

Monday, April 24, 1972
Vaisakha 4, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 30—Monday, April 24, 1972/ Vaisakha 4, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 24, 1972/Vaisakha 4,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement with U.S.S.R. for supply of
deep sea fishing vessels

—

*521. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA.
SHRI RAMKANWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between the
Governments of India and U.S.S.R. for the
supply of deep sea fishing vessels have been
reached recently and if so, the main features
thereof ;

(b) the total amount in foreign exchange
to be paid for the purchase of these vessels ;
and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be
earned by India as a result of fishing by these
vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, यद्यपि सोवियत सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता न होने की सूचना कृषि मंत्री ने दी है पर प्रश्न यह है ' (व्यवस्था) ...'

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : प्रश्न ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पचवर्षीय योजना में जो हमारे टार्गेट है फिशिंग के उनको पूरा करने के लिए और डीप मी फिशिंग बेमल्स की जो हमारे यहाँ तभी है उसको बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was specific whether there has been an agreement with the USSR for the import of these vessels and whether any foreign exchange was sanctioned for the same, and he has answered that there is no such agreement and the question of foreign exchange does not arise. If he wants to ask another question, he may give notice.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : फारेन एक्सचेंज से रिप्रेटेड इम्लिए है कि Foreign exchange cannot be earned without proper deep sea fishing vessels. For that, what is the Agriculture Ministry doing ? This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about foreign exchange for the purchase of these vessels. When the vessels are not to be purchased where is the question of foreign exchange arising ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Part (c) relates to the earning of foreign exchange. That would imply the import of such vessels.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not going to allow it.

Fall in the Growth Rate of Consumption
of Fertiliser

*522 SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn

to the news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th March, 1972 that "the growth rate in fertiliser consumption has dropped from 40 per cent in 1967-68 to 8 per cent in 1970-71";

(b) whether in the meantime in use of simple phosphatic fertiliser had also increased; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps Government have taken or intend to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The following is the picture regarding the consumption of fertilisers in the last five years, as available from States :

(lakh tonnes)

Year	N	P	K	N + P + K	Percentage increase over the previous year.
1967-68	10.35	3.35	1.70	15.40	40
1968-69	12.08	3.82	1.70	17.60	14
1969-70	13.56	4.16	2.10	19.82	13
1970-71	14.79	5.41	2.36	22.56	14
1971-72	18.12	5.90	3.49	27.51	22

It will be seen from the above that the use of fertilisers has registered an increase of 14% in 1970-71 over the preceding year and not 8%.

(b) the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers has increased to 5.41 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1970-71, from 3.35 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 i.e. 61% increase over three years. There is however scope for further increasing the use of phosphatic fertilisers for getting better yields.

The use of single superphosphate, which is only one of the various types of phosphatic fertilisers, has remained more or less at the level of 7 lakh tonnes during these years. The reason is the increasing availability of other cheaper phosphatic fertilisers.

(c) The growth rate has relatively come down because of the following reasons :

(i) The increase in the consumption of

fertilisers in 1967-68 over the preceding year was 4.49 lakh tonnes of nutrients while such increase in 1970-71 over the preceding year was 2.74 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Since the base of consumption in 1969-70 was about double of the base in 1966-67, results in percentages are not quite representative.

(ii) A break-through was achieved with high yielding varieties of wheat in the middle 1960's and there was a spurt in fertiliser use soon thereafter. The break-through in paddy has so far relatively been less spectacular than in the case of wheat, and its impact on fertiliser use has also been accordingly less dramatic than in the case of wheat.

(iii) Deficiencies in the distribution system in some of the States.

- (iv) Difficulties encountered in transporting fertilisers to hilly and inaccessible areas like parts of Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and other hilly States.
- (v) Weak cooperative structure in some States.
- (vi) Lack of availability of sufficient credit in time.
- (vii) Gaps in extension efforts.

Steps taken by the Government to increase the use of fertilisers are indicated below :

- (i) Research to evolve new high-yielding fertiliser-responsive paddy seeds suitable to the different regions of the country is continuing ; recently, as many as nine such new varieties have been released indicating that we are poised for break-through in rice technology. It is hoped that with this break-through, there will be a substantial increase in rice production and in consumption of fertilisers in the rice growing areas
- (ii) The licensing system for distribution of fertilisers was liberalised so that the number of retail outlets will increase and cater to farmers in interior areas where fertiliser use is still not at a high enough level. The State Governments have been requested to study the location of depots and take steps to create retail depots in areas at present not served by retail outlets. The Central Fertiliser Pool is maintaining buffer stocks of fertilisers in some of the States where the distribution arrangements are weak.
- (iii) The Government are considering subsidising transport of fertilisers by road to important centres in inaccessible areas not served by Railways
- (iv) The Government have taken steps to increase the availability of production and distribution credit. The State Governments are given short-term loans to the extent of 1/6th of the value of the Pool fertiliser lifted. A Credit Guarantee Corporation has also been set up to cover risks invol-

ved in lending by commercial banks to farmers and to fertiliser dealers so that banks are encouraged to lend them more liberally.

- (v) National demonstrations are being conducted in a large number of districts and farmers training programme is being intensified to educate farmers in all areas to increase fertiliser use.
- (vi) Government of India have also set up a Fertiliser Promotion Cell in the Ministry to mount a massive and effective 10 point programme for stepping up balanced use of fertilizers in 70 selected districts during the remaining two years of the 4th Plan period.
- (vii) Soil testing programme is being strengthened. Mobile soil testing vans are being supplied to the States.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Is there a growing imbalance in the use of nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilisers noticed in the first three years of the Fourth Plan ? If so, what steps have Government taken to bring about a proper ratio so that we may not be adversely affected ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is true that in this country, in the ratio as between consumption and demand in respect of fertilisers, there has been some imbalance. So, first of all, we are having a very large number of demonstrations all over the country through the ICAR and independently and through the Centrally-sponsored schemes and through the State Governments. That is the first thing. Secondly, this soil analysis is the basis, and then the farmers. All that is being done. We find now that the consumption has increased and this year our experience is that everywhere there is a demand for various types of fertilisers in the country, and that is a very encouraging sign.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Besides the imbalance in the use of nitrogen, etc., may I know whether there is a deficiency in the micronutrients like zinc, beryl, manganese, copper and sulphur where also it has been noticed, especially in areas where high-yielding varieties of

wheat and paddy were grown and, if so, what is the Government going to do about it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Recently, it has been also disclosed that as a result of intensive double-cropping, multiple cropping and the intensive use of land, the deficiency of micro-nutrients has also come to our notice, particularly zinc. Therefore, soil analysis can possibly indicate the deficiencies. We have advised the State Governments that wherever intensive cropping is being done, in addition to the normal fertilisers like NPK, the farmer should be educated to use the various micro-nutrients.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Firstly is it not a fact that our *per capita* consumption of fertilisers is one of the lowest in the world, and secondly, is it not a fact that more than 33 per cent below capacity is used at the moment in respect of the fertiliser plants on the one hand, and on the other hand, there is an acute shortage of certain types of fertilisers, particularly urea in many areas?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I do not know what the hon. Member means. He has missed the mark very much. As far as the production aspect is concerned, I think he should put the question to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. I can answer the latter part of his question. As far as the short-fall is concerned, to the extent we are unable to get from indigenous production, we are trying to meet it by import.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My question was about the *per capita* consumption by world standards. We consume the least, in the matter of fertilisers, judged by world standards. That has not been replied to. That is for you to answer.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If it is consumption of fertilisers, it can never be *per capita*; it can be only so much per acre or per hectare. Of course; it is low as compared to many other advanced countries.

MR. SPEAKER : *Per capita* means the eating of fertilisers.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम् : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संति महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उद्देश्य को देसी शराब बनाने के उपयोग में लाया जा

रहा है जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में हो रहा है? अगर यह बात सही है, तो सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Not to my knowledge, at least in respect of NPK. But if there is any specific thing brought to our notice, we will take necessary action.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Is it a fact that in spite of the heavy demand or increasing demand for the use of fertilisers, the deficiency is only because of high prices and because the distribution is entrusted to people like Parry and Co., the monopolists, in Orissa and other parts of the country and so the farmers are not able to use it, and therefore the growth rate has fallen?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It would not be a correct inference to say that the consumption of fertilisers is deficient. What really has been happening is this. We contemplated almost 25 to 26 per cent growth annually in the consumption of fertilisers. This year, for instance, the consumption has gone up by 22 per cent. When we say it has not come up, we mean there is a shortfall in the targeted consumption rate, because there are certain States like the hon. Member's State where the consumption has not come up. It is because the extension services and a number of other inputs are not being taken up. We have drawn the attention of the State Governments to this problem. The distribution system is not entirely with the private sector; pooling of fertilisers is given to the State Governments and the State Governments are requested to give preference to the co-operatives. Therefore, whether the fertilisers are produced by the private sector fertiliser undertakings or are produced by the public sector undertakings, they have a programme to market it. We find that 60 per cent of fertilisers in this country are distributed through co-operatives.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Why Parry and Co.? Why not co-operatives?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The consumption of single super phosphate is almost stagnating at seven lakhs of tonnes for the

last few years and the reason given is availability of cheap fertiliser. Super phosphate is one of the best fertilisers, and what are the steps that the Government have taken to bring down the prices of fertilisers ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member is right in the factual information. The consumption of single super phosphate is not coming up. It is a paradoxical situation. There is a great demand for diammonium phosphate ; it is a concentrated type of phosphate. But the superphosphate capacity in our country remains unutilised. The superior types of fertilisers are becoming more popular. At the same time we do not like our capacity to remain idle. We are studying how this could be increased.

Our general assessment is that though the prices are high, the consumption is increasing and it is not affecting actual consumption of fertilisers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In answer to part (c) the hon. Minister has admitted the slow growth rate of consumption of fertilisers. In 1970-71 it is again low. What efforts are they going to make to increase consumption ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : If the hon. Member carefully reads the statement as far as phosphate is concerned, it is available in three ways. One is, single super-phosphate manufactured by our super phosphate factory. In the big fertiliser plants like Trombay, we are manufacturing diammonium phosphate which is highly concentrated. It has become more popular with the farmer. That is why the off take of this particular type of fertiliser is not picking up.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am sorry I have to say that he must read his replies carefully ; I have read it carefully. The answer relates to the increase in the growth rate ; that has come down because of the following reasons—as mentioned in the statement. The increase in the consumption of fertilisers in 1967-68 over the preceding year was 4.49 lakh tonnes of nutrients while such increase in 1970-71 over the preceding year was 2.74 lakh tonnes of nutrients. So, definitely that has gone down.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that it was due to superior fertilisers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would request the hon. Member to read it fully. The last sentence refers to this.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of taking the time of the House, I request both of them to read it at home...*(Interruptions.)* Next question.

Allotment of Plots to M.Ps. in Delhi

* 524. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few residential plots were to be allotted to Members of Parliament in Delhi and 5 per cent of these plots were supposed to be set apart for Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, how many of these plots have been allotted to the Scheduled Castes and how many to the Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 5% of the residential plots developed by the Delhi Development Authority for low and middle income groups are reserved for sitting Members of Parliament and Metropolitan Council, Councillors of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and non-official members of the Cantonment Board and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. This reservation is irrespective of the fact whether persons falling in these categories belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes or not.

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

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from the Government as to whether it is a fact that a few plots had been allotted to Members of Parliament and if so, does any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Member figure in that list ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is your question which he has answered.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Plots have been allotted to Members of Parliament. I want to know who they are and whether

there are any Scheduled Castes or scheduled Tribes Members in the list.

SHRI I K GUJRAL : In all we received applications from 116 Members of Parliament of both Houses, out of which 34 Members have been allotted so far, and others will be allotted as the plots are developed and the percentage is kept. I can tell my hon. friend that although as Members of Parliament there is no distinction between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members and others, for general allocation of plots and houses of DDA, 15 per cent reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In view of the existing privileges of the Members of Parliament, may I know whether the entire idea of reservation of plots for Members of Parliament can be postponed indefinitely?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is not for me to decide.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : संमद् सदस्य अलग अलग प्रान्तों से चुन कर गहां आते हैं और एक बार चुन कर आने के बाद शायद किसी कारण दुवारा नहीं आ पाते हैं। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी पालिसी बनाई है कि जो व्यक्ति दूसरे प्रान्त में रहते हैं वह इस तरह से यहां अपने मकान बनाये और बाद में वह उसका नाजायज्ञ लाभ उठायें तो वह इस तरह का नाजायज्ञ लाभ न उठा सकें जो व्यक्ति यहां रहते हैं वह स्वयं उन बनाये हुए मकानों में न रहते हुए जो मकान या प्लाट्स सरकार द्वारा उन्हें एलाट किये जाते हैं उनमें रहते हैं और वह अपने बनाये हुए मकानों को किराये पर उठा कर किराया कमाते हैं तो वह इस तरह से मुनाफ़ा न कमा सकें इसके लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है?

SHRI I. K GUJRAL : For some time there was an agitation in the House, particularly in the previous Parliament, that Members should be given some plots, and the Cabinet approved a scheme that Members of Parliament who apply, belonging to the low income and middle income groups would be given plots of land, varying from 125 to 200 square yards.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is, having got the land and constructed the house, will Government see that they do not let it out for rent?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as these plots are concerned, no Member of Parliament has yet built the house.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : इन प्लाट्स को जो कि मैम्बर्स को दिये गये हैं उसमें क्या तारा हाउसिंग सोसाइटी की भी दरखास्त आई है या वह विचारणीय है, यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Tara Co-operative Society is separate from this. That Society is being given five acres of land for group housing schemes near Kalkaji.

श्री शिव चन्द्रिका : क्या यह बात सही है कि 3-4 साल पहले हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सरकुलर जारी किया था कि जो एम० पीज० दिल्ली में मकान बनाना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए प्लाट्स लेना चाहते हैं वह भारत सरकार को दरखास्त दें। बहुत से मैम्बरों ने दरखास्तें दीं। बाद में यह भी कहा गया कि जो मैम्बररमें तारा को-आपरेटिव हाउसिंग लिंडिंग सोसाइटी के मैम्बर बनाना चाहते हैं वह 500 रुपया वहां जमा करायें। उसके अनुसार बहुत से एम० पीज० ने 500 रुपया भी जमा किया, 1000-1000 भी जमा किया। पिछले 4 साल से कहा जा रहा है कि उन्हें कहीं मालवीय नगर में प्लाट्स मिलेंगे या कहीं प्रेटर कैलाश में प्लाट्स मिलेंगे या पता नहीं कहां मिलेंगे और कब तक वह प्लाट्स उन्हें मिलेंगे। दूसरी चीज़ यह कि उन एम० पीज० को इस के लिए दरखास्त दिये 4 साल हो गये हैं तो वह प्लाट्स उन्हें 4 साल पहले के रेट से मिलेंगे या कि आज जिस तरह से रेट आगे बढ़ रहा है उस बढ़े हुए रेट से मिलेंगे?

