

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

discussed? We would like to know whether those have been rejected and if not, whether they are going to be circulated tomorrow, so that we can divide the House on our Motion or his motion. We should be allowed to move them. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Disapproval, they can move.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरयाना के बारे में दोनों प्रस्ताव विचार के लिए साथ-साथ लिए गए थे, यह परम्परा है। मैं नहीं समझता उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में नयी बात क्यों की जा रही है?

MR. SPEAKER: After all, the time is the same for this motion or Disapproval Motion or whatever it is. I shall look into the Haryana one and then we shall see.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It should be in the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. The discussion is tomorrow. I shall look into it. Let us see.

In any case, we lose the discussion on Demands in respect of two Ministries tomorrow because of this discussion on Uttar Pradesh.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (Delhi South): We can sit on Saturday and discuss these Demands.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, coming to Information and Broadcasting, about one hour is there...

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सजा हम को क्यों मिलनी चाहिए कि मांगों के ऊपर बहस न हो। राष्ट्रपति राज्य उन्होंने लागू किया, सजा हम को दी जा रही है। इस के लिए समय बढ़ाया जाय। जो दो अनुदान की मांगें रह जाती हैं उन के ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now, I will put the motion moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,* 1968-69

—contd.

Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. One hour is left. The Minister wants about 40 to 45 minutes. There are two more Parties, SSP and PSP, who have not yet participated—7 minutes for SSP and 5 minutes for...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): 45 minutes will be taken by the Minister? He has only to give information. Broadcasting will be done by others.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkata-subbaiah was speaking yesterday. He has taken five minutes. Now he can continue.

AN HON. MEMBER: When is the Minister replying?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will begin his reply at 2 P.M. Shri P. Venkata-subbaiah.

SHRI RAM CHARAN (Khurja): I had given notice of a call attention motion about a Harijan who has been murdered...

MR. SPEAKER: No, not now.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस के नेता भूखहड़ताल कर रहे हैं, इस के बारे में बहुत से कालएटेन्शन नोटिस आप के पास भेजी गयी हैं... व्यवधान... यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर होता जा रहा है। आप इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. So many people are fasting. We cannot take notice of it here.

श्री राम चरण : भ्रान्त में एक हरिजन लड़के के कत्ल के बारे में मैंने एक काल एटेन्शन का नोटिस दिया है.....

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : While speaking yesterday, I was highlighting the idea that the AIR needed to be streamlined and reorganised to suit the present conditions and to meet the problems which we face in our country. By this I do not mean to say that the functioning of AIR is not entirely satisfactory. I can say that in certain respects regarding the rural programmes and also the programmes that go to the farmer directly, some progress has been made. But there are some other matters I wanted to highlight.

After the fourth general elections, many things have come to the fore which require a national consensus and also collective thinking so as to tackle those problems. For example, the functioning of parliamentary democracy and the multi-party system that has come into being; there is also the other aspect of communal riots and threat to secularism as well as to the territorial integrity of the country. In these matters, it is the duty of AIR to see that things are highlighted in their proper perspective and placed before the public.

In this connection, I want to bring to the Minister's notice that the performance of AIR in regard to these matters is not up to the mark. Whenever I hear some talks on these topical problems, I find the same people on the air off and on; from family planning to external affairs, certain people have acquired a sort of monopoly. For

everything, they are called and nobody of eminence who can throw light on these important aspects is being invited. I want to ask whether any attempt has been made to contact our eminent scholar-statesman-philosopher Dr. S. Radhakrishnan after he relinquished the high office of President to give the benefit of his opinion on some of these problems of the day through AIR. Then there are other eminent scholars, educationists, politicians and statesmen in the country. They are not wanting. Have they been approached for this purpose?

It may not be out of place in this context to make a reference to you, Sir. On your initiative there was recently held a Presiding Officers' conference to discuss the very important problem of the functioning of parliamentary democracy and the functions of the Presiding Officer in relation to the Governor and the Chief Minister. All these problems have come to the fore now. I do not know whether any approach has been made to invite you or some other authority to give your opinion on these important matters.

On such problems as communal riots and communal tension which have sullied the fair name of the country, what is the constructive and concrete action taken by AIR? Then there is another thing which has been there threatening our social fabric, I mean the inhuman treatment being meted out to Harijans and other weaker sections of the community.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Andhra.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What is the action taken by the Minister to focus attention on this social injustice perpetrated on a section of our people? Has anything been done to put to the listeners the right approach that should be adopted towards these matters?

Then there are the topical problems of communal harmony, territorial integrity and the problem of Kashmir. Here I am inclined to say that when the Kashmir problem was put into the forefront, one particular individual has been sought to be lionised, which is going contrary to our ideals and aspirations. Our policy with regard to Kashmir has been given particular slant which will go to make a particular individual a hero, however eminent he

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

might be. I suspect there seems to be a lobby in AIR. I request the Minister to have a probe into this matter.

Coming to news broadcasts and also selection of commentators for 'Today in Parliament' and other subjects, I want to tell the Minister that a cadre has to be built up from among journalists and other eminent people so that it may not remain a monopoly of particular individuals alone. I do not mean to say that the present performance of some of these commentators and broadcasters is wholly unsatisfactory, but we should not give the impression that some people of merit and worth have been neglected at the cost of some others. So this has to be looked into.

As regards coverage of news given to activities of MPs, I have got my own complaint to make. Perhaps AIR is suffering from an obsession that members of Opposition parties should be given more preference than members of the ruling party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Who told him ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Very correct.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I very humbly submit that the Ministers' speeches should not go into the quota of the Congress Party. I hope the Minister will agree with me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are they not Congress Ministers ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There are eminent people even outside Ministers who make a distinct contribution to parliamentary proceedings. So I want that the approach should be corrected and it should be seen that proper justice is done.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : He is one of them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Those who make valuable contributions should be given proper coverage.

With regard to cultural programmes, I would like to say that there is a complete

deterioration in the item *Vandana*. I do not know which of the worn out records of AIR are played off and on. When one switches on to hear *Vandana*, one is thoroughly disappointed and wishes to tune off. The quality has to be improved. The Minister should take proper steps in this regard ; some of the devotional songs which are not only pleasing to the ear but also appealing to the heart should be played.

Coming to the organisational aspect, this is one organisation which must be out of the stranglehold of bureaucrats. AIR is an organisation where people of talent and eminence who have got a national outlook are required to man it. The programmes of AIR go out to every nook and corner of the country and they should be able to inculcate a national consciousness among the people. Merit alone should be the principal and determining consideration in the selection of personnel. But as far as my knowledge of AIR goes, there seems to be more of favouritism and nepotism than recognition of value and merit. This is a matter that has to be gone into thoroughly and corrected so that the present iniquities and anomalies in this field may be removed.

Many Members have stressed the need to have an autonomous corporation for AIR. I humbly disagree with this view.

Because, Sir, when this concept of a separate autonomous Corporation is being thought of, then the emphasis will shift from giving proper coverage or giving proper importance to our democratic and social ideas and it will go to profit motive. This profit motive we could see in the film industry. The more you try to stimulate the base urges of the human beings, the more you commercialise on them and get profit. So, in a developing country like ours, in a country which is fighting to keep the soul of the country intact and to highlight the cherished ideals of our country so far as secularism and other aspects of the matter are concerned, it is highly necessary that it should be under the constant guidance of the Parliament. In the alternative I would suggest that there should be a statutory Committee which could constantly go into the working of the All India Radio and make suggestions from time to time so as to

make them work to suit the proper conditions of our country.

With regard to the present Advisory Committees I could see a long list of them. Nearly 305 persons are there on the various Advisory Committees. I do not know what they are advising and what they are doing. These have to be streamlined. If necessary it has to be brought down to the barest minimum and people really of worth should be associated with these Committees and there is no need to have Committees for each programme of work that is going on in the All India Radio. At least he can make a beginning with the Delhi Station of AIR where he can have a small Committee and put some proper people and see that it properly functions.

About the working of the Censor Board and other matters, Government have already appointed a Committee in pursuance of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee. I am happy about it and I congratulate the hon. Minister and I hope the Committee will be able to give a comprehensive report very soon. In this connection I wanted only to make a brief mention of the film industry. Unfortunately, the film industry in this country has fallen into the hands of undesirable persons and it is a most disorganized industry where some adventurers have come and they want to exploit the people to the maximum extent. This factor has to be borne in mind and it should be seen that the national values are correctly highlighted and preserved. In this matter I want the Minister to go into this and take remedial measures. The film artistes, the producer, the exhibitor and the cinema-owner have all combined into a conspiracy to fleece the people. Some of the top cinema stars get lacs and lacs of rupees, even Rs. 20 lacs, to act in a film and most of it is black money and if these people are portrayed in the films as Harishchandras and Ramas and next day we read in the newspapers that they are biggest tax-evaders and people who are amassing black money, what would be its impact on the general public? So this facts also must be gone into and the producers, the exhibitors and these people must be put on proper lines.

