट हैं और लगभग ५६ हजार ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिये पचास सैकड़ा कीमत सरकार देती है और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट और देहात के विकास बंड पचास पचास परसेट हिस्सा देते हैं। आप देखें कि

हमारा जो इतना बड़ा देश है, उस में हम ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना फायदा उठाया है और लोगों को कितना फायदा हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में जितने रेडियो हैं, उन की संख्या को बढ़ाया नहीं जा रहा है, क्योंकि पैसा ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये इस बारे में कोई न कोई तज्ज्वीज निकालनी पड़ेगी।

जहाँ तक रेडियो लाइसेंस का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक रेडियो सेट के लिये पंद्रह रुपये फीस ली जाती है और अगर उसी एरिया में, उसी मकान में कोई दूसरा सेट रखा जाये, तो उस के लिये तीन रुपये फीस ली जाती है। १६५६ में करीब करीब १६,८४,३७८ विभिन्न रेडियो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। जो रेडियो १२० रुपये से कम कीमत का है, उस की फीस साथे सात रुपये ली जाती है, लेकिन अगर उसी एरिया में, उसी जगह में दूसरा सेट रखा जाये, तो उस की फीस ढाई रुपया ली जाती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि एक व्यक्ति को १२० रुपये के रेडियो सेट पर साथे सात रुपये साल की फीस देनी पड़ेगी। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकते कि इस को कम किया जाये?

अब मैं फोल्ड पब्लिसिटी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अप्रैल से दिप्पम्बर १६५६ तक मोंबाइल यूनिट्स ते ११,५६० जगहों पर काम किया। १२,३६६ फिल्म शो दिखाए गए और १५,४५७ सभाएं की गई तथा ४०६ ड्रमे खेले गये। लेकिन मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस से देहात के लोगों को जितना लाभ पहुँचाना चाहिये, उतना लाभ उनको पहुँचाने की हम को और ज्यादा कोशिश कर के दिखानी चाहिये। बेशक १,२७ करोड़ लोगों को इस से फायदा पहुँचा है। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करें कि हिन्दुस्तान की मर्द-शुभारी क्या है और जो काम हम कर रहे हैं,

वह उस के लिये पर्याप्त है या नहीं और अगर वे समझते हैं कि वह योड़ा है, तो उस को और अधिक बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

बहुत सी पुस्तकों का भी प्रचार किया गया है । पुस्तकों की बिक्री से १५,४५६ रुपये का कायदा हुआ है ।

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर चैनल ने दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच अप्रैल, १९५६ से काम करता शुरू कर दिया और जयपुर, लखनऊ, बाराणसी और पटना में जो बांच आफिसिंज हैं, उन के साथ भी हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर लिक कायम कर दिया गया है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में, जिस की राजधानी भोपाल है, इस को लागू करने पर माननीय मंत्री विचार करे । जितने हिन्दी क्षेत्र हैं, उन में इस का प्रसार किया जाना चाहिये ।

टेलीविजन सर्विस दिल्ली के ग्राप-पास बीस जगहों पर विकासकर्ताओं में शुरू की गई है । इस के लिए मनुदान युनेस्को दे रहा है । इस से शिक्षा-पद्धति की बढ़ावा दिया जायगा थे और उन्हें करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां जहां शिक्षा का स्तर इतना ऊंचा नहीं है, वहां पर टेलीविजन सर्विस लागू करने की व्यवस्था की जाये और युनेस्को को इस बात की सलाह दी जाये कि वह इस को बढ़ावा दे ।

मंत्रालय ने जो काम किया है और उस के अफसरों ने काम के प्रसार के लिए जो सराहनीय काम किया है, मैं उस की प्रशंसा करता हुआ उन को बध्यवाद देता हूँ । जो सुनाव मैं ने वहां पर रखे हैं, मैं आता करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री उन पर कृपया गौर करें ।

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every year this Ministry comes for more and more money and crores of rupees are being sanctioned by Parliament to run this Ministry. This Ministry controls most of the media of mass communica-

cation in the country. This year also they have asked for Rs. 10 crores. These moneys are being sanctioned, but the work of this Ministry is far from satisfactory.

First of all, I shall deal with the All India Radio. It is a matter of great regret that the All India Radio is more and more becoming the mouth-piece of the ruling party. I shall not only bring this charge, but at the same time I shall bring lot of examples to show how the All India Radio is propagating the policy of the Congress ruling party. Sometimes even the speeches made by the Prime Minister are suppressed by the All India Radio. Recently he criticised the manifesto of the Muslim League in a Press Conference, but the All India Radio did not give any coverage to this. Because the Congress aligned with Muslim League in Kerala. In this way even the speeches of the Members of Parliament which are made here are also not given proper coverage in the All India Radio. Sir, in the All India Radio speeches of all important personalities must be given full coverage apart from their political opinions. This is not being done by the All India Radio.

With regard to the treatment towards the artists, it is only those who are 'yes-men' of the Information Service and the Administration that are given chance. The famous writers and the famous scholars are not given any chance on the All India Radio. I shall bring one instance. Sri Teevanandum is a well-known Tamil scholar and a recognised authority on Tamil literature and history. This is recognised by all the Tamil people who have got knowledge of art, literature and history of Tamil. But he is not given any chance to give any talk on the radio because he happens to be a Communist. There is another famous Tagore singer in Calcutta, Shrimati Suchitra Mitra. Every Bengali knows her how beautifully she sings Rabindra's songs. But

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because she has got a little bit of connection with the Communist Party, holds progressive opinion and sometimes criticises Government policy, she is not given proper chance. Then there is one technician by name Shri Ranjan Roy. His father happens to be a Communist. So he, a very good technician, has been removed from service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made some allegations. But if he is to continue to do so one after the other, it would be construed as if he is putting in a representation on their behalf. That cannot be allowed.

Shri Muhammed Elias: No, I am not putting in any representation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be construed as such.

Shri Muhammed Elias: From the other side, they want examples. That was why I gave one or two. I have got a lot more of examples with me.

So I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter so that all renowned personalities, best singers, best writers and so on are given proper chance in the All India Radio, so that they can contribute to the programmes of A.I.R. in various ways.

Coming to the information service, this work is also not at all satisfactory. Take, for example, the March of India published by the Central Information Service. Such journals are not at all appealing to the people; nor do they reach the people. Last year, the Government circulated a questionnaire to the villages. The primary teachers and others replied that these journals did not even reach them. So I request the Minister to see that these things are improved. Our writers should be approached to contribute to such literature.

Then I shall point out how the Information Service behaves towards the Opposition parties and how the

Press Information Bureau works in such a way that it supplies news of the Congress Party only. I have no objection to the Bureau giving full coverage to the Congress session, but at the same time, I shall ask them to see that the activities of all political parties should also be given publicity through their service. Here is a circular letter issued by Shri P. N. Khosla to the stations:

"The P.I.O. has asked me to circulate point summary of the Congress Resolutions passed at the Bangalore session given below for your information".

Then follows the summary.

I want to ask whether the All India Radio or the Press Information Bureau is the property of the Congress or the property of the Government. If it is the property of Government, then reports of the activities of only the ruling Party should not and must not be circulated. It should not be used as the mouthpiece of the Congress ruling party. I hope the Minister will inquire into the matter and take proper action.

In the advertising department, the Government policy is to give advertisements to various newspapers and journals on the basis of certain criteria, namely, circulation, regularity and quality of publication, coverage of readership and area of circulation. But if we scrutinise the papers to which advertisements are given, we shall find that these considerations are not all followed by the department. There is discrimination practised. Here we find that Jana Sevak a Bengali paper, mouthpiece of the Congress, is given all advertisements. It has not got a large number of readers. It has not got a large circulation. The quality of the paper is the worst. Even then, all the advertisements are given to this paper. Then there is another journal Thought. It is called an American journal. All advertisements are given to this

journal, but papers run by Opposition parties are not given advertisements. Take for instance, the Deshabhimani. It has got a circulation of 30,000 in Kerala. Swadhinata, of Bengal, has got a circulation of 18,000. Janasakti, a Tamil daily with 16,000 circulation is not at all given advertisements. Visal Andhra (a Telugu paper) has got a circulation of 20,000. Then there are papers like Janayugam and Nav Jeevan. These are very old papers and they have a vast readership. But they are discriminated against and no advertisement is given to them.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it proper to plead on behalf of individual papers on the floor of the House?

Shri Muhammed Elias: I am referring to the policy of Government in the distribution of advertisements and showing how that policy is not followed. Advertisements are not given to papers which have a large number of readers. Papers of Opposition parties are discriminated against. Some Ministries have independently started giving advertisements to some papers. The Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity has secretly circulated a list of papers which should not be given any advertisements. I want to know from the hon. Minister.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it secret when the hon. Member knows it?

Shri Muhammed Elias: I have got the list with me and if the hon. Minister wants, I can give it. I am speaking authoritatively on this point because I have got the information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means the hon. Member is also having a secret service.

Shri Muhammed Elias: The Congress has got secret service. So also the Communist Party has. Why should we not have it when the Congress has it?

Coming to the grievances of the employees of the publicity department, here also serious injustice has been done. Some of my hon. friends have already spoken on this subject. They are kept temporary even after a long period of service. They have been agitating for their confirmation for a long time. On the 1st March of this year, the Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting announced their gradation. In this gazette notification we find that many old and experienced employees who are working for the last ten years have been demoted for the sake of giving some opportunities to some favoured persons. So there should be a re-screening. I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the matter. This notification of 1st March should not be taken as final.

I could give many examples of how some persons have been recruited and given special favour. There is the case of one photographer. I am not mentioning his name, though it is here. He is not even a journalist. He has been taken as a journalist on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. There is another case. The Deputy Director of Publications was recruited about two years ago from a merchant office of Bombay on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. I doubt whether he is even a graduate. This post was not advertised in the newspapers. Again, he has been given promotion. I do not know how this is happening without the knowledge of the U.P.S.C. So I would request the Minister to see that proper justice is done to all these employees. Their gradation should be done properly.

Then I come to the film industry. This industry produces more than 310 pictures a year. It earns about Rs. 30 crores. It also gives Rs. 10 crores to State Governments by way of entertainment tax. Government have got no proper policy for the development of this industry. This is the only industry which reaches vast numbers of people in our country. Nearly 20

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crores of people in our country see films. But we find due to no proper policy, this industry could not be properly developed.

Recently, a new tax has been imposed. Due to this new tax, the regional language films will be killed because they have not got any market. The Bengali films have lost 40 per cent. of their market due to partition and if this tax is imposed on the exposed films, then, they will be absolutely ruined. The regional language films produce best pictures. They have got world recognition, as the hon. Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru stated. She has not stated the names of the films. Apur Sansar of Satyajit Roy has got the best prizes of America. It has got the first two prizes of the American Motion Pictures Association. The two David Lawrel Prize were never given to any director of any other country in the past. It is the best prize of America. We should be proud that India has got all these prizes. No country for the last few years has got all the prizes simultaneously as Satyajit Roy has won. The films of our country are getting world-wide recognition without any help of the Government. The Government should have a proper policy. Even in the Third Five Year Plan this film industry has got no proper place.

Not an inch of raw film is produced in our country. The proposed factory which is going to be started in the south should be expedited and Government should see that good raw films are produced in this factory. Otherwise, it will be no use producing raw films in this country. If they have to bring raw films from foreign countries, it will be a big loss to our country. So, before constructing this factory Government should see to it that good raw films could be produced.

This industry employs thousands of workers and technicians. But, there

is no proper legislation to regulate the conditions of service. A few people take all the facilities because there is no such legislation. For instance, the front-rank actors and actresses take nearly Rs. 4 lakhs even to appear in one film. They openly say that they have to be given white money and black money. On some portion of the money they get they pay income-tax and on some other portion they want to evade income-tax. In that way they force the producers to give them money. As a result, the other side and extra actors and actresses do not get their minimum necessities even. The Ministry should look into this. We are very much proud of our top-ranking actors and actresses; but, if they behave in this way they should not be taken by the directors and producers to appear in their films. Some co-ordination should be there between the producers and the Ministry and the Ministry should take full responsibility.

With regard to the legislation on drama. Still the old British rules are existing. The dramas should be presented before the police officers first and if they pass it then it can be staged. This thing was discussed in this House and the hon. Minister assured that he will try to remove this and that proper action will be taken.

Dr. Keskar: This should be taken up with the Home Ministry. This does not come within the purview of this Ministry.

Shri Narasimhan: It is a State subject.

Dr. Keskar: It is a State subject also.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I do not know. I am giving one example. One of the examples is the drama. That is why we are asking the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs also.....

Dr. Keshkar: The hon. Member can take it up with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the concern of this Ministry.

Shri Muhammed Elias: It is also interested that dramas should be produced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must have information because the Ministry is of Information. (Interruption.)

Shri Muhammed Elias: Sir, some of our friends from Ferozepur district wanted to stage a drama in the month of May last. That drama was quite good; the police did not intervene beforehand. But just at the moment the drama was to be presented, and the people were anxiously waiting to see it, the whole group was arrested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was done by the State Government.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Yes, Sir.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): That was part of the drama.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I did not expect that I shall be given so much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I will ring the bell.

Shri Muhammed Elias: It was very good of you to have given me so much time. I did not expect it. I have finished all my points. I only request the hon. Minister to see that the regional language film industry does not die. He should impress upon the Finance Ministry to withdraw the tax which is being imposed on the film industry.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as the most modern and important institution of our Government. It is equipped with some of the most

modern equipment of publicity, propaganda and information like the Radio, even Television, Press and film. But, I can say that, at present, the Ministry has been functioning not as the Ministry of Information, but, more or less, as the Ministry of Duplication. Most of the activities that are being carried on by the Ministry of Information are being duplicated by the other Ministries; or, most of the activities that are being carried on by other Ministries are being duplicated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has got a Publications Division; so has the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and probably the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has got a Press Information Bureau; so has the External Affairs Ministry got the External Publicity Division, doing almost the same sort of work which is being done by the Press Information Bureau. It is unfortunate that all this work is being duplicated. It is not only causing waste of public money but it is also causing inefficiency in Information and Broadcasting Ministry in this country.

I will urge upon the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to exert his influence over colleagues, in the Cabinet, to exert his influence, the great influence he has on the Prime Minister, to see that this duplication goes and all the activities are co-ordinated so that India can have a really modern and efficient machinery of Information and Broadcasting.

Now, I want to say a few words about the Press Information Bureau. In this country, apart from the question hour in this House, the greatest forum of information has become the Press Conference of our Prime Minister. Not only the Pressmen of this country but the Pressmen all over the world look forward to this monthly Press Conference. There they elicit information about this country, on its various activities, development plans and other affairs and foreign

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policy. It is a great, monthly affair. I wish that some sort of that activity is carried on by our Minister of Information and Broadcasting also. I am not suggesting that he should duplicate the Press Conference of the Prime Minister but that he should create closer relations between himself and the Pressmen in this country.

It is a pathetic sight for most of us to see in the Central Hall Pressmen running after the Minister of Oil to get some information about the oil refineries or after the Minister of Defence to know something about the Defence Ministry.

16 hrs.

Dr. Keskar: Why is it pathetic?

Shri Ansar Harvani: I do not object to their doing it but I heard from them that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is not so approachable as the other Ministers are. It may be wrong but that is what I have been told by a number of Pressmen in this country. So, I request him to come into closer contact with the Pressmen.

When the Press Information Bureau was created and the posts of the Principal Information Officer, Deputy Principal Information Officers and Information Officers were created, the incumbents were given the salaries respectively which would compare well with the salaries given in the most respectable and well-paid newspapers in India. The position of the Information Officer was almost on a par with the position of a special correspondent of a newspaper and that of the Deputy Principal Information Officer, with that of the editor of some of the news dailies. What are the activities of the P.I.B. at present? In the afternoon, some of the correspondents just walk into the corridor of the Bureau and collect the hand-outs from there. But if he wants some clarification, the answer is that

it may be a matter of policy and so he should see the Deputy P.I.O. in charge of that Ministry. When he goes to him, in the usual bureaucratic way, he is shunted on to see the P.I.O. and the P.I.O. also often shirks his shoulders and says: "I cannot tell you anything more; it may be a thing at the Cabinet level or at the policy level and I am not going to say anything about it." It may be all right and it is understandable in the old bureaucratic days but not now. These officers are meant for the Press and they should be capable and have complete power and confidence of the Ministry to take the Press into confidence, to brief them properly and give any background material so that our various projects and activities may get proper publicity and coverage not only in the Indian Press but abroad also.