श्री आई० के० गुब्राल : तारा को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी को कालाकाजी के पास प्लाट्स मिलेंगे। मालवीय नगर एक्सटैशन में कोई 5

एकड़ के करीब ऐरिया ह्यरमार्क किया गया है। कीमत उन प्लाट की एम० पी० से बही फिक्सैड प्राइम वसूल की जायेगी अब फिक्सैड प्राइस में और मार्केट प्राइम में बढ़ा अन्तर है और जब भी वह मिलेगे तब भी उन्हें बहुत फायदा रहेगा क्योंकि उनसे फिक्सैड प्राइस ही वसूल वी जायगी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी अभी सवाल के जवाब में मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा, और आपने भी उसकी तर्जुमानी की, कि फिल्हाल जो प्लाट दिये गये हैं उन पर अभी उन्होंने मकान नहीं बनाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि कुछ मिनिस्टरों या एकम मिनिस्टरों ने, जो अब पालियामेट के मैम्बर हैं, यहा अलग-अलग लोगोंलिटीज में मकान बनाया है? ..

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य आई० सी० एम० लोगों ने भी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उन्होंने दो या ढाई हजार रुपया किराये पर उनको दे रखा है और वह खुद गवर्नमेट अकोमोडेशन में रहते हैं? क्या इसकी जाव की जायेगी कि किनने गेमे मत्री या भूतपूर्व मत्री और पालियामेट के मैम्बर हैं जिन्होंने यहा मकान बनाये हैं, और उन स्थीम के अन्तर्गत मकान बनवा चुके हैं, तथा गवर्नमेट अकोमोडेशन में रहते हैं, और क्या उनसे कहा जायेगा कि वह अपने मकान में रहे हैं और गवर्नमेट अकोमोडेशन खाली करे? अगर इसकी जाव होगी तो क्या बताया जायेगा कि किनने एम० पी० ऐसे हैं?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I should like to state categorically that government has not given any plot of land to any minister, past or present.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE They have built houses on their own plots.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There may be some ministers who have houses in Delhi and some who have houses outside Delhi. Naturally there can be no policy which can discri-

minate against those who possess houses in Delhi. That should not be a crime. Our general policy is that houses should be encouraged to come up. Generally, houses are built with loans raised from LIC or some other source. When Government servants, or my be ministers—I do not have that detailed information with me now—build houses on the basis of loans raised, naturally for returning the loan a situation does arise if we ask them to vacate the Government accommodation. So far as allocation of a house to a minister is concerned, that is done under a law passed by this Parliament, because a minister is entitled to a free furnished house. It is a term of his appointment,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE There is shortage of accommodation. MPs have to wait in queue. Thousands of Class II and Class IV employees are waiting जो लोग मकान बना चुके हैं उनको मकान रहने के लिए दिये गये हैं, प्रमुखीसीजी वो देने के लिए नहीं। वह आमदनी का जरिया नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER He has already replied to it.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य क्या मत्री महोदय की जानवारी में है कि जहा तक पालियामेट के मैम्बरों का तालनुक हे उनको अभी प्लाट्स का कोई अलाटमेट नहीं हुआ है, और अगर हुआ है तो जैसा उन्होंने जवाब दिया ग्रुप हाउसिंग की स्थीम में है। क्या उनकी जानकारी में यह है कि बहुत से सरकारी नौकर जो रिटायर हो गये हैं और मेकेट्री और टिप्पी सेक्रेट्री की रैक के हैं उन्होंने अपने नाम पर हजार, डेढ हजार और दो हजार गज के प्लाट अलाट बरवाया है, उन पर एल० आई० सी० से रुपया लेकर या सरकार में कर्जा ले कर मकान बनवाया है और दो, तीन और चार हजार रुपये महीने पर किराये में दे रखा है? अगर यह मही है तो इस दिशा में मत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठायेगे?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : He is making a case as if to build a house is a crime.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : You are discrediting Members of Parliament. That was

not my question. Please reply to my question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am replying. Please be patient.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा शांति रखता कीजिये ।

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : मकान बनाना जुर्म है, मकान बनाकर तीन हजार रुपये पर उठाना जुर्म है, साथ ही सरकारी बिल्डिंग ले कर रहना भी जुर्म है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब घर में रहने की सोच रहे हैं तब जरा शांति भी रखता कीजियं ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the Government is concerned, no plots of land have been allotted by Government to any Government official. That should be clearly understood. Sometime ago there was information given that some cooperative societies have come up, through which the Government servants have got plots. These cooperative societies are well under the rules and they were formed much before the Land Acquisition Act was passed. When Government decided to acquire about 70,000 acres of land in Delhi, some cooperative societies had already been formed and they had already purchased land from private agriculturists. The only thing Government did was, they acquired their land but converted the free-hold into lease hold. It was a disadvantage to those who had already purchased the land. Not only Government servants' cooperative societies but many more cooperative societies also fall in this category. Some of them may have gone and built houses. The Ministry is generally interested in encouraging the building of houses. Since we want the houses to come up, we make a provision of about Rs. 5 crores every year for the grant of loans to government servants for buying houses, or for building houses, so that housing activity in the country as a whole gets generated.

Now the point raised by my hon. friend is that those who have built houses are also in occupation of government quarters. My reply to that is, sometime back government decided in the first instance that those who had built their own houses should vacate government accommodation. After some time that

decision was reversed. One reason was that those who had built houses found it impossible to repay the instalments of the loans. Secondly, the people affected by this rule would not be more than 300 to 400. It is not as if a very large number of houses would fall vacant if this rule is changed.

Development of a Rotary Type Rake for Removal of Weeds

* 525. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a rotary type rake has been developed by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology which will be able to remove submerged aquatic weeds and make inland waters fit for fish culture ;

(b) if so, whether this rake will be able to help clear the thousands of hectares of inland waters now lying barren, and

(c) if so, the time taken to make commercial use of the rake device ?

THE MINISILR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A rotary type dewatering machine has been developed by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology and is currently undergoing trials.

(b) Yes, Sir. When the trials are successfully completed.

(c) The trials are expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : After the trials are successfully completed by the end of 1972, do government expect fish culture in the inland waters would be successful ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : On the basis of the trials we feel it would be possible to popularise this.

SIIRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Which are the areas where this trial was conducted ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : This rake was developed in the Cochin institute. So, it was tried in the near-about areas

Requirement and Import of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

*526. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trawlers required for deep sea fishing during the Fourth Plan ;
 (b) number of trawlers now in operation ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to import deep sea fishing vessels from foreign countries and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) The Fourth Plan envisages introduction of 300 vessels for off-shore and deep sea fishing

(b) Fifty eight off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels are now in operation.

(c) Import of fishing vessels by the industry is being processed under a current scheme limited to 30 vessels. It is proposed to permit additional imports to the extent to which the demand cannot be met from indigenous sources.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : It is seen from the statement that 300 vessels are going to be introduced out of which 58 are already in operation. Of the balance of 242 vessels, 30 are going to be imported. For the remaining 212, is there any plan for indigenous production and, if so, will it be in the public sector or private sector ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : First priority would be given to encouraging indigenous production. Actually, production is taking place in both the private and public sector. There are two consortia, one in the east and another in the West. In the west it is mainly in the public sector that this work is going on. In the east there is a public sector undertaking, namely, Garden Reech workshop, which is taking the initiative in this. So, it is both in the public and private sector. Secondly, we anticipate that the demand would be more as we make improvements. The first priority for import would be with the Soviet Union because they have

a lot of experience in this deep sea fishing and manufacture of trawlers. Once an agreement is arrived at, then naturally the first preference would be for purchase of trawlers from the Soviet Union because the terms would be favourable. We have to make payments in rupee and foreign exchange can be saved. If later on, we find that the Soviet Union is unable to supply adequate numbers, then we can explore the possibility of importing from elsewhere.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The reply only says that the Fourth Plan envisages the introduction of 300 vessels. My question was specific, namely, what was the total requirement. So, was any assessment of the actual requirement all over the country made and does that include the supply of vessels to the Fishermen's Cooperative Society at Gopalpur in Orissa ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We have a rough estimate and at the moment, according to our rough estimate, there is demand to the tune of 150 trawlers. Naturally, public sector organisations like the Kerala Fishing Corporation, other State Corporations and cooperatives will receive preference

श्री रामकंबर : प्रश्न सं० 521 के उत्तर में मंत्री मंदोदर ने इनकार किया है, लेकिन 3 अर्ब्ल को केरल के मुद्रण मंत्री श्री अच्युत मेनन का अव्याख्यारण में स्टेटमेंट छपा है, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में बातचीत की है और पूरी स्थीर बन गई है। रूम की मदद से गहरे समुद्र म मछली पकड़ने का काम शोध ही शुरू होया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी बातचीत चल रही है।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The Minister has replied to my question No. 521 saying that no agreement is there. Of course, no agreement is there, but he could very well have said that negotiations were going on. He did not say that. He should have taken the House into confidence. If there had not been a question like No. 521, it would be distorting facts.

MR. SPEAKER : That was a specific question and he said, "No". Now you can negotiate the supplementaries.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : But he could very well have said that no agreement was reached but the Government was negotiating with Soviet Russia.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I think, the hon. Member is right.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The question was very specific whether agreement had been reached. The emphasis was on the word "reached" . . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Can the Minister take refuge behind technicalities ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : On a point of order, Sir. The first question was by Shri Sharma and in reply he said, "No". Since he said, "No", you did not allow the Member to put a supplementary. In reply to this question he says, "Negotiations are going on." In reply to that question also he could have said, "Agreement has not been reached but negotiations are going on." That would have been more precise than the answer given by Shri Shinde. My complaint is that the Chair becomes very rigid sometimes.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not talk like that. I am not going to tolerate this.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am sorry for this. But... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want it to be repeated.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Every Member is entitled to put a supplementary question and have more information.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not try to take too much liberty.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा—नो मैं जवाब दिया । एक उत्तर में कहा कि नेगोशियेशन हो रही हैं । एक में कहा—सोवियत यूनियन को डीप-सी-फिलिंग का ज्यादा एक्सपीरियेन्स

नहीं है । यदि ऐसा है तो फिर नेगोशियेशन की क्या जरूरत है ? सही क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I said, the Soviet Union had a lot of experience in this.

MR. SPEAKER : The other day also it happened like this. In the case of the Minister of Tourism the same thing happened. Negotiations were going on but the Minister did not make a reference to them. The same thing has happened today to his question also. But when the Minister categorically says, "No", there is no harm if he also says, "However, some negotiations are going on."

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : When the hon. Member was putting his question I was seeking your permission to allow me to explain. But you were attending to papers.

MR. SPEAKER : It causes embarrassment to me. You have always been very precise and correct. In your case, when you say so, I take a very strong view. If it were Mr. Khadilkar, my approach would have been a different one.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What would have been your view if it were Mr. Raj Bahadur ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : My attitude would have been entirely different in his case. But not in Mr. Shinde's case because I know he is very precise and correct. Today, he slipped a little. I am not prejudiced at all. I have to use a little bit of my own tact sometimes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : In the statement, it has been stated that 30 trawlers are to be imported from foreign countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have made any public announcement for inviting the applications from the public and, if so, how many applications have been received from the public, how many licences have been issued and who are the persons to whom the licences have been issued.

MR. SPEAKER : Which applications ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The application for trawlers.

MR. SPEAKER : You give separate notice for that.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : This is connected with it.

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE : The public announcement was made. Accordingly, the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal for import of 30 trawlers. Now, after the first announcement was made, the various parties ; including public sector organisations, have indicated their requirement of 150 trawlers in addition. The exact number is not clear at the moment.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : How many persons have been given the licences and who are the persons ?

MR. SPEAKER : That needs a separate notice. I do not allow it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : There are some trawlers which are already in operation. I should like to know in which coasts they are in operation and how many in each coast.

MR. SPEAKER : After these are acquired, only then that will follow,

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : There are some trawlers which are actually in operation. I want to know in which coasts they are in operation

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question about the requirement of trawlers, not about trawlers already in operation. You give a separate notice for that, as to how many trawlers there are and where they are operated.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when they have not been able to import these vessels, whether any immediate alternative arrangements can be made for Kerala fishermen who are facing serious trouble for the last three years.

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE : The difficulty is not because of lack of import of these vessels. The difficulty is because during the last two years, there were some short-

falls in catch due to some periodical fluctuations and sufficient quantity of fish was not being found. The catch was a little less. I have explained the Government of India's policy as to how we propose to meet the requirement in future.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Sir, part (b) of the question is : the number of trawlers now in operation. It is in connection with that I am asking for the number of trawlers now in operation and in which coasts they are in operation.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him collect the information. They will be in so many places. Let him give a separate notice. This question is only about the number of vessels required (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister tell us how many such trawlers are operating in the east coast, including Calcutta, adjoining Roychowk fishing Harbour, and how many do they propose to introduce in the Plan period ?

MR. SPLAKER : Has he got the information ? He can circulate it la'er on

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE : Information port-wise is not available. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not say 'port wise'. There are two coasts—east coast and west coast. The east coast has been neglected throughout. That is why I have been wanting to know.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he got the information coast-wise ?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE : No. Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPLAKER : Next Question.

**Allocation of Funds for Housing Scheme
in Delhi/New Delhi by Housing and
Urban Development Corporation**

*527. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) out of the thirty-five crore loan sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Develop-

ment Corporation for housing schemes in ten States, what is the sum of money for the capital towns of Delhi and New Delhi, separately ;

(b) whether quarters and residential accommodation being constructed at the Ministry level are being financed by this money or from direct sources ; and

(c) out of the amount earmarked for Delhi and New Delhi what is the distribution for public and private housing schemes :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Rs. 3 crores. The loan has been sanctioned to the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of 2500 houses for Economically Weaker Sections of Society and 1000 houses for Low Income Group in Delhi.

(b) No Sir. The expenditure on the construction of general pool accommodation is met from the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) The loan shall be utilised by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of houses to be sold to the public.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : In reply to part (c) of the question; the hon. Minister has said that the loan received by the DDA will be spent on construction of houses to be sold. I would like to know what types of houses will be constructed, what will be the price, and whether land price also will be included in that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I might clarify that I have referred in this question to Rs. 3 crores which have been given by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to the DDA. But the total construction programme of the DDA for the current year is of the order of Rs. 14 crores. So far as the housing programme is concerned, under this scheme we are building houses for people whose income is below Rs. 250/- per month and for those whose income is between Rs. 250 and Rs. 600 per month. The general pattern of allotment is that we ask for some small amount at the stage of application, then one-third when the house is allotted and two-third in easy instalments in about 15 years. The general

cost for very low income houses is about Rs. 8,000/- and that for low income about Rs. 20,000/-.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether LIC has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore more for the construction of houses for East Pakistan refugees and whether that is going to be taken up immediately.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That is a separate scheme. East Pakistan refugees were given plots of land near Kalkaji and that money has been given to cooperatives. I do not have the exact information with me now. I will let the hon. Member know about it.