Only one point more and I will finish. The Estimates Committee has made certain recommendations with regard to import

and export of films and how censorship should be exercised. I hope the Minister will go into the matter thoroughly.

Coming to newspapers, this is an industry which is having a deleterious effect on the public life of our country. Chains of newspapers have come into existence in this country which do not have any values, which do not have any idea of the social and moral values of our country. They were dominating and they have a stranglehold on the soul of our people like an octopus. This matter was raised on the floor of this House time and again and I hope this must be broken—this long chain of newspapers which could manufacture news in the drawing rooms and which will impose their news on the innocent public and create a sort of distorted image of our country inside and outside. This must be checked and put a stop as early as possible.

Coming to the language newspapers, I am happy that the Ministry is giving proper encouragement to the language newspapers and I hope the same type of encouragement will continue to be given.

With these remarks, Sir, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes. You have got only seven minutes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मन्त्री महोदय को मेरा एक सुझाव है कि वे आकाशवाणी पर एक और कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करें जिस का शीर्षक हो "हमारे कलाकार"। इस के लिये मैं मन्त्री जी को कुछ किस्से तो इसी समय दूंगा और चाहूंगा कि वे उन को आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित करने की कोशिश करें। पहला किस्सा है जितेन्द्र बर्मन का जोकि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के एक बड़े संगीतकार, बड़े कलाकार थे। श्री फरवरी के महीने में उन की मृत्यु हो गई। मृत्यु के पश्चात उनको दफनाने के लिये उनके घर के लोगों के पास पैसे नहीं थे। भाल इंडिया रेडियो के आर्टिस्टों ने रुपया दो रुपया करके डेढ़ सौ रुपये इकट्ठे किये और तब उनको दफनाने का काम हुआ। उनके संगीत को हम सभी लोग आज तक सुनते आ रहे हैं।

[श्री जार्ज फर्नैन्डीज]

मैं आप को दूसरा किस्सा दूंगा पप्पू स्वामी का जोकि आकाशवाणी के मद्रास केन्द्र पर काम करने वाले थे। वे क्लैरोनेट बजाने वाले बहुत बड़े मशहूर कलाकार रहे। वे 180 रुपये की तनखाह पर काम करते थे लेकिन अभी कुछ समय पहले उनको बुढ़ापे के कारण काम से हटा दिया गया। अब वे मद्रास शहर में लोगों की अंतिम यात्रा में क्लैरोनेट बजाकर और रुपया दो रुपया कमा कर अपनी स्त्री और सात बच्चों की देखभाल कर रहे हैं।

तीसरा किस्सा है इशियाक अहमद का जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के मशहूर सरोद बजाने वाले कलाकार थे। अक्सर हिन्दुस्तान की ओर से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में उन को बाहर भेजने का काम हुआ करता था। जब वे मर गये तो उनकी विधवा और उन के बच्चे पुरानी दिल्ली की किसी एक गली में इस वक्त लाचारी की हालत में अपने दिन काट रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार कल श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ने एक सवाल किया कि एक कलाकार जोशी किस प्रकार गाड़ी से टकराकर मर गया तो बड़ी मुश्किल से मन्त्री जी ने बेनिबोलेन्ट फंड से—या भाल इण्डिया रेडियो चलाने वाले लोगों ने—एक हजार रुपया दे दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारी चीजें तब हो रही हैं जबकि रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि गये साल, सन् 1967-68 में जहां इनको 8 करोड़ 93 हजार रुपये की आमदनी होने की उम्मीद थी वहां 10 करोड़ 37 लाख की आमदनी हुई और जहां खर्च की मद में 8 करोड़ 29 लाख का अनुमान था उसमें 2 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये का आकाशवाणी में सरप्लस रहा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आकाशवाणी को चलाने वाले लोग नौकरशाह नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे आज यहां हैं तो कल टाटा के यहां चले जाते हैं। एक मेनन साहब हैं वे टाटा कम्पनी में जा रहे हैं इसलिये नौकरशाहों को तो कोई तकलीफ नहीं रहती है, वे बड़े मछे में रहते हैं। हमने तो

एक और बात सुनी है, हम चाहेंगे कि शाह साहब उसकी जांच करें कि मेनन साहब ने कुछ अमरीकी अखबार में यह भी कहा है कि उनको हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कोई मोहब्बत नहीं है। न्यूयार्क में उनका ऐसा बयान आया है, हम चाहेंगे कि मन्त्री जी उसकी जांच करें।

अब जहां तक स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स का संबंध है, जोकि भाल इंडिया रेडियो को चलाने वाले कलाकार हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस प्रान्ट के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर देते हुये स्पष्ट तौर पर बतायें कि उन लोगों के जीवन के बारे में, उनकी जिन्दगी के बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि आज वे जिस लाचारी की स्थिति में हैं उसकी कोई हद नहीं है। वे कान्ट्रेक्ट पर कार्य करते हैं, किसी का तीन महीने का और किसी का 6 महीने का कान्ट्रेक्ट होता है। किसी का अगर लम्बा कान्ट्रेक्ट हुआ तो साल भर का या अधिक से अधिक 5 साल का हो जाता है। मैं जानता हूं कि मन्त्री जी ने इसको बढ़ाने का काम किया है लेकिन आप जो कलाकार भाल इंडिया रेडियो में भरती करते हैं जिनकी संख्या 2315 है उनको कान्ट्रेक्ट सिस्टम पर रखने के तरीके को आप समाप्त करें। मन्त्री महोदय तो कान्ट्रेक्ट पर रह सकते हैं क्योंकि वे सारे टेम्पोरेरी होते हैं, कभी आते हैं और फिर चले जाते हैं। लेकिन जिन कलाकारों को आकाशवाणी में भरती किया जाता है और जिस प्रकार का उनका कार्य होता है, उस स्थिति में उनको टेम्पोरेरी या कैंजुअल कान्ट्रेक्ट पर न रखकर, 55 साल या 60 साल तक भी नहीं बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूं उनको तबतक के लिये रखा जाये जब तक कि वे अपनी कला को बेच सकते हों। वे तो कलाकार हैं, कोई अपनी आवाज को बेचता है और कोई अपने संगीत को बेचता है। तो जबतक वे अपने काम को करने के लायक रहें तबतक उनको रखने का काम होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मन्त्रालय की ओर से जो आकाशवाणी को चलाने का काम हो रहा है उसमें नौकरशाह बहुत ही बढ़ रहे हैं और मस्त हो रहे हैं। इसलिये इसको मन्त्रालय के हाथों से हटाया जाय और एक अलग कार-पोरेशन बनाकर उस के जिम्मे इसको देने का कार्य करें और इस दमियान के समय में स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के मसलों के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों की यूनियन्स से बात चीत करें उनकी जिन्दगी में सुरक्षा देने और उनकी लाचारी को तत्काल दूर करने का काम करें।

इस रपट में वेलफेयर ऐक्टिवटीज के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने यह लिखा है :

"Help from the Compassionate Fund of the Government was obtained for dependants for four deceased officers. Three appeals were issued for voluntary help for the families of officials who met with untimely death. A benevolent fund for staff artistes is in existence. Help from that fund has been given to deserving staff artistes undergoing prolonged medical treatment and to the families of staff artistes who have passed away suddenly".

पहले तो इस तरह से उन को भिखारी बना कर रख दिया और फिर इस कालम के अन्दर बड़े धमंड के साथ हम कहते हैं कि हमने कम्पैशनेट फंड से डिसीज्ड आफिसर्स के डिपेंडेंट्स को थोड़ी मदद दी है। मेरा कहना है कि मन्त्रालय की जो एक इस में धमंड करने की बात आ जाती है कि उन्होंने उन की इस तरह से थोड़ी मदद की यह आगे हम लोगों को सुनने और देखने के लिए न मिले।

उन के संगठन की जब मैं बात करता हूँ, कोई उन की वेलफेयर असोसियेशन को कोई और बात करनी है तो मंत्री साहब को यह मालूम ही होगा कि दूसरी यूनियन भी कल को समाप्त हो गयी और यह भी शायद आप को इत्तिला मिली होगी कि उन का संगठन हूँ उस संगठन को मान्यता देकर उन से तत्काल बातचीत करके सारे भ्रष्टों को हमेशा के लिये मिटाया जाय।

कलाकारों की बात कहने के बाद यह रेडियो का जो मामला है, यह रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी और हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार यह दोनों सरकार की गुलामी करने वाली संस्थाएं बन कर बैठे हैं। इन संस्थाओं द्वारा लोगों के बीच में सरकार की गतिविधियों, काम आदि के बारे में असलियत रखने वाली कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। यह लोग सरकार की चापलूसी क्यों करते हैं इस के ऊपर कोई खोज करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि उन अधिकारियों की नौकरी, तरक्की आदि सरकार के द्वारा होती है इस लिये वह सदा सरकार की और इस मन्त्रालय की चापलूसी करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं।