I shall now refer to the Publications Division of the Government of India. I have no doubt that it has done very useful work and brought out some very fine publications and it is doing good work. I know very well, while replying to the debate, the hon. Minister will say that it is one of the best publishing houses in this country. But I may inform him that publishing houses in this country do not have a very high reputation and therefore, to compare this division with those in the country is not a very complimentary thing. Some of our best authors and best writers including our great Prime Minister look forward and arrange the publication of their books with the foreign publishers and not with the Indian publishers. So, I would like our Publications Division to be on par with the publication houses in other countries.

Now, this Division brings out certain cultural and social journals. They publish the March of India which unfortunately does not march much. We find in many shops and on pavements journals like the Soviet Land, China Today along with some

U.S. magazines but we will hardly find a copy of the March of India on the pavements or in the popular book-stalls of the Connaught Place. That speaks of the popularity of our publication. You can go to any house in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we find it in the pavement, it would not be marching yet.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It would be sold. If you go to any house, you will find a good stock of books—Soviet publications and Chinese publications and even American publications. But the publications of our Government have not got that popularity. There is something wrong with our sales organisation or with the publications themselves. Therefore, the Ministry should look into it and do something about it.

I want to pay a compliment to the great work done by the Films Division of our Ministry. It has done wonderful work and I salute the workers of this Division. Some of the finest documentaries have been produced and they can compare with similar documentaries produced in any other country. We are really proud of their work and on behalf of this House I think it is my duty to congratulate them. But at the same time I would say that film production is not the only activity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has to look after the film industry of this country and I say that it has completely neglected it. I do not hold a brief for those undesirable people who come to the film industry and want to play on the baser instincts of human beings by producing vulgar pictures. But there are producers with high idealism who want to produce films which can raise the moral, social and cultural standards in this country and it is the duty of this Government to give them some encouragement. The hon. Minister will point out that some awards are given to the best films, the best actors and

actresses and directors. That is not sufficient.

Shri A. M. Tariq: These awards have nothing to do with the Ministry; They are film fare awards.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The Ministry also gives them. The film producers have been told for years and years that a film finance corporation would be created by this Government and that there is going to be a film institute. All these talks have been in the air but nothing had been done. Instead of encouraging the film producers we have come forward with an unbearable excise duty on the film industry. I do not hold a brief for those producers who give money in black or who waste money on certain aspects of production but certainly I feel that this excise duty will do great harm to the film industry.

In the report there is some talk about the export promotion of films and I think the Ministry has done very little about it. We get 300 films per year from America and some of these films completely degenerate our social and moral outlook. But what steps have we taken to send films to America? The time has come when this Ministry should press the Commerce and Industry Ministry to enter into trade agreements with the foreign Governments that only that number of films will be taken in this country which are taken by that country. Let that be done on a barter basis. If America wants to give us 300 films, it should be prepared to have 300 films from us. Otherwise, we should not have films and waste our hard-earned foreign exchange on them. Certain countries do not like Indian films at all. Some people in our country may say that our films are not worthy of export. But I can say that some of our films favourably compare with the films produced in any part of the world and at least those films should be allowed in other countries. I would request the hon. Minister to look into that matter.

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

One word about the All India Radio. I am glad that some sense has dawned on that organisation. Sometime back they were crazy about the classical music and they were thinking that they could impose music which they liked on the people. But now sense has dawned on them. With the coming in of Vividh Bharati, with the increase in coverage of popular music, it is doing quite well. I am also glad that the All India Radio is undergoing a slight change in their language policy also. Some time has been increased in respect of one language which is more understandable in Delhi and round about Delhi. I do not object that a high-flown language should be imposed on the people through the All India Radio by way of education, but I am sure, particularly in the News Bulletin which is giving us information, the national language of All India Radio is hardly intelligible to anybody.

An Hon. Member: Urdu is there.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I quite agree that it is done in Urdu also, but the Hindi which is used there is hardly Hindi, it is like Akash Vani which is understood in the sky and nowhere else.

One more thing, Sir, and that is about advertising. We have got a huge organisation for advertising, but what are we doing about it? We have got artists there, media men there, a huge organisation is there. At the same time, we utilise the services of advertising companies including some of the foreign owned advertising companies. What do they do for us? Nothing except collecting our bills for which we pay 15 per cent. to them. I hope and trust that the Ministry will look into this question and completely revise its advertising policy. Please don't have any thing to do with these companies or abolish the huge paraphernalia which you have got. It would be better if we do not have anything to

do with the advertising agencies. In that case we need not have to pay 15 per cent. just for collecting our bills, just by way of collection charges.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry.

Shri Narasimhan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a chorus of approval of what the Ministry has done all along the period. No doubt, there have been friendly and healthy criticisms, but the fact that there is a general approval is not a little due to the strong hand with which the Minister controls the entire subject under his Ministry. The Ministry, no doubt, has contact directly with the people through the radio, through their publications and through the films which they control and which gives entertainment to the people. Therefore, it is not an easy thing for the hon. Minister to have his own way. Notwithstanding his predilections he will have to adjust his tastes and outlook in consonance with the reaction of the general public. That brings about a lot of clashes. There is the question of film standard, literary standard and various other standards. There are our objectives and our objections. If the standards come down by popular whim, it becomes a very difficult task for the Minister has been doing very well. this difficult task, on the whole, the Minister has been doing very well. He has managed to maintain a high standard, notwithstanding the pressure to the contrary from various interests.

But I must also say that a portion of the credit could go to another body, namely, to this very august House itself. This House composed as it is of a little more than 500 Members continuously keeps itself posted with the activities of the Ministry through questions, debates and such other things. That is why I think

the Ministry is able, in general, to satisfy the public.

Occasionally, suggestions are made that the All India Radio, for instance, should become an autonomous body or the like. I fear such a catastrophe. I am not one of those who wants such a thing. Actually, our experience has shown that sometimes these autonomous bodies fail to achieve the objects for which they were created; they just achieve the object of autonomy and nothing more, and they go on as they like. Such things make one feel a bit afraid of these autonomous institutions. I hope the Minister will use his influence to see that such a catastrophe does not happen to the All India Radio. The fact that the Minister is in complete control of such an institution and the fact that the Minister is under the control of Parliament goes a long way to keep it within popular will. Otherwise, the so-called autonomy is only to get away from the parliamentary control either in day-to-day administration or by way of exchequer. The Ministers, of course, or the Cabinet in some form or other keep on their control on these autonomous bodies. They may be autonomous theoretically, but the Ministers manage to have their control. The only loss will be, therefore, to Parliament. The Parliament will lose its control if the All India Radio is made an autonomous body. That is why I am in favour of its continuing as it is under a Minister and through Demands for Grants under the Parliament itself.

The other day, answering some questions about pre-censorship the Minister said that owing to various legal complications he is not able to achieve it. The Film Enquiry Committee has strongly recommended such a step. The Minister's stand seems to be that, because the film producers say that once they have undergone a precensorship they do not want to be censored subsequently for a second time, the Minister wants

to retain that right. The producers seem to dislike double censorship, and the Minister does not seem to give away the right of ultimate censorship. A way should be found to solve this problem. If pre-censorship is complete in all respects, the necessity for a second censorship will be very limited. Therefore, really there is nothing much to fear. I hope the hon. Minister will use his good offices and arrive at a settlement with the film producers so that pre-censorship is achieved. It will help the film industry also. A lot of bad pictures that are complained of may also become obsolete.

While going through the Ministry's activities, it is a pleasant thing to see that educational broadcasts have increased and the increase has been nearly three times compared to the preceding year. In addition to school broadcasts universities are also being attempted to be covered. They are increasing steadily both in quality and coverage. It is also pleasing to note that the revenue from sales in the Publications Division has been progressively increasing. While, more or less, the Ministry's publications are modest in get-up and cost, it is rather very unpleasant to see some of the semi-autonomous institutions coming out with publications of a very costly nature even in the matter of balance-sheets. I would recommend the attitude and the standard adopted by the Ministry to these autonomous corporations. I saw the other day a balance-sheet giving mere facts and figures printed on art paper. One can understand art paper being used for pictures, but for a balance-sheet which nobody will care to see, which contains only figures, additions and subtractions, costly paper is wasted. I have seen more than one case of this nature in respect of these semi-autonomous institutions.

The news-reel documentaries, and other things are becoming very very popular. They are appreciated. The

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mobile exhibitions are also very popular. I am of the opinion that the existing arrangements in the various States for Plan exhibitions are not adequate. A year ago I requested the Ministry to participate in a particular exhibition. I was simply told that the man-power in the southern side was not adequate for the purpose and they were engaged elsewhere. The Opposition also has pointed this out, that the general tendency seems to support some of the exhibitions where the V.V.I.P.'s go or which are opened by very important persons, and to ignore other ordinary exhibitions. If some exhibition is going to be opened by a V.V.I.P., they say that they cannot spare their unit for ordinary exhibitions. I hope this attitude will not be persisted. Modest exhibitions, public gatherings and other small functions should also be supported; not merely those exhibitions where the authorities concerned manage to invite V.V.I.P.s. The service which the Ministry has done for current literature and music cannot be overestimated. But for the timely support which this Ministry has given to many artists and writers and the dramatists, etc., there would have been a kind of arrest in development. The Ministry has given them steady support. It is a pleasing sight to see some of the dramas and listen to them—at any rate the language dramas played through the radio. I have seen a number of children very intently listening to the plays which are becoming very popular. My only regret is that these plays are begun at 9 in the night and continue till 11. It is rather not pleasant to see children listening to the radio during these hours; they should rather go to sleep at these hours. I hope that the authorities could slightly make a change in these broadcast timings—some more convenient hours for such dramas—which are quite popular and by listening to which much advantage is gained by the children. But these need not necessarily be

broadcast during late hours. They could be broadcast much earlier than 9 o'clock in the night.

Some of the finest programmes like senior musicians' programmes are nowadays broadcast early, say, at 7-30 or so. They could be pushed back to 8 o'clock and may last till 9-30 or so. They are listened to generally by the elders and so, a little change by starting them a little later would be better.

It has been complained that the film industry has been levied some excise duties through the present budget. Obviously the spending Minister cannot have much say with the revenue-earning department of the Government: He goes to Finance only to ask for grants. Therefore, his pull in this respect with the Finance Minister will not be much, I know. But still, I hope he will see that at least for educational films and children's films, this excise duty will not operate. If he can persuade the Finance Minister to this effect before the Finance Bill is brought here, there will be some relief in the case of desirable films.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is now looking elsewhere. He has finished his notes, I hope!

Shri Narasimhan: I had skipped over some points and am looking into my notes to find them. When you ring the bell I will sit down. No doubt the Ministry is trying its best to fulfil the task of emotional integration of the country. In the report it is mentioned. It is not a mere mention, but they have been doing it. The radio and the newsreels do bring the entire country to the patrons, either the film-goer or the listener of the radio. The entire country is brought before one's eyes: the man in the South sees Kashmir and the man

in Kashmir sees the river Cauveri. So, in such matters they have done very well.

Some of the commentators have done very well and are doing very well. They have become very popular. The radio commentators and the news-reel commentators have done wonderful work. Particularly, when I listen to the English voice through the commentary, when the commentator depicts the Hindu culture and assembles the wealth of our art and such things, complete justice is done to the task. One feels very happy. I congratulate the Minister for helping such talents to develop and such tendencies to grow.

Shri Mahagaonkar (Kolhapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in 1957 I had the occasion to speak on the demands of this Ministry and I particularly spoke about the film industry. Even today I would like to express my views on the film industry. In my last speech, I suggested to the Minister to bring out some legislation for the working classes in this industry and also to nationalise the studios and leave the production to private producers. I do not know yet what steps the Minister has taken.

This industry, as I said on the last occasion, is the second largest industry in this country and in the world and as my hon. friend said, more than 60,000 people are engaged in this industry which gives the revenue of a sum of 20 crores. (*Interruption*)

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri Mahagaonkar: In his desperate search for money, the Finance Minister has imposed taxation on the film industry which is going to cripple this industry in a short period; and particularly the regional film industry such as the Marathi and Bengali film industry is going to be ruined. I have got here some representations also and I would like to relate certain facts about this industry. Many Members here expressed the view that the production value of films is much less than

it is to the average liking of the common man, but nobody has stated what the film industry has to suffer, and how much trouble the people have to take to produce a film. The ordinary man thinks that by throwing some money, by throwing Re. 1 or four annas, he can see a picture on the screen. But behind that, there is a great team work. A great work lies behind it. I am proud to say that Maharashtra which first produced a film in this country even today got the the best talents and the best men in this industry. I would like to say that this new taxation that is going to be imposed is going to harm the industry in this way. Out of the total sales of tickets, 30 per cent. will go to the State Government by way of entertainment tax; 50 per cent. will go to the exhibitor or the theatre-owner and out of the balance, 50 per cent. to the distributor. The distributor takes his commission leaving barely 25 per cent. to the producer. Many people think that the producer, out of the glamour of this industry, makes tons of money. But actually, in this industry, the facts are, the producer—except a few who can be counted on the finger-tips—is generally at the mercy of the distributor and the money-lender. He is financed by certain capitalist elements in the country, and the financiers takes his interest which is more than 60 per cent. This is how a producer is at the mercy of the distributor and the financier. In 75 per cent. of the cases, the producers, in the production of their films, have to practically gamble with their lives. Not only that. Along with them, the workers who work with them also have to gamble and depend on them to produce a picture.

Actually, a producer has to take three months to produce an average picture of 13,000 ft. length and if it is a box-office hit, then only the producer can survive. Otherwise he is finished. The guarantee is also finished. Hence, last time I suggested to the Minister that he should take some suitable steps in order to ensure a guarantee for the workers in this industry.

I would like to point out that this new taxation will cost a Marathi or a Bengali film Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 more. Already, views about this matter have been expressed by many dailies. Actually, a picture requires a capital of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 20,000 depending upon the area of exploitation which again depends upon the language in which the film is made. Now, a Marathi picture will cost Rs. 30,000 more. A picture which was generally produced within Rs. 1,20,000 will now cost Rs. 1,50,000 or more. Already, I am afraid the Marathi film industry is in a crippling condition. There is little market left for the regional language pictures. They say that the regional language pictures are so good, but yet, I do not know how many people would appreciate the troubles the people have taken in this country to produce the films and what difficulties they have to face in this matter.

I would now like to give you some ideas about this industry. Except Mr. Shanta Ram in Maharashtra, the rest of the Marathi film producers today are in danger. They do not know where from they should get their finances. I do not know. I was happy to learn last time that the Government and this Ministry were proposing some scheme to finance the small producers in order to produce pictures. Somehow, I learnt that later on this idea was dropped. I would like to read for the benefit of the hon. Minister what the Bengal Motion Picture Association has stated. It says:

"The length of an Indian film varies between 13,000 ft. and 16,000 ft. The number of prints required by the producer for exhibition may vary from 5 in the linguistic areas up to 100 for Hindi. Calculating on this basis, the increase in the cost due to imposition of the new excise duty will be between Rs. 30,000 to Re. 1 lakh per film. This is a 10 p.c./20 p.c. increase on the present cost. In order to make up for it, the pro-

ducer must be in a position to add to his earnings to the extent of 5 times the increased expenditure. In the existing circumstances, this is impossible. The incidence of the taxes that the producer already bears, viz., the taxes on raw stock, on equipments, machinery, chemicals for processing, the State tax on entertainment, sales tax on raw film, etc. comes to an exorbitant amount. Any additional burden can only wipe him out of existence and throw out of employment thousands of workers engaged in the various branches of film making in studios, laboratories, distribution agencies and motion picture theatres. With production virtually ceasing, the Government can scarcely hope to derive the benefit to its Treasury that it expects to by imposition of this new excise duty."

This is how it is going to affect the film industry tomorrow. I would like to repeat what a paper has already stated, namely, that our Finance Minister is trying to get the golden egg by killing the goose itself.