श्री विश्वाति मिश्र : डॉ० डी० ए० को सरकार ने रुपया दे दिया है। कर्जा लेने के लिए जो फार्म है वे वीसियों हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कर्ज के मामूल में जो शर्तें आपने रखी हैं, जो फार्म भरने होने हैं, उनसे विमलिकार्ड करने के बारे में कोई निर्देश डॉ० डी० ए० को आप देने जा रहे हैं ? एम० पी० लोगों को भी कुछ प्लाट मिले हैं ? प्लाट लेना तो आसान है लेकिन जब कर्ज लेना होता है तो उसके लिए जो फार्म होता है उसको कुछ विमलिकार्ड आप करेगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend is mixing up two things. So far as the loan for house construction is concerned, that is given by the Delhi Administration and not by the DDA. Every year Government of India allocates to the Delhi Administration an amount of money which is given to middle income and low income house builders as loan. So far as far as I am concerned, I was not aware of it. Since my hon. friend has drawn attention to it, I will look into it.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : The accommodation problem is such a burning problem in Delhi, the capital of our country. In view of this, will the Government come forward to give preference or reserve a certain percentage to the Government servants coming from 500 to 600 km from Delhi, because people coming far away from Delhi are finding it difficult to get accommodation and they have to pay exorbitant rents ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend is mixing up two schemes. As far as the

Government servants are concerned, there is the General Pool accommodation which is separate and has nothing to do with the DDA. Every Government servant who works here in Delhi is entitled to a house from the General Pool Government accommodation provided the house is available. At the moment the satisfaction is to the extent of 43%. Out of 100 people, 43 get Government houses in the General Pool accommodation. In the current Plan we are spending Rs 24 crores for building houses for the General Pool accommodation in Delhi and elsewhere.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : The problem of accommodation in all modern cities and towns is becoming acute day by day, and in view of that will the Government ban sale and purchase of land around our cities and towns, and will the Government themselves acquire the land and build houses and sell them at a reasonable price so that lower and middle income group people will be in a position to purchase house?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : In view of the shortage of accommodation in the metropolitan cities like Delhi, will the Government consider utilising the land in the so-called Civil Lines area where acres of land surround some bungalows, for residential purposes of the low income group housing?

SHRI I K GUJRAL : I am in agreement with my friend that the optimum use of land should be made in urbanisable and urban areas and that is why it is necessary that not only the land should be more intensively used but also the land value should be controlled by the Government taking over the land and acquire it and then give it on socially just basis...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : His question was specific: whether the land in the bungalows will be taken over.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as Delhi is concerned, if my hon friend is referring to big bungalows etc. we have already announced in this House and the Government also have taken a policy decision that the space should

be more intensively used by putting up more accommodation than what exists now. But one thing has to be kept in mind. Fortunately, Delhi is a planned City. So, for making any change in the density, a technical committee has already been set up to prepare a new plan so that densification can be done according to a plan.

दालों के बढ़ रहे मूल्य

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*528. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**

श. कर्ण सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जांत है कि दालों के मूल्य प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने और उनमें कमी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Although the prices of pulses are ruling higher than last year from the beginning of February, 1972, the prices have shown a declining trend.

(b) The fall in production seems to be the most important factor responsible for the upward trend in the prices of pulses.

(c) Apart from unloading in the open market the limited stock of pulses available with the Food Corporation of India as a long term measure Government has taken several steps to increase the production of pulses, such as introduction of high yielding and disease-free varieties of pulses, adoption of package practices, introduction of short duration crop of pulses in the multiple cropping programme, introduction of improved varieties of arhar, moong, urad, etc.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपभोक्ताओं और किसानों दोनों के हितों को देख कर सरकार ने अब तक ऐसी कौन सी योजना बनाई है, जिससे मूल्यों में वृद्धि न हो और वह ऐसी कौन सी तत्काल व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, जिससे सर्व-साधारण लोगों को राहत मिले।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : He asks about general prices ; these are about pulses only. I have explained the position that pulses production during the last decade or so has been stagnant and therefore there is a pressure on demand and the prices have gone up. This year the additional factor was, the Food Corporation of India purchased sizeable quantities from the market for meeting the requirements of Bangladesh refugees. Naturally this withdrawal from market also brought some pressure on prices, but recently, during the last few months there is some downward trend. As I have already said, this problem can be solved only by increased production. I have already enumerated the steps that Government has taken to encourage production.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : दालों के मूल्यों में बढ़ीनरी का कारण पैदावार में कमी नहीं है, चोर-बाजारी और उन पर लगाये गये टैक्स हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इनको रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न उठाये हैं और वर्तमान में दालों के मूल्य क्या हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is no statutory control or even informal control. It is an open market. Therefore I do not think the price control question can arise here. The index level of prices upto April end was 282.84 That is the index then as compared to 285 in September. It went up to 295.293 etc. in the various months...

श्री एस० एस० बलर्जी : जहाँ तक दालों के दामों का सशाल है, देखा गया है कि अक्सर होलसेल प्राइज बताई जाती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सूखी दाल और रोटी की कहावत है, लेकिन साधारण लोगों को वह भी मुश्किल नहीं हो रही है। क्या यह सही है कि मार्केट में मूँग,

मसूर, उर्दं और अरहर आदि दालों की रीटेल प्राइसिंग दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जिस तरह सरकार ने चावल और गेहूँ कंट्रॉल रेट पर बेचने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है, क्या उसी तरह वह दो सो, ढाई सौ और तीन सौ रुपये तक की आमदानी वाले लोगों को दालें भी कंट्रॉल रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

Standardisation of Paper for Forms of Government of India

***530. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standardisation of paper for different Forms of the Government of India has been completed ;

(b) the reduction effected in the varieties of paper and the value of such reduction ;

(c) whether 1187 Forms have been abolished ; and

(d) out of 14000 Forms, how many have been reviewed so far and when the review will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Paper for printing forms in the Government of India Presses has been standardised.

(b) The standardisation of paper for Forms has resulted in the reduction of the varieties of paper used for that work from 115 to 18. The reduction in cost consequent on reduction in number of varieties has not been evaluated. However, the following advantages have accrued :-

(a) savings in inventory cost ; and

(b) ensuring large orders for smaller varieties of paper which will be easier for the mills to effect supplies.

Further, use of costlier varieties of paper like Sunlit Offset and Super Calendered Paper

are eliminated or minimised to ensure over-economy.

(c) Yes.

(d) A total of 3338 Civil Standard Forms and 800 Special Forms have been reviewed so far. Of these, 1,448 Standard Forms have been finally abolished. The review is a continuing Process and as such no time limit for its completion can be set. This is more so for the reason that in addition to the Civil Standard Forms, all Special Forms have also to be reviewed.

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI The Minister said that the standardisation of paper for forms has resulted in the reduction of the varieties of paper used for that work from 115 to 18. What is the difficulty in evaluating the cost due to reduction in the volume of paper consumed? I want to know what is the value of Sunlit Offset and Super Calendered Paper used every year for printing purposes?

SHRI I K. GUJRAL So far as evaluation is concerned, it is not done along with the process of standardisation since, as I have stated, the standardisation process has not yet been completed. Therefore, it is difficult for me to evaluate at this stage when the process is midway. So far as the consumption of paper is concerned, the Government of India Presses consume a total of about 22,000 tonnes of paper annually in addition to 8,000 tonnes used by the Government of India for stationery. So far as the many varieties are concerned, I will lay the information on the Table because it is a long statement.

Re-structuring of the Cost System in Government of India Presses

*532 **SHRI V MAYAVAN** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the re structuring of the existing cost system in the Government of India Presses has been completed ,

(b) whether it has been approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General , and

(c) whether it has been introduced in all the Presses and if so, since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) No. However, certain forms maintained for the collection of cost data have been restructured.

(b) Restructuring of forms referred to at (a) above has been approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General

(c) Not yet. The proposal is under consideration of Government.

SHRI V MAYAVAN This kind of restructuring of the existing cost system in the Government of India Presses was undertaken in 1970. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this restructuring has been limited to certain forms. Also, what other steps for restructuring the cost system is contemplated and when this work was undertaken?

SHRI I K GUJRAL Simply stated, the idea is that the Government of India Presses should not work on the basis of no loss-no-profit basis only the cost to be charged to the various Ministries. The idea now is, that we should be able to evaluate the work as if it is a commercial work and then debit the cost to the various Ministries for the various jobs done. This naturally needs a detailed survey because we have 15 presses working in various parts of the country and each press has a different economy. Therefore, we are going into the matter. But it needs more staff and we are now in the hands of the Finance Ministry to finalise the staff structure so that this work could be undertaken more exhaustively.

SHRI V MAYAVAN These forms relate to collection of data only and their restructuring have been approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General. But in part (c) of the reply, the Minister has stated that the implementation of the proposal in all the presses is 'under consideration'. What are the reasons for the delay in introducing these restructured forms in all the Government of India Presses?

SHRI I K GUJRAL The delay, as I stated, is because it needs more staff. We are asking the Finance Ministry to sanction the staff.

Occupational Therapy Unit in the Medical College, Calicut

*533 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have sent a proposal for the establishment of an Occupational Therapy Unit in the Medical College, Calicut ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. DHATOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A scheme for the establishment of a Rehabilitation Unit in the Medical College, Calicut was received in this Ministry from the Government of Kerala requesting for the sanction of the government of India. The above scheme *inter alia* envisaged the establishment of an Occupational Therapy Department in the Medical College, Calicut.

The State Government was informed by the Government of India that the scheme falls within the State Sector and as such no central assistance was envisaged for the implementation of the scheme. The State Government was further advised to implement the scheme on their own and that concurrence of the Government of India in the scheme was not necessary.

Establishment of Regional Body of UNESCO

*537. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's delegate to the Asian Conference of UNESCO has called for the establishment of a regional body for greater co-ordination among the Asian National Commissions for UNESCO ;

(b) whether India had introduced a resolution to this effect at the meeting of the Asian

National Commissions for UNESCO, if so, reaction thereto ; and

(c) the countries that participated in the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Indian delegation to the Regional Conference of Asian National Commissions for UNESCO held in Tokyo from the 22nd to the 27th March 1972 moved the following resolution :

"The Conference,

Noting that the Asian National Commissions for Co-operation with UNESCO have in the past organised several regional meetings, to promote regional co-operation,

Realising the importance of strengthening regional Co-operation on a continuing basis among the Asian Member States of the UNESCO and the need for ensuring greater co-ordination between the activities of the National Commissions on the one hand, and UNESCO's Regional Institutions and offices in Asia on the other,

Being aware that the Asian Region comprising more than half of mankind and covering a large geographical area will benefit by such co-operation and co-ordination,

Appreciating that due to limited resources, it will not be possible to set up a full-fledged Liaison Office for Asian National Commissions for the present,

Recommends that as a provisional measure, each of the existing National Commissions in Asia function, by rotation, as the Liaison Office for Asian National Commissions for a period of two years, to organize regional meetings of the Asian National Commissions from time to time, to examine programmes of regional co-operation and to take steps to strengthen co-operation among Asian Member States in furtherance of the ideals of UNESCO,

Requests the Director-General of UNESCO to provide necessary assistance to the concerned National Commission to enable it to function as the Liaison Office."

Several delegations recognised the need for the Regional Liaison Office, and urged its establishment. Other delegations were undecided in the absence of full details regarding the functions and responsibilities, staffing pattern and financial arrangements for the proposed Liaison Office. The Conference invited the Indian delegation to prepare a detailed paper of the question of establishing the Liaison Office to be submitted to Asian National Commissions in time to enable the latter to brief their delegations to the 1972 General Conference of UNESCO (October-November, 1972) so that the Asian group as a whole could consider the matter further in Paris.

The Conference at Tokyo was attended by delegates representing the Unesco National Commissions of Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic, Republic of Korca, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Vietnam and observers from Australia and New Zealand.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the fact that there is an urgent need to have an Unesco documentation centre in Asia, do Government propose to get the centre located in India? If so, is there any proposal to make the Sapru House Library an independent documentation centre for Asia? Also, will this Library be attached to Nehru University, which has been projected as a major educational centre for international studies?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF S. NURUL HASAN) :** Is it a relevant question?

MR. SPEAKER : That was what I was also wondering.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Government invited UNESCO to hold its 1974 session in India and, if so, has the invitation been accepted?

PROF S. NURUL HASAN : We have not sent any such invitation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accommodation for Class IV Employees of Central Government

*523. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Class IV employees of the Central Government are severely affected due to non-availability of living accommodation in urban areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken to create more accommodation facilities for these employees; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be spent during the year 1972-73 for this purpose, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER
DIKSHIT) :** (a) There is an overall shortage of accommodation in the General Pool at various places. This overall shortage has also an effect on class IV Government employees who are generally entitled to type I accommodation.

(b) and (c). During the Fourth Plan, 1,222 type I quarters have been sanctioned in the general pool at various places. The Chief Engineers have been instructed recently to send more estimates for the construction of type I and type II quarters on priority basis. During the year 1972-73, a sum of Rs 7.45 crores is proposed to be spent for the construction of office/residential accommodation in the General Pool at various places. Within this amount, accommodation of various types in the General Pool at various places will be constructed. The State-wise break-up can be worked out only after the Budget proposals are voted by Parliament.

Decision on the Report of Committee on Land Acquisition Act

*529. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muila Committee set up to review the Land Acquisition Act had submitted its report about two years back; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Report of the Land Acquisition Review Committee (known as the Mulla Committee) were circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territories and the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India concerned with acquisition of land, for eliciting their considered views on the recommendations of the Committee. Replies from a few State Governments and a number of Ministries/Departments of Central Government are still awaited. The replies so far received are being scrutinised. Action to have the Act of 1894 modified, if necessary, will be taken as soon as the scrutiny of all the replies has been completed.

Teaching against Habit of Drinking

*531. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to lay more stress on States on educating the public about the evils of drinking than on taking legislative measures to stop the consumption of liquor ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to introduce teachings against the habit of drinking in the school curriculum ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Government, from the very beginning have been laying stress on educating the public about the evils of drinking. Besides providing an annual grant of rupees One lakh to the All India Prohibition Council for promoting education on prohibition, State Governments have also been requested to emphasise the importance of continuing educational propaganda against drinking.

(b) There are obvious limitations to involving the school students in meaningful discussions on the evils of drinking. However, something can be done indirectly to bring the evils of drinking to their notice. At the ins-

tance of the Ministry, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has prepared a film strip, along with instructional notes, on the subject of "Hazards of Drinking and Smoking". This aid is being made use of by a number of educational institutions.

Setting up of Forest Development Corporation.

*534. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Forest Development Corporation to promote intensive development of the forest wealth of the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at the Centre to set up a Forest Development Corporation. However, the information in this regard is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as it is received

Revision of Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship for Technical Studies

*535. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to revive the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for technical studies ;

(b) whether this new scholarship scheme was recommended by the Study Group headed by Professor M. S. Thacker ; and

(c) if so, when this recommendation is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). A Study Group under the chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that a scheme of merit-cum-means scholarships for students of polytechnics should be instituted by the Central Government.