मुझे आप बतलायें कि प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी के लड़के की शादी होती है, दिन भर आकाशवाणी उस शादी के बारे में बतलाता है, वह बतलाता है कि शादी हो गयी है और वहां अमुक-अमुक आया और अमुक-अमुक चला गया है। अब यह सारी चीजें बतलाने की आकाशवाणी को क्या जरूरत थी ? हिन्दुस्तान में रोजाना ही बहुत तादाद में शादियां होती रहती हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के की शादी होने पर क्या कोई खास बात हो जाती है मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि 8-9 महीने के बाद वह आकाशवाणी से यह मत बतलायें कि अभी श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी शादी हो गई, नानी हो गई या लड़के का वजन 8 पाँड है या 10 पाँड है। मेहरबानी करके यह सब बातें बतलाने की तकलीफ आप मत उठाइयेगा। किसी के भी घर में कोई काम हो फिर वह बड़ा व्यक्ति ही क्यों न हो, उस के घर का जो काम होता है उस के घर की जो चीजें होती हैं उन से देश को कोई मतलब नहीं होता क्योंकि वह उन का अपना जाती मामला होता है आकाशवाणी का वक्त किसी के घर की शादियों और दूसरी चीजों को रखने में खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए। उसे ऐसी बातों में अपना वक्त खर्च

[श्री जॉन फरनैन्डीज]

करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा उस के द्वारा सारे मामलों में चाप-लूसी होती है, हर चीज में सरकार की चाप-लूसी व गुलामी होती है।

यह कच्छ का फैसला अभी हाल में आया था। आकाशवाणी से उस के बारे में क्या ऐलान हुआ? वह बोला कि 90 प्रतिशत जमीन बच गयी। यहां जो बातें बताई गई, प्रेस इनफोरमेशन ब्यूरो का इस्तेमाल कर के अखबारों की खबरों का इस्तेमाल करके और आकाशवाणी का इस्तेमाल करके यह बताना कि हमारी 90 फीसदी जमीन बच गयी? यह क्या जनता के सामने असलियत प्रकट करता था किस की जमीन बच गयी? 90 फीसदी जमीन मिल गयी ऐसा उन्होंने लिखा तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि किस की जमीन मिल गयी? हकीकत तो यह है कि हम लोगों की जमीन में से 350 वर्गमील जमीन चली जा रही है लेकिन उस को वह साफ़ तौर से लोगों को नहीं बतलाते हैं कि कच्छ के मामले में हम हारे हैं और वह जमीन जा रही है वह हमारी ही जा रही है। ऐसा वह नहीं बतला रहे और असलियत को छिपा रहे हैं। आल इंडिया रेडियो इस तौर से गलत तस्वीर जनता के सामने पेश करता है जो कि गलत और नावाजिब बात है। यह प्रेस इनफोरमेशन ब्यूरो और आकाशवाणी आदि य सारी चीजें प्रचार के साधन हैं। आप का मंत्रालय यह डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्में बनाता है और यह ठीक ही है कि फिल्में भी सार्वजनिक प्रचार का साधन है लेकिन वहां भी वही सरकारी चापलूसी वाली बात दिखाई देती है।

नौकरशाही के बारे में श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने यहां पर कहा था और वह ठीक ही है। आज तो वह इंडियन स्टील का जनरल मैनेजर है और कल को वही दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाय का जनरल मैनेजर हो जाता है। ऐसे ही मन्त्री लोगों का भी होता है। कोई भी मन्त्री किसी भी मसले पर बोल नेता है। आज कोई

मन्त्री स्टील पर बोला कल को वह बर्थ कन्ट्रोल पर बोलता है। दोनों ही बातों पर वह बड़े अधिकारपूर्वक बोल सकता है। देखने की जरूरत यह है कि सरकारी पैसे और आकाशवाणी का इस्तेमाल सही मायनों में हो और लोगों को उचित व सही जानकारी और आवश्यक शिक्षण देने का माध्यम बनाना चाहिये। उस के द्वारा केवल चन्द सरकारी लोगों की राय जनता के सामने पेश करने का काम न लिया जाए। इस के लिए उसे माध्यम बनाने का काम न हो।

साथ-साथ चूंकि आज यह फिल्मों की बात बहुत काफ़ी हमारे देश भर में चल रही है मैं वह चाहूंगा कि यह फिल्मी कलाकार को बातचीत करते हुये मन्त्री साहब अगर सब से ज्यादा किमी का स्थाल करें तो वहां के जो टेकनीशियंस और कर्मचारी हैं उन के बारे में वह स्थाल करें। वह बड़े लोगों का स्थाल न करें। वह काला बाजार करने वाले, वह काला पंसा कमाने वाले वह इनकमटैक्स की चोरी करने वाले और वह वाहियात और भोंडी फिल्में बना कर देशवासियों का दिमाग बिगाड़ने वालों के बारे में नहीं सोचें बल्कि जो कर्मचारी हैं, नीचे के स्तर के लोग हैं उन के बारे में सोचने का काम करें। फिल्मी क्षेत्र में फिल्म निर्माण में रुकावट आने के कारण थियेटर्स और स्टुडियोज बन्द होने के कारण जो परेशानी भम्बई और दूसरे इलाकों के कर्मचारियों को भोगनी पड़ रही है और उस के कारण हजारों नहीं अपितु लाखों कर्मचारियों पर जो एक आपत्ति आई है उस आपत्ति से उन को बचाने का तत्काल कोई एक रास्ता निकाला जाय।

अखबारों के बारे में कितने ही विनों से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि सरकार अपनी इस नीति का ऐलान कर रही है कि हमें अखबारों में इस मोनोपली को खत्म करना है लेकिन इस के विपरीत हम दूसरी तरफ यह भी देख रहे हैं कि जो मोनोपली रखने वाले अखबार हैं उन

अखबारों में यह मोनोपली को चेन में इजाफा ही होता जा रहा है और अखबार जहाँ पहले 2 या 3 केन्द्रों से चलते थे वहाँ वह और भी अधिक स्थानों से निकाले जाने लगे हैं। बम्बई का अखबार अहमदाबाद में निकाला जा रहा है, हैदराबाद में निकाला जा रहा है और मद्रास में भी कर रहे हैं। इस तरीके से अखबारों में यह मोनोपली बढ़ती जा रही है। चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोग इस देश के तमाम लोगों के विचार अपने मुआफ़िक ढालने और बनाने के लिए इस सचन को अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस में से इस देश को तत्काल बचाने का काम मन्त्री साहब को करना होगा। सरकार को अखबारों की मदद करनी होगी लेकिन मदद का सिर्फ यही मतलब नहीं है कि हम उन लोगों को यह अखबारों को यह फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग आदि के ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट दे दें। और भी तरह की मदद हमें उन की करनी होगी। यह ठीक है कि एक तो सरकार उन अखबारों को विज्ञापन आदि दे कर मदद करे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उसे यह भी देखना होगा कि अखबारों में चलने वाली मोनोपली को वह तत्काल बन्द कर दे। एक अखबार के मालिक को अलग-अलग शहरों के अन्दर नये-नये अखबार खोलने की, फिर वह चेन हो या अलग-अलग अखबार के मालिकों के बनने की बात हो उस को बन्द करने का काम आप को तत्काल उठाना चाहिये ताकि लोगों के विचारों का साधन मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में देने की जो बात है उसे तत्काल हम लोग यहाँ पर बन्द करें।

एक आखिरी बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा। आल इंडिया रेडियो को चलाने के बारे में चन्दा कमेटी की रपट आई। चन्दा कमेटी की रपट को आये काफी दिन हो गये हैं। उस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी सालाना रपट में बतलाया है कि हम उस पर विचार कर चुके हैं। उन की कुछ सिफारिशों पर हम सोच चुके हैं। लेकिन जो सिफारिशें आप सोचते हैं वह बुनियादी सिफारिशें नहीं हैं। आल इंडिया रेडियो का अधिष्ठा क्या रहे, अपने डिपार्टमेंट

की ओर से कोई एक कारपोरेशन बना कर इसे चलाने वाले हैं यह तत्काल फैसला आप को करना है। दूसरे उस चन्दा कमेटी ने जो बसते बताई थीं जैसे आज आकाशवाणी पर अंग्रेजी में बोलने वाले एनाऊंसरों की जो तनख्वाह है वह हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं के जो एनाऊंसर हैं उन की तनख्वाहों से अधिक है। दोनों की तनख्वाहों में फर्क है। इस पर चन्दा कमेटी ने एक ठोस सुझाव दिया था। उन्होंने बतलाया था कि हम नहीं समझ सकते हैं कि उन में इस किस्म का फर्क क्यों रहे। इस बारे में चन्दा कमेटी की सिफारिश को क्यों नहीं आप ने स्वीकार कर लिया? यह आकाशवाणी की जो बिगड़ी हुई हालत है उस को तत्काल सुधारने की दृष्टि से मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई कमेटी बनाये लेकिन चन्दा कमेटी की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने का काम और वहाँ के कर्मचारियों के जीवन को सुधारने का काम वह तत्काल करे।