There are so many things in this industry which are, not looked after well by the Government. As I did last time, I would again request the Minister to bring some legislation for the workers in this industry in particular as their services are not guaranteed and as their income is not regular. Of course, there are a few people who are supposed to be the business magnates. Then there is the second category of people, the top actors and actresses of the film industry. I do not know what the income-tax people are doing about them. There are persons, who are the top-ranking actors and actresses in the field, who demand Rs. 5 lakh or 6 lakh for working in a picture. This is also one of the reasons for increasing the cost of the picture. As one of the previous speakers has pointed out, this money is obtained in the black market whereas while signing the agreement

they mention only Rs. 50,000. Therefore, as my friend has pointed out, it is a fact that there is really white money and black money in this industry. Then, there is the cream of this industry who are capitalists, who are known in Bombay, Calcutta and other places as financiers. It would really be interesting to know for what per cent. of interest they give loans to the producer, how much money they give to the producer, what are the conditions of the loan when signing such contracts, etc. I know that it is very difficult for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to detect and completely remove the black-marketing in this industry. But, we must remember that this industry has developed right from 1937 up to 1960. In the old days, there were not even talkie films. Now Indian films have come to a stage when even cinemascopic films are produced in this country. We must remember that cinema is the cheapest entertainment in this country. Technicolour films are also produced in our country.

An Hon. Member: No technicolour films are produced; they are not processed here.

Shri Mahagaonkar: They are processed outside. I hope you all have heard of Guru Dutt's film on cinema-scope. So, all these technical changes are taking place. I am very happy to know that our Minister has formed this association. (*Interruptions.*) I am told that they have purchased studio in Poona. It is a wise step, I should say, that these technical facilities are offered by the Ministry. I am sure that the younger generation and younger talent in this country will definitely take advantage of this institution.

At the same time, I would request the Minister to follow his old idea about financing all the middle class producers and the new talent to whom money is required. Because, today the banks do not give any support to a producer by granting him loans. So, if there is some arrangement whereby

financial assistance could be given, the talent that is available in the country will come forward to produce better pictures. In the days of prohibition, it is the only cheapest entertainment now left for the poor man when the money market is tight. These excise duties and other imposts are bound to remove even the small entertainment which is now available in this country for the common people.

Then I would like to say something about the way in which censorship is now working in our country. I do admit that you have appointed a committee consisting of persons of knowledge, persons who know about it. Yet, I find that the working of the Censor Board is not satisfactory. I have heard from one of the members of the Censor Board that without even knowing and seeing the picture, he blindly certified a picture which was actually not up to the standard. I think the Ministry should take care in not appointing such persons on such boards.

Then, I would like to say something about the Films Division, which is producing documentaries. As many of my colleagues have stated, they are doing excellent work. But what I would like to say about it is this. With such facilities at your command, with such technical aid at your command, you are producing good documentaries. But while you are producing that, I also want to know your cost of production per film. I have heard—I cannot vouchsafe for its authenticity and I am subject to correction—that the Films Division have recently divided themselves into producer and administrator. These are the two sections in the Films Division which are conducting the work. Because of this arrangement I find a lot of difficulties are experienced by them. The administrator who comes from the Government branch knows little about film making or its technique. Recently, a friend of mine who is working in the Films Division went to a particular place to produce a documentary for

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the Government on an important subject. While he was doing his work he had to engage labour there and he said "I require so much labour". Then official files started moving to and fro. They said that in Bombay a labour is paid only Rs. 2 whereas he was demanding Rs. 4. It was somewhere in upper India where because people were engaged in the field for harvesting it was very difficult to get labour. According to the orders of the Government, my friend had to complete his picture before a specified time. He wrote back and it took about twenty days for him to get the answer from the official circles.

In this Report you have stated that you have produced so many documentaries. But you have not stated the exact amount spent on each documentary. Just as in the case of a commercial firm they have to mention the cost of production, why not the Government also submit to Parliament a statement as to how much they have spent on each documentary, so that every member will come to know exactly what amount Government spends on a documentary. That will give us a clear picture of the return that we get on the money spent by Government.

Then, because of these differences between the administrator and producer, a lot of difficulties are cropping up. I have seen the name boards of so many directors in the Films Division. I would like to know how much work exactly is taken out of them. Though some good documentaries have been presented by the Government, I would like to see that work is extracted from those persons that have been employed in the Division. That information should also be given in the Report from next year onwards.

I come from a place which was formerly a Princely State and where the Government was running two studios. Once the Government

appointed their official people. The officials were asked to go and take stock of the film in the studios. These officials went and measured the un-exposed film. That was the funny part of it. They reported to the higher authorities that the film was two feet less in length. But the un-exposed film was exposed by them in the course of measuring. This is the experience. This type of thing should not happen. At least these administrators should know something about the technique and importance of films.

Then it was said that songs in the film are not up to the mark. The hon. lady Member said that filmy songs are there. Regarding the artistes in the film industry there should be a social outlook which is something up to the mark. I know that when the Congress session was held in Bangalore some artistes took part in the entertainment there. Many papers referred to that as a *grand tamasha*. I do not know why this sort of an attitude is adopted towards the artistes in this industry. Why do they think that the dignity of the artistes who work in the picture is below that of the average man and the average politician? I do not know why this sort of an outlook is there towards the film industry and particularly, towards the artistes. I would say that they are doing a great work. As you say, there are certain films that are educative. But that needs something else also. Try to change the outlook and the angle of the society towards the film industry and the artistes.

I find even good papers also write these articles. I tell many friends, while discussing it with them, that our country has to learn much more from the foreign countries. I know our social outlook is quite different from others. I know that even today it is something of a mixture that we find. But do you know that when a person takes money as loan on a high rate of interest while producing a picture he has also to keep up his prestige in the market? Somebody

just now said that there are songs and dances in the pictures. I know there are certain defects. Some western tunes are mixed up in the songs of our pictures. But a producer in making a picture has to see the market value. He has to see that he should be able to get the money invested. Unless there is some protection for the industry from the Government, the producers will not change this. Then they cannot do any business. That is why I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that at least they should be exempted from the new excise duty. At least there should be no duty on the small producers. I request the hon. Minister to move in this matter and find out what the results will be on the film producers and the industry of this. It will affect not only the producer and the distributor but the entire industry which is the second largest industry in the world.

At the same time I would like to point out that even for the theatre management and the theatre employees there is no legislation. Something should be done in this matter also.

Then the next thing is that not only the theatre and film people but the technicians also, who work for these, and the playback singers and others as also the new talent that is coming today in this industry must be encouraged.

The next point is about the awards. I am very sorry to see that for the year 1958-59 the children's film award was not given to anyone according to the Report of the Ministry. I do not know why there is such a difference between these awards and the awards of *Filmfare*. According to the papers one is a popular award while the other is a Government award. I would like that the hon. Minister should also take into account the public taste. While selecting pictures they may be invited to take part in such competition.

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

Shri Mahagaonkar: One minute more.

The last thing I want to tell you, apart from the film industry, is about Kolhapur, my constituency. I would like to request you on behalf of the people there that you should try to establish a radio station at Kolhapur. This is an old demand of the people of Kolhapur. Kolhapur has not only encouraged the artistes of Maharashtra and elsewhere but it is also a place which has given birth to so many great artistes of this country. I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the request of the Kolhapur people.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) : उपर्युक्त जी, सूचना एवं प्रसार मंत्रालय की प्रनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा चल रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन भावशयक मुझाव और कुछ शिकायतें ध्याने मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली चर्चा तो वही जिस को हमारे मित्र ने बड़े विस्तार के साथ ध्यानी कहा है कि हमारे देश का जो चलचित्र उद्योग है वह देश के नैतिक और सामाजिक विकास में इस समय सहायक न हो कर, और वीरे पतन का कारण बनता जा रहा है। इस समय सारे देश में लगभग ४,००० सिनेमाघर हैं और २४ लाख के लगभग दर्शक प्रति दिन सिनेमा देखने के लिये जाते हैं। साल भर में उन की संख्या सब मिला कर ८० करोड़ से ऊपर बढ़ती है। गणितज्ञों ने औसतन चार घंटे का समय जोड़ कर बताया है कि २६ करोड़ लोगों का १२ घंटे के हिसाब से २६ करोड़ दिन का समय पूरा इस में बीत जाता है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से औसतन एक लोग भी प्रति व्यक्ति के लिये लगभग होता है तो ८० करोड़ ८० साल में इस के ऊपर व्याप होता है। चित्रों के उत्पादन तथा वितरण

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

१० करोड़ रुपया और सिनेमा घरों निर्माण का आधुनिकतम रूप ५० करोड़ लगभग होता है। उत्पादन, वितरण र प्रदर्शन के काम पर ७५ हजार व्यक्ति लगभग काम करते हैं। मैंने यह भांकड़े । दृष्टि से प्रस्तुत किये कि इस भारी व्यय दुवारा विरासत में हमें क्या बीज लाती है, इस की ओर हमें योड़ा व्यान देना हिल्ये।

हमारे देश की अपनी एक परम्परा हमारे देश का अपना एक सम्मता सम्बन्धी लालवरण है। नारी का नग्न स्वरूप जो पारे देश में थीरे थीरे विकसित होता चला रहा है, यह पश्चिम का अनुकरण हमारे देश के लिये हितकर नहीं हो सकेगा। अब कुछ समय पहले उर्दू के एक अच्छे शायर अकबर ने जिस समय नारी ने देश में अपने तंमान स्वरूप को शायद आरम्भ ही किया गया उस समय अपनी लेखनी से एक बात लेखते हुए कहा था :

‘वेदर्दा नजर आई जो कल चन्द बीवियाँ
अकबर हयाए कौमी में धरती में गड़ गया,
बोला जो उन से आप का पर्दा कहां गया
बोली कि वह तो अकल पर मर्दों के पड़ गया।’

मैं आप से यह बात इस दृष्टि से कह रहा हूं कि जिस समय देश में अकबर ने यह पंक्तियाँ लिखी होंगी, उस समय उन के मस्तिष्क में शायद नारी का इतना नग्न स्वरूप न हों। नारी का जो भारतीय रूप है वह उस के मातृत्व में सुरक्षित है, वह, उस के भगवनीत्व में सुरक्षित है, वह उस के पुत्रीपन में सुरक्षित है, उस का जो स्वाभाविक रूप लज्जा और

माननीय मूचना और प्रसारण भंगी के कानों में इन शब्दों को डालते हुए कि वे इस बात का विचार करें। भारत के उस पुरानेपन का, जिस के अन्दर अपना स्वरूप और एक अपनापन सुरक्षित है और जिसे देखने के लिये दूसरे देशों से लोग लालायित हो कर यहाँ आते हैं, उस का किसी प्रकार से विकास हो।

इसके साथ ही जहाँ मैंने इसमें दृश्य चीजों के सम्बन्ध में कहा, कुछ व्यव्य बातों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं। आज के चलचित्रों में जो गीत गाये जाते हैं, और छोटे छोटे बच्चे जिन गीतों को गलियों में और सड़कों पर गुनगुनाते हुए फिरते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी भाषा में न कह कर, देश के एक बहुत बड़े सन्त विनोबा भावे के शब्दों में आप को सुनाना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारे सदन की माननीय सदस्या माता उमा नेहरू जी ने सीलोन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि सीलोन हिन्दुस्तान पर हावी होता चला जा रहा है। जिस भाव को लेकर उन्होंने यह शब्द कहे थे, मैंने बीच में अनधिकार चेष्टा की और माता जी को संकेत देते हुए यह कहा कि सीलोन रेडियो से जो गीत गाये जाते हैं उनका निर्माण तो भारत के अन्दर ही होता है। हम योड़ा बहुत यह देखें, बजाय चोर को मारने के, कि वह चोर पैदा कहाँ से होता है। जिन गीतों में

श्री बजराज सिंह : चोर की माँ को मारो।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मैं “माँ” शब्द का जान बूझ कर उच्चारण नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं कह यह रहा हूं कि अभी भी हम योड़ा बहुत

बक्तव्य दिया है, एक चेतावनी अपने राष्ट्र के नाम दी है और अपनी सरकार के नाम भी दी है। आचार्य जी के शब्दों को मैं उन्हीं की भाषा में पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इन शब्दों को आचार्य विनोदा भावे के, गम्भीरता से सुनें और उन को देश में एक व्यावहारिक रूप देने का प्रयास करें। आचार्य जी ने अपने शब्दों में कहा है :

“आज सरकार अपने आप को इतना पांगू और असहाय महसूस कर रही है कि वह सिनेमा के दृश्यों और गीतों द्वारा चर चर में और गली गली में फैलने वाली गन्दगी को रोक नहीं सकती। जो संगीत मानव की कोमल भावनाओं के प्रकटीकरण और विकास का अन्यतम साधन है, उस संगीत का विहृत दुरुपयोग सिनेमा के भृते अश्लील और यीन कामना का उत्तेजना देने वाले गीतों के जरिए किया जा रहा है।”

उन्होंने आगे यह भी कहा :

“मैं शहरों में जाने से बहुत डरता हूँ, क्योंकि वहां रात्रि के प्रशान्त काल में भी मन को विहृत करने वाले गीतों के रेकार्ड लाउड स्कीर पर गाये जाते हैं। उस हालत में न तो मैं सो सकता हूँ और न कोई गहरा अध्ययन तथा चिन्तन ही कर सकता हूँ। जन रुचि को विहृत करने वाले ये लोग अपने स्वार्थ के लिए और पैसा कमाने के लिये उन लोगों की सुविधा की निर्दयता से हत्या करते हैं जो शान्त, सम्य और सुशचिपूर्ण जीवन बिताना चाहते हैं।”

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इससे बड़े और गहरे शब्द नहीं कह सकूँगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री आचार्य विनोदा भावे के संकेत और चेतावनी को बोडा देंगे और अपने देश का जो फ़िल्म

सेंसर बोर्ड है भंगा अपना नम्बर निवेदन है कि जैसे अन्य मित्रों ने भी कहा यह हमारा फ़िल्म सेंसर बोर्ड आंख बन्द करके अपना कार्य कर रहा है और फ़िल्मों की सेंसरिंग कर रहा है। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि देश में कुरुचिपूर्ण भृत्य और अश्लील चित्र सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा पास किये जा रहे हैं और वे घड़स्ले से प्रदर्शित हो रहे हैं। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि कुछ चित्रों को तो तैयार सेंसर बोर्ड “पू” मैक्सन स्टॉफ़िकेट देता है और वे चित्र सर्वासाधारण को दिखाये जा सकते हैं जबकि कुछ चित्रों को वह कोर एडल्ट्स “ए” कैटेगरी में प्रदर्शन के लिए रख देते हैं और वे चित्र केवल १८ वर्ष से ऊपर की आयु वाले व्यक्तियों को ही दिखाये जा सकते हैं। मैं अपने सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री का व्याप्त इस और दिलाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि फ़िल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा जिन चित्रों को “पू” का स्टॉफ़िकेट दिया जाता है उनका स्तर भी बहुत निम्न हो गया है और जिसका कि कुप्रभाव हमारे देश के लालों नीजवानों पर बड़ा विपरीत पड़ रहा है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ निवेदन है कि उस फ़िल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का द्वारा फ़िल्म सेंसर बोर्ड में जो व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं वे देश के सामाजिक और नैतिक स्तर में उत्थान करने के बजाय उसके पतन में ही भीरे और सहायक होते चले जा रहे हैं।

दूसरी बीज में यह उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश के माननीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री और आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक श्री जगदीश चन्द्र माथुर की हिन्दी के प्रति जो आत्मीयता है और उसके प्रति जो प्रेम भाव है उसको मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं प्राप्ता कि अभी तक उनके मार्ग में ऐसी कौन सी कठिनाई है कि संविधान में यह स्वीकृत हो जाने के पश्चात् कि सन् १९६५ में हिन्दी उम्र प्रतिष्ठापूर्ण पद पर पूरी तरह प्रासीन हो जायगी, अभी तक आकाशवाणी जो कि अपने

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

देश में प्रचार और प्रसार का सर्वोत्तम केन्द्र है वह क्यों इस उपेक्षा से कार्य कर रहा है? इसके लिये मैं आप को कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे देश में विदेश के दो बड़े अतिथि आये, एक रूस के श्री रुश्चेव और एक अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति श्री आइजनहोवर, अब इससे पहले जब हमारे देश में श्री रुश्चेव और बुलगानिन आये थे तो उस समय आकाशवाणी की ओर से जो ८ वैटरिया प्रसारित हुई थी वह दोनों भाषाओं में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित की गई थी लेकिन इस बार वैसा नहीं किया गया। इस बार श्री रुश्चेव और श्री आइजनहोवर के भारत आगमन को लेकर जो कमेंट प्रसारित की गई वह केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही प्रसारित की गई। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा कष्ट हुआ और मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि एसा क्यों किया गया और हिन्दी की उपेक्षा क्यों की गई? ऐसा करने का क्या कारण है जब कि आप यह जानते हैं कि आपके आकाशवाणी प्रोग्राम्स को सुनने वाले ओतागण अधिकांश हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं और वह हिन्दी ही में सुनना चाहते हैं? ज्यों ज्यों संविधान में हिन्दी आने की बात है त्यों त्यों उसके साथ में यह थीरे थोरे उपेक्षा होती चली जा रही है।

हमारे शासन को कुछ व्याचारिक बुद्धि वे सोचना चाहिये कि अपने देश में जो सामान्य चलचित्र निर्माण हो रहा है और जिसको कि एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापारी समाज आय का साधन मान कर तैयार कर रहा है उसमें अधिकांश चित्र भारतीय भाषाओं में हैं। ६६ प्रतिशत हिन्दी के या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के हैं और १ प्रतिशत के चित्र हैं जोकिन आज भारत सरकार की ओर सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय की ओर जो वृत्ति चित्र हैं वार किये जा रहे हैं उनमें इसका बिलकुल उल्टा है प्रथमतः वृत्ति चित्र अधिकांश अंग्रेजी के अन्दर तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। जब आप जनना की जिंदगी को जानते हैं और देश की नक्त को देख रहे हैं कि वह किसर जा रही है।

तब फिर भारतीय भाषाओं में और हिन्दी में वृत्ति चित्रों को तैयार करने की ओर विशेष रूप से पग क्यों नहीं उठाया जा रहा है?