(c) The Central Government will consider the schemes in consultation with the Planning Commission after the final recommendations of the All India Council are available.

(a) the average daily collection and distribution of milk by D.M.S.;

(b) the use to which excess fat derived from milk is put to at present; and

(c) whether the excess fat is converted into ghee even though there is scarcity of liquid milk in city?

Daily Collection and Distribution of Milk by D.M.S. and use of Excess Fat therein

*536. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The average daily collection and distribution of milk by D.M.S. based on the period 1.1.72 to 31.3.72 is as under :

	Total Receipt of Milk at Central Dairy during January, 1972 to March, 1972		Daily average Receipt
Buffalo Milk	1,79,61,230	lts.	1,97,376.15 lts.
Cow Milk	10,52,874	„	11,570.04 „
	1,90,14,104	„	2,08,946.19 „

	Total Distribution of Milk during January, 1972 to March, 1972.		Daily Average distribution
Standard Milk	1,70,24,537	lts.	1,87,082.82 lts.
Toned Milk	65,70,702	„	72,205.51 „
Double Toned Milk	12,70,120	„	13,957.36 „
Cow Milk	6,83,559	„	7,512.07 „
	2,55,48,918	„	2,80,757.76 „

(b) The excess fat is used for the manufacture of milk products like white Butter, Table Butter, Ghee, Ice-Cream etc.

(c) Ghee is not produced at the cost of liquid milk. First priority is given to the processing liquid milk and the products are manufactured only to the extent supplies of liquid milk are not affected.

Aid to Small Farmers for Irrigation Fertilisers and Insecticides

*538. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether small farmers are short of adequate irrigation facilities fertilisers and insecticides required for a large number of improved seeds ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to help the small farmers to increase their yield ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Various studies have revealed that while the small farmers do not lack enthusiasm in adopting modern technology, want of organised services and supplies of inputs, particularly credit, was one of the factors that stood in their way of being initiated to scientific agriculture ; and

(b) The pilot schemes of Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency are being implemented to locate the problems of such farmers and the remedies therefor ; it is hoped that solutions of wider application throughout the country could be derived from these pilot experiments.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण

*539. श्री हुकमबन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मकान बनाने के लिये ऋणों के आवेदन-पत्र लेने बन्द कर दिए हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या काफी है जिन्हें ३०० डॉ० ए० के प्लाट मिल चुके हैं और उन पर मकान बनाने की अवधि बीत चुकी है या बीतने वाली है, परन्तु ऋण न

मिलने के कारण वे मकान बनाने में असमर्थ हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार विशेष मामला मानकर ऐसे कर्मचारियों से आवेदन-पत्र स्वीकार करने पर विचार करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री डमाशंकर दीक्षित) :

(क) जी, हाँ । सीमित निधियों के कारण मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण देने के आवेदन-पत्र 31-12-71 के बाद नहीं लिये गये । तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/मरकारी अथवा अर्ध-सरकारी निकायों/आवास बोर्डों/पजीकून राहकारी आवास समितियों से बने बनाये मकान/फ्लैट बनाने के लिये आवेदन-पत्र लिये गये थे, तथा अग्रिमों की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). मामलों की संख्या के बारे में हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है । तथापि, 1972-73 में मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण देने हेतु नए आवेदन-पत्र लेने के लिये अनुदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं । इसमें वे सरकारी कर्मचारी जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाट आवाटित किए गए हैं, उन पर मकानों के निर्माण के लिये सरकार से ऋण प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ।

Development of Inland Shipping National and Regional Highways between India and Bangladesh

*540. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint effort for developing inland shipping between Eastern India and Bangladesh will be made ; if so, the steps taken as well as contemplated ;

(b) whether national and regional highways between Eastern India and Bangladesh will be co-ordinated for improving transport system of Bangladesh and Eastern India ; and

(c) if so, whether exploratory works for the purpose have started, and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). A trade agreement between India and Bangladesh was signed recently whereunder the two Governments *inter alia* agreed to make mutual beneficial arrangements for the use of their waterways and roadways for commerce between the two countries and for passage of goods between two places in one country through the territory of the other. In pursuance of this agreement, it is proposed to have a detailed protocol spelling out the various facilities that will be provided by the two Governments for resumption of inland water transport services. A survey has already been conducted by the officers of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd to assess the navigability of the river route. As regards the highways, the matter is being examined.

Number of Trips missed by D.T.C.
Buses in March, 1972

?604 **SHRI K SURYANARYANA :**
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to :

(a) lay on the Table a statement showing the average number of trips missed by the DTC buses on the various routes operated by it during the month of March, 1972 ; and

(b) state the measures taken to improve the service on the affected routes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

राज्य कृषि कार्म निगम द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कार्म

3605. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य कृषि कार्म निगम द्वारा कितने कृषि कार्म चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) ये कृषि कार्म किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टासाहित पौ० शिंदे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य कार्म निगम द्वारा कोई कृषि कार्म स्थापित नहीं किये हैं। राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय राज्य कार्म की स्थापना की समस्यावाना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के साथ प्रारंभिक विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये भारतीय राज्य कार्म निगम को कहा गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Expenditure on Goshalas and Pinjrapoles

3606. **KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Goshalas and Pinjrapoles in the country, state-wise ; and

(b) the approximate annual expenditure in maintaining them State wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the various States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Decline in Proportion of Ground Nut Oil in Production of Vanaspati Ghee

3607. **KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of ground nut oil has been steadily declining in the production of Vanaspati for the last six years i.e. 76.5 per cent in 1965 to 52.5 in 1966 ;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The average level of usage of ground nut oil in vanaspati declined from 75.6% in 1965 to 52.9% in 1969. It, however, increased to 59.6 in 1970 and 65.4% in 1971.

(b) The variations from year to year reflect the extent of availability to the industry during these years of substitute oils like cottonseed oil, and also soyabean or sunflower oil, as and when imported.

(c) The increased production of cottonseed oil and its use in the manufacture of vanaspati is being encouraged by Government as a means of augmenting the overall edible oil resources of the country, and reducing the strain on groundnut oil, which is otherwise the main raw oil used by the vanaspati industry.

Constitution of a General Road Committee

3608. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 on the 15th November, 1971 regarding constitutions of a Central Road Committee and state :

- (a) whether the proposal to constitute a Central Road Committee has since been finalised ;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the time by which the said committee would be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The question of setting up of a Central Road Board in place of a Central Road Committee is being pursued in the context of the present developments as the need for setting up of a Central Construction Agency. It is not possible to give any precise indication whether and when the proposed Board could be set up.

Establishment of Katha Factory in Bihar

3609. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of Khair trees standing in the forests of Chhotanagpur in general and Palamu District in particular in Bihar and if so, whether Katha

is produced out of the Khair threes in the native crude way by local people and traders ; and

(b) whether Government are taking steps to establish a factory on modern lines for the manufacture of Katha there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Expenditure for Housing by Kerala State

3610. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount to be spent by the State Governments for housing in the year 1972-73 and the share of Kerala for this purpose ;

(b) whether Government propose to give any encouragement to such housing schemes which incorporates peoples participation in execution by which the largest benefit can be accrued with minimum cost ; and

(c) if so, what is the nature and quantum of special assistance to be given to Kerala for the execution of its rural housing scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The total approved Plan outlay on Housing in the State Sector for 1972-73 for all the States (excluding Union Territories) is Rs. 2061.40 lakhs, of which the outlay for Kerala is Rs. 144 lakhs.

(b) Many of the social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing envisage people's participation in their execution. The aim is always to benefit the maximum number of people with the limited funds available.

(c) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,73,92,075 has been sanctioned to the Government of Kerala for acquisition of 4,680 42 acres of land and for development of 96,000 house-sites during 1972-73 under the Central Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

Accommodation for Central Government Offices and Employees in Kerala

3611. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Central Government in Kerala as rent for different Central Government offices located in Private buildings and for residential accommodation for Central Government employees in the year 1971-72 ;

(b) the total amount to be spent by Government in Kerala for the construction of Central Government Offices and residential accommodation for Central Government employees in 1972-73 ; and

(c) the particulars of these Schemes and the amount sanctioned for each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Government have not sanctioned any scheme for the construction of office or residential accommodation in the general pool in Kerala in 1972-73.

Subsidised Housing Scheme in Kerala

3612. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount to be spent by Government for the subsidised housing scheme for plantation workers in the year 1972-73 ;

(b) whether Government have taken up or propose to take up any scheme to be executed under this head in Kerala in the year 1972-73 ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme and the amount to be spent on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided in the Central Budget for 1972-73 for implementation of the

Scheme by the Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Although the Scheme is in the Central Sector, it is implemented through the concerned State Governments who are competent to sanction projects formulated by the Planters and disburse financial assistance therefor. The State Governments themselves do not undertake construction of houses under the Scheme. Information about the projects to be sanctioned by the Government of Kerala during 1972-73 and the amount required for them has not been intimated as yet.

Exchange of Scientists between Kerala Agricultural University and all Union Plant Breeding and Genetics Institute of Leningrad

3613. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to exchange scientists between the Kerala Agricultural University and the All Union Plant Breeding and Genetics Institute of Leningrad, Russia ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULUURE (SHRI ANNASAIIEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No proposal is under consideration to exchange scientists between the Kerala Agricultural University and the All Union Plant Breeding and Genetics Institute of Leningrad, Russia.

(b) Does not arise

International Sanskrit Conference

3614. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Sanskrit Conference was held in Delhi in the last week of March 1972, and if so, number of Indian and Foreign delegates who attended the Conference ;

(b) whether the Indian delegates were given travel and other expenses, and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and spent for this Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir, 823 Indian and 95 Foreign Delegates

(b) No payments were made to local delegates and those sponsored by the Institutions. For Indian delegates coming from outside Delhi, travel expenses have been defrayed in full in 131 cases and partial subsidy given in 310 cases. Besides, facilities for board, lodging and transport were arranged for all out station delegates.

(c) Besides a grant of \$ 10,000 received from UNESCO, a provision of Rs 4 lakhs was made for the Conference. As all payments have not yet been made, the final expenditure figure is not readily available. So far, payment to the tune of Rs 168 lakhs has been made.

विली के विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित प्रधानाचार्यों के पद

3615 श्री अम्बेश क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्यों के उन पदों की सूच्या कितनी है जो अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए तीन वर्ष पूर्व सुरक्षित थे, किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के अभाव में गैर अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से तदर्थ आधार पर भर दिये गये थे;

(ख) गन नीन वर्षों से अब तक वर्ष बार विभागीय पदोन्नति के आधार पर तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रधानाचार्यों की पदाली में हुई नियुक्तियों की सूच्या पृथक-पृथक कितनी है;

(ग) इसी पदाली में उन पदों की सूच्या कितनी है जो गत तीन वर्षों में शिक्षा मंत्री की अनुमति से जनरल बनाये गये;

(घ) प्रधानाचार्य की पदाली में साइंस-कन्सल्टेन्ट एडवाइजर डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल्स आदि पदों पर इम समय तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे लोगों की सूच्या कितनी है, और

(ङ) यदि अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों का प्रतिशत पूरा नहीं है तो सरकार द्वारा इसे पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पौ. पौ. यादव) (क) तीन।

(ख) :

विभागीय पदोन्नति संघ लोक सेवा समिति के जरिए आयोग के वर्ष	विभागीय पदोन्नति संघ लोक सेवा समिति के जरिए आयोग के वर्ष
1969-70	—
1970-71	—
1971-72	—

(ग) बोई नहीं।

(घ) (i) विज्ञान सलाहकार (कसल्टेट)	1
(ii) बरिष्ठ सलाहकार (काउसलर)	9
(iii) क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार (एडवाइजर)	3
(iv) उप स्कूल निरीक्षक	—
(v) उप शिक्षा अधिकारी	15

(ङ) जैमा कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने सलाह दी है, अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए

नया मांग-पत्र आयोग को सितम्बर, 1972 में भेजा जायगा ।

Cost of Development of Land in Delhi

3616. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of development of land per square yard in Delhi separately, by Government and House Building Co-operative Societies, who have been allotted undeveloped land in Wazirpur, G.T. Road, Model Town and Azadpur Areas of Delhi ; and

(b) the cost of development per square yard as charged by the House Building Co-operative Societies from their respective members who have been given land and the reasons for variation in the cost, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL) : (a) As Cooperative Societies in Wazirpur residential scheme have been allotted developed plots, the question of development of land by societies does not arise. The cost of development of plotable area comes to about Rs 29/- per sq. yd. for Wazirpur residential scheme. There is no residential scheme in G.T. Road, Model Town & Azadpur areas of Delhi.

(b) Government is not aware.

Construction of Eight-Storeyed type IV Quarters in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

3617. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 124 eight-storeyed Type IV quarters were under construction on D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi and the date of their completion was stated to be 30th June, 1973 ;

(b) whether the construction of these quarters has been stopped ;

(c) if so, when the construction was stopped and the reasons therefor and when construction is likely to be resumed ; and

(d) whether these quarters would be completed and ready for allotment by the

fixed date or whether the completion date is likely to be revised and if so, the likely revised date for their completion and allotment to Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The work of construction of these quarters has been suspended since October, 1971 as the contractor invoked the arbitration clause of the agreement and submitted his claims which have been referred to an Arbitrator. The contractor has also expressed his inability to resume the work unless his conditions are accepted. Steps to be taken to resume the work are under consideration. In view of the above position, the date on which the quarters will be ready for allotment cannot be indicated at this stage.

Scooter Garages in Sector 'D' D.I.Z. Area Quarters, New Delhi

3618. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scooter garage has been given to each allottee of 4-storey quarters newly constructed in Sector, 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the size of the said scooter garage is so small that the scooter does not fit therein and the occupants have to park their vehicles outside ;

(c) whether it is proposed to institute an enquiry into this and fix responsibility for approving the size and design of the scooter garage ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to help the allottees of these scooter garages in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The size of the scooter garage is 4' x 6'-3" which is large enough to accommodate scooters of various type without carriers. However if the scooter is fitted with a carrier, the door cannot be fully closed.

(c) No enquiry is contemplated at present.

(d) It is now proposed to extend the scooter sheds in the front by shifting the door, wherever possible. In the case of new scooter garages, the size has been increased to 4'x8'.

Defective Water Tanks in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

3619. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received in respect of defective water tanks provided for storing water for latrines in Sector 'D' D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ;

(b) whether water leakage is not removed even after getting them repaired a number of times and after a couple of days of such repairs, the water again starts leaking ; and

(c) whether Government propose to get those water tanks which are made of cement replaced by tin tanks and the time by which they are proposed to be replaced with a view to give proper facilities to the residents of that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A few complaints were received in October, 1971 when the quarters were initially allotted. No complaints have been received thereafter.

(b) There is no leakage of water from these tanks at present.

(c) As there is no leakage of water, the question of replacement of tanks does not arise.