अन्त में इतना कहने के बाद मैं मन्त्री महोदय को दावत देना चाहूँगा क्यों कि केलफेयर ऐक्टिविटीज के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने खास जिक्र किया है। मैं इस के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब को दावत देना चाहता हूँ कि आज शाम को जब उन का काम समाप्त हो जावे तो वह मेरे साथ आकाशवाणी भवन में कर्मचारियों की कैंटीन में चल कर चाय पियें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें इस की जाती तौर पर जानकारी मिल सके कि कैसे वहाँ पर कर्मचारियों को बैठना पड़ता है और क्या वहाँ पर चाय आदि पीने और खाने, पीने की सुविधा प्राप्त है? मुझे आशा है कि कम से कम यह चीज वह जरूर ठीक कर देंगे। मैं उन से यह अपील करता हूँ वह इस मिनिस्टरी के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली अलग-अलग संस्थाओं को सुधारने का काम वह तत्काल अपने हाथ में लें।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Sir, I rise to oppose the demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In a country like India which is the greatest

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

democracy today in the world and which contains also the largest number of illiterate population, namely 35 crores, the broadcasting organisation plays a very important part in the dissemination of general knowledge and political knowledge to the illiterate masses living in the villages. This annual report does not contain the information as to in how many villages in India there are public radio centres and community centres where radios are set up. Here is a book by J. Scupham called *Broadcasting and the Community* published by the New Thinker's library in London, a few months ago. In page 215 of this book, it is said :

"An American investigator found in 1956"—nine years after freedom—"that there were villages within thirty miles of Poona where most of the inhabitants did not yet know that India was independent. In the village of Patna, seventy-two miles from Poona, only the Headman had heard the name of Nehru".

If the minister reads this book, he will get a lot of ideas as to how to run our broadcasting system. I am sure after this investigation was made in 1956, there has not been much improvement so far as dissemination of knowledge among the rural masses is concerned.

Then, about selection of news, I can prove by facts that there is no impartiality, particularly in selecting political news. I can give a number of instances, but for lack of time, I shall give only two recent ones. Haryana elections are coming. The names of the candidates were announced only a few days ago. In the list of names, there was not a single opposition candidate's name which was announced. Only the names of Congress leaders contesting the elections were mentioned. I would like to know why. Then, there was an adjournment motion in the Rajasthan Assembly recently and that particular news was dropped from the news bulletin of AIR. Why? In fact, AIR has ceased to be All India Radio. It may be better called All India Congress Party Radio. That is one reason why Chanda Committee recommended that this ministry should be scrapped and broadcasting must be handed

over to a corporation, as the British Broadcasting Corporation in England and in many other democratic countries. Unless that is done, this political partiality is bound to continue, because human nature being what it is, if tomorrow any other party comes into power, that will also behave in the same manner.

Political broadcasts are very essential in a democracy. In England, on every political issue, leaders of various political parties are asked to participate in the political broadcasts. Why is this not done in India? It is very necessary that there must be a debate on every important political issue. Party leaders must be invited. One argument is that if that is done there are irresponsible political parties and they talk irresponsibly. But that is not a reason. What is the experience of western countries? The experience of western countries is that if political broadcasts even during elections are organised then the party leaders speak with greater responsibility and greater restraint because they have after all to get votes from the people. In this connection also I would like to read a quotation from this very book?

"Radio and television have shifted the emphasis of political controversy in the democratic countries from abuse to argument; the major parties have decided that the appeal to reason will pay them best. The independence of the ITA and the BBC enables them to foster the habit of hearing both sides of every question".

This is the experience of western countries, of western democracy, that when you leave greater responsibility on the political parties they will speak with restraint, with more reason and there will be no abuses in speaking. I would, therefore, request the Minister to have political broadcasts in this country. Let there be debates on every question. Let the party leaders be invited. Let us not be afraid of political discussions. We should always welcome political discussions in a democracy.

I would like to say something about school broadcasts. The present position is very unsatisfactory. We are having only two to six broadcasts every week for the

school programme. But, Sir, in a country like Japan there are as many as 86 broadcasts every week for the school programme.

I would like to make a suggestion about the Press Council. I would like to know what the Press Council is doing when there is so much of concentration of capital in our daily newspapers. It is a chain of newspapers. My hon. friend just now mentioned about it and asked what the Ministry is doing to do about it. It is a grave danger to democracy. I would suggest that the Government should appoint a high-power commission to go into the question of this concentration and monopoly in the newspaper industry of India. Every year this concentration is becoming greater and greater. The Government appointed a committee some years ago to go into the question of small newspapers but nothing has been done about it. It is not a question of small newspapers alone. The real question is about the monopoly and concentration of capital with a chain of newspapers. Today I can say that about 80 per cent of the total circulation is controlled by these few monopolists. What is the Minister going to do about it? My suggestion is that the Government of India should appoint a high-power commission to go into this question.

My next suggestion is, if you want to run this broadcasting system with efficiency you must have a contented staff. It is very necessary that the staff must give their full cooperation and for that there must be satisfaction among them. Today the position is very unsatisfactory. Take our artistes. You are engaging them on a five-year basis. Give them complete security of tenure. Let them work till they reach 55 years or 58 years continuously and not on renewal of contract every five years. There is also the question of lakhs of people who are working in the film industry. I am not talking of the big stars but of the smaller people who are thousands in number. Many of them are very poorly paid. The stars make lakhs and lakhs. What about the poor people who are working in the cinema industry? What is the Minister going to do for them? There also a wage commission must be appointed. A national wage commission must be appointed to see that all sections of the employees get satisfaction.

Children's literature is very important. The Report of the Ministry says that most of the books for children are produced only in Hindi language, a few in English and particularly nothing in the regional languages. It is a very costly project to produce attractive books for children in any language. Because, if you want to make it attractive for children, it must contain good pictures and with good pictures the cost of production will go up. When you produce a particular book in Hindi, why do you not translate that book into other regional languages, if necessary with a little modification? Then the cost of production will go down because you can use the same blocks for all the languages. I do not know why these ordinary things are not attended to by the Minister. So, I would suggest that you must give equal importance to all the regional languages. Since children's literature is poorly developed in our regional languages, it is the duty of this Ministry to see to it that our children get excellent books so that we can improve our system of education. I have nothing more to add. With these words, I oppose the Demands.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—contd.

Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting—contd.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की बड़ी कृपा है कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

इनफ़ॉर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री एक बड़ी ग्रहण मिनिस्ट्री है, जिसका सम्बन्ध देश के हर एक व्यक्ति के साथ प्रातः से ले कर रात तक रहता है। जब कोई व्यक्ति सुबह उठता है, तो वह अखबार पढ़ता है और रेडियो सुनता है और रात तक यह सिलसिला जारी रहता है।

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

पढ़े हुए लोग अखबार पढ़ते हैं और अनपढ़ लोग रेडियो सुनते हैं और फ़िल्में देखते हैं। इस लिए इस मंत्रालय का जनता के जीवन से सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन मैं यह शिकवा करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस के लिए बहुत थोड़ा समय दिया गया है। इसके लिए ज्यादा समय दिया जाना चाहिए था, ताकि अधिक से अधिक मेम्बर इस में हिस्सा ले सकें।

आल-इंडिया रेडियो, प्रेस कौंसिल, प्रेस इनफ़ॉर्मेशन ब्यूरो, फ़िल्म्ज, फ़्रील्ड पब्लिसिटी और एड्वरटाइजमेंट्स वगैरह इस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और इन सब का बड़ा महत्व है। मुझे से पहले कई आनरेबल मेम्बरों ने बहुत से मसलों पर अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं। वृत्ति समय थोड़ा है, इस लिए मैं दो तीन विषयों पर ही बात करना चाहूँगा।

एक पत्रकार होने के नाते मुझे इस बात का पता है कि माननीय मंत्री, श्री शाह, आज से नहीं, बल्कि बहुत दिनों से, जब कि वह मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, छोटे और हिन्दुस्तानी भाषाओं के अखबारों से सहानुभूति रखते आये हैं और उन की इच्छा रही है कि छोटे अखबार फल-फूलें। उन की यह भी इच्छा रही है कि आल-इंडिया रेडियो और इस मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले दूसरे विभागों की नीतियों में कुछ तब्दीली की जाये।

मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त छोटे पत्रों के मुताल्लिक इस मिनिस्ट्री की नीति उचित नहीं है और उस में बहुत तब्दीली की जरूरत है। पिछले दिनों मैंने मंत्री महोदय से इस मिनिस्ट्री की एड्वरटाइजमेंट पालिसी के बारे में बातचीत भी की थी। इस वक्त कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी स्पीच न करते हुए मैं इस सदन के सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ, जो कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट से ही लिये गये हैं।