सूचना मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग ने सन् १९५५ में अंग्रेजी में ५५ और हिन्दी में ४६ पुस्तकों प्रकाशित की। हिन्दी की अधिकांश पुस्तकों अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद है। इसी प्रकार पत्र-सूचना कार्यालय से हिन्दी में ३२३ विशेषालेख पिछले वर्ष अखबारों को भेजे गये जिनमें से केवल २८ हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये। इनके अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी की ८० प्रतिशत रचनायें हिन्दी में अनूदित कर अखबारों को भेजी गईं।

मैं एक विशेष बात अपने प्रधान मंत्री को भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय ने कुछ समय पूर्व अपनी नीतियों की घोषणा करते समय कहा था कि १९५८ के शुरू में आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार विभाग को समाचारों के संकलन और संपादन आदि की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की योजना पर अमल किया जायेगा। अब इस योजना के अगले चरण में अमल करने का समय आ गया है क्योंकि यह अपनी परीक्षा के काल में सफल रहा है। सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी की उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति करने के लिये संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर भी संसद की स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है तो मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि जब यह स्थिति है तो फिर हमारा प्रसारण मंत्रालय अपनी स्वीकृत नीति के मंबंध में विधिलता के साथ क्यों कार्य कर रहा है? इसी प्रकार से एक बार १६ दिसंबर, सन् १९५८ को हमारे सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री डा० केसकर ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये लोकसभा में यह कहा था कि हम इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री, राष्ट्रपति जी और संसद् सदस्यों के जो हिन्दी के भाषण हों, उनकी मूल हिन्दी प्रतियां ज्यों की त्यों आकाशवाणी को वहाँ लेकिन अभी तक इस

दिशा में कोई विशेष सफलता नहीं मिल पाई। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री भगर यह कहें कि इसमें कोई आर्थिक कारण इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि हमारे मार्ग में बाधक हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि आपका आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र यह आर्थिक कारण जिनको कि वह इस कार्य में बाधक मानता है फिर उर्दू के यह प्रतिदिन दो बुलेटिनों की जगह अब तीन बुलेटिन आखिर क्यों निकलने शुरू हो गये हैं? उर्दू मञ्जिलिस के दैनिक कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित होने लग गये हैं। जब यह सब आप कर रहे हैं तो फिर हिन्दी के ही मार्ग में कौन सी कठिनाई बाधक हो रही है जो आप अपनी स्वीकृत नीति को व्यवहारिक रूप में अमल में लाने में अभी तक इस प्रकार शिथिलता से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे संविधान में जब तक हिन्दी को राजभाषा का पद नहीं मिला था तो उस समय तो आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र हिन्दी की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा था लेकिन संविधान में अब हिन्दी राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकृत हो जाने के पहलाते देखने में यह आ रहा है कि हिन्दी की गति में शिथिलता आती जा रही है जो कि बहुत आश्चर्यजनक है। संविधान में हिन्दी को राजभाषा का पद मिलने से पूर्व सन् ४८-४९ में आकाशवाणी का हिन्दी समाचार विभाग एक डिटी डायरेक्टर जनरल की देखरेख में काम करता था लेकिन आज ते दो वर्ष पहले हिन्दी सुपरवाइजर का पद भी समाप्त कर दिया गया। आज भी आकाशवाणी के अधिकारी हिन्दी समाचार विभाग के प्रति संवेद्य उदासीन हैं। समाचार विभाग का कोई भी उच्च अधिकारी हिन्दी का जानकार नहीं है। यदि सूचना मंत्री हिन्दी में काम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें डायरेक्टर आफन्यूज के रिक्त पद पर हिन्दी के जानकार और सुयोग्य पत्रकार की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिये। तेस मेरा उनके लिये सुझाव है।

इसी प्रकार समाचार एजेंसी के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। सूचना मंत्रालय को हिन्दी की समाचार एजेंसी चलाने की जिम्मेदारी सम्हालनी चाहिए क्योंकि सभी आत्मसम्मानप्रिय देशों में अपनी भाषा में समाचार एजेंसी चलाई जाती है।

डाक तार विभाग ने देश के लगभग १,४०० स्थानों पर हिन्दी में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है। साथ ही सूचना मंत्रालय के पत्र-सूचना विभाग की टेलीप्रिंटर सर्विस में वाराणसी, पटना लखनऊ और जयपुर, नई दिल्ली से सम्बद्ध हैं। यह लाइन, प्रतिदिन ५, ६ घंटे के लिए चलती है। इससे आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार विभाग को हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की विवान-सभाओं आदि के समाचार अतिरिक्त व्यय के बिना हिन्दी में ही तत्काल मिल सकते हैं और आकाशवाणी के सम्बाद-दाता इस सुविधा का पूरी तरह से लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं के कमंचारियों के बीच जो भेदभाव बर्ता जा रहा है उसके विषय में विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उसकी शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ। जो अपने हिन्दी के कार्य करने वाले हैं और जो उस मंत्रालय में केवल अंग्रेजी के जानकार हैं उन में बेतन और संबंध की दृष्टि से महान् अन्तर है। अब संमदि की राजभाषा समिति की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें यह मिद किया गया है कि देश में अंग्रेजी जानने वाले १ प्रतिशत के लगभग हैं जब कि ६६ प्रतिशत लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो कि भारतीय भाषाओं और हिन्दी के जानने वाले हैं। परन्तु आपको स्थिति क्या है? यह कितनी प्रसारण स्थिति है? अब अंग्रेजी भाषा के कमंचारी जिनके लिए सिकं अंग्रेजी का ही जान आवश्यक होता है उनके लिए जो बेतन का स्तर है वह तो बहुत ऊँचा है लेकिंग इसके विपरीत जो हिन्दी

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं और जिनके लिए यह अपेक्षित है कि अपनी भाषा के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान भी होना चाहिए, उनका वेतन स्तर न्यून है। दो या अधिक भाषाएं जानने वालों को अंग्रेजी वालों के बराबर भी वेतन न देकर उनको उनसे कम वेतन दिया जाता है। यह चीज समझ में नहीं प्राप्ती है कि जो व्यक्ति केवल एक भाषा का जानने वाला हो उसे तो अधिक वेतन मिले और जिसको कि अपनी भाषा के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का भी ज्ञान होना आवश्यक हो उसको वेतन कम दिया जाय। मैं इसके कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। भाकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग में अंग्रेजी के उप-सम्पादक गजटेड अधिकारी (वेतन ३०० से ५०० तक) और हिन्दी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं के उप-सम्पादक नान गजटेड (वेतन २०० से ४०० तक) होते हैं। केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में भी अंग्रेजी के उप-सम्पादकों को तीसरे वर्ग में और भारतीय भाषाओं के उप-सम्पादकों को इससे निचले चौथे वर्ग में रख कर भेदभाव बरता गया है। वेतन का यही भेदभाव अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के समाचार सुनाने वालों तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में संसद-समीक्षा करने वालों के साथ भी है।

पत्र-सूचना विभाग ने देश के प्रमुख स्थानों पर जो अंग्रेजी कार्यालय लोले हुए हैं उनमें किप्टी प्रिसिपल इन्कार्मेशन आफिसर का वेतन ११०० से १५०० रुपये तक के अधीन रखा जाता है और हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के सूचना-कार्यालय असिस्टेंट इन्कार्मेशन आफिसर का वेतन ३५० से ६२० तक के अधीन रखा जाता है। इसका उदाहरण लखनऊ का कार्यालय विशेष रूप से है।

इसी प्रकार से सूचना एवं प्रासारण मंत्री ने लोक-सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देने हुए जब कि हमने उन से पूछा कि भारतीय

भाषाओं के पत्रों को आपने कितने रुपयों के विज्ञापन दिये हैं और अंग्रेजी के पत्रों को कितने रुपयों में विज्ञापन दिये हैं तो आपको यह जानकर आशचर्य होगा कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को १६५३ से लगा कर सन् १६५८ तक यानी पांच वर्षों में विज्ञापनों के लिए १,७०,१६३ रुपये दिये गये जब कि अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को इन पांच वर्षों में विज्ञापनों के लिए १०,८६,४०४ रुपये दिये गये। तो यह जो भेदभाव इस मत्रालय में बल रहा है, भेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि यह बोडा सा अपनी संविधान द्वारा स्वीकृत नीति के विपरीत है। जब हम हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और सन् १६६५ तक उसको उसके पद पर आसीन करना चाहते हैं तो इस दिशा में हमें प्रयत्नशील भी होना चाहिए।

17 hrs.

मैं एक दो सुझाव और अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए आपको देना चाहता हूँ। यह सुझाव मैं विशेष रूप से समाचार विभाग के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि ये रात दिन की पालियों में काम करते हैं। इनको बहुत सवेरे और रात में लाने ले जाने के लिए इस्तर की मोटरें हैं, पर इनकी सुविधा का उपयोग करने पर कर्मचारियों को अपने वेतन में से किराया देना होता है और इस पर भी यह व्यवस्था मुश्वियाजनक नहीं है। इसलिए इस विभाग पर होने वाले लालों रुपये का व्यय बचाने के लिए अगर इन कर्मचारियों को आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के पास भकान दे दिए जाएं तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि सूचना एवं प्रसारण मत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिए कि जो आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारी हैं उनको आकाशवाणी के आसपास रहने की व्यवस्था हो सके तो कर्मचारियों को भी सुविधा हो सकती है और उनका व्यय भी बच सकता

है। यह तो इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि उनको समय असमय काम करना पड़ता है। मुझे तो ऐसी भी जानकारी मिली है कि इस समय असमय में काम करने के कारण आकाशवाणी के दो कर्मचारियों का देहावसान भी हो गया है क्योंकि इस प्रकार काम करने से उनके स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसलिए यदि आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के निकट उनके रहने की व्यवस्था की जाए तो वह ज्यादा अच्छी चीज़ हो सकती है। इसके लिए सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया जाना चाहिए।

मन्त्र में मैं एक दो बातें भीर कह कर छापत करता हूँ। एक तो मैं आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी का प्रातःकाल का कार्यक्रम आरम्भ होता है तो एक विशेष व्यवनि के साथ आरम्भ होता है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस व्यवनि के बजाय कुछ इस प्रकार की चीज़ सम्भव हो सके कि या तो यह कार्यक्रम वेदमंत्रों से आरम्भ हो क्योंकि वेद किसी सम्प्रदाय विशेष के नहीं हैं, वह तो मनुष्य मात्र के लिए हैं और विद्व भर की सब से पुरानी पुस्तक है। लेकिन भगव आपको इसमें भी कोई आपत्ति हो और उसमें कुछ इस प्रकार की गम्भ आती हो कि आप इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते, तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि प्रातःकाल का जब आपका यह कार्यक्रम आरम्भ हो तो रवीन्द्रनाथ के इस प्रकार के भजन उसके लिए जाएँ।

प्रथम प्रभात उदय तब गयने,
प्रथम सामरव तब तपोवने।

प्रथम प्रचारित तब वन भूवन,
धर्म काव्य रस कथा काहिनी॥

यदि इस प्रकार की व्यवनि प्रातःकाल के कार्यक्रम में हमारे कानों में भाकर पड़गी तो वह हमारे लिए उत्थान की संदेशवाहक हो सकेगी। किन्तु यदि आपको इसमें

भी कुछ छोटापन दिलायी देता हो तो इस प्रकार के कुछ गीत ले सकते हैं जैसे कि वह गीत है जिसको प्रातःकाल उठकर गांधी जी गाया करते थे :

उठ जाग मुसाफिर भोर भई, अब रेत
नहीं जो सौवत है।

यदि केवल व्यवनि के स्थान पर इस प्रकार के शब्द सोंगों के कानों में पड़ेंगे तो वह उनकी विचारधारा के उत्थान में सहायक हो सकते हैं। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि ऐसा करना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मन्त्र में मैं आपको एक विशेष बात के लिए अन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। आप जो स्कूल ब्राडकास्ट का कार्यक्रम करते हैं उसमें मध्यम श्रेणी का कार्यक्रम मैंने मुना है। और जहांतक उसका सम्बन्ध है वह पर्याप्त संतोषजनक है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उच्च श्रेणियों के लिये जो कार्यक्रम आप प्रसारित करते हैं उसके लिए उनकी योग्यता के अनुरूप कार्यकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति करें जिससे उस कार्यक्रम में भी बोड़ा बहुत परिमार्जन हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members may now move their cut motions to various demands for Grants subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Effect of excise duty on exposed cinematograph films on the film industry

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (351).

Crisis in the film industry due to high price of film

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (473).

Need for formation of a film Corporation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (474).

Service conditions of the employees working in Radio Stations

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (475).

Procedure of giving advertisements

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (476)

Need for popularisation of folk songs and dances

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (477).

Need to popularise Kirtan through A.I.R.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (478).

Need to give more opportunities to the members of the Opposition Parties to give talks on A.I.R.

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (537)

Need to give more opportunities to the members of the Opposition Parties to contribute articles in Government publications

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (538).

Need for better wages and working conditions for workers

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (539)

Promotion and confirmation of staff working under the Ministry

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (540)

Need to give facilities to the film producers producing films in regional languages

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (542).

Procedure of giving advertisements

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (543)

Need to popularise the folk dances and songs of the various States

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (544)

Need for exporting our films to other countries to popularise the Indian culture

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (545).

Service conditions of the employees of Ministry

Shri Mohammed Elias: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (546).

Need for forming a Film Corporation

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (559)

Method of giving Government advertisements to newspapers

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (560)

Need to organise publicity for the Plan in a more effective manner

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (561)

Need for taking steps to eradicate black-marketing in newsprint

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (562)

High price of films and its repercussions on the film industry

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (563)

Need to introduce Radio Rural Forum in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (411).

Need to invite eminent persons to participate in the radio programmes for celebration of birthdays or death anniversaries of men like Netaji, Gandhiji, Rabindranath Tagore

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (412)

Need to arrange a special programme every week for publicising the history of national struggle

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (413).

Need to introduce a special feature of Parliamentary news exclusively for one hour daily when Parliament is in session

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (414)

Need to arrange debates on non-topical subjects by M.P.s once in a week in all Radio Stations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (415)

Need to supply free radio sets to schools, kisan organisations and trade union organisations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (416)

Need to give more powers to the Board of Advisers of different Radio Stations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (417)

Need to include M.Ps. in the Board of Advisers of different Radio Stations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (418)

Need for abolition of radio licences

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (419)

Manufacture of cheap radio sets

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (420)

Selection of artistes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (422)

'Palli-mangal' and 'Mazdur-mandal' features of Calcutta Station

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (423)

Need to disseminate scientific instructions of agriculture and cultivation through 'Palli-mangal' feature of Calcutta Station

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (424)

Need to disseminate simple technical education through 'Mazdur-mandal' feature of Calcutta Station

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (425)

Need to introduce a regular talk on co-operative farming in the feature for rural people

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (426)

Need to fix up the feature of 'Palli-mangal' after dusk

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (427)

Need to adjust the time of 'Mazdur-Mandal' feature of Calcutta Station with the recess time of the working hours of mills and factories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (428)

Need to stop the programme of Hindi coaching through radio from Calcutta Station

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (429)

Need to arrange school broadcasts at the tiffin time of schools

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (430)

Need to stop the programme of broadcasting to the Universities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (431)

Failure of the Community Listening Scheme in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (432)

Need to instal radio sets for the public in important places in cities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (433)

Need to arrange radio programmes of birthday anniversaries of Tikendrajit and Paona, heroes of freedom struggle of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (522)

Failure of the Community Listening Scheme in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (523)

Need to set up an Advisory Committee for selection of artistes from Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (524).