Standard/Pool Rent Fixed for D.I.Z. Area Quarters

3620. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the standard or pool rent fixed for newly constructed four storeyed quarters (Type II and III separately) in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI I. K. OUJRAL) : The standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A and pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A for types II and III quarters in Sector 'D' D.I.Z. area, New Delhi are indicated below :—

Type of Quarter	Standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A per month	Standard pooled licence fee under F.R. 45-A per month
Type II	Rs. 82.00	Rs. 42.00
Type III—		
(a) Ground Floor and First Floor	104.00	51.00
(b) Second Floor and Third Floor	104.00	55.00

Division of Stair Case Electricity Charges Bill Among Residents of Quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

3621. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the stair case electricity charges are proposed to be divided among the residents of quarters in Sector 'D', Area, New Delhi ; and

(b) whether the stair case electricity charges are being included in the rent bill so far as Gazetted Officers are concerned and if so, the electricity charges which are being charged from those gazetted officers who are in occupation of quarters in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The actual charges for electricity used in staircases of quarters in Sector 'D' D.I.Z area are proposed to be divided proportionately for recovery.

from the beneficiaries. The charges have not yet been fixed.

(b) At present, the staircase electricity charges from gazetted officers, occupying quarters in Sector 'D', D I Z Area (excepting occupants of ground floor), are being recovered at the rate of Rs. 0.80 per month provisionally, on the basis of similar charges recovered from allottees of similar types of flats in R K Puram and Timarpur, subject to adjustments when final rates are fixed

Development of Land by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

3622 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the new target date by which the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi, is required to develop the land of the Society, as the original date lapsed on 13th March, 1970 and the lay-out plan was sanctioned by the D D A on 21st April, 1972, and

(b) whether Government have taken/proposed to take steps to ensure early development of the said land by the Society and its handing over to the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) . (a) The new target date is being fixed by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The Delhi Administration have decided to request the society to submit quarterly Progress reports regarding development of the land.

Study of Heart Patients by a Physician of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

3623. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a senior physician of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi has conducted the study of heart patients recently ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and
(c) whether any preventive measures have been suggested and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. KISKU) (a) In Willingdon Hospital, Senior Physicians study various conditions of heart patients and it is a continuous process,

(b) A comprehensive study of 1000 patients has revealed some positive factors affecting heart diseases, clinical features and complications and a line of treatment of cardiac diseases

(c) The preventive measures suggested are avoid smoking, reduce animal fat, undertake regular exercise, keep a watch on weight and avoid tension. Those who have a family history of heart disease should have regular check-up from the age of 30 years onwards. Those who suffer from diabetes, high blood pressure and gout should try to keep these conditions under control

Survey of Coast of Andhra Pradesh for Fishery Wealth

3625 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether any systematic survey of the fisheries wealth of Andhra Pradesh Coast line had been made ,

(b) whether the Government had informed the State Government that Food and Agriculture Organisation would take up the Survey , and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking up the survey as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Survey of the fisheries wealth of the Andhra Pradesh Coast is being carried out by the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation through the Offshore Fishing Station established at Visakhapatnam. A programme has been drawn up for intensifying the surveys with two new 17.5 metre vessels

(b) and (c). The State Government was informed that the feasibility of establishing a survey project with assistance from the UNDP on the East Coast was under examination and that the requirements of Andhra Pradesh would be borne in mind in the context of proposals for a revised programme of Indo-Norwegian Co-operation in the field of fisheries. Both proposals are being negotiated and it is proposed to suitably cover the requirements of the East Coast including Andhra Pradesh.

Project Reports on Development of Marine Fisheries in Andhra Pradesh

3626. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted two project reports to the Union Government under Indo-Norwegian project for the development of marine fisheries ; and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(b) whether the Centre had proposed to supply two modern fishing vessels to State Government and if so, the reasons for not supplying them until now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted two project reports relating to fisheries development proposing their implementation with Norwegian assistance on the pattern of the Indo-Norwegian project in Kerala. The Government of Andhra Pradesh was informed that after the currency of the Indo-Norwegian Agreement on Fisheries expired on 31st March, 1972 the pattern of aid under which Norwegian personnel are associated with the administrative aspects of management would be discontinued. There is a possibility of continued aid for fisheries development in the form of supply of equipment and expertise for plan programmes. The requirements of Andhra Pradesh in regard to development of fisheries would receive full consideration under any arrangement which may be finalised for Norwegian aid for fisheries development programmes in the country.

(b) The various maritime State Governments including Andhra Pradesh were infor-

med of the prospects of supply of vessels under Norwegian Programme Aid and were requested to indicate whether they would be in a position to accommodate the cost of the vessels within their budgets. Most of the States including Andhra Pradesh indicated inability to accommodate the cost of the vessels. It was subsequently decided that any vessels which may be received would be operated by the Central Government at its cost for survey of the coasts of the various States. In the formulations for utilization of the proposed Norwegian Programme aid, two vessels have been tentatively earmarked for the Andhra Pradesh coast. These formulations provide a basis for detailed examination of requirements within the context of the proposed programme aid. The number of vessels which can be supplied for survey at various points around the coast will be determined in consultation with the Norwegian authorities who are currently conducting a study of the proposals. Assuming that the proposals are finalised, orders will have to be placed for vessels and it is not expected that supplies will be made before 1973-74.

Central Aid to Andhra Pradesh for Purchase of 'Splash less Tank' Van and Development of Reservoirs and Lakes for Fish Production

3627. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Centre for financial aid to purchase 'splash less tank' vans and full scale development of reservoirs and lakes in the State for fish production ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested assistance for various schemes of fisheries development including reservoirs. So far as reservoirs are concerned, the State was informed that the development of reservoirs, of which there are several throughout the country, is included in State Plan programmes. The State was further informed that the Central Government was proposing to co-ordinate reservoir development and assist in the intensive development of selected reservoirs, and

that if it was found feasible to introduce such a scheme, the need of Andhra Pradesh in this sector would be given due consideration. In the meantime, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up an All India Co-ordinated Research Project in which the Nagarjunasagar reservoir in Andhra Pradesh has been included, and the results of these investigations are expected to prove useful for formulating reservoir fishery development programmes.

No request for financial assistance for purchase of splashless tank vans has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Heavy Overdues of Cooperative Societies in U.P. Extending Credit Facilities to Farmers

3628 SHRI RAJDLO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state

(a) whether Cooperative Societies extending credit facilities to farmers in U.P. State have heavy overdues causing serious worries to Reserve Bank ;

(b) whether it is apprehended that these institutions might not be able to meet fully to short term credit requirements of the farmers in coming years , and

(c) if so, the reasons for this deterioration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The major cause for the increase in overdues are successive natural calamities, unsatisfactory supervision over the working of societies, unwillingness on the part of societies to take action against defaulters and delay in deciding arbitration cases and executing awards obtained against defaulters

Donation by the Ambassador and Cultural Attaché from Colombia to Dr Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi

3629. SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Colonel Manvel Agudelo, the Ambassador from Colum-

bia in India and Dr Gayeedo, Cultural Attaché in the Colombian Embassy had donated a heavy amount to Dr Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, 2-F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi to found "Indian Society of Sophrology" in the above premises ,

(b) if so, the amount donated by the above Ambassador and the attache ,

(c) the income and expenditure account of the above Society since its inception , and

(d) the aims and objects of the Society and the progress of the work till to day ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU) (a) and (b) Colonel Manvel Agudelo the Ambassador from Colombia and Dr Gayeedo Cultural Attaché in the Colombian Embassy gave a donation of Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 2500/- respectively, in 1966, to Dr Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, 21 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. The amount was credit under the head donation for construction of pavilion for conducting Yogaśana classes and not for founding any Society

(c) and (d) According to the report of Secretary of Dr Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Dr Gayeedo was the President of the International Society for Sophrology and Psychosomatic Medicine. He started its Indian Branch at the premises of the Trust in March, 1966. The Branch functioned upto September, 1966. On return from India Dr Gayeedo took away all records and books with him

Amount given to small and Marginal Farmers

3630 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount given to the small and marginal farmers, State-wise, since the beginning of the Fourth Plan and the amount to be given to them during the current year ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to assist the small and marginal farmers through the primary co-operative societies by suitably

amending the co-operative laws and augmenting resources of the co-operatives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) It is presumed that the information is required with reference to credit advanced to small and marginal farmers. The amount advanced by primary agricultural credit societies in the Co-operative Year endind 30th June, 1970 is given in the statement attached. Figures for the remaining year of 4th Plan are not yet available. The quantum of loans advanced by

commercial banks to the small and marginal farmers is also not available.

(b) The recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture to form separate service societies to assist small and marginal farmers and those of the Banking Commission to have Rural Banks, are under examination. The SFDA/MFAL agencies assist the small and marginal farmers to become members of the primary cooperative societies extend loans to the weak central cooperative Banks and give subsidies for staff appointed by them.

Statement

Loans issued by cooperatives in 1959-70 to small farmers having holding upto two hectares.

Name of State	Rs. in crores		
	Short and medium-term loans issued to small farmers having land upto 2 hectares	Tenants Agril. Labour	Long-term loans issued to small farmers owning land upto 2 hec- tares
Andhrs Pradesh	9.86	1.83	5.58
Assam	0.71	Neg	0.04
Bihar	NA	NA	0.54
Gujarat	10.81	0.45	1.72
Haryana	3.17	2.11	NA
Himachal Pradesh	2.48	0.42	0.12
Kerala	116.06	4.94	0.90
Maharashtra	21.11	3.38	NA
Punjab	13.97	7.91	NA
Tamil Nadu	11.48	1.89	7.27
Utter Pradesh	20.59	NA	5.25
Manipur	0.03	0.02	NA
Goa	—	0.15	NA
Pondicherry	0.32	0.04	0.07
Total :	160.99	23.14	21.49

NB : Figures of other States are not available.

Setting up of International Agricultural Centre for Research and Training Programmes in Rain fed Crops

3631. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of the Government to the current negotiations by the Ford Foundation for the setting up of an International Agricultural Centre for research and training programme in rain-fed crops ;

(b) the main activities of the proposed centre ; and

(c) the other countries in addition to India likely to benefit from the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have concluded a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ford Foundation acting on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for the establishment of an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. The Institute will be an autonomous, international, philanthropic, non-profit, research, educational and training organisation.

(b) The Institute will serve as a (a) World Centre for the improvement of Jowar, Millets, red gram (arhar) and bengal gram (chana); (b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated seasonally dry and semi arid tropics and (c) a centre which may undertake such other programme or extension of the programmes.

(c) Besides India, the other countries which will directly benefit from the proposed Institute are the dry farming countries of Africa and South America such as Senegal, Upper Volta, Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Brazil.

Harassment of D. M. S. Staff by Field Inspectors

3632. **SHRIS. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.M.S., staff working in various D.M.S., Counters located in Government Buildings are marked absent by the Field Inspectors even when they are present in their Counters but leave only for a while to go to bath-room thereby causing deduction of a day's salary with liability of break in service; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such harassment being meted out to these personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) : (a) At the time of checking if it is found that the All Day Milk Stall staff are absent from duty during the working hours and the stall is closed, they are initially marked absent for that day and this fact is intimated to them Thereafter, if a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming, the case is regularised ; if not appropriate departmental action is taken, There are no instances in which staff have been marked absent if they have left the stall temporarily to go to the bath room etc. There is only one case in which, when the explanation of the Manager of a stall was called for not opening the stall in time, the Manager indicated that she may have gone to the bath room. This case is still under investigation.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the reply given in (a) above.

Change of Lid of Bottle at Depot No. 257 of D M S.

3633. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Incharge of Depot No. 257 Delhi Milk Scheme removes toned milk caps and then sells those bottle as standard milk ;

(b) whether protests by Card holders in this regard have resulted in more troubles for them ; and

(c) whether any vigilance will be kept to check such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Between 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972, D.M.S. had received 2 complaints regarding change of seals by the depot staff of depot No. 257. In One case, on investigation it was found that the complaint was regarding presence of some yellow colour on the top of the milk bottles and not a change of cap. In the second case, samples collected at random from the depot for laboratory test were found to contain standardised milk as despatched from the Central Dairy,

(b) D.M.S. have no information or complaints in this regard.

(c) Strict vigilance is being maintained in regard to the working of the depots to check mal-practices by the depot staff and milk bottle samples are regularly collected at random from the depots, as a routine, for quality checking. Surprise checking is also often undertaken. Such inspections and checks are carried out in respect of all the milk depots in the city to prevent such mal-practices.

Introduction of Abortion as Family Planning Device

3634. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government's Health Department is considering some experts' suggestions to introduce abortion as a family planning device when the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act comes into force ; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the experts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Abolishing of Education of a Modern Medicine along with Ayurveda and Unani

3635. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council of Indian Medicine is planning to abolish education of modern medicine along with Ayurveda and Unani ;

(b) whether it is essential to continue the teaching of modern medicine in the Colleges of Indian Medicine for the betterment of Indian system of medicine ; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). As required under Section 22 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, a uniform syllabus for prescribing the minimum standards of education in Indian Medicine, required for granting recognised medical qualifications by Universities, Boards or Medical Institutions in India is being worked out by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. The syllabus so drawn up by the Council shall be circulated to all the State Governments for comments. The comments of any State Government received within three months from the furnishing of the copies of the draft syllabus will be considered by the Council before submitting the regulations therefor to the Central Government for sanction. As such, it is too premature to indicate anything about the contents of the syllabus to be prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine at this stage.

Unemployment among Doctors in States

3636. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 20th March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that unemp'oyment among the doctors in the country as a who e is now on the increase ;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that in Punjab, Kerala, Bihar and certain other States the probelm has assumed serious proportions, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to combat the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). No. There is an overall shortage of doctors in the country, particularly in rural areas. A Central Selection Team visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan during June 1971 and March 1972 and interviewed 418 candidates for making selection for appointment on an ad-hoc basis to the posts of Junior Medical Officers (scale of pay of Rs. 350-900) in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam Rifles, Central Reserve Police etc. 311 medical graduates were selected and offered ad-hoc appointments.

Construction of houses under various Housing Schemes in Gujarat

3637. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses built in Gujarat under the subsidised Industrial housing Scheme, low income group housing scheme, middle income group housing scheme and the rural housing scheme, separately District-wise ; and

(b) the number of people benefited under each of the above schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to the progress reports received so far from the Government of Gujarat, the number of houses built in the State under each scheme is given below :—

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>No. of houses built.</i>
1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.....	22,149
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.....	4,551
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ...	1,026
4. Village Housing Projects Scheme.....	1,395
<hr/>	
	Total 29,191

District-wise figures are not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) The number of families benefited under each scheme would be equal to the number of houses built thereunder. The number of persons benefited would, therefore, be approximately five times the number of families.

Measures to Remove Caste System

3638. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to remove the evil of Caste System in the country during last three years, State-wise ; and

(b) the progress in each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). This Department is not concerned with all the evils of Caste System. The removal of untouchability is however being dealt with by this Department.

The following measures have been taken by Government to remove the evil of Caste System :—

(1) Untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden under Article 17 of the Constitution. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1958 was passed by the Parliament, wherein punishment for practice of untouchability have been prescribed. This Act is further being amended now to make it more effective by enhancing the punishments and by making the offences under the Act non-compoundable.