कहा जाता है कि छोटे अखबारों को बहुत

मदद दी जाती है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1966-67 में सरकार की तरफ से 50,17,701 रुपये के ब्लासिफाइड एड्वरटाइजमेंट्स दिये गये, जिस में से डेली अखबारों को 49,85,453 रुपये और पीरियाडिकल्ज को सिर्फ 32,288 रुपये दिये गये। प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 31 मार्च, 1966 को कुल अखबारों की तादाद 10,977 थी, जिनमें से डेली अखबार सिर्फ 549 और पीरियाडिकल्ज 10,328 थे। इतनी ज्यादा तादाद होते हुए भी पीरियाडिकल्ज को सिर्फ 1.5 परसेंट रुपया दिया गया, जब कि थोड़े से डेली अखबारों को 98.5 परसेंट रुपया दिया गया। जहाँ तक स्पेस का ताल्लुक है, डेली अखबारों को 9,11,020 सेंटीमीटर और पीरियाडिकल्ज को सिर्फ 12,131 सेंटीमीटर स्पेस दी गई।

इन 549 डेली अखबारों में से 68 बड़े अखबार हैं, जो कि उन्हीं बड़े 75 सरमायादार घरानों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, जिनका जिक्र मैं ने हजारी रिपोर्ट पर वृत्त के वक्त किया था। मेरे की बात यह है कि सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 78 परसेंट एड्वरटाइजमेंट इन 68 बड़े अखबारों को दिये जाते हैं, जिन के मालिक बड़े बड़े सरमायादार और मानीपलिस्ट्स हैं, जो इंडस्ट्री पर भी छाए हुए हैं, दूसरे स्कीयज़ में भी छाए हुए हैं और जो पोलिटिकल आपोजीशन के रूप में भी अपना असर दिखा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक लैंग्वेज न्यूज़पेपर्स का सम्बन्ध है, तैरह जुवानों के अखबारों को 16,84,082 रुपये और सिर्फ अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को 33,01,371 लाख के एड्वरटाइजमेंट्स दिये गये, इस का मतलब यह है कि सिर्फ अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को 66 परसेंट एड्वरटाइजमेंट्स दिये गये, हालाँकि उन की सर्कुलेशन सिर्फ 20 परसेंट है।

इसी तरह से जहाँ तक मशीनरी और रा मॅटीरियल का ताल्लुक है, दस बड़े अखबारों को 1,96,97,567 रुपये के मशीनरी के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

लेकिन उच्चायुक्त महोदय, पीरिआडिकल्स का उस में कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। पीरिआडिकल्स का बिल्कुल साफ है। इस तरह स्माल न्यूजपेपर्स के साथ बेइन्साफी बरती जा रही है खास तौर से हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा के पत्रों के साथ। न्यूज मिन्ट के बारे में बड़े मजे की बात है, मैं आंकड़ों से बताता चाहूँगा कि छोटे अखबारों को जिन की तादाद साढ़े 98 प्रतिशत है उन को उपायुक्त महोदय, 25 मीटरिक टन, दरमियानी दर्जे के अखबारों को 25 से 100 मीटरिक टन और 44 बड़े अखबारों को 1 हजार टन से ज्यादा दिया गया है। यात्री सारे का सापा न्यूजमिन्ट का 64 परसेंट जो कोटा है वह किस को देते हैं? 44 न्यूजपेपर्स को और छोटे अखबारों जिन की तादाद उन से कहीं ज्यादा है चार परसेंट से भी कम अखबारी कामकाज का कोटा मिलता है। और फिर शोर करते हैं कि छोटे अखबार बेईमानी करते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें इस 4 परसेंट में कितनी बेईमानी वह करते होंगे और 60 परसेंट जो बड़े अखबारों को मिलता है उस में कितनी बेईमानी वह करते होंगे। मैं समझ साहब से अर्ज करूँगा कि इस के बारे में वह विचार करें। इसके अलावा दूसरी कंसिडरेशन जो है ऐक्रीडेशन चरित्र की या और दूसरी छोटी चीजों को वह भी इन छोटे अखबारों को नहीं दी जाती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस नीति में कोई तब्दीली लायी जाये और इस बात को स्थल में रखने की जरूरत है।

मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से अर्ज करूँगा कि चैन न्यूजपेपर्स जो हैं उन का एक अखबार यहां से भी निकलता है, अंग्रेजी में भी है, हिन्दी में भी है, उर्दू में भी है, तामिल में भी है, तेलगू, मराठी, कन्नड़, बंगाली, गुजराती सभी में निकलता है, बड़े अखबार वालों ने तमाम की तमाम जगहों पर अपने अखबार जारी कर दिये हैं। इस के कारण जो छोटे अखबार वाले हैं उन का सारे का सारा सत्यानाश हो गया। वह इन के कम्प्यूटीशन में ठहर नहीं सकते। उपायुक्त महोदय, आप छोटे अखबारों के बड़े हमदर्द हैं,

इसलिए मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे अखबारों पर यही चोट नहीं है। छोटे अखबारों को बन्द किया जा रहा है और हमारी सरकार की पालिसी जो है वह छोटे अखबारों के बन्द कर ने की पालिसी है। छोटे अखबार इन के कम्प्यूटीशन के अन्दर आ नहीं सकते हैं।

बड़े अखबार दस पैसे में भी अगर वह बेचते हैं जिस में 4 पैसे कमीशन के हो गए, और 5 पैसे टिकट के हो गए, 1 पैसा बचता है तो उस 1 पैसे में भी वह अखबार चला लेंगे क्यों कि इन के पास बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का पैसा आ जाता है। वह अपनी कम्पनीज के इस्तहारात इन बड़े-बड़े अखबारों को दे कर उस के जरिए अपना पैसा इन तक पहुंचाते हैं जिस के कारण 16 सफे का अखबार जितने पैसे में वह बेचते हैं पीरिआडिकल्स उस के चौगुने दाम में भी उतने सफे का अखबार नहीं निकाल सकते। वह उन के कम्प्यूटीशन में किसी तरह खड़े नहीं हो सकते। इस लिए मेरी अर्ज है कि चैन न्यूजपेपर्स जो हैं जो तमाम तरह के डेली, मन्थली, वीकली सभी अखबार निकाल रहे हैं उन के बारे में नीति के ऊपर आप को विचार करना पड़ेगा। छोटे अखबार चलेंगे तो जम्हूरियत चलेगी और छोटे अखबार नहीं रहेंगे तो जम्हूरियत नहीं रहेगी। बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदार राजनीति पर छा जायेंगे और किसी भी सरकार को उंगलियों पर नचाएंगे जैसा कि इस वक्त चल रहा है। इस लिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप इस के ऊपर गौर करें।... (व्यवधान) में सिर्फ फेक्ट्स रख रहा हूँ। भाषण तो कर ही नहीं रहा हूँ।

उपायुक्त महोदय, आल इंडिया रेडियो के संबंध में कारपोरेशन की बात चल रही है। कारपोरेशन के बारे में बड़ी सीधी बात है कि कारपोरेशन का तबुर्बा हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा है और कारपोरेशन का दूसरा नाम आम तौर पर करप्शन कहा जाता है। अगर इस आल इंडिया रेडियो को, इस इन्फार्मेशन इन्स्टीट्यूशन को

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

जिस का तात्त्विक हिन्दुस्तान की जम्हूरियत से है, देश से है, देश की सुरक्षा से है और देश का सारे का सारा जितना भी संबंध है वह भाल इंडिया रेडियो से है अगर इस को आप कारपोरेशन बना देते हैं तो न जाने जैसे रोज यहां इल्जाम लगते हैं सी० आई० ए० का पैसा आ गया, चांदना का पैसा आ गया या और कहीं का आ गया तो हो सकता है कि विदेशी या कोई भी पैसे वाला आदमी वहां के अधिकारियों को खरीद ले और उस के द्वारा अपना प्रोपेगैंडा करे, उस के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी कालोनी बनाने के लिए कोई भी तरीका वह निकाल सकता है। इस लिए मैं ए० आई० आर० को कारपोरेशन में तब्दील करने के सख्त खिलाफ हूँ और यह कन्ट्री के इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... अच्छा, अब मैं केवल सुभाव देता हूँ।

पहला सुभाव मेरा यह है कि चैन न्यूज-पेपर्स पर मुनासिब पाबन्धियाँ लगायी जायें जिस से वह देश के प्रेस पर कन्ट्रोल न कर सकें।

2. स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर्स को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग की सभी नीतियों में तब्दीली की जरूरत है जिन का सम्बन्ध अखबारों से है।

3. फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को क्राइसिस से निकालने के लिए फिल्म बनाने वालों, फिल्मों का वितरण करने वालों, सिनेमा चलाने वालों और फिल्म थिएटरों के दरम्यान हिस्सा मुकदर करने के लिए भारत सरकार कानून बना कर या थ्रिब्यूटर मुकदर कर के किसी तरह भी इस समस्या को हल करे। साथ ही फिल्मों के स्टैंडर्ड को बेहतर बनाने के लिए ठोस एक-दामात उठाये जिन में सेंसोर बोर्ड के कार्यक्रम अस्त्यारात और उस की बनावट में मुनासिब तब्दीली लायें और सिनेमा के बढ़ते हुए निरखों को रोका जाय जिस से गरीब लोगों को एन्टर-

टेन्मेंट पर ज्यादा खर्चा न करना पड़े और सिनेमाओं की हालत को सुधारने के लिए सिनेमा वालों पर कड़ी नज़र रखी जाय। वक्त न फवकत उन की इन्स्पेक्शन करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। फिल्म का फाइनंस कारपोरेशन माली इमदाद ऐसे फिल्मसार्जों को ज्यादा दें जिन की फिल्में देश-भक्ति और देश की एकता व अखंडता का भी पहलू लिए हों।

4. भाल इंडिया रेडियो को कारपोरेशन बनाने की इस बहस को बन्द किया जाय और इस के मौजूदा ढांचे को बरबराय रखा जाय, मगर इस की नीतियों प्रोग्रामों और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में मौजूदा हालात के अन्दर ठोस तब्दीली की जाय। ए० आई० आर० के स्टाफ थ्रॉटिस्टों को सरकारी मुलाजिमत में शामिल कर लिया जाय। कान्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम को अगर खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता तो कम से कम कर दिया जाय और वर्तमान स्थिति में यह तो जल्द ही कर दिया जाय कि स्टाफ थ्रॉटिस्टों को 55 साल की उम्र तक के कान्ट्रैक्ट दे दिए जायें।

5. प्रेस कौंसिल का नया ढांचा बनाते वक्त यह ध्यान रखा जाय कि उस में छोटे अखबारों को जिन की तादाद और प्रभाव ज्यादा है उन्हें मुनासिब नुमाइन्दगी दी जाय और प्रेस कौंसिल ज्यादा एफेक्टिव हो।

मैं अन्त में श्री शाह साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इन सुझावों पर विचार करें और छोटे अखबारों का ध्यान रखें। मैं मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों का समयन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to members on both sides for taking a very reasonable attitude expect on some matters where probably the mistake was committed on account of the fact that nobody had enough time to scrutinise any complaint from all points of view. If they had, I am sure even these complaints would

never have been made. It is only from this point of view that I want to give certain figures which will show how gigantic the task is, and even if all human efforts were combined it is difficult for anybody to scrutinise accurately whether a complaint made is correct or not. Therefore, in the nature of circumstances, if there are some misunderstandings, I am taking this opportunity to remove them.

For the information of members, even though they must be knowing, I want to recount some facts. There are 36 principal stations, 27 auxiliary stations; 26 Vividh Bharati centres and 57 receiving centres. Then in 1966, we received letters in the Home Services 9,73,321 and in the External Services 1,55,690. Then we have to use 51 dialects, 87 tribal languages, 21 External Services languages. As regards the number of national programmes broadcast, the figures are: music 811, talks and discussions 632, plays 132, features 123 and operas 53.

I do not want to take further time. If these figures are borne in mind, an effort is made to understand how difficult the task performed is and what I have pointed out is noted that these complaints would not have been made if the facts were known, I am sure both sides will be good enough, if not to pat me, at least to remove the misapprehension from their mind.

First I take up the question of AIR not being converted into a corporation. It is the most difficult question, and one on which Shri Solanki and Shri Kandappan made a complaint.

They think that there is some ulterior motive in not carrying out the recommendation of the Chanda Committee. We have not made up our mind, but I want to point out our difficulties, and I want them to understand the implications of what the Chanda Committee has said. I will read out only three or four of their recommendations, because in 45 minutes I have got to cover the entire gamut.

Recommendation No. 163 reads :

"The formation of the Corporation by itself would not bring about a physiological transformation. AIR must become a national authority in which major national interests would be represented, and it should also be financially independent.

Another recommendation says :

"The Chairman of the Corporation and members, whose number should not exceed seven, should be drawn from diverse fields of national life and enjoy a reputation of integrity, ability and independence."

Everyone has integrity ability and independence, but the other requirements are that they should be from diverse fields of national life, representing major national interests, and that the number should not exceed seven.

Another suggestion that has been made is this :

"Agencies such as the Railway Board the Atomic Energy Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are also not suitable models for broadcasting service for various reasons."

That it says :

"Selection of the Chairman and members of the Board should be by Government."

It also says that financial autonomy should also allow for long-term, rational and economic planning. So, these are the various requirements laid down.

Now I come to the budget because that is what we are concerned with now. I have come before the House asking for Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 crores. If I am committing a slight mistake, I hope they will not mind, because if I go on quoting figures, it will take more time. I want Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 crores for the capital budget. The income is Rs. 7½ to Rs. 8 crores. Leave aside interest, replacement, many other things. I do not find from this how this is to be financially viable and independent. If these difficult questions are posed by the Chanda Committee, somewhat due apologies to them, difficult to reconcile, I will not say contradictory, and if my hon. friends complain and say that the Government is taking time in coming to a decision, I only request them to decide for themselves whether this is a fair allegation against us.

Shri Kandappan said that all parties are agreed that it should be a corporation. I would only point out to him that he spoke, Mr. Solanki spoke, and some third member might have spoken, otherwise it

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was not supported even on the floor of the House. If it were unanimous demand that it should be converted into a corporation, there would have been demand by all.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : You are misleading the House.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (Delhi South) : Do you expect everybody to cover every point ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You are entitled to argue, I am also arguing. I am not making a mis-statement of facts. I am drawing an inference. Everybody has a right to draw a legitimate inference. (Interruptions).

I did not interrupt, and my hon. friend Shri Fernandes has no right to complain. I was surprised he complained on the floor of the House.

Because if there was anybody to whom I have listened inside and outside, it is he. Yet, at this instance I was going to ask the Corporation.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Others also.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have listened to other also, but they do not trouble me much as he has been troubling me. Now, I have issued a letter that instead of five years their service will be for 55 years. It was at his instance that I stopped that. He then realised that in the beginning the staff artistes were eager to be permanent government servants and I was heading on that line after I took over. It is only afterwards—I do not want to pass any insinuation—that probably he seems to have realised or they must have realised there has been a change. And they said till the final decision is taken, till the report is taken into consideration and after the report is examined they should be heard and a decision should be taken, and I have agreed.

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नेन्डो : यह आपका कहना है, मंत्री साहब। मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि आप उनको सरकारी नौकर बनायें।

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने आपका नाम नहीं लिया है।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नेन्डो : उनकी शिकायत है कि आप उनकी बात को नहीं सुनते हैं।

श्री के० के० शाह : आपका यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। I am only saying that you should not have complained. That is all.

Let us take the films. So far as the films are concerned, there has been a lot of complaint here that there is blackmarketing, that the exhibitors are charging exorbitant rates, that entertainment tax is heavy—

AN HON. MEMBER : They are all facts.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : They are facts, but your complaints against me are not justified. What do I do to the cinema artistes ; even in Russia the cinema artistes are charging very heavy fees. What do I do to the theatre-owners ? When they want me to take steps, and when I take steps, somebody says, "nationalise". And then there is another cry, "No nationalisation." All right. If there is no nationalisation and if there is no control, then what do I do ? Do I go on persuading them, which I have been doing to the best of my ability ? If persuasion does not succeed, what do I do unless you want me to take some strong action. But when the question of taking strong action comes, then, if Mr. K. K. Shah is in difficulty or if the Government is in difficulty, it does not matter, but our friends, our voters, they have got to be cared for. Now, what do I do ? About the theatre-owners, it is true that there is a complaint. I do not know whether it is a perfectly justified or not. But there is a complaint that theatre-owners are charging heavy rents ; there is a complaint that actors are charging very high fees and taking cash ; I will say only taking cash. Then, about entertainment-tax, entertainment-tax is the look-out of the State Governments, and luckily in some of the State Governments, opposition parties are also in power.

It is a good thing. I am glad that they have made a complaint against the entertainment-tax, and I hope where their voice counts at least the entertainment-tax will be looked after, so that I will also get some assistance from them. It is true that there is a stalemate. It is true, and I do agree with Shri George Fernandes that a number of workers will be affected. The question of looking after them and feeding them and doing so many things is there but this cannot go on for a long time. I hope, and I am sure that when I come forward before this House with some strong action I will get the unanimous support of this House. I hope this will be borne in mind when the time comes.

About the AIR I have given a general idea and about the films I have given a general idea. Let me go to newspapers, Hon. Members have been complaining about newspaper concentration. It may be justified; I have nothing to say, but what do I do? I only spend Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 crores for newsprint and give the newsprint, and that too with a view to stop the chain-papers from multiplying. We have taken the base of 1961 and the circulation of 1957. On that *ad hoc* increments are given. No chainpaper can start a new paper and take any newsprint from me.