Need for allocating more funds for the Community Listening Scheme

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (584)

Role of A.I.R. in eradicating the evil of untouchability

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (585)

Desirability of giving impetus to the film industry in Orissa for the production of more Oriya films

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100. (357)

Scarcity of newsprint in the market and its effects on the newspaper industry

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100. (358)

Working of the Central Board of Film Censors

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100. (359)

Need for reconstituting the Central Board of Film Censors with members representing each regional language

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100. (445)

Need for showing documentary films in the A.I.R. auditorium in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Minis-

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

try of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (446)

Failure of mobile van publicity in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (447)

Delay in the publication of Netaji's speeches

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (448)

Need to start Television Centres in Calcutta and Bombay

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (449)

Failure to stop black-marketing in newsprint

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (450)

Inadequate quota of newsprint to Indian language newspapers

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (525)

Failure to stop black-marketing in newsprint

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (526)

Need to instal a 2 K.W. Short Wave transmitter at Sambalpur to cater to the needs of the Western districts of Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (353)

Desirability of making the All India Radio experimental television service in Delhi, daily instead of bi-weekly

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (354)

Desirability of making the Cuttack A.I.R. Station more powerful

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (355)

Need for setting up a Broadcasting Station at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting be reduced by Rs. 100. (527)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

सबसे पहले मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को बधाई दूंगा कि भारत सरकार के तमाम मंत्रालयों में उनका ही एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है जिसके सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा शोरगुल मुनने को नहीं मिलता। पहले पहल जब इन्होंने शास्त्रीय संगीत का प्रारम्भ आल इंडिया रेडियो में किया था तो काफी होहला मचाया गया था लेकिन भारतीय संगीत की आत्मा शास्त्रीय संगीत में निहित है। इसलिए यदि उन्होंने अपने पुराने संगीत को फिर से उठाने के लिए आकाशवाणी में कोशिशें कीं तो यह हमारी भारतीय परम्पराओं के अनुरूप ही है। जहां आल इंडिया रेडियो ने शास्त्रीय संगीत को प्रचलन दिया वहां जनता की भावनाओं को भी ठुकराया नहीं और जब उनकी चलचित्रों के गीतों की मांग आयी तो विविध भारती के नाम से उसको प्रारम्भ कर दिया। साथ ही साथ आकाशवाणी में और भी अनेकों प्रकार के काम हुए हैं और ऐसे कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित किए हैं जिनसे भारतवर्ष की जनता को बहुत उपयोगी सूचना मिलती है और जिसकी जनता में सराहना है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी थोड़ी बहुत त्रुटियां रह गयी हैं उनकी ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे और जो आकाशवाणी के पदाधिकारीण हैं वे इस तारीफ में जो हो रही है भूल नहीं जाएंगे और नित्य प्रति, और साल प्रति साल, वे हमेशा उन्नति के लिए और सुधारों के सिए तैयार रहेंगे और ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को प्रस्तुत करेंगे कि अखिलभारतीय आकाशवाणी का कार्यक्रम और भी अधिक मुन्द्र, मुख्लद और आदर्श बन सके।

जहां तक पब्लिकेशन इंडिजन का प्रबन्ध है उसने भी बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और ऐसी पुस्तकों को सुलभ कराया है जो दूसरे सूत्रों से दूष कर तैयार नहीं हो रही भी जैसे महात्मा गांधी के तमाम वक्तव्यों और आवश्यकों का संकलन। और हमारे बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र नेता जैसे भी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ग्रादि के कामों का संकलन भी किया जा रहा है।

यह काम सराहनीय है। मैं समझता हूं कि सूचना मंत्रालय इस ओर सदा स्थान देता रहेगा और ऐसा साहित्य प्रकाशित कराता रहेगा जिसकी देश और विदेश में बहुत मांग है। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी विभिन्न कार्य हैं जैसे उन सब की भूर भूर प्रशंसा करता है। साथ ही साथ दो चार सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह वर्ष में एक अवसर आता है जब कि कुछ बातें बतलायी जा सकती हैं जिन से मंत्रालय में कुछ सुधार भी हो सके।

इस विभाग का नाम है सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में प्रसारण का जिक्र किया गया है। अगर प्रसारण को ही अधिक महत्व देना है तो इस मंत्रालय का नाम होना चाहिए या प्रसारण तथा सूचना मंत्रालय। हम देखते हैं कि इस रिपोर्ट में सब से पहले आल इंडिया रेडियो को प्रमुखता दी गयी है। प्रसारण को अधिक महत्व दिया गया है और सूचना को कम महत्व दिया गया है। अगर भारत सरकार एक शरीर है तो सूचना उसकी आत्मा है। सूचना का इतना महत्व है।

इ० फेस्कर : मंत्रालय के नाम में तो पहले "सूचना" है उसके बाद "प्रसारण" है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में तो पहले प्रसारण के बारे में ही लिखा है। इस में सूचना को दूसरा स्थान दिया गया है और प्रसारण को प्रथम स्थान दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में सूचना या प्रकाशन ऐसा अच्छा होना चाहिए कि जनता को देश की बातों का पूरा पूरा ज्ञान हो सके। प्रसारण तो वैसे ही घर घर सुना जाता है। आप के विभाग में सूचना पर प्रसारण से कम स्थान दिया जाता है। आपकी योजनाओं का आज इतना बड़ा काम हो रहा है लेकिन इसकी सूचना गांवों में नहीं पहुंचती। मैं गांवों का दौरा करता हूं तो देखता हूं कि जो आपकी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं पर काम हो रहा है, जो आप कारखाने स्थापित

[श्री म० ला० दिवेदी]

कर रहे हैं, उनकी पूरी सूचना गांवों में नहीं है। यह सूचना आपकी बड़ी बड़ी किताबों में अवश्य है लेकिन गांवों तक नहीं पहुंचती है। इसके गांवों में पहुंचने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

सूचना केन्द्रों पर जो आप रूपया खर्च कर रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है। अभी तक आपने आठ दस सूचना केन्द्र खोले हैं जब कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रत्येक गांवायत में और अगर यह सम्भव न हो तो कम से कम दस बीस पंचायतों के बीच एक सूचना केन्द्र होना चाहिए। इससे जनता को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है और इस पर अगर आपका कुछ ज्यादा रूपया खर्च हो तो इसको आप अन्यथा न मानें। इससे बहुत लाभ होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे। अब तक इस की उपेक्षा होती रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी तरफ कदम उठायें।

लेकिन एक बड़ी विचित्र बात है। वह यह कि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं उनकी तरफ मंत्रालय का ध्यान कम गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जहां दस बारह साल पहले चार दश आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र ये उनकी जगह अब २८ केन्द्र हो गये हैं, लेकिन वह सब राजधानियों और विशाल शहरों में बनाये गये हैं। राजधानियों में बनाना तो ठीक है क्योंकि राजधानी से देश के अन्य भागों में सूचना भेजी जाती है। लेकिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी केन्द्र होने चाहिए। मैं ने पूछा कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केन्द्र कैसे दिये जाते हैं तो मंत्री जी ने बताया कि २०० मील के दायरे में अगर कोई रेडियो स्टेशन स्थित हो तो हम दूसरा स्टेशन नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन मैं ने विचार किया कि भोपाल से इन्दौर दो सौ मील नहीं है और बम्बई से पूना दो सौ मील नहीं है। इस तरह से और भी उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन मुझे इस में आपत्ति नहीं है कि जहां पर सांस्कृतिक स्थान हैं, या जो अच्छे गीतों के केन्द्र हैं, या जहां पर स्टेशन देने चाहिए, वहां अवश्य दिये जायें, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कवि रहीम ने कहा है—

रहिमन देल्हि बड़ेन को, लघु न दीजिये डार,
जहां काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तरवार।

तस्वारों को आप बांधते हैं, बड़ी प्रस्त्री बात है, लेकिन कपड़े तो सुई से ही सिलेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारा क्षेत्र जांसी की रानी का इलाका है। बुदेलखंड भी एक बड़ी मशहूर जगह है। वहां का अपना साहित्य है, संस्कृति है, अपनी बोली और भाषा है। बुदेलखंड में आकाशवाणी का एक केन्द्र बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि यह पिछड़ा हुआ उपेक्षित क्षेत्र है। अंग्रेजों ने इस की उपेक्षा इसलिए की थी क्योंकि वहां पर अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ़ विद्रोह हुआ था और वे चाहते थे कि यह इसका कुचल दिया जाये। न वहां सड़कें हैं, न पुल हैं, न रेलवे है, न शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है। वहां कुछ भी नहीं है। अब उन के पास पुराने सौकर्णी हैं, कुछ अपनी बोली और भाषा है और पुरानी यादें मौजूद हैं। कहा भी है —

Nations which commit the inexcusable blunder of forgetting their national heroes soon sink into oblivion, almost unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

यह बुदेलखंड का गौरव है कि उस ने अपने बूँदों को भुलाया नहीं है। आज भी अपनी प्राचीन गौरव गरिमा उस को याद है। बुदेलखंड में एक केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाये, यह एक बड़ी आवश्यक बात है।

श्री बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : किस स्थान पर की जाये ?

श्री म० ला० दिवेदी : जो स्थान उचित समझे बुदेलखंड भर में। मैं किसी एक स्थान की बात नहीं कहता। जांसी है, नौगांव है, अंतरपुर है।

मैं भारत सरकार को इसलिए बधाई देता हूँ कि पुराने काल के दो अखबारों का फिर से प्रकाशन प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है और वे हैं इंडियन इन्डेपेंडेंस और भारतीय

समाचार । वास्तव में भारतीय समाचार में वे सब बातें और सरकारी तथ्य साधिकार आ जाते हैं, जो कि जनता को अन्य प्रकार से उपलब्ध नहीं होते । लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि ये समाचार बीस दिन पुराने होते हैं । पहले हफ्ते में हम को जो समाचार मिलते हैं, वे तीन हफ्ते पेश्तर के समाचार होते हैं । मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि जब भारत में ऐसे बड़े बड़े दैनिक पत्र हैं, जिन के सोलह सोलह पेज कुछ धरों में छप सकते हैं, तो क्या भारत सरकार के पास ऐसे साधन नहीं हैं कि वह तीस तारीख तक के समाचारों को पहली या दूसरी तक छाप कर जनता तक पहुँचा सके ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था शीघ्र होनी चाहिए और जो इस को पारिक बना रखा है, उस के बजाय इस को साप्ताहिक बना देना चाहिए । इस अखबार की बहुत मांग है और जनता ने इस को बहुत पसन्द किया है, क्योंकि इस में सब सूचनाएं साधिकार मिल जाती हैं ।

अभी हमारे मित्र श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कहीं । वे अपनी जगह बहुत ठीक हैं और मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हिन्दी के द्वार-मुद्रक या टेलीप्रिंटर तैयार नहीं कर रही है और वे न हैं । मैं बुद्देलखण्ड से आता हूँ । वहां पर चार दैनिक अखबार हैं, लेकिन एक भी टेलीप्रिंटर नहीं मिल रहा है और इस कारण उन को समाचार मिलने में कठिनाई है । वे किसी रेडियो से सुन कर या किसी दूसरी जगह से समाचार ले कर द्याते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिंटर सरकार को उपलब्ध हैं, तो हिन्दी के क्यों नहीं होते ।

मेरी दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि सरकार की ओर से जितने समाचार या वक्तव्य जाते हैं, वे पहले अंग्रेजी में होते हैं और फिर अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद हिन्दी में किया जाता है । यहां पर कुछ ऐसे व्याख्यान—भाषण

होते हैं, जो हिन्दी में होते हैं, लेकिन उन हिन्दी भाषणों का भी पहले अंग्रेजी अनुवाद होगा और फिर सूचना कार्यालय के हिन्दी विभाग में अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद कराया जाता है बापस हिन्दी में । हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी से फिर हिन्दी, यह उल्टी गंगा जो बहाई जाती है, यह सूचना मंत्रालय के लिए शोभा नहीं देती । और अनुवाद से अनुवाद की भाषा में क्या भौलिकता हो सकती है समझ में नहीं आता ।

मैं इस तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि सूचना मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रति अवश्य उपेक्षा की जा रही है । हिन्दी के लोग दो भाषायें जानते हैं और यही नहीं, अंग्रेजी का सही सही अनुवाद अगर कोई हिन्दी में कर सकता है, तो उस की अंग्रेजी अंग्रेजीवेताओं से भी ज्यादा अच्छी होगी वर्णा वह सही अनुवाद नहीं होगा । इस तरह वे अंग्रेजीदां लोगों से ज्यादा योग्य आदमी साबित हुए, लेकिन उन को कम तन्हावाहें दी जाती हैं, उन की उपेक्षा की जाती है । यह ठीक है कि अंग्रेज चले गये, लेकिन अंग्रेजी का क्षण गाड़ने वाले मूलक में मौजूद हैं और वे कहते हैं कि हूँकूमत हमारी है, आप हिन्दी वाले कहा से आ गये । ठीक है, अंग्रेज चले गये, अंग्रेजीदां रह गये, लेकिन अगर अंग्रेजी का घमंड बना रहेगा, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि उन का घमंड बहुत दिन तक नहीं चल सकेगा । इस देश के निवासी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं, हिन्दुस्तानी बोलने वाले हैं और अगर सरकार देश के लोगों की उपेक्षा करेगी और उन की भाषा का बहिष्कार करेगी, तो वह ज्यादा दिन तक जीवित नहीं रह सकती । मैं नोट करा देना चाहता हूँ सूचना मंत्री महोदय को कि वह सूचना मंत्रालय में शीघ्र ही ऐसा सुधार करें कि हिन्दी में जो अनुवाद करने वाले हैं, वे अंग्रेजीदानों से ज्यादा योग्य आदमी हैं और इसलिए उन की तन्हावाह अंग्रेजी वालों से दुगनी होनी चाहिए, इस से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं कोई हिन्दी वालों का हिमायती नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जब मैं यह भेद-भाव वाला

[श्री म ० ला० द्विवेदी]

म्बद्धाहार देखता हूँ, तो महसूस करता हूँ कि मह मुलत चीज़ है। सूचना मंत्री महोदय स्वयं एक हिन्दी के जाता हैं और वह जानते हैं कि जब तक अच्छी अंग्रेजी न आती हो, तब तक कोई हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं कर सकता है। यहां पर आप के रिपोर्टर भीजूद हैं, जो हिन्दी में रिपोर्टिंग करते हैं। वे अंग्रेजी जानते हैं पहले। अगर अंग्रेजी न जानते हैं, तो उन की शार्टहैंड उतनी अच्छी नहीं होगी। लेकिन हिन्दी का स्टेनोग्राफ़र अंग्रेजी बालों से कम तन्हवाह पाता हो, तो समझ लिजिये कि उस के प्रति अन्यथा हो रहा है।

माननीय मंत्री के यहां कुछ दुरुपयोग भी होता है। एबोनाइट ब्लास्ट बनाने की मशीन आई। उस का एक पुर्जा नहीं था, इसलिए वह पड़ी हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को मैं ने लिखा कि आप के यहां से ब्लाक क्यों नहीं मिलते, तो वह बताती है कि हमारे यहां वह मशीन उपलब्ध नहीं है। एक तरफ तो सरकार के पास मशीनें बेकार पड़ी रहती हैं और दूसरी तरफ दूसरी सरकारों को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। माननीय मंत्री ऐसा प्रयत्न करें कि एबोनाइट ब्लाक बर्गर की जो प्रचार की सामग्री है, उस में पैसा बर्बाद न जाये।