The persons caught under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 are prosecuted by law. The State-wise list of offenders (statement I) during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/72].

(2) Grants are given to some of the Voluntary Organisations to undertake schemes for removal of untouchability by way of Bhajan-Kirtan mandalies, distribution of posters, pamphlets, propaganda and various other audiovisual programmes.

The statement of grants given to these organisations (statement II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1830/72].

(3) Some State Governments have also undertaken this programme under State Sector Schemes. A statement (statement III) showing their expenditure of the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1830/12]

बक्फ जांच समिति की स्थापना

3639. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970 में किसी बक्फ जांच समिति की स्थापना की गई थी; और

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति की स्थापना करना आवश्यक था और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस समिति ने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फकहदीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक बक्फ (सीमा का विस्तार) विषयक, 1969 सम्बन्धी राज्य सभा में बहस के दौरान दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसरण में बक्फ अधिनियम 1954 की वास्तविक कार्य पढ़ति तथा देश में बक्फ प्रशासन के अन्य सम्बन्धित पहलुओं के मूल्यांकन के लिये सरकार में तीन संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया। यह समिति दिसम्बर, 1970 में बनाई गई थी। फिर भी, लोक सभा के खंग हीने और लद्दानीतर समिति के सदस्यों में से एक को केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल में से लिये जाने के कारण समिति को

सितम्बर, 1971 में पुनर्गठित किया गया। समिति की प्रथम बैठक अक्टूबर, 1971 में हुई।

समिति ने अब एक बहुत प्रशान्तली तैयार की है जो मुद्रित की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही राय जानने के लिये व्यापक रूप से इसे जारी किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ समिति ने विचारार्थी विषयों से सम्बद्ध बातों पर राज्य बक्फ मण्डलों तथा राज्य सरकारों से विस्तृत आंकड़े एकत्र करने भी शुरू कर दिये हैं।

Promotion of an Assistant Educational Adviser in Ministry of Education

3640. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at least four years' experience as Assistant Educational Adviser (General) in the Ministry of Education is essential for promotion to the grade of Deputy Educational Adviser in that Ministry, even for ad hoc appointment ;

(b) if so, whether an Officer in his Ministry having less than the requisite experience, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Educational Adviser, ignoring the claims of certain eligible officers ; and

(c) whether the promotion of this particular Officer was quashed by the Delhi High Court which passed severe strictures on the manner in which accelerated promotions were given to this Officer, ignoring the legitimate claims of other officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Rules of promotion provide that Assistant Educational Adviser, with four years of service in the grade would be eligible for promotion.

(b) It is presumed that a reference in this part relates to the promotion to the rank of Deputy Educational Adviser (General) of an officer who was a permanent holder of an ex-cadre post of Assistant Educational Adviser

(Culture) which was merged with the General Advisory Cadre with effect from 6th November, 1969, from which date the officer was also appointed as Assistant Educational Adviser (General). As the post held by the officer had itself been merged in the General Advisory Cadre, her entire service as Assistant Educational Adviser (Culture) as well as Assistant Educational Adviser (General) was taken into account while promoting the officer. There was, thus, no question of ignoring the claims of other eligible officers.

(c) Yes, Sir. The promotion of this officer earlier as Deputy Educational Adviser (General) was quashed by the High Court of Delhi consequent on the quashing by the same Court of the seniority of this officer, fixed in the grade of Assistant Educational Adviser (General) on the basis of which the officer had been promoted as Deputy Educational Adviser (General). The Court had not passed any strictures.

Harassment to Fishermen of Andhra Pradesh

3641. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum from the backward class Vaddi-fishermen community of Thokalapalli Eluru Taluk, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh complaining against the harassment and obstruction for carrying on their profession according to law ;

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

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Thefts of Idols in the Country

3642. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Idol thefts are on the rise in the country and specially in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the thefts made from the Centrally protected monuments in this connection during the years 1970, 1971 and upto March, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) As no statistics are available in regard to thefts of idols in the country as a whole, it is difficult to draw any conclusion whether such thefts are on the rise or not. In so far as Centrally protected monuments are concerned, the figures do not indicate a rise : there were 11 thefts in 1971, as against 19 in 1970 and 29 in 1969. However, the corresponding figures for Centrally protected monuments in Orissa are 2, 1 and 1 respectively.

(b) A statement showing thefts from Centrally-protected monuments during 1970, 1971, and upto April, 1972, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1831/72].

उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमावर्ती जिलों में मिचाई की मुविधायें

3643 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथोड़ा-गढ़, चमोली और उत्तरखण्ड जिलों में कृषि विकास के लिये कोई मिनाई मुविधायें प्रदान की हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(स) क्या सरकार ने इन जिलों में फलों और मटियों के बाग लगाने के लिये स्थानीय जनता को कुछ मुक्ताव और सहयोग दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उमकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (मण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी द्रक्टरी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

All India Publishers Convention

3644 SHRI M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Publishers Convention urged Government on 23rd March, 1972 not to compete with it in publishing ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The All India Publishers Convention held on the 23rd March, 1972, resolved that a closer rapport should be established between the private and public sector in the matter of publishing and they should both complement each other's efforts and not compete with each other and that wherever there is an established need for the State to step into the publishing field to fulfill its obligations as a welfare state, the Government should confine themselves to the preparation of manuscripts, the actual production and distribution being left entirely to the private publishing industry so that their technical know-how and expertise can be fully utilized.

Government are alive to the need for a balanced development and collaboration of the public and private sectors in the Indian book industry and trade and have set up a National Book Development Board, with representatives from both the public and private sectors, to lay down guidelines for the development of the Indian book industry in the context of the overall requirements of the country,

Strike by Employees of I. I. T. Kanpur

3645. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether striking employees of I. I. T., Kanpur are adopting sabotage activities in the form of dislocating the supply of water, electricity and sewer connection thereby jeopardising normal life in the campus ; and

(b) whether Government propose to get

the whole affair enquired into by appointing a Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) During the period 18.3.72 to 29.3.72 when a section of the employees of the Indian Institute of Technology went on strike, they caused some damage to electric supply, sewage and water installations on the campus. The damage was estimated at about Rs. 6,200/-

(b) The strike has been called off and the Institute is holding a departmental inquiry into the various aspects of the strike.

National Book Development Board

3646. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Book Development Board has been set up by Government for helping the various publishing enterprises and for solving the problems and maladies which retard the growth of the book industry : and

(b) If so, whether the Board has achieved the purpose for which it was formed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Board has been set up mainly to lay down guidelines for the development of the Indian book industry in the context of the overall requirements of the country and to advise on measures for the promotion of book publishing and book trade in India and also for the encouragement of Indian authorship.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has succeeded in securing various concessions for the Indian book industry.

Occupation Rights to Home-Steads of Agricultural Labour

3647. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether and to what extent the Plan objective of securing legal rights of occupation

to home-steeds and agricultural labour has been achieved in different States ; and

(b) the steps proposed to achieve this object fully and speedily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1832/72].

Installation of Statue of King Raja Raja Chola by Tamil Nadu Government

3648. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government rejected the Tamil Nadu Government's plea to install the statue of King Raja Raja Chola within the precincts of the ancient Brahadeswara Temple at Thanjavur ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the rejection of the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) While the Central Government did not approve of the Tamil Nadu Government's proposal of installing the modern statue of King Raja Raja Chola within the *prakara* (inner enclosure) of the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, it requested the Tamil Nadu Government to agree to the installation of the statue at a site just outside the Maratha Gateway which is within the complex protected along the temple, and which location was earlier acceptable to the local authorities.

(b) Government of India consulted the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology in the matter. The Committee was of the view that the erection of a modern statue within the inner enclosure of the ancient temple was against archaeological principles in this country and elsewhere, for no modern statues are placed within immediate precincts of ancient monuments.

During the course of a discussion on the subject in February 1972, the Minister of State for Education also offered to the Education Minister Tamil Nadu, that a Committee con-

sisting of the following might be formed by the State Government to examine the issue and give its views which would be considered with due respect by the Government of India.

1. Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras.
2. Director of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu.
3. A Professor of History from one of the Universities in Tamil Nadu.

No such Committee appears to have been formed.

Utilization of Funds for Welfare of Adivasis in M. P.

3649. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to exercise control over the utilization of money allotted for the Welfare of the Adivasi areas in Madhya Pradesh under the guidance of Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The following schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme have been taken for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh :

- (1) Post-matric scholarships.
- (2) Girls Hostels.
- (3) Pre-examination Training.
- (4) Tribal Development Blocks.

(5) Cooperation.

(6) Tribal Research and Training.

The Central grant provided for each scheme is to be spent by the State Government in accordance with the approved pattern of the scheme.

The funds are released through State Accountant General who also audits the expenditure incurred by the State Government. The Organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Zonal Directors of Backward Classes welfare also watch that the funds provided for a particular scheme are utilised for that purpose. State Governments are also required to send progress reports to the Central Government. The Officers of this Department also undertake tours to the ensure that the schemes are properly implemented.

अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ,
नई विलेख

3651. श्री अन्वेशः क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 19 जुलाई 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5173 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2 एफ, लाजपतनगर न्यित अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ ने डा० भगवान दास ट्रस्ट को 2 को एकड़ भूमि, जो इसे आवंटित की गई थी और इस पर निर्मित भवन को बेच कर रजिस्टर्ड विलेख का निष्पादन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सदन के सभा पटल पर रजिस्टर्ड विलेख की एक प्रति रक्षेंगी; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा वसूल की गई क्षति पूर्ति की राशि कितनी है ?

विवरण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आह० के० युवराज) (क) : अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ द्वारा निष्पादित किए गए किसी विलेख का सरकार को ज्ञान नहीं है। श्री आल हण्डिया ब्लाइंड रिलीफ सोसाइटी ने, जिसे यह

भूमि आवंटित की गई थी, इसे अप्रैल, 1969 में सरकार को वापिस कर दिया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) क्षति-पूर्ति वसूल करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

गेहूं तथा चावल के नए जोन बनाना

3652. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गेहूं और चावल के नए जोन बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या होगा और उसके आधार क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped

3653. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where there is no special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to persuade such States to have special Exchanges for physically handicapped ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The following States do not have the special Employment exchange for the physically handicapped :—

1. Assam.

2. Bihar,

3. Haryana.

4. Himachal Pradesh.
5. Jammu and Kashmir.
6. Manipur.
7. Meghalaya.
8. Nagaland.
9. Orissa.
10. Rajasthan.
11. Tripura.

(c) Average number of working days :—

Year	Number of working days
1968-69	230
1969-70	225
1970-71	228

(b) The above States that do not have Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped at present have been requested to set up the same.

The syllabi can be covered during the above working days.

Award to Persons giving Clue to Theft in National Museum, New Delhi

3654. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some Government and aided Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi, the students of Classes VIII and XI were given preparatory holidays before their final examinations from the middle of February onwards this year, when the syllabi are not yet fully covered ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the average number of working days (excluding summer vacation, Dewali, Dushera, Christmas, Sundays and other Holidays) in an academic year (for the last three years) and whether syllabi for these Classes can be covered during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(a) whether Government had announced award/prize to those individuals who would give some clue regarding persons involved in theft of valuable articles from National Museum, New Delhi on 25th August, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the amount announced ;

(c) whether the culprits were arrested on the basis of information supplied by some individuals ;

(d) if so, the amount announced ;

(e) the amount given to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 25,000/-

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The police interrogated several individuals and on the basis of information received from them, conducted further investigations. This led to the arrest of Yadgiri and other culprits.

(c) The amount of Rs. 25,000/- was placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police, Delhi, for the purpose He has sanctioned cash awards amounting to Rs. 25,000/- to 10 members of the public and 29 Police Officers of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi. The amount given to each person has been shown in the statement aid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/72].

विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों का कोटा
अलाट करने का आधार

3656. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों का कोटा उनकी मांग के आधार पर नहीं देती है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा विहार राज्य को कम कोटा देती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कोटा बांटने का आधार क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) भारत सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरक आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण छ माही थेवीय सम्मेलनों की पद्धति द्वारा लगाती है। इन सम्मेलनों में प्रत्येक राज्य की आवश्यकताओं को उनकी खपत की प्रवृत्ति के आधार पर तय किया जाता है और देशी उत्पादकों द्वारा दी जाने वाली पूर्ति का निर्धारण किया जाता है। यदि देशी उत्पादकों द्वारा आवश्यकता और पूर्ति में कोई अन्तर होता है, तो यह पूर्ति आयातित उर्वरकों से भारत सरकार द्वारा चालित केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल के माध्यम से की जाती है। राज्य भरकारों से आशा की जाती है कि वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण काफ़ी पहले बता दे जिससे आयात की व्यवस्था समय के अन्दर की जा सके।

(ख) और (ग) यह सत्य नहीं है कि भारत सरकार विहार राज्य को आयातित

उर्वरकों का आवंटन अनुपातिक रूप से कम मात्रा में करती है। पूल उर्वरकों का आवंटन विभिन्न राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं तथा देश में उर्वरकों की कुल उपलब्धियों के अनुसार तय किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से 1971-72 में विहार को प्रचुर मात्रा में पूर्ति की गई थी और उनके लिए विशेष रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाये गए थे। सड़क संचलन अनुमोदन भी किया गया था और यदि राज्य सरकार उर्वरकों को लेने के लिए सड़क परिवहन का अधिक प्रबन्ध कर सकती, तो पूर्ति और भी अधिक होती।

Purchase of fishing Trawlers from U.S.S.R.

3657. SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been made with the U.S.S.R to purchase fishing trawlers ;

(b) if so, the number of fishing trawlers to be purchased from them and the number so far purchased ; and

(c) the number of trawlers to be allotted to Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No sir.

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

Purchase of Fishing Trawlers in Fourth Five Year Plan

3658. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to buy fishing trawlers in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the number of trawlers so far purchased and from which countries they have been purchased ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to produce fishing trawlers in India and if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government have permitted import by the industry of 30 deep sea fishing vessels under certain terms and conditions. Of this number, four have so far been imported from U.S.A. and firm orders for eight more vessels have been placed with foreign ship building yards—four from Mexico, two from Iceland and two from U.K. For the further requirements of the industry, additional imports are proposed to be authorized to the extent they cannot be met from indigenous sources. The number of trawlers to be imported will depend on various factors such as the demand, indigenous availability and terms of supply of foreign built vessels. For the Government's requirements of training and survey vessels, two vessels have been received as gift from the Govt. of Sweden and one vessel has been purchased from the German Democratic Republic. Twenty-two training and survey vessels are being obtained from indigenous sources. One more large survey vessel is required. This will be obtained from the most suitable source, which has to be determined.

(c) In 1968-69, the Government of India pooled the requirements of training and survey vessels for Central Institutions as well as the requirements of State Governments and placed orders for forty deep sea fishing vessels of 17.5 meters length on two Consortia of ship-building firms organised for the purpose under the public sector undertakings viz. Messrs Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta and Messrs Mazagon Dock Ltd, Bombay, on the East and West Coasts respectively. Twenty-six of these vessels have so far been delivered and the remaining vessels are in various stages of construction.