It is only to an independent paper with a circulation of 50,000 that I give newsprint. I do not give newsprint to chain papers. In advertisements, it has gone up to 80 per cent. In money, I have gone up to 50 or 60 per cent. Even in classified advertisements, I have increased it. Even when the circulation is 2,000, sometimes *ad hoc* advertisements to small papers and periodicals are released. What more can I do? If they form a cooperative, they can get money.

They want the press to be independent. I also want it. For that, I have only to find newsprint. Whatever is in my power. I can do and nothing more than that. Of course, they have a right to complain and complaint gives me an opportunity to re-examine myself and find out whether I am right or wrong or anything more can be done. I would be very grateful if they suggest ways and means of implementing what they are saying. The Press Council was seized of the question of concentration

of newspapers. In their wisdom, Parliament has not given any executive powers to the Press Council. When they make recommendations, the question is whether I will be justified in implementing them, because I am also not the executive authority of the Press Council. I am placed in this helpless position and in spite of that, I have given 50 per cent *ad hoc* increment to small papers 25 per cent of medium papers last and for big papers it has been reduced from 12½ to 5 per cent this year. Have I not done everything in my power?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar): The Press Council is not the only thing which can stop chain newspapers. There are other recommendations of the Press Commission.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Somebody complained that children's publications are not in the regional languages.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: I did not say there are no publications; I said they are very few. Don't mislead the House. Let us have the figures.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I am not misleading; the record is there. We have brought out in the regional languages *Children's History of India*.....

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: In which language?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: All languages. Then, *We Plan for Prosperity*, *Bharat ke Gaurav*, *The Gandhi Story* in pictures, *Better Citizenship*, *Children's Tagore*, *Bhart ki Lok Kathaen*, *Desh Videsh ki Lok Kathaen* and *Our Birds*. I have just given some examples.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Let us have a comparative statement of the money spent on English and on all the other regional languages put together.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: There was a complaint by Mr. Solanki that language units are not set up. To some extent, it was supported by Mr. Kandappa. The news service division in Delhi has 16 language units in Delhi excluding Hindi and English. All in all, these language

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units put out 41 bulletins a day. 3 bulletins are broadcast every day in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu; two each in Kashmiri, Dogri and Sindhi and one each in Gorkhali and NEFA. Language units which put out 3 bulletins a day have a sanctioned strength of 7 persons : 2 sub-editors and 5 translators-cum-news readers. Units putting out 2 bulletins a day have a normal complement of 5 persons.

Then I come to regional units. The normal complement of each regional unit is : news editor, assistant news editor, senior correspondent, sub-editor, news assistants, news readers, stenographer, peon etc.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : इस लिस्ट को पढ़कर आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

MR. K. K. SHAH : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि that there are regional cells.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपको यह बताना चाहिये कि मलयालम, कन्नड़ के जिन स्टेशनों से उनके प्रोग्राम ब्राडकास्ट होते हैं वहाँ से इंग्लिश का कितना प्रतिशत है और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का कितना प्रतिशत है। लेकिन आप सारे देश की बात ले लेते हैं।

श्री के० के० शाह : आप तो यहाँ पर हाज़िर नहीं थे। अगर हाज़िर होते और यह बात कहते तो मैं वह फीगर्स ले आता। हम कोई भी बाय छुपाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

A series of 52 sanskrit lessons were broadcast on the following 21 stations : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jaipur, Indore, Bhopal, Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Calcutta, Dharwar, Madras, Cuttack, Gauhati, Poona, Vijayawada, Calicut and Bangalore.

हमारे भाई कन्डप्पन ने कहा कि संस्कृति के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया जाता है।

The question of starting news bulletin in Sanskrit has been very carefully considered. Because of the fact that resources both by

way of transmitters and funds are limited and the fact that the audience for news in Sanskrit is likely to be rather limited, it has not been found feasible to introduce news bulletins in Sanskrit.

So far as Tamil is concerned in the external services we are broadcasting in Tamil and also in Sinhalese. Sindhi programmes are also broadcast from Bombay, Bhuj, Jaipur and Ahmedabad Stations.

So for as Mr. Joshi is concerned, who died, his wife was given ex gratia payment to the tune of Rs. 1,000 and his wife has now been taken up as a clerk on an emolument of Rs. 250 per month. This has been done in other cases also.

श्री जाजं करनन्दीश : श्रीर कौन से केस में किया।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Then, Sir, the story about Shri Nijalingappa saying that he will try to speak in Hindi hereafter was issued in the pool on the night of 4th March, 1968. The story as given in the pool was : "Congress President Shri Nijalingappa told newsmen in Bangalore today that hereafter he will try to speak in Hindi. He said he spoke in Kannada in Indore as he was told the audience there might not relish his speaking in English." The story was based on a PTI Report. A part of the story was used in the 6.35 hour Hindi bulletin on the 5th March.

There was a complaint that more foreign news are taken.

वह भी मुझे याद है, शास्त्री जीने कहा था।

I will point out how the home news predominates in all news bulletins.

21 मई को ले लिया है।

8.00 in the morning—19 home news, 6 foreign news—1.30—9 home news and 3 foreign news—9.00 in the night 12 home news and 3 foreign news. On 22nd May the position was like this.

Similarly, on 22nd May the position was : at 08 hours 15 home news and 4 foreign news ; at 13.30 hours 18 home news and 2 foreign news ; at 21 hours 15 home

news and no foreign news. I hope my hon. friend will be satisfied.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Nayanar, said that Shri Karanjia was not allowed to speak. Shri Karanjia's article was used on 13th April as news story which was attributed to him after he came back.

श्री जार्ज फर्नन्डिस : वह तो उस की स्पीच के बारे में बोला था ।

श्री के० के० शाह : मैं पढ़ कर बतलाता हूँ कोई मैं अपनी बात तो कहता नहीं हूँ ।

Then I come to comparative analysis of coverage of the different political parties in Parliament. I have taken the period from 1st March 1968 to 8th March 1968.

हमारी ओर से भी उस की शिकायत हुई है और आप के यहाँ से भी शिकायत हुई है ।

I have taken the 9 O'clock English and 8.15 p.m. Hindi bulletin because they are the most important bulletins, For the 9 O'clock English bulletin the figure are :

Ministers 19, Congress 14, CPI 4, CPI (M) 2, Jan Sangh 3, SSP 2, Swatantra 3, PSP 3, DMK 2, Independents 1, Nominated 3. So, the total of parties other than Congress come to 23 as against 14 for Congress.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : हमारी यह शिकायत है कि अपोजिशन को बहुत समय मिल जाता है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : भाल इंडिया रेडियो अपोजिशन के लोगों से डरता है ।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will say to my friends on this side that if you add the figure for Ministers, the position is not so bad. Then I will give the figures for the Hindi Bulletin at 20.15 hours. The figures are : Ministers 18, Congress 27, CPI 8, Jan Sangh 5, PSP 5, Swatantra 4, SSP 3, CPI(M) 4, DMK 2, Forward block 1, Nominated 4, Independents 7. The total of parties other than Congress come to 42.

श्री बलराज मधोक : कांग्रेस पार्टी अलग और कांग्रेस मंत्री अलग । यह तो वही बात हुई कि मीठा, मीठा, गप और कड़वा, कड़वा था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must caution the Minister that when news coverage is done, it has to be objective and comprehensive ; names of parties or hours will not reflect that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am coming to that. Every coverage has to be judged by its news value. It is a difficult task. We are sitting here for 6 to 8 hours a day. There is hardly 1½ hours to prepare the bulletin. Further, the bulletin is only for a duration of 10 or 15 minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is all nonsense.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : He has every right to use harsh language, but harsh words will not make out a good case. He should know that. Since my friends from both sides are complaining to me, I know that I have tried to strike a balance between the two.

Then, a suggestion was made that a separate cadre of writers should be prepared. So far as spotlight is concerned, there is a panel which is changed from time to time.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Minister is referring to my suggestion. What I said was a cadre of journalists and correspondents.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : When a Member tries to explain, whether it is from this side or that side, it shows that my argument has gone home and I am happy to know that. When somebody tries to explain, that gives me complete satisfaction that my argument has been valid.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I did not say, 'cadre of writers'; I said, 'cadre of journalists and correspondents'.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : 30 are there so far as 'Spotlight' is concerned. Then, so far as 'Today in Parliament' is concerned, there also there is a panel of journalists which is changed from time to time.

About Hindi, my hon. friend in the Hindi Prasaran Samati, Shri Shastri, knows everything. Therefore so far as that is concerned I cannot give anything new. It is sure that much more remains to be done so far as Hindi is concerned. But he knows the difficulties. However, even these in difficult circumstances, we have got a news editor. I agree that in comparison with English it is not enough.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Then do something about it.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Then we have got 18 sub-editors and staff artistes and 5 assistant news editors.