इसी साल कुछ साल पेश्तर में ने बताया था कि एक फोटोसेट मशीन आई थी और वह तीन चार साल तक सड़ती रही। अब वह काम में लगाई गई है या नहीं, यह समाचार मुझे मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में नहीं मिला है। अब शायद वह काम में आ गई होगी। इस प्रकार कई यंत्र और रेडियो ट्रान्समीटरों के बड़े बल्ब आदि तीन तीन साल तक पड़े रहे और बर्बाद हो गये। अगर इस प्रकार का दुरुपयोग मंत्रालय में होता है, तो वह बन्द किया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे हर्ष है कि माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि सर्टे रेडियो सेट बनने चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि तीन चार साल पेश्तर माननीय मंत्री

ने सस्ता सेट देने के लिए कहा था कि सौ रुपया सेट तक बने, तो अच्छा है। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उत्पादकों का भी माननीय मंत्री से मुकाबला कराया था, जो कि सौ रुपये सेट तक के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन मुझे कुछ मालूम पड़ता है कि मंत्रालय में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो बड़े निर्माताओं की मदद करना चाहते हैं और ग्रामीण जनता को सस्ते सेट न पहुँच पायें, इस के लिए वे प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री की कोशिशें कामयाद नहीं हो पाती। यदि वह मंत्री हैं और वास्तव में अपने अधिकार का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं

श्री म ० ला० द्विवेदी : रेडियो सेट बनाने का काम या उस के बारे में प्लानिंग करने का काम इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री का है।

श्री म ० ला० द्विवेदी : यह उदायंट रेस्पांसिविलिटी की सरकार है और माननीय मंत्री यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर की जिम्मेदारी है और माननीय मंत्री की नहीं है। और श्री मनुभाई शाह ऐसे मित्र हैं, कि अगर माननीय मंत्री कहेंगे, तो वह सहयोग देंगे और अगर वे भी कहेंगा, तो भी वह सहयोग देंगे।

सेट के दाम पहले आपने सौ रुपये रखे थे और अब १२५ रुपये कर दिये गये हैं। मालूम होता है कि धीरे धीरे सेट के दाम बढ़ते जायेंगे। तब तक इस प्रकार के रेडियो सेट समय की गति के पीछे रह जायेंगे और ट्रांसिस्टर सेट उन की जगह ले लेंगे। नेशनल फ़िजिकल लेबारेटरी ने एक ट्रान्समीटर सेट का नमूना तैयार किया है, लेकिन वह कब तक व्यापारिक रूप में तैयार होगा, यह बात मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं सूचना मंत्री को, आकाशवाणी केन्द्र बालों को, पब्लिकेशन डिविजन और सूचना मंत्रालय के विभागों में जो अन्य-अन्य लोग हैं, उन को उन्होंने जो सराहनायोग्य काम

किये हैं, उन के लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उन की सराहना करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को मैं यह आश्वासन देता हूँ कि यदि वह इसी प्रकार उपत्रितील काम करते जायेंगे, तो सदन की ओर से सदा उन्हें इसी प्रकार से बधाई मिलती रहेगी।

श्री जगदीश प्रबस्थी (बिल्हौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में सदन में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं अखिल भारतीय आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि विभिन्न केन्द्रों से जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं, उन को देखने से ऐसा भालूम होता है कि वह आकाशवाणी न हो कर बहुत कुछ सरकारी वाणी हो जाती है। मुख्य रूप से जो हमारे न्यूज़ बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते हैं हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और दूसरी भाषाओं में, यदि हम समाचार की दृष्टि से देखें, तो उन में बहुत कुछ ऐसी बातें आ जाती हैं, जो महत्व की नहीं होती हैं।

17.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

वह कहा जाता है कि हमारे न्यूज़ बुलेटिन में जो न्यूज़ प्रसारित होती है, उन में ५० प्रतिशत तो प्रधान मंत्री के बवतव्य या उन के भाषण आ जाते हैं और करीब २० प्रतिशत उस में मंत्रियों के भाषण आते हैं और उस के बाद धगर कुछ बचा, तो करीब १० प्रतिशत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वक्तव्यों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा जाता है। उस के बाद धगर कुछ बच जाता है, तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचारों को स्थान दिया जाता है। बाकी दस परसेंट में अपने देश के बास्तार होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि धगर इस न्यूज़ बुलेटिन को हम मिनिस्टर्ज़ बुलेटिन कहें, तो कोई भ्रत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि कम से कम न्यूज़ बुलेटिन समाचार की दृष्टि से—जो समाचार महत्व के हैं, उन के हिसाब से—प्रसारित होने चाहिए।

अगर आप न्यूज़ गील को देखें, तो उस का भी यही ताल है। शायद ही कोई न्यूज़ रील प्रेसी हो, जिस में व्यविधि में प्रधान मंत्री या धन्य मंत्रीण की व्यविधियों के दर्शन न होते हों। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई भ्रत्युक्ति नहीं है। जो चीज़ आवश्यक है उसका आप करे लेकिन अति मर्वन्त्र बर्जें, जो अति है वह ठीक नहीं है। मैंने इसके बारे में गत वर्ष भी कहा था और इस वर्ष भी कहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी के न्यूज़ बुलेटिनों का जो कार्यक्रम है उसमें निश्चित रूप से मुधार होना चाहिये और जो चीज़ समाचार की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है, वह अवश्य प्रसारित होनी चाहिये लेकिन किसी चीज़ की अति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आकाशवाणी में जो प्रार्टिस्ट कार्य करते हैं वे अस्थायी प्रार्टिस्टों के रूप में ही करते हैं और उनको अभी तक भी ठेके के स्वर में रखा जाता है। देश आजाद हो चुका है ठेकेदारी समाप्त हो चुकी है लेकिन आकाशवाणी के विभाग में अभी भी ठेकेदारी चलती है। अच्छे अच्छे कलाकार हैं जो २०—२५ और ३०—३० साल से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनका जो काट्रेक्ट है वह दो दो और तीन तीन सालों के बाद रिन्यू होता है और हमेशा ही उनकी नीकरी प्रसिद्ध रहती है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वे अच्छी तरह स, ठीक तरह से कार्य नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनको वे सुविधायें जो कि स्थायी कर्मचारियों के रूप में दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं जैसे प्रायिकेंट फंड है, मंहगाई भत्ता है या और दूसरी सुविधायें हैं नहीं मिल पाती हैं, उनसे वे वचित रह जाते हैं जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वे उस दक्षता, कुशलता और ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर पाते जिससे उनको करना चाहिये। इस बास्ते यह जो प्रसिद्धना है यह समाप्त होनी चाहिये।

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

आपने पे कमिशन एप्लाइंट किया था, पे कमिशन नियुक्त किया था और उसने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार जो उसकी अच्छी अच्छी सिफारियों थीं उनको तो आपने यह कह कर उन के ऊपर नागू नहीं किया है कि वे स्थायी सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं लेकिन जो अच्छी सिफारियों नहीं थीं जैसे छुट्टियों का कम होना तथा दूसरी असुविधापूर्ण मिफारियों थीं, उनको उन पर नागू कर दिया है। एक तरफ तो आप उनको स्थायी कर्मचारी नहीं मानते हैं दूसरी तरफ पे कमिशन के मुताबिक जो चीज उनको मिलने वाली थी, जो चीज उनकी बढ़ने वाली थी, जो सुविधायें उनको थीं, वे भी उन से स्थीन ली गई हैं। इस तरह का जो अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार उनके साथ हो रहा है यह समाप्त होना चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है इसका अन्त आप करें। मुझे पता चला है कि हैदराबाद में एक हिन्दी अनुवादक है उसका कांटेक्ट आप हर पंद्रह दिन के बाद रिन्ट करते हैं। इस से उन लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। इतना ही नहीं आपके आकाशवाणी के असिस्टेंट स्टेशन आफिसर हैं प्रोग्राम के उनका जो व्यवहार प्रोग्राम एनाउंसर्स के प्रति होता है वह बड़ा अजीबोगरीब रहता है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो अच्छा प्रोग्राम एनाउंसर या जिसका सम्मान नहीं किया गया वह विदेश चला गया और वहां उसका सम्मान हुआ। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का जो व्यवहार है, इस तरह का जो पक्षपात होता है, इस प्रकार जो अस्थिरता का बातावरण है वह समाप्त होना चाहिये और क्यों लोग छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं, यह आपको देखना चाहिये और इसका कोई हल निकालना चाहिये।

सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि एक न्यूज केडर क्रियेट किया जाएगा और वह कर दिया गया है। उसमें मंत्रालय के जो न्यूज डिविजन के लोग हैं रिसर्च और रेफेंस डिविजन, प्रकाशन विभाग, पी० आई० बी०,

फिल्म्स डिविजन इत्यादि जो विभाग ये उनके कर्मचारियों को आपने वर्गीकृत किया है। लेकिन इसमें अगर आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि बड़ी घांटली हूई है। उनको सीनियारिटी के हिसाब से जो मिलना चाहिये वा वह नहीं मिल पाया है। मैंने सुना है कि भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालयों के जो संकड़ों कर्मचारी हैं जिन की बहुत बड़ी सेवायें हैं, उन तक के साथ अन्याय किया गया है। इसके बारे में शिकायतें मंत्री महोदय के पास आई हैं लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि उन्होंने उनके बारे में क्या किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उस और अवश्य ध्यान दें।

आकाशवाणी में मैं देखता हूं कि बहुत अच्छा स्टूडियो बना हुआ है, बहुत अच्छे कमरे बने हुए हैं लेकिन फिर भी आप प्रतिवर्ष जो अलग से कार्यक्रम करते हैं उनके लिए अलग अलग ठेके दे कर करते हैं। ये कार्यक्रम बहुत सालों से चल रहे हैं। इसमें आपने लालों रुपये खर्च कर दिये होंगे ठेकेदारों के जरिये जो काम करवायें हैं उनमें दे कर। इस तरह से जो पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है यह समाप्त होना चाहिये। जितना पैसा आप खर्च कर चुके हैं मैं समझता हूं उतने पैसे में आप एक अच्छा हाल बनवा सकते थे और जो पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ है वह बच सकता था।

डा केसकर: बन रहा है।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी: अब मैं प्रकाशन विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। प्रकाशनों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। यह समझ में आने लायक बात नहीं है कि एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि हम अप्रेजी के स्थान पर धीरे धीरे क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को ला रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर प्रकाशनों की ओर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि १६५६ के प्रथम तीन महीनों में जो अप्रेजी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गईं उनकी संख्या १६ थी लेकिन अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक जो अप्रेजी की

पुस्तकें छपीं उनकी संस्था बढ़ कर ३६ हो गई। इतना ही नहीं, अंग्रेजी में ऐसे पैसे प्रकाशन किये जाते हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध हमारे ग्रामीण जीवन से होता है। जब ग्रामीण लोग ठीक से हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषायें भी नहीं समझते हैं तब आप अंग्रेजी में उन पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करें तो यह ग्रामीणजनक है। आपने एक पुस्तक अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की है जिसका नाम है लैंड रिकार्म्स इन इंडिया। यह जो पुस्तक है इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारे ग्राम निवासियों से है और उनमें से किलने लोग अंग्रेजी समझते हैं, यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को निश्चित रूप से अंग्रेजी में जो प्रकाशन होते हैं उनमें उत्तरोत्तर कमी करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये न कि उनकी संस्था बढ़नी चाहिये। जो क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं तथा उनके जो प्रकाशन हैं, उनको हर सम्भव प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। अगर आप विदेशों में किसी चीज़ को भेजना चाहते हैं तो अवश्य आप विदेशी भाषा में उसको प्रकाशित करें लेकिन देश के अन्दर ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय जो स्थापेखाने के रूप में काम करता है, भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालयों से जो चीज़ें उसके पास आती हैं, उनको छापता है और कुछ स्वयं भी छापता है, उसे आगे बढ़ कर दूसरों की अगवानी करनी चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकों का अधिक प्रकाशन हो और कम से कम प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकों का हो। अच्छा तो यह है कि यह मंत्रालय अविलम्ब अंग्रेजी में पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करना बन्द कर दे ताकि वह एक सुन्दर ग्रामीण कायम कर सके लेकिन अगर वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है तो क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दे।

ग्रन्थ मैं भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि आपका मंत्रालय पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं

इत्यादि के प्रचार के लिए भारत सेवक समाज को जो कि एक गैर-न्सरकारी संगठन कहा जाता है, नालों हाथे प्रनुदान के रूप में स्थान देता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सेवक समाज का जो गठन है उसको अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन से निराश हुए व्यक्तियों का एक संगठन बन गया है जो कि सरकारी पैसे के बल पर किसी न किसी तरह से, येन केन प्रकारेण, अपना काम करना चाहते हैं। सब से ग्रामीणजनक बात यह है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय जो स्वयं प्रचार-कार्य करता है, इसके लिए उसके बहुत से विभाग बने हुए हैं, बहुत से साधन उसके पास हैं जिनके जरूर वह प्रचार कार्य करता है उसके लिये क्या आवश्यकता है कि भारत सेवक समाज को इस काम के लिए पैसा दे। भारत सेवक समाज का कोई विशेष अस्तित्व नहीं है, कुछ लोग हैं जो दफ्तरों में बैठ कर सरकारी पैसे के बल पर अपना खर्च चलाना चाहते हैं और उनको ऐसा करने के लिए आपने करीब पांच लाख रुपया देना चंजूर किया है। इस तरह से कोई कामकाज नहीं हो सकता है। यह बहुत बड़ी रकम है जिसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस पर तुरन्त रोक लगानी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भारत सेवक समाज न होकर सरकारी सेवक समाज बन रहा है। इस प्रकार पक्षपातृपूर्ण कार्य आप कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो हमारे बिंदु मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि पैसे की कमी है, और उस कमी को द्रूर करने के लिए वह नए नए टैक्स लगाते जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि कहाँ पैसा बच सकता है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर गैर-न्सरकारी संगठन के नाम पर, प्रचार के नाम पर, आप कुछ व्यक्तियों को पैसा देते हैं, उनको जीवित रखने की कोशिश करते हैं जो कि किसी भी गृष्णि से उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह एक गम्भीर प्रदन है जिस की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। गत वर्ष भी मैं ने इसका जिक्र किया था और चाहा था कि इसको सरकारी अनुदान नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

अगर भारत सेवक समाज में कोई शक्ति है, अगर वह सरकार का समर्थन करना चाहता है, तो उसे चाहिये कि वह स्वयं जनता से चन्दा इकट्ठा करके काम करे। भारत सेवक समाज कांग्रेस पार्टी की सेकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस के रूप में काम करता है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये।

अब मैं फिल्म व्यवसाय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे कुछ भ्रात्रों ने बहुत विस्तार के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार यहां रखे हैं। फिल्म व्यवसाय हमारे देश में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण व्यवसाय है और इसका महत्व दूर दृष्टि से, प्रायिक दृष्टि से, नैतिक दृष्टि से, दिनांदिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इस में बड़े बड़े प्राइस्टर्स हैं, कलाकार हैं जो कि कांटूकट करके लाखों रुपया, लंबे कमी और लंबाइट कमी के रूप में नेते हैं। लंबे कमी जो है यह एक प्रकार की चोरी होती है। लेकिन दूसरी ओर उसमें कुछ ऐसे भी कलाकार हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं जिन को पैसा नहीं भिलता है, वे अपने पेट नहीं भर पाते हैं, और उनके सामने हमेशा ही मुसीबत लड़ी रहती है। इस तरह से यह व्यवसाय एक तो निराशा की ओर दूसरी तरफ उस ओर बढ़ता जा रहा है जिससे कुछ लोग लोपण कर रहे हैं, और कुछ उस में शोषित हो रहे हैं। यह जो चीज़ है यह बन्द होनी चाहिये। यहके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को भम्भीरतापूर्वक इस व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में विचार प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिये। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस के बारे में विस्तार के साथ कहा है और मैं पुनरावृत्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह निविच्छत है कि इस व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में आप को भम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये।

भ्रातीका के लिये आप आकाशवाणी से कुछ कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं। मैं ने सुना

है कि आप ने कुछ भ्रात्रों को आत्रवृत्तियां दीं ताकि वे विश्वविद्यालयों में जा कर पढ़ सकें। लेकिन जब वे पढ़ कर वापिस आ गये तब भ्रातीका के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के लिये आप ने भ्रातीका से लोग क्यों बुलाये? अगर ऐसा ही आप ने करना था, अगर भ्रातीका से ही लोगों को बुलाना था तो यह आवश्यक नहीं था कि इतना पैसा आप उन भ्रात्रों पर लचं करते। वे भ्रात्र अब कहां लगे हुए हैं इसे कोई नहीं जानता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार जो धन का दुष्प्रयोग हो रहा है उस को देखना चाहिये और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में जो पक्षपात होता है जो कमियां हैं उन को ठीक करने के लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। भंती महोदय को और सदन से भी कहना चाहूँगा कि एक संसद के सदस्यों की समिति बननी चाहिये जो इस बात की खोज बीन करे कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में जो कमियां हैं, जो शिकायतें आती हैं, उन के पीछे क्या बस्तुएं हैं। उस के बारे में समिति एक रिपोर्ट दे ताकि उस से यह मंत्रालय और सदन कुछ सीख सके और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ठीक ठीक काम कर सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Shri Morarji Desai: How? It is 5.30 now.