Loan Facilities to Farmers

3659. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to provide facilities to the more vulnerable farmers like share-croppers and tenants without recorded rights in land who are facing difficulties in obtaining loans from financial institution due to their inability to provide sureties to the satisfaction of the banks ; and

(b) whether Government have considered implementing the recommendations of the committee on unemployment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Expert Committee on Unemployment in its Interim Report has recommended special steps being taken to help share-croppers and oral tenants obtain loans from financial institutions. At the instance of the Government of India, instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to cooperative credit institutions for providing short-term loans to share-croppers and tenants. An extract of these instructions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1834/72] Cooperative banks can also advance medium-term loans for dairy and poultry activities upto Rs 2,000 each on personal surety provided adequate marketing arrangements are made. Commercial banks are also implementing pilot schemes for financing share-croppers.

Appointment of Chief Engineers as Joint Secretaries

3660 SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary (Works) had been asked to forward names of Chief Engineers to the Department of Personnel for being considered for appointment as Joint Secretaries in accordance with Government of India Orders issued in 1957 ;

(b) whether the Secretary (Works) declined to forward such names ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes Sir. Names of a few Chief Engineers were forwarded by the Engineer-in-Chief, Central P.W.D. for consideration for the post of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India.

(b) and (c) As the appointment to the posts of Joint Secretaries are decided upon by the Department of Personnel, an enquiry was made from them as to the criteria to be adopted for forwarding the names of the Chief Engineers of the C.P.W.D. to them, for

being considered for posts of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India. That Department have indicated that the matter is under consideration in the light of the recommendation made by the ARC in this regard and that they will invite recommendations from the Department/Ministries controlling Engineering Services as and when a decision is taken in this matter. The question of Secretary's (Works) refusing to forward the names does not, therefore, arise.

Central Reserve Fund for Development of Road Transport

3663. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Central Reserve Fund for the development of road transport in the country ; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof, the mode and criteria for the dispersal of this fund and the States or areas for which this fund has been utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds for Development of Dry Farming

3664. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of funds for the development of dry farming during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the amount spent so far for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Rs. 20.00 crores (Rupees twenty crores only).

(b) Expenditure figures for 1971-72 have not yet become available. However, the total amount released stands at Rs. 1.91 crores (Rupees one crore and ninety one lakhs only).

Private Practice by Architects

3665. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Architects in Ministry of Works and Housing (CPWD Wings) are having private practice and running their business under some benami names ;

(b) whether such private practice is permitted under the Rules ; and

(c) the machinery which Government propose to devise to check this malpractice by Government Servants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Certain allegations about the Architects working in the C.P.W.D. doing private practice were received by Government some time back. These were investigated and it was found that they were not true. No other specific allegations have been received in this regard.

(b) No Sir.

(c) A Vigilance Unit in the C.P.W.D., under the overall control of a Chief Engineer, investigates complaints of this nature whenever they are received.

Appointment of Deputy Assistant Director General in D.G.H.S.

3666. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been framed under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution for appointment to the post of Deputy Assistant Director General in the D.G.H.S. and, if so, whether he will lay a copy on the Table of the House ;

(b) the number of officers of the C.G.H.S. who are holding the appointment of Assistant Directors General of Health Services in the D.G.H.S on the C.G.H.S. side for the last more than five year ; and

(c) the manner in which their selection was made, their tenure and the reasons for

their being continued in these posts beyond this period and for not laying down any tenure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The posts of Deputy Assistant Director General on the medical and public health side in the D.G.H.S. are included in the Central Health Service for which rules have already been framed under Article 309 of the Constitution and published in the Gazette of India.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to C.H.S. Officers. No C.H.S. Officer is holding the post of Assistant Director General of Health Services in the D.G.H.S. on the C.G.H.S. side for the last more than five years.

(c) The posts of Deputy Assistant Director General in D.G.H.S. and Assistant Director General of Health Services on the C.G.H.S. side since re-designated as Deputy Director (CGHS) are included in the Central Health Service. Their appointment is made in accordance with the provisions of the C.H.S. Rules which do not provide for laying down of any tenure for these posts. However, a transfer pattern has recently been evolved to regulate postings between various stations. The period of stay prescribed is 5 years for Cat. 'A', 4 years for Cat. 'B', 3 years for Cat. 'C' & 2 years for Cat. 'D' stations, subject to exigencies of service and public interest.

Duties of Pharmacists

3667. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the duties of Pharmacists in India are not uniform and in accordance with the provisions in the Pharmacy Act 1948 ; and

(b) if so, in what way Government propose to make them uniform ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The duties of Pharmacists are not specified in the Pharmacy Act, 1948. The Act only provides

that a person other than the person registered under the said Act, shall not compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a Medical Practitioner.

If is for the Employers to specify the nature of duties which are required to be performed by Pharmacists employed by them.

(b) In view of divergent nature of the duties required by various employing agencies an uniform code of duties is not possible.

Pharmacists and Store-Keepers in C.G.H.S.

3668. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pharmacists and Store Keepers in Central Government Health Scheme are required to do clerical work like preparation of salary bill, leave account and other correspondence ; and

(b) if so, whether any remuneration for attending the said work is being paid to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :

(a) and (b). No Pharmacist or Store Keeper is required to do clerical work like preparation of salary bill, leave account and other correspondence. However, they are required to maintain stock registers for the medical stores/equipment, prepare indents and maintain accounts of items handled by them as part of their duties.

Milk Tokens issued by Delhi Milk Scheme

3669. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered applicants under different categories for issue of milk tokens of Delhi Milk Scheme ;

(b) the number of applicants issued token during the last six months category-wise ; and

(c) number of fresh tokens issued during the last six months to applicants not registered on regular basis with Delhi Milk Scheme and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINOH) : (a) The number of pending applications for milk tokens registered by Delhi Milk Scheme under various categories as on 11.3.72. were as follows :—

<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>
(1) V. I. P.	1247
(2) Special circumstances quota	144
(3) Defence Personnel	45
(4) On Medical Grounds	28
(5) Government Officers	388
(6) Government Employees	3627
(7) General	35309
 Total	40,788

(b) Milk Tokens were issued by Delhi Milk Scheme to the following applicants, categorywise, during the last six months :—

<i>Category</i>	<i>No</i>
(1) V. I. P.	1609
(2) Special circumstances quota	100
(3) Defence Personnel	402
(4) On Medical Grounds	274
(5) Government Officers	219
(6) Government Employees	1636
(7) General	1732
 Total	5972

(c) No Milk tokens are issued by Delhi Milk Scheme without first registering the applications. However, out of turn allotments, are made by Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme in deserving cases to registered applicants in the Special Categories.

Opening of Wholesale Grain Shop in Delhi by Food Corporation of India

3670. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has any proposal to open a wholesale grain shop in the Capital to compete with private dealers and bring down the prices of wheat ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) what is the prevalent price of wheat of different varieties in open market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The wholesale prices of different varieties of wheat in the open market as on 14.4.72 were as under :

<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Rs. per quintal</i>
Dara	82.00
Farm	103.00
Special Farm	108.00
<i>Mexican</i>	
Kalyan	77.00

चत्वारन बिहार में चावल अनुसंधान
संस्थान की स्थापना

3671. श्री के० एम० मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान तथा केन्द्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा चावल की उन्नत किस्मों की पदावार करने तथा नई किस्में तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में अधिक सचेष्टता दिलाई है और इसके लिये चावल पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान संस्थानों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई वी गई है?

कृषि मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन साहित्य पी० शिंदे) (क) विभिन्न राज्यों के महत्वपूर्ण चावल उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में कई वर्ष पहले स्थापित किये गये अनेक चावल अनुसंधान केन्द्र चावल की नई किस्में तैयार करने के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं। गत 3-4 वर्षों की अवधि में इन केन्द्रों तथा बाद में स्थापित होने वाले व राज्य सरकारों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों भारत सरकार तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रों को अविल भारतीय समन्वित चावल सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् से मिलने वाले रूपये से मुद्रू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) इस परियोजना द्वारा विकसित चावल की 14 किस्में केन्द्रीय इस्म निर्मुक्ति उपमिति द्वारा निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है और उतनी ही किस्मों पर निर्मुक्ति पूर्व सवर्धन तथा जिले के स्तर पर परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। चौथी योजनावधि के लिये समन्वित परियोजना के लिये 160 लाख रुपया की एक राशि प्रदान की गई है।

कृषकों के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर
सरकारी मूल्य की दुकान खोलना

3672. श्री के० एम० मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंचायत स्तर पर सरकारी समितियों द्वारा चार्ट जाने वाली दुकानें खोलने की आवश्यकता अनुभव वी है जहा से किमान उचित मूल्य पर अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं को खरीद सके और इस प्रकार उचे मूल्यों पर वस्तुओं को खरीदने से बच सके, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया), (क) तथा (ख) जी हा। केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति ग्रामीण धोत्रा म महानागी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन तथा मतायता देने की रही है, ताकि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आवश्यक वस्तुओं तथा उपभोजनाओं की जरूरतों दोनों ही के बारे म ग्रामीण जनमुदाय को इकट्ठी सेवाएँ गुलभ की जाए। इस उद्देश्य को हास्टि में रखते हुए ग्राम सभा महानारी समितियों की गतिविधियों म अविकाधिक रूप में विविधता लाई जा रही है, जिससे उनमें न केवल ऋग तथा कृषि निवेशों की आपूर्ति को ही शामिल बिया जाए अपिन उचित मूल्यों पर उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के खुदग व्यापार भी सी शामिल किया जाए। पहले तथा दूसरे बाजारों में गठित की गई प्राथमिक विपणन समितियों से सेवा सहकारी समितियों को थोक दरों पर उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति वी व्यवरथा करने की उम्मीद की जानी है। इनमें से कुछ विपणन समितियों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनिवार्य अपूर्जी और प्रबल्धीय उपदान के रूप में वित्तीय महायता भी दी जा रही है, ताकि वे इस कार्य को कुशलता-पूर्वक कर सकें। राज्य सरकारें इन सहकारी समितियों की उचित दर भी दुरानों और दुर्लभ अव्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के काटे के आवटन में भी प्राथमिकता देती है। विपणन समितियों को जिला स्तर पर गठित निए जा चुके सहकारी थोक भण्डारों और राज्य तथा राष्ट्रीय स्तर के उनके परिसरों से खरीद करने की सुविधा भी प्राप्त है।

प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप 1,727 विषयन समितियों और 72,305 ग्राम सहकारी समितियों ने 1969-70 में 224.78 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य की उपभोज्य वस्तुओं का वितरण किया है। ये सहकारी समितियां 1969-70 में लगभग 41,000 उचित दर की दुकानें भी चला रही थीं।

**बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों द्वारा
एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड्डताल**

3673. श्री के० एम० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों ने अपनी न्यायपूर्ण मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड्डताल बीं थीं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मांगे क्या हैं और उनकी पूर्ति में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की क्या भूमिका होगी;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार सरकार से इस संबंध में कोई प्रतिवेदन मांगा है कि बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों की मांग की पूर्ति में बिहार सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार को क्या करना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) (क) से (घ) विहार सरकार के अनुसार बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों ने अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिये एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड्डताल की थी। मुख्य मांगे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समतुल्य भंगाई भर्ते का भुगतान किया जाए ;

(ii) लेकचररों, रीडरों और प्रोफेसरों के लिये अविछिन्न वेतन-मानों को लागू करना ;

(iii) जैसा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में होता है औषधियों के खर्च की प्रति पूर्ति सहित चिकित्सा सुविधाएं; और

(iv) उपदान व पेशन व भविष्य निधि योजना को लागू करना ।

अध्यापकों की मांगें मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार का विषय है जिसने अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधियों के परामर्श से उनकी जाच करने के लिये अपने मतिरंगड़ की एक उप-समिति नियुक्त की है। राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं किया है। न ही केन्द्र सरकार के इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

यह भी बता दिया जाये कि विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों के लिये एक उचित अविछिन्न वेतन मान के लिए मिकारिश करने का प्रश्न विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज अभियासन समिति के विचाराधीन है। इस सम्बन्ध में समिति का कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था से है तथा समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा।

आवासीय परिलक्ष स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए प्रामोश छोड़ के छालों को योग्यता के आधार पर छावनीति देना

3674. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके अनुसार देहतों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले बच्चों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षा द्वारा आवासीय परिलक्ष स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए

सहायता के बाधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां (मेरिट स्कालरशिप) मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मुख्य व्योरा क्या है; अब तक इसके लिए कितनी परीक्षाएं हुई हैं, उनका माध्यम क्या था और हातों में पढ़ने वाले कितने छात्रों की 1969 में यह छात्रवृत्ति मिली है?

शिक्षा और सामाजिक लायच मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप भंडी (श्री डॉ पी० पाठवाव) : (क) और (ख). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभाषाली बच्चों को माध्यमिक स्तर पर छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना तैयार की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 10,000 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रतिवर्ष ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभाषाली बच्चों को दी जाएंगी। ये छात्रवृत्तियां प्रति सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड को दो छात्रवृत्तियां के हिसाब से राज्यों संबंध शामित प्रदेशों में वितरित की जाती हैं। यह छात्रवृत्ति छात्रावास या स्वीकृत छात्रावास में रहे रहे अध्येताओं को 1000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष तथा दिवा अध्येताओं को 500 रुपए प्रति वर्ष की दर से दी जाती है। अध्येताओं का बयन दो स्तरों पर परीक्षाएँ आयोजित करके किया जाता है, प्रक्षेप मानुषशायिक विकास खण्ड के स्तर पर प्रचलित शिक्षा के माध्यम के अनुसार आयोजित की जाएगी। यह एक केन्द्रीय योजना है जो राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन की जाती है। इसके लिए धन राशि राज्य सरकारों को सौप दी जाएगी जो अध्येताओं का बयन करेंगी तथा उन्हें चुने हुए संस्थाओं में भेज देंगी और छात्रवृत्ति की राशि वितरित करेंगी।

यह योजना केवल 1971 के शैक्षणिक वर्ष से ही लागू की गई थी। 1971 के दौरान प्रदान की गई छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित मूल्यां राज्य सरकारों तथा संबंध शासित प्रदेशों से एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Setting up of Neighbourhood Schools

3675. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Commission (1960) recommended the setting up of 'neighbourhood schools' in which the sons and daughters of the rich and poor of the locality should study together : and

(b) if so, the difficulty in setting up such schools ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Education Commission (1964-66) had recommended the ultimate adoption of the 'neighbourhood school concept' first at the lower primary stage and then at the higher primary. It was of the view that the 'neighbourhood school concept' should be adopted as a long term goal, to be reached in a well planned programme spread over the next 20 years. The strategy for its adoption should be as follows :—

- (1) During the next ten years, two programmes should be pursued side by side. The first is to improve all primary schools to a minimum level prescribed and to raise about ten per cent of them to a higher standard of quality.
- (2) Simultaneously, the neighbourhood school system should be introduced at the lower primary stage, as a pilot project, in a few areas where public opinion is favourable to the acceptance of the proposal.