The Hindi Unit prepares 16 news bulletins every day out of which 13 are prepared directly in Hindi and the remaining three bulletins also will be prepared in Hindi as soon as the proposals for additional staff, which are now under the consideration of the Ministry, are agreed to. The Hindi Unit is also responsible for the following commentaries which are written in Hindi, namely, a five-minute daily news commentary, 'Samayiki'; a ten-minute weekly commentary, 'Aj ka Prasang'; a weekly commentary in the Nepali service; a daily commentary in Hindi of Parliament proceedings, 'Samsad Sameeksha'.

The general news room has the following staff, namely, Chief News Editor, 12 news editors, 32 assistant news editors. The general news room produces 87 bulletins round the clock both in the home and external services as follows—English bulletins in home services—9; English bulletins in external services—10; Master copies of language bulletins—41; and master copies of external bulletins (other than English)—27.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must caution you that after seven minutes I am going to put the Demands to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You had given me 45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had taken away some time out of that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Take away five minutes. Even then I have some time. I started at 17 minutes past 2 O'clock.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He has a right to reply. There is no time limit for the reply.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Then, there was a complaint by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, whether we were utilising the reports of the special correspondents

who have been posted outside. The News Services Division of AIR has got two whole-time special correspondents, one at Beirut covering West Asia and another at Singapore covering South East Asia. These correspondents are sending regular despatches. Most of their despatches have been received ahead of news agencies and a good number are exclusive stories not covered by any news agency. Such exclusive stories have also been used by the PTI and the UNI after obtaining copies from us and quoting the AIR correspondent.

The correspondents have also covered important assignments. I will read out the statement of despatches sent by the special correspondents in Beirut and Singapore. Messages received from Shri Chona are 123, used—120 and rejected—3; from Shri Bhatt messages received—185, used—183 and rejected—2.

I must also cover television in whatever time is available to me. About television it was said that the pay structure of the TV staff should be different from the pay structure of AIR staff. So far as the pay of staff artistes is concerned, I am glad to tell them that it is better than what it is for AIR.

About the commercial service, one friend said—I am sorry, I am not taking names because I want to save time and I hope they will forgive me—that commercial service should be there and another said that the commercial service was responsible for reducing the advertisement revenue of small papers. This is the first time that I heard that complaint here. Beyond that I cannot say. I have been making constant inquiries. On the contrary, the commercial service increased the advertisement revenue. First of all, I do not compete with small newspapers because mine is a national or a regional hook-up.

So far as small papers are concerned, they get the local advertisements and the local announcements. But even then, so far as commercial services are concerned, a cryptic message appears on the commercial service which excites the curiosity of the listener and that curiosity has to be fed by the detailed advertisement in the papers. A man who only advertises on the commercial service and does not advertise in the newspaper does not get the benefit. Therefore, that is not justified.

So far as broadcasts for foreign countries are concerned, it is true, even though in a number of languages we are broadcasting much remains to be done. I am glad to say that two high-power short wave transmitters and two super-power medium wave transmitters will be installed in a short time, one in 1968-69 and another in 1969-70, and whatever difficulty is there we will be able to overcome.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We don't believe you !

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If you don't believe, it is my misfortune and it is your misfortune too that you keep a closed mind. A mind which is open to reason can never say, "I don't believe you" and will say, "I am trying to understand you".

There was a complaint about AIR/Akashvani, that there should be only one name. For that, I hope, my friends will forgive. So far as English is concerned, I use AIR and so far as Hindi is concerned, I use Akashvani, and not I use either AIR or *Vanoli Nilayam*. The identity of All India Radio is maintained. My friend who is sitting there will agree with me that the choice is between AIR or Akashvani. One of them has to be used.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about Kashmiri ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is on my mind.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You do something.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Then, my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, said that greater importance should be given to Hindi. I have no objection there. But he further said that English Bulletin should be transferred to Vividh Bharati. I will beg of him to please understand. Vividh Bharati is very popular all over the country and if Hindi Bulletin is part of Vividh Bharati, I think, I am giving a good service. I will try to re-examine that question. Why do you want English Bulletin to be made a part of the most popular programme of All India Radio ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यह नहीं है। मैं ने यह कहा था कि मेन स्टेशन को सबसे बड़ी बुलेटिन न दिया जाय, हिन्दी का दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You try to understand me and I will try to understand you.

There was a complaint that a transmitter at Kerala is being taken away. I do not know who told my friend about it. On the contrary, a high-power transmitter is being installed. The difficulty was about the price of land and that also the Chief Minister of Kerala has solved. He should rest assured about that. I would have read out the details but there is hardly time to read out the details.

Then, there was a complaint that the newsprint quota for schools and colleges, magazines, journals, etc. is not given. That is a genuine complaint. I will take that into consideration as soon as possible.

A complaint was made that there is only one newsprint factory. There also the complaint is about public sector or private sector. We have been trying to persuade a friend in the private sector and, luckily, it has gone through now and that is in Himachal Pradesh. This factory will come up. So far as Nepa is concerned, from 30,000 tonnes we are stepping it upto 75,000 tonnes and, because there was a complaint about the quality, we will be importing chemical pulp so that the quality improves. We are also trying to put up a factory of bagasse in the cooperative sector in Maharashtra. But, un luckily, the cost is so high and we have got other experts to see that the cost comes down. Kerala probably is ready by this time and others are also prepared—this is a race—and because we have been spending about Rs. 13 crores of valuable foreign exchange whichever sector puts up, we will be happy and must be put up.

There was a complaint that the D.A.V.P. is utilised for the purpose of influencing... (Interruption).

I will read out how many newspapers of opposition parties have been given advertisements...

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not read unimportant things.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Alright.

Then, Mr. Joshi said, "नाइट नहीं घमरीका में डे भी खराब है" It is not desirable. This is for the simple reason that the competition between the films produced in the country and the films produced outside this country should not be unfair. A Committee has been set up of Members of Parliament and others it is going into it. I do not know why this complaint was made.

Then, a complaint was made about scarcity of cinema houses. Mr. Amrit Nahata went to the extent of saying that Government should enter this business of films by financing. When I put the report of the Film Finance Corporation before the House, I know what questions were asked, why this money was lost and all that. We have been supporting newcomers. It is not possible to find a total money of Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 80 crores for the purpose of supporting these films.

Then, my hon. friend, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, said that Indian films were heard in Egypt and other countries and he complained that valuable foreign exchange was being lost. Perhaps, what he talks is about South Africa. When our films are sold to Egypt and other places, clandestinely copies are taken. This is my information and I am trying to verify how to prevent it, so that valuable foreign exchange is not lost.

I was surprised, my hon. friend, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, of all the people, said that there was black-market in newsprint. I should tell her that newsprint is not lifted now by small papers and others; if there was black-market, small papers would have lifted and sold in the black-market. Her complaint was also about posters. This is true. But I have told a number of times that it is not my province, it is the province of the State. I must congratulate the Delhi Municipality for having taken steps, and I hope, the others will fall in line.

Then, Mr. Patil said that there are no training facilities for journalists. I think, Mr. Patil is aware of the fact that a number of colleges are there which give training in journalism. Then he said, hand-outs...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is he concluding ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have no complaint, Sir. I think, I have taken more time...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give him another two minutes. If he wants to make some concluding remarks, I will give him a few minutes.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Then it was complained—I will speak without the notes—that the hand-outs were not taken in regional languages. This is not correct.

Then, a complaint was made by Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri that we have been paying to PTI and UNI. I am glad to tell him that, in addition to PTI and UNI, it is under consideration that Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar also should fall in line with the other news agencies. That will satisfy him that every effort is made to see that regional news agencies are also supported.

I take this opportunity to point out to my hon. friends that, so far as I am concerned, so far as my Department is concerned,—it has pained me considerably that allegations have been made against my officers; they will permit me to say that I am one of those lucky men who have got a nice band of officers and that is why such a difficult task could be so very well done. The debate in the House is an eloquent proof of what I am saying—in such a difficult situation, at least the members could not be as aggressive as otherwise they would have been.

I take this opportunity to say : by all means cited old of my ears, by all means find fault with me, by all means hold me responsible, but, please do not hold the officers responsible; they will lose interest, they will lose initiative which in my department is very high.

15 hrs.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्बीच : मैं एक खुलासा चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, If I permit him, ten others will want to ask questions.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्बीच : स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के बात-चीत के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है...

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have received the report. I will call him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : About Haryana...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, He can take it up with the Minister later.

I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 57 to 59 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting".

The motion was adopted

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

Demand No. 57—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,46,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

Demand No. 58—Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,81,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

Demand No. 59—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,12,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent 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, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,96,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

15.02 hrs.

Ministry of Transport and Shipping

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 79 to 83 and 128 to 130 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Shipping for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 79—Ministry of Transport and Shipping

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,31,000 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, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Shipping'".

Demand No. 80—Roads

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,78,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in