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : अच्युत महोदय, मैं आप की बहुत आभारी हूँ . . .

Mr. Speaker: She can continue tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

*CALCUTTA DOCK LABOUR
SCHEME

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion. Hon. Members are aware that in a half-an-hour discussion the hon. Mover will have ten minutes, the hon. Minister will have ten to fifteen minutes and in between other hon. Members who have given notice may ask one question each.

श्री बबराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप घंटे की चर्चा प्रश्न संख्या ६०१ के ऊपर जोकि १ मार्च, १८८० को पूछा गया था, उठती है। प्रश्न पूछा गया था “कलकत्ता डॉक लेबर स्कीम” के सम्बन्ध में। इस स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में इती माल नहीं, पिछले साल बजट में बहस के दौरान में यहां पर चर्चा की गई थी और जब उस पर यह प्रश्न उठाये गये तो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर माहबूब ने अपना जवाब देते हुए कहा था :

“The criticism heard here was not of any significance”.

Then,

“Certainly peace is very much prevalent in Calcutta.”

And then,

“Even in Calcutta there is no trouble. The workers are not suffering.”

यह ६ अप्रैल, १८८१ को उपमंत्री महोदय ने कहा था। नेकिन बृद्धि का प्रकाश कुछ आया उन के पास और उन्होंने ने ६ मई, १८८१ को, जैसीकि जनता की मांग थी, वहां के मजदूरों की मांग थी, उस के मूताबिक मेहता कमेटी नियुक्त की। गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया के एक ज्वाएंट सेकेटरी श्री मेहता की एक सदस्यीय जांच कमेटी बनाई गई

और उसे यह अधिकार दिया गया कि वह कलकत्ता डॉक लेबर स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में अपनी जांच पड़ताल कर के रिपोर्ट दे। उस कमेटी ने २० अक्टूबर को सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने जो ५६ सिफारियों की, अब गवर्नरेंट ने हमें बताया है कि उस ने उन को स्वीकार कर लिया है और जहां जिन से अमल कराया जा सकता है, वहां उन से अमल कराने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस मेहता कमेटी की सिफारियों में से ५३ नम्बर की सिफारिश में कहा गया था :

“The administrative body should be suspended immediately and the Deputy Chairman should constitute the administrative body under section 5(1) of the scheme.”

२० अक्टूबर को यह सिफारिश सरकार को मिल गई थी। आज उस सिफारिश को हुए १४८ दिन हो चुके हैं और इन १४८ दिनों के बीच में सरकार अभी यह तय नहीं कर पाई कि इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी को हटाना है। इस सारी मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़ जायें तो पता लगेगा कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी ने डॉक लेबर बोर्ड के साथ मिल कर मजदूरों का करीब ५५ लाख रु. ऐसा इस्तीमाल किया है जोकि कानून के मूताबिक नहीं है, डॉक लेबर बोर्ड की जो स्कीम थी, उस के मूताबिक नहीं है। उस के बाद मेहता कमेटी कहती है कि इमिजिएटली एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी को खत्म कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी तक श्रम मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रहे हैं। जो जवाब दिया गया था उस में उन्होंने कहा था :

“The administrative body was asked to explain why it should not be removed. Its explanation

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

has been received and is under examination."

इस तरह का जवाब आ गया है और अब उस पर विचार हो रहा है। आखिर कब तक विचार होता रहेगा? आप के ही एक जायन्ट सेकेट्री की कमेटी मुकरंर की गई थी, उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी को इमिजिएटली हटा देना चाहिये। इमिजिएटली हटाने के बाद अगर अब से यह दलील दी जाय कि जो स्कीम है उस की व्यवस्था के अनुसार हमें उन को नोटिस देना आवश्यक था, तो हम मान सकते हैं। २० अक्टूबर को आप उन को एक हस्ते की नोटिस देते, पन्द्रह दिन की नोटिस देते, और नोटिस देने के बाद हटा देते क्योंकि आप के पास पहले से काफी मसाला मौजूद था। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी जो वहां के एम्प्लायर्सं हैं उन की संस्था है, उन की बाड़ी है, उस को इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हटाना आवश्यक हो गया है और उसे हटाया जाना चाहिये था। इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी ने ऐसी कार्रवाईयां की हैं जोकि न तो मजदूरों के हक में हैं और न किसी तरह से पोर्ट के काम में मदद देती हैं। यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी जो कुछ कर रही है उस के संबंध में मैं अपनी बात न कह कर कलकत्ते से जो स्टेट्समेन निकलता है उस ने जो कुछ लिखा है उसे आप की इजाजत से पढ़ दना चाहता हूँ।

२३ विसम्बर को कलकत्ते के स्टेट्समेन ने लिखा था:

"The Mehta Committee's report on Calcutta Dock Labour Board is a shocking indictment of mismanagement, incompetence and worse in the country's biggest port. If the picture presented corresponds closely to reality, it is difficult to believe that the Board's primary purpose is to keep the port going by sweetening labour relations; the wonder is that it has not, instead, brought work to a standstill. The payment of wages, we are told, has

been delayed, muddled and exploited; leave rules have been misused; welfare work has hardly started, and a hospital that cost nearly Rs. 7 lakhs (have the builders been paid?) is still without patients; the financial irregularities alleged involve among other things the proceeds of provident funds; budget deficits and overdrafts have not curbed infructuous expenditure and waste; a highly paid efficiency expert's recommendations have been pigeon-holed and annual reports and accounts have been forgotten.

If only some of these allegations are true, they would still suggest a monumental mess. Yet, it has taken years to discover. How long will it take to put things right? Is there even an intention to do so?",

and so on.

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेहता कमेटी इस नतीजे पर पहंची। मेहता कमेटी ने कई सिफारिशें कीं। अब उन सिफारिशों में से जिन सिफारिशों को सरकार को मानना है, उन के बारे में मैं मान सकता हूँ कि थोड़ी देर हो सकती है, लेकिन दूसरी सिफारिशों जो मेहता कमेटी की थीं जो कि जा कर बैठती हैं डाक लेबर बोर्ड और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी के ऊपर, जिस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी के बारे में मैंने निवेदन किया कि मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी कि उसे भंग कर देना चाहिये और १४८ दिन होने के बावजूद उसे भंग नहीं किया गया है, और लगातार अनियमितायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उन के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है? हजारों लाखों रुपयों के फंड जो मजदूरों के हित में खर्च होने चाहिये थे, आज स्टेट्समेन के हित में खर्च हो रहे हैं और सरकार चुपचाप बैठी है, कहती है कि हम एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं, विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप के द्वारा ही मुकरंर की ही कमेटी ने, आप के ही अधिकारी ने सिफारिश की है। मे-

नहीं समझता कि उस के बाद आप किस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस स्कीम में कहा गया था कि अगर सरकार चाहे तो ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी को नियुक्त करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, जो डिप्टी चेम्बरमैन हैं डाक लेबर बोर्ड के उन से काम करा सकती है, लेकिन अब हमारे थ्रम मंत्री बात चीत करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

मेहता कमेटी ने कहा कि डाक लेबर बोर्ड का जो कार्य था, उसे उस ने पूरा नहीं किया, और जब उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया तो मेहता कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी कि उसे सस्पेंड करने का, मुअस्तिल करने का सरकार को अधिकार रहना चाहिये। उन्होंने सिफारिश की कि इस कानून में परिवर्तन कराया जाय। जवाब में कहा गया कि सरकार इस तरह के कानून में संशोधन कराने की कोशिश करेगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून में संशोधन कराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप ने ६ अक्टूबर, १८५६ को इस स्कीम के मुताबिक डाक लेबर बोर्ड का गठन किया, और डाक लेबर बोर्ड की जी व्यवस्था है उस के मुताबिक कहा गया था :

"A Member of the board shall hold office for a period of three years, from the date of notification appointing him as a member and he shall be eligible for reappointment."

६ अक्टूबर, १८५६ को उन का समय खत्म होता है, उन का टर्म खत्म हो जाता है, २० अक्टूबर को मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्ति है। मेहता कमेटी ने सम्भवतः पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी थी, इस लिये उन्होंने सम्भवतः यह नहीं लिखा कि ६ अक्टूबर को उस की जिन्दगी खत्म हो जायेगी और एक दूसरा बोर्ड मुकर्रं कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अब यह दलील कि कूँक कानून में है, इस लिये हम मुअस्तिल नहीं

कर सकते। हालांकि इस बोर्ड ने अनियमितताओं की है लेकिन उसे खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कानून में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता, यह ठीक नहीं। कानून के मुताबिक आप को अधिकार हासिल है। इस बोर्ड का समय खत्म हो चुका है, उस की जिन्दगी ६ अक्टूबर को समाप्त हो चुकी है। इस स्कीम के मुताबिक उस के बाद दूसरा बोर्ड कायम किया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन आज १७ मार्च, १८६० में हम बैठे हुए हैं और गैरकानूनी बोर्ड कायम करता चला आ रहा है। उसी में यह व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि मजदूरों के बारे में है। जो मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे डाक मजदूर यूनियन के, उन के प्रतिनिधि को लिया जाना चाहिये। एक ही यूनियन है डाक मजदूर यूनियन कलकत्ता। इस यूनियन में आप के ६० फीसदी आदमी हैं। लेकिन इस के प्रतिनिधि को आप ने ग्रलग किया हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप शान्ति चाहते हैं, जैसा कि शान्ति चाहने का उद्देश्य होना चाहिये, तो यह सब से बड़ा पोर्ट है, बहुत बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल केंद्र है, उस में मजदूरों का नुसान हो रहा है, इस लिये आप के सामने कोई चारा नहीं है। यह जनतन्त्र-बाड़ी व्यवस्था है, बैन्ट के ढारा तय करा लें कि कौन सी यूनियन ऐसी है जिसे मजदूरों का विश्वास प्राप्त है, उस को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये। डाक लेबर बोर्ड का गठन ऐसा है जिसे मैं १५ आदमी हैं, ५ आदमी मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों में से लिये जाते हैं। इन पांच आदमियों का चुनाव वहां के मजदूरों से कराया जाय। इस से अधिक जनतन्त्र-बाड़ी व्यवस्था दूसरी नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन आप इसे मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। आप ऐसे आदमियों को रखना चाहते हैं जो बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधियों स्टिवेडोर के साथ मिल जाते हैं जिन की अनियमितताओं का जिक्र किया गया है इस रिपोर्ट में, ५५ लाख रु० की। मैं आप की इजाजत से इस के दो एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। इस में सेंट्रल पे कमीशन

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ने रिपोर्ट दी कि ५२० टन्कवाह बड़ा दी जायेगी मजदूरों की। रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया:

"Interim dearness allowance of Rs. 5 p.m. paid to workers in pursuance of the interim recommendation of the Second Pay Commission is part of wages. Under the Scheme, wages are payable by employers. It was wrong of the Board to agree to pay this amount to workers even temporarily. The Board is still paying it at a cost of Rs. 50,000 per month".

बीस अक्टूबर को सिफारिश हो गई मेहता कमेटी की। उस के बाद अब तक लाखों रुपया पे किया जा चुका है जो कि एम्प्लायर्स को पे करना चाहिए था लेकिन हमारा जो फंड है उस में से पे किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से यह साढे ७ लाख रुपया यह लेबर बेलफेर का जो है उसकी महबूब चल रही है। एक पावर सामाज मशीन एक लाख रुपये के किराये पर ली गई लेकिन उसमें कोई काम नहीं हुआ। इस तरह की अनियमिताएं हैं। वह सब सिफारिशों मौजूद हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को समय से पहले चेतना चाहिए। ६ अप्रैल १९५६ को कहते हैं कि शान्ति है और कोई असन्तोष नहीं है। ६ मई को कमेटी मुकर्रर करते हैं और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है तो उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं लेकिन जब उस पर अमल करने का सवाल आता है तो हम देखते हैं कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट दिये हुए कितने ही महीने बीत गये लेकिन गवर्नरेंट उस रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने को तैयार नहीं है। कम से कम उन बातों पर जिनमें कि डौक लेबर बोर्ड स्कीम को नुकसान होता हो, लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है तो उसको तो बन्द किया जाय। यह ५५ लाख रुपया जो कि स्टेबिलिशमेंट के पास चला गया है मजदूरों का उस को वापिस

करने के लिए कौन सा काम करना चाहते हैं, कौन सी व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं जिससे कि उस रुपये को वापिस कर सकें। किस तरह से अपना काम करना चाहते हैं जिससे कि आगे इस तरह की कोई अनियमितताएं न हों। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बोर्ड की जिसका कि आपको जबाब मिल चुका है और जिस पर कि आप विचार कर रहे हैं उसको क्यों नहीं खत्म करना चाहते हैं? अगर वह नुकसानदेह है? कलकत्ते के डौक में यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि मजदूरों को आप विश्वास में लें। मैंने जो निवेदन किया है कि जब तक उन बातों को आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक वहां शान्ति नहीं हो सकती। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय प्रैस्टिज पर नहीं जायेंगे और इसे अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं बनायेंगे। मेहता कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको स्वीकार करने के बाद उनको तुरन्त अमल में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि डौक में शान्ति कायम हो सके।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There are about 56 recommendations in the Report made by Shri R. L. Mehta, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Some recommendations pertain to financial transactions and other things. I would like to pinpoint one or two recommendations—Nos. 38 and 39. Recommendation No. 38 says:

"Complaints regarding delays in payment of wages, incorrect payment etc. are on the increase. The main reason for this is mismanagement in the Wages Section.....".

Then in Recommendation No. 39, it is said that confirmation slips should be issued to the workmen, and if there are any under-payments, they should make a complaint to the authorities within three days.

To obviate all these difficulties, I would like to know why the Payment of Wages Act is not enforced on the dock industry so that the workers could be assured of their wages and have protection under the Payment of Wages Act. May I also know why this Report, which was submitted so many months ago, has not yet been considered, examined and final decisions taken and then implemented?

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar) rose—

Mr. Speaker: He never gave notice. He must follow the procedure. Anyhow, I will excuse him this time. He may ask a question.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not want to make a speech.

Mr. Speaker: He need not make it a matter of grace on my part. If he had only intimated to me, I would have allowed him. Anyway, he may ask a question.

Shri Khadilkar: The question is how to restore a certain amount of peaceful atmosphere in these docks. And, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to paragraph 3 of the conclusions of the recommendations, the implementation of which means the reconstitution of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board with adequate representation of the different Unions of Labour. What steps is he going to take?

The second point is this. I have given some thought to the dispute pending for a long time. It is nearly the source of all the troubles in Calcutta. It is the pasting of the slips on the identity cards. This has given rise to a lot of trouble. I would suggest, as it has been recommended here in paragraph 77, that as a result of this the wage disputes have increased. Why this insistence when even it has been found out by this Committee that the pasting of slips leads to disputes? So, what steps is he going to take concerning that?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I want to know about the reimbursement of the Rs. 55 lakhs which has been recommended by the Mehta Committee. There are three kinds of amounts due from the stevedores. In spite of the recommendation of the Mehta Committee, the Board has passed a resolution on 8th January, 1960 to the effect that they would continue to pay this money to the stevedores. I want to know from the hon. Minister why such a resolution has been passed by the Board.

The second point is about the pasting of slips. Why are these slips being pasted? We were informed previously that if the slips are pasted, then the wage disputes would diminish. But, after the report of the Mehta Committee, we have come to know that after the pasting of the slips the wage disputes have increased and also that there have been lots of complaints and disputes in the matter of wages.

Naturally, I would like to ask the hon. Minister these two things; when they are going to ask the stevedores to reimburse the Rs. 55 lakhs and when they are going to discontinue the pasting of slips.

One thing I would like to mention is this. After this report, the Dock Labour Board is realising the amount from the workers' salaries. The money was advanced by the Board in favour of the stevedores. Now, after the recommendation of the Mehta Committee, the Board is taking the workmen's compensation money from the wages of the workers. I want to know whether Government will stop it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, mine is a very small question. This report contains recommendations which are of interest to lots of workers. So, this report should be made available to all the workers—as many as possible. But, I find it has been priced Rs. 3-25. This is a 64 pages report. The price is very high. There is another report here, with me, the Press Registrar's Report, a 600 pages

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

report priced at Rs. 4. If a report containing 600 pages could be priced at Rs. 4 why should this 64 page report be priced Rs. 3.25? (Interruption.) I believe its price ought to have been 25 nP. only so that it could be easily made available to all those who are interested in the workers.

अम उपसंचारी (भौ आविद अली): जो बातें यहां इस वक्त कही गई हैं इस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में और डौक लेवर बोर्ड के बारे में, उन बातों से हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को यह लगेगा कि वर्कर्स का ५५ लाख रुपया किसी ने गबन कर लिया है और उन को बहुत तकलीफ है। जिन बातों के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है वह ज्यादातर असम्बन्धित हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अर्जन करना चाहूँगा कि मेम्बर साहिबान ने कुछ बातें इधर उधर से ले ली हैं लेकिन उन को अगर वे जरा तफसील से पढ़ कर समझने की कोशिश करेंगे तो शायद जो अभी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं उनके कहने की कोई गुजाइश ही नहीं रहेगी।

जहां तक सत्य का सम्बन्ध है ५५ लाख तो क्या एक लाख रुपया भी वर्कर्स का किसी ने नहीं लिया है।

डाक लेवर बोर्ड की स्कीम के अनुमार जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, जो खर्च होता है उसके बारे में लेवी लगायी जाती है और वह शिपर से बसूल की जाती है। अगर कम पैसा आता है और खर्च ज्यादा होता है तो लेवी बढ़ा दी जाता है, और अगर ज्यहा पैसा आता है और कम खर्च होता है तो लेवी घटा दी जाती है। तो जो पैसा स्टेवेडोर नहीं देना चाहता उतना शिपर से ज्यादा बसूल कर लिया जाता है। अगर वह पैसा खुद स्टेवेडोर दे दे वर्कर को तो उतना पैसा शिपर से कम बसूल किया जाय। माननीय मेम्बर साहिबान को स्कीम की असिलयत मालूम है और ज्यादा मालूम हो जाने के बाद उनको विश्वास हो जाएगा कि जहां तक वर्कर्स का सम्बन्ध है उनकी एक पाई भी किसी

ने गबन नहीं की और न नाजायज तरीके से ली।

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यह सिफारिशें थीं कि यह स्कीम द्वानी चाहिए।

भी आविद अली: यह तो ठीक है। मैंने अर्जन किया अगर स्टेवेडोर नहीं देना चाहता तो शिपर से लेवी के कार्म में लिया जाता है और अगर स्टेवेडोर दे देता है तो शिपर से नहीं लिया जाता। मैंने पिछले बजट की बहस के दौरान में भी अर्जन किया था कि मामला ठीक ठाक है। वही प्रब भी अर्जन करना चाहता है। तब भी वही बात थी अब भी वही बात है। कुछ लोग गड़बड़ करना चाहते थे वह कर नहीं सकते। वह नम्बर और घाटों के बारे में कुछ बातें करते थे। जैसा कि मैंने उसके बारे में पहले भी अर्जन किया था कि उन्होंने कुछ गड़बड़ करनी चाही थी, योड़ी बहुत कर भी ली, लेकिन उसमें कामयाब नहीं हुए। फिर हाईकोर्ट में भी मामला गया और जो चीज बदेश्वन अवर में और डिवेट में मैंने अर्जन की थी वही चीज में आपके सामने पेश करता हूँ जो कि हाईकोर्ट के जज ने कही है। खुद वह साहब जिनकी मालूमात के आधार पर दो तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह खुद हाईकोर्ट गए और उनके बारे में हाईकोर्ट ने क्या कहा वह मैं अर्जन कर दूँ। हाईकोर्ट ने कहा:

"I was utterly unable to understand during the whole course of the proceedings as to why this application was at all made.... I am compelled to say that a large number of workers, hundreds of whom have flocked into my Court during the hearing of this application and have watched the proceedings with anxious faces, have been sadly misled."

यह हाईकोर्ट के जज फरमा रहे हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह बात तो इर्टें चैरेट है।

श्री आविद अली : तो हाईकोर्ट के जज मह फरमाते हैं :

"....and if they have lost anything like the fantastic sum that has been mentioned, all I can say is that somebody somewhere has been guilty of that great crime, namely, the exploitation of the ignorant."

कुछ चीजों के बारे में क्षगड़ा या जब वह क्षगड़ा हाईकोर्ट में गया तो हाईकोर्ट ने कैसला दिया ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उसकी अपील चल रही है।

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member thinks there is an appeal against all that, why did he come forward so early, and prematurely?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is not at all relevant, Sir. He is not replying to our allegations.

श्री आविद अली : यह जो चीजें यहां पर फरमायी गयी हैं कि हमने इस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद क्या किया, वह मैं अज्ञ करूँ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : वही कहिए।

श्री आविद अली : इसमें जो रिपोर्टें-शास्त्र हैं उनमें से १, २, ६, ८, ११, १२, १६, २१, २३, ३५, ३६, ४१, ४३, ४५, ४६ और दूसरी और भी कुछ भंजूर की गयी हैं और उन पर अमल भी किया जा चुका है।

जहां तक स्टेबेडोर से एक्सप्लेनेशन का सवाल था, हमारे लिए यह जरूरी था कि हम उनका एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगें। इसमें यह बाकी रिपोर्ट का जिक्र करके उनका इक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा गया था जिसके लिए सिर्फ़ पांच सात दिन देना बहुत अनुचित होता। एक महीना उनको दिया गया। उन्होंने अपना पहला जवाब भेजा

और यह भी कहा है कि पूरा जवाब देने के लिए उनको ज्यादा बक्त चाहिए, और बक्त दिया गया। अब उनका पूरा जवाब आ गया है, उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं और जो मुनासिब फैसला होगा वह जल्दी ही कर दिया जाएगा और उसके मुताबिक अमल होगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने डाक लेवर बोर्ड के बारे में भी फरमाया है, यह एक सास संस्था है जहां पर कि बर्कर और एम्प्लायर दोनों बैठ कर बहां जो काम होता है उसका इन्तजाम करते हैं। इसको हम ज्यादा उत्तेजन देना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि वह कामयाब हो।

यह जरूर स्वीकार किया गया है रिपोर्ट में कि गवर्नमेंट को हस बात का अस्तित्वायर होना चाहिये कि इस संस्था को अलाहिदा कर सकें, ससपेंड कर सकें। इस बक्त कायदे के लिहाज से हमको वह सत्ता नहीं है, जब जरूरत समझेंगे हम पार्लियामेंट के सामने आएंगे और उसमें संशोधन किया जाएगा। लेकिन जो जो माननीय सदस्य ने फरमाया कि पिछले साल ही इस संस्था की जिन्दगी खत्म हो चुकी है और हमने दूसरी नहीं बनाई, उस से हम सहमत नहीं हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : दूसरी आपको बनानी चाहिए थी।

श्री आविद अली : वह तो हम बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब तक दूसरी न बने, ऐट टेक के लिहाज से पहली संस्था चालू रहेगी। जब दूसरी बन जाएगी उसके बाद पहली संस्था रद हो सकती है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब इस संस्था के खिलाफ इस तरह की शिकायतें थीं तो तीन साल की इसकी जिन्दगी खत्म होने पर दूसरी संस्था क्यों नहीं बनायी गयी?

श्री प्राविद ग्रली : उस संस्था के खिलाफ बहुत विवायते नहीं हैं। विवायते हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाई के सम्बन्ध में। संस्था के बारे में भी कुछ चीजें हैं। पर वहां तो वकंसं के रिप्रेनेटिव बैठे हैं, एम्प्लायर्स के बैठे हैं और गवर्नरेंट के भी, हर एक के पांच पांच।

जिस यूनियन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया और बैलट का जिक्र किया उस सम्बन्ध में नैनीताल में फैसला हुआ कि जिसके अनुसार बैलट जैसी कोई चीज नहीं रहती। वहां यह फैसला हुआ था कि वकंसं की यूनियन की मेम्बर-शिप की जांच को जाए और उनका नम्बर क्या है यह निश्चय किया जाए। वह अमल में लाया गया और उसके अमल के लिहाज से जिस तरह कि हाईकोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया, जिस संस्था के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया वह उसमें आ जाती है। और भी जो दूसरी यूनियन्स हैं उनकी मेम्बर-शिप की जांच कर ली गयी है और किरदार लास यूनियन जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य का स्पाल है, उसके प्रतिनिधि को बुलाया गया था और पूछा गया कि नैनीताल के फैसले के अनुसार हम मेम्बर-शिप की जांच करना चाहते हैं, वह उनको मंजूर नहीं। उन्होंने कुछ और बातें बतायीं। इस पर उन से कहा गया कि जो फैसला सब की सहमति से हुआ है उसके खिलाफ जाना हमारे वश के बाहर की बात है। उस फैसले के अनुसार वह अमल चाहते नहीं थे। इस लिए वह बात वहीं की नहीं रह गयी।

18 hrs.

बाकी जहां तक कि कुछ प्रावीडेंट फंड का मीक्योरिटीज थीं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बोर्ड ने उनको गिरवी रखा था। वह पांच लाख रुपये की ज्यादा की थीं। वह वापस ले ली गयी है और प्रावीडेंट फंड के बारे में ट्रस्टी बनाने का निर्णय है, जूका है। इस बीच में

जो प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा है वह बिल्कुल अलग रहेगा। उस पर किसी का थोड़ा सा भी दखल नहीं हो सकेगा, जब ट्रस्टी बन जाएंगे तो उस के सियुरें कर दिया जाएगा। माननीय सदस्य को यह बात मालूम कर के लुशी होगी कि जितनी बातें रिपोर्ट में निली हुई हैं, उन पर काफ़ी अमल किया जा चका है और उसका एक नतीजा यह हो चुका है कि पहले जो लेकी डेफिसिट की बजह से बढ़ाई जाती थी, प्रब्र अगस्त, १९५८ से चौबीस लाख रुपया सरप्लस हो गया है। इस से उन्हें इत्योनाम होगा कि इन्तजाम काफ़ी संतोषकारक हो गया है और जो जो चीजें सिफारिश के अनुसार की जा सकती थीं, उन पर अमल किया जा चुका है और उम्मीद है कि . . .

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : स्लिप पेस्ट करने के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है?

श्री प्राविद ग्रली : प्रगर माननीय सदस्य पैराराफ बतायें, तो मैं उन को बता दूँ कि उसके बारे में क्या फैसला हुआ है।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Pages 38 and 39 of the report—confirmation schemes.

Shri Abid Ali: Timings for booking?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Pasting of slips.

Shri Abid Ali: It is being implemented. The administrative body has introduced a wage dispute section—to attend to disputes and settle them. The accounts section is also being reorganised. The administrative body has stated that wage disputes are coming down and the errors in wage postings per month have been reduced considerably. About 39, the Board has stated that the wage-slips containing the details of earnings are being supplied to each worker along with the wages. So, that has been satisfactory.

श्री बजराज सिंह : उसी के लिलाक शिकायत थी और वही इम्प्लीमेंट करायेंगे वह कैसे हो जायगा ?

श्री आविद अली : और उसके बारे में हाईकोर्ट ने फैसला भी दे दिया है।

श्री बजराज सिंह : माननीय मंत्री बतायें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाड़ी के लिलाक—जसके एक्सप्लेनेशन पर जो विचार हो रहा है, उसका निश्चय कब तक हो जायगा और डाक सेवर बोर्ड की जिन्दगी खत्म हो चुकी है, इसलिए नया बोर्ड कब तक बनाया जायगा ?

श्री आविद अली : नया बोर्ड बनाने के लिए उसकी मेम्बरशिप की जांच हो रही है। जब वह जांच खत्म हो जाएगी, तो नया बोर्ड बन जायगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव

बाड़ी के बारे में मैं प्रर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि उनका जो सुलासा आया है, उस पर विचार हो रहा है, तारीख देना तो मुश्किल है।

श्री बजराज सिंह : कितने महीने लगेंगे ?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: About the payment of Wages, I want to know the position in regard to enforcement.

Shri Abid Ali: It is not necessary because they are assured of the payment. It is a semi-Government body and there would not be any difficulty. I assure hon. Members of this. They are here to protect their interests.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 18, 1960/Phalguna 28, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 17, 1960/Phalgun 27, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q.	Subject	No.	U.S.Q.	Subject	No.
903	Welfare of Domestic Servants in Delhi	6373—76	1188	Labour Welfare in Orissa	6415
904	Indians in South Africa	6376—78	1189	Violation of Code of discipline	6415-16
905	Aluminium Rolling Mills in Bombay	6379	1190	Government requirements of cables	6416
906	Rayon Grade Pulp Mill	6380	1191	Allotment of copper and zinc	6416-17
907	Price of imported watches	6381-82	1192	Passports for Pakistan	6417
909	Export of leather goods	6382—84	1193	Programmes in Hindi dialects on A.I.R.	6417-18
910	Survey of Indian Ocean	6384-85	1194	Delhi Race Course Club	6418
911	Evacuation of Indian Kashmiri Traders from Tibet	6386—89	1195	Development of handicrafts	6419
912	Radio License fees in Lahaul and Spiti	6389—91	1196	Technical training centres in Delhi	6419
914	Mismanaged tea gardens	6391—94	1197	Pyrometric cones	6419-20
915	Unemployment	6394—97	1198	Hide Powder	6420-21
916	World Agricultural Fair	6398—6403	1199	Fat liquors	6421-22
918	Synthetic rubber plant at Barcilly	6404—07	1200	Syntans	6422-23
919	Plywood factory in NEFA	6407-08	1201	Indian trade centre at Frankfurt	6423-24
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		6408-32	1202	Plan expenditure in Union Territories	6424
S.Q.	No.		1203	Pakistani Pilgrims visiting India	6425
908	Heavy industries in Jammu and Kashmir	6408	1204	Educated unemployed in Bombay State	6425
913	Okhla industrial estate	6409	1205	Unemployment in Bombay State	6425-26
917	Fertilizer factory	6409-10	1206	Out-of-turn allotment of Government accommodation	6426-27
920	Indians in Burma	6410	1207	Industrial estates in Punjab	6427-28
921	Price of Zinc	6410-11	1208	India-Bhutan roads	6428-29
922	Displaced persons' training centres in Assam	6411	1209	Low income and middle income group housing loans	6429
923	Exporters Association	6411	1210	Factory building lay-out	6429
924	Export of textiles to Indonesia	6411-12	1211	Educated unemployed in Punjab	6430
925	Displaced persons in Nainital	6412	1212	D.C.M. Silk Mills, Delhi	6430
926	Graphite Plant	6412-13	1213	Handloom industry in Madras	6430-31
927	Shipping service to Goa	6413	1214	Horticulture division of the C.P.W.D.	6431
928	All India Memorial for martyrs in freedom struggle	6413-14	1215	Retrenchment of employees in Ministry of Rehabilitation	6432
929	American T.V. experts	6414-15			
715	Film on Mahatma Gandhi	6415			

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy of each of the following papers :

(i) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A Review by the Government of the working of the above company.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 228 dated the 27th February, 1960, under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, making certain amendment to the Mines Rules, 1955.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Seventy-sixth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the explosion in the Hirri Dolomite Mines in Madhya Pradesh on the 2nd March, 1960.

COLUMNS

6434-35

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6436-6608

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs concluded. The discussion was not concluded.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

6608-26

Shri Braj Raj Singh raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 1st March, 1960, to Unstarred Question No. 601 regarding Calcutta Lock Labour Scheme.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the debate.

6435

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1960/PHAL-GUNA 28, 1881 (SAKA)—

6435-36

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and consideration and passing of the Private Members' Bills.