The above recommendations have been brought to the notice of State Governments. In the National Policy on Education issued by the Government of India in 1968, it was stated that the common school system as recommended by the Education Commission, should be adopted so as to promote social cohesion and national integration. Efforts were to be made to improve the standard of education in general schools. All special schools like Public Schools were to be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also to provide a prescribed proportion of free studentship to prevent segregation of special classes. This, however,

was not to affect the rights of minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution.

Attempts are being made continuously for upgrading primary schools. It is pointed out that as far as the villages are concerned, there is usually only one school to which children of all classes go. It is only in urban areas that there is a certain amount of segregation due to the establishment of private schools. This has been countered to a certain extent by the establishment of Central Schools and the sanction of scholarships for poor and meritorious students in public schools up to 25 per cent of the places available.

Government are considering a proposal for establishing model primary schools at the rate of one per block and model secondary schools at the rate of one per district.

उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित कोटद्वार में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बाल आहार फैक्ट्री स्थापित करना

3676. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिठ्ठ : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम, कोटद्वार (ज़िला पोड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक बाल आहार फैक्ट्री की स्थापना कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता एवं अनुमति लागत क्या है एवं इसमें कितने आदमियों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा; और

(ग) इसका निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा और इसमें उत्पादन कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्युत साहिं पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Towing up of School Education

3677. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to tone up school education in the country and particularly in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the State-wise plans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCHOOL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Education being a State subject, the role of the Government of India is largely to advise State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories on matters relating to the qualitative improvement of school education.

Some of the steps that have been taken or are contemplated from this point of view are :—

- (1) The National Council of Educational Research and Training advises the State Governments and assists the State Education Departments in improving school curricula, preparation of text books and other teaching and learning materials, improvement of science education, adoption of new teaching methods (including the use of audio visual aid), examination reform and training teachers.
- (2) Assistance was given to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to establish State Institutes of Education and Science Education whose principal responsibility is to bring about qualitative improvement in school education.
- (3) It is proposed to set up National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators which will strive to provide training to District Education Officers and generally to improve the management of education.
- (4) A proposal to establish community primary schools and comprehensive secondary schools which can spearhead a large-scale and all-round

movement for the improvement of school education is under consideration.

(5) From time to time, different programmes for improvement of school education are prepared and forwarded to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations by advisory bodies like the Central Advisory Board of Education, the National Board of School Text Books etc. A proposal to set up a National Board of Teacher Education is also being examined.

It is the responsibility of each State Government and Union Territory Administration to prepare plans for qualitative improvement of school education in the light of its own local conditions and needs and the broad national programmes recommended on the subject and to include them in its development plans. The Government of India then assists the States and Union Territory Administrations to finalise these plans and also provides them with financial assistance in accordance with the policy laid down from time to time.

All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Pattambi

3678. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Pattambi is pending approval of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Centre is likely to approve the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Centre at Pattambi under All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project has already been sanctioned and a copy of the approved project was sent to the Kerala Government on 13.1.1970. The financial sanction was issued to the Kerala Government on 21.6.1971. Centre is already functioning and grants are being remitted to the Kerala Government for running the Centre.

U.N.D.P. Assistance for Pre-Investment Study of Forest Resources

3679. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether introduction of country programme of U.N.D.P. Assistance proposals for Pre-Investment Study of Forest Resources Scheme is pending approval of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Centre is likely to approve the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Naming of Tuticorin after V. O. Chidambaram

3680. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing demand in Tamilnadu for naming the Tuticorin Harbour after V. O Chidambaram, the great patriot and freedom fighter of the South ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that members of the Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly belonging to various political parties have voiced the same demand on the floor of the legislature ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider its earlier stand on the issue and name the harbour after this great freedom fighter of the South ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) A Resolution passed on 29.7.70 by the Tuticorin Municipality requesting the Government to name the new harbour at Tuticorin as "Tuticorin V O C. Harbour" was forwarded to the Government of India for consideration by the Government of Tamilnadu in February, 1971.

(b) Government have not received any communication about a demand made on the

floor of the Tamilnadu Legislature. It is, however, understood that there was discussion on this subject in the Tamilnadu Legislature this year.

(c) It is not the practice to name harbours after the names of individuals though different Docks in a port have been so named. A harbour is known by the name of the place where it is located. In view of this the new major port at Tuticorin as and when it is formed would be called the Port of Tuticorin as in the case of the other major ports in the country.

National Library Movement during Raja Ram Mohan Roy Bi-Centenary

3681. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee for the Raja Ram Mohan Roy bi-centenary celebrations has called for a national library movement to make books easily available to the masses ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee in this respect ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order that such a movement may be effectively implemented, the Committee approved the proposals that—

- (i) A Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation representing librarians and educationists be established as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act.
- (ii) The Foundation will be supported by grants from Central and State governments.
- (iii) It will assist existing libraries and also establish new ones.
- (iv) Libraries assisted or established by the Foundation will be required to

organize mobile library service to serve the rural areas.

(v) The Foundation will also establish five Library Service Centres in the five regions of the country to offer book preservation and reprographic services, to help in preserving rare manuscript and printed material.

(vi) A Raja Rammohan Roy Educational Resource Centre be established in New Delhi to serve the needs of students who cannot afford to buy text books, and also to prepare bibliography of text book in different disciplines written by Indian authors, bring out reviews of good text books, etc.

(c) Government have initiated action to implement the proposals. The Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation is proposed to be inaugurated in Calcutta on 21st May, 1972, to start the bi-centenary celebrations.

Complaints Re : Text Books prescribed for Schools and Colleges having Communal Overtones

3682. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that text books prescribed for Schools and Colleges in the country have communal overtones ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to enquire into these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Acting on reports that certain school text-books in some States contained materials which hurt the feelings of certain sections of minority communities, the Government of India set up a Committee on September 1, 1966 under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. G. Saiyidian. The terms of reference of the Committee were :

- (i) to examine the specific complaints regarding books brought to the notice of the Committee with particular

reference to inter-communal and inter-regional understanding ;

(ii) to state the general principles for preparation and assessment of text books with special reference to the teaching of Languages, History and Social Studies ; and

(iii) to suggest a practical programme for preparation and assessment of text books prepared on the basis of principles so enunciated.

The Committee submitted its report on 11-7-1968. Copies of the report were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. The National Board of School Textbooks at its first meeting held on 5th and 6th April, 1969, recommended that the evaluation of school textbooks prescribed in a State should be conducted primarily by the State itself. In view of this, the question of evaluating school textbooks from the stand point of national integration was placed as an item before the second meeting of the National Board of School Textbooks held in May, 1970. The National Board of School Textbooks has on its membership all the Ministers of Education in the States. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that all textbooks prescribed or recommended for use in the schools, in all the States and Union Territories, should be evaluated from the standpoint of national integration with particular reference to the following :

- (1) Untouchability
- (2) Communalism
- (3) Casteism
- (4) Linguism
- (5) Regionalism
- (6) Religious Intolerance

This evaluation of school textbooks in the major language of each State was entrusted in the National Council of Educational Research and Training for coordination and execution as a Crash Programme, and books on History, Civics, Moral Studies, Social Studies and languages were to be evaluated. This programme is now nearing completion. The reports pre-

pared by the Expert Committees are being sent to the States concerned for necessary action. Action has already been taken by several State Governments on the basis of the review committee's recommendations.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has also produced textbooks in Social Studies and History apart from other subjects, as also teachers' guides etc. and these books and other material have been adopted/adapted for use in various States and Union Territories.

In view of the above, the Government of India do not consider it necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into complaints against text books. However, any complaints received will be enquired into and remedial action taken.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

3683. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कितना रुपया दिया है;

(ख) क्या समुक्त नागरिक सुरक्षा ममिति ने इस संबंध में कोई ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) 70.00 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) ज्ञापन में मुख्यतः प्रश्नगत पुल के निर्माण से संबंधित कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप उनके घर और जमीन के अधिग्रहण के फलस्वरूप विस्थापित किये जा रहे व्यक्तियों की विभिन्न समस्याओं पर जोर दिया गया है । चूंकि

प्रस्तावित पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है अब: बिहार सरकार मुश्यतः इससे संबंधित सभी मामलों से संबंधित है। तबनुसार जापन की एक प्रति बिहार सरकार को भेज दी गई है ताकि वह जापन में वर्णित व्यक्तियों की शिकायतों की जांच करें।

Assistance for Construction of School Buildings washed away in Bihar

3684. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Primary and other school buildings in Bihar had been washed away by the last devastating floods, if so, the facts thereof ;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar had demanded any assistance from the Central Government for construction of Primary School buildings ; and

(c) if so, the type of assistance demanded and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). It was reported by the State Government that many school buildings in Bihar were damaged due to floods. A Central Team on Flood Relief Measures in Bihar assessed the damages caused by floods in Bihar and on their recommendation, a bulk assistance was provided to the State Government which also included provision for repairs to damaged school buildings.

बिहार में माडने बेकरीज का यूनिट खोलना

3685. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने माडने बेकरीज का कोई यूनिट बिहार में खोलने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या

हैं और सरकार का उसे कब से चालू करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छा-साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) बिहार में लगभग 10,000 रेटियां प्रतिदिन की क्षमता वाली मध्यम आकार की एक बेकरी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव कम्पनी के विचाराधीन है। इस यूनिट को स्थापित करने की व्यवहार्यतः संबंधी अध्ययन और भाजार सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पूरी हो चुकी है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Introduction of S. C. and S. T. Orders (Amendment) Bill

3686. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the time by which Government propose to re-introduce the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, which lapsed with the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Efforts are being made to introduce the Bill during the current session of Parliament.

Allotment of improved Milk Powder and better Oil to D. M. S.

3687. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of imported milk powder and butter oil allotted to D.M.S, including free gifts, during October, 1971—March, 1972 ;

(b) the use made thereof ; and

(c) whether butter-oil is being converted into ghee and not milk, for which import aid is intended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The required informa-

tion is given in the table below :—

Item	Source of allotment	Quantity allotted to D.M.S. (Tonnes)	Value of imported milk	Quantity received by D.M.S. (Tonnes)	Value of quantity received (Rs.)
Imported Milk Powder	I.D.C.	983.161	42,76,750.35	982.931	42,75,749.85
	N.D.D.	1965.000	89,63,860.00	522.349	21,77,915.35
	Total	2948.161	132,40,610.35	1505.280	64,53,665.20
Butter Oil	I.D.C.	340.000	32,87,800.00	339.805	32,85,914.35

Delhi Milk Scheme Paid for entire quantity of imported milk powder and Butter Oil as mentioned above and no part thereof was received free.

(b) Imported Milk Powder and Butter Oil were used by Delhi Milk Scheme for the re-combination of Milk.

(c) Butter Oil is not being converted by Delhi Milk Scheme into ghee.

Recommendations of 8th Dairy Industry Conference held in February 1971

3688. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recommendations made by the 8th Dairy Industry Conference held in February, 1971, urging the Government to withdraw the excise duty on factory made milk products and containers used for their packaging ;

(b) the programme envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan for priority treatment to the milk industry ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the other recommendations made at the 8th Dairy Industry Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.

SHER SINGH) : (a) Government have now obtained informally from Indian Dairy Science Association a copy of the recommendations made by the 8th Dairy Industry Conference held in February, 1971. These recommendations, *inter alia* urge upon the Government to exempt excise duty levy on all milk products and containers used for their packaging. This recommendations has been brought to the notice of Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(b) The position has been explained in the statement attached.

(c) The recommendations of the Conference are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Milk industry in our country is co-related with two aspects viz., milk production and milk marketing. Both the Central and State Governments have launched a number of cattle and dairy development programmes for increasing production of milk in the country under the Five Year Plans. The major Schemes are :—

1. Intensive cattle development projects.
2. Key village Scheme.

3. Cross-breeding Schemes for the introduction of exotic inheritance for milk production in local cattle.
4. Artificial insemination Centres,
5. Feeds and fodder development schemes.
6. Goshala development Schemes.
7. Establishment of large cattle breeding farms and progeny testing of bulls.
8. Herd registration Schemes in breeding tracts.
9. Milk distribution Schemes for cities with population of 50,000 and above
10. Rural Dairy Centres for covering cities with lesser population.

2. In addition, Government are implementing a massive programme for milk marketing and dairy development estimated to cost Rs 95.40 crores for increasing milk processing facilities of public sector dairies in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras from 100 million litres a day at present to 2.75 million litres a day at the end of 5 years' project period and also for increasing procurement of milk from the milk-shed areas of these cities located in 10 States

3. A number of city milk schemes already prepare and distribute toned and double-toned milk at low cost especially for the vulnerable sections of the population. This milk is made through imported skim milk powder and necessarily has to be limited due to difficult foreign exchange position. In addition to this, a Scheme wholly financed by the Government of India has been introduced for providing nutritious food to children in the age-group of 0 to 3 years. A portion of food being supplied to children will be in the form of milk in areas where dairy facilities are available.

Mal-Nutrition among Children

3689. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 40 per cent population of children in the age-group of 1-6 years

suffers from protein and calorie malnutrition ; and

(b) the programmes adopted by Government in various States and progress achieved in meeting the deficiency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Nutrition surveys carried out in different parts of the country among pre-school children of the age group 1-5 years have indicated that about 5 to 40 per cent of the children suffer from various degrees of protein-calorie malnutrition. The prevalence and severity is more in the southern and eastern States and parts of Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra in the rice-eating belt. Mild and moderate severity of the disease is also reported from other parts of the country.

(b) The Government are implementing various programmes to combat protein calorie mal nutrition—nutrition education as a long-term measure and supplementary feeding of children with nutrition supplements supplying both calorie and protein to give immediate relief. Some of the important action programmes which are being implemented in this connection are as follows :

(1) *Crash Feeding Programme*—This programme is conducted by the Department of Social Welfare for pre-school children of the age-group 1-5 years in city slums and tribal areas. The food supplements given are fortified bread and toned milk in city slums and preparations made from locally available foods such as cereals and pulses in tribal areas. The programme is in operation in 20 States and Union Territories and the number of beneficiaries covered up to the 15th January 1972 is 15,54,869.

(2) *Feeding of Pre-School children through Balwadiies*—The Department of Social Welfare have undertaken to provide pre-school children in balwadiies with supplementary meals made from locally available nutritious foods. At present it covers 1,23,165 beneficiaries in 4,216 balwadiies.

(3) **School Meals Programme**—This programme, implemented by the Ministry of Education, is intended to improve the nutritional status of primary school children by providing supplementary mid-day meals. About 11 million beneficiaries are covered under this programme in 14 States, out of which one million are pre-school children.

(4) **Applied Nutrition Programme**—The Programme is implemented by the Community Development Department. It is a feeding-cum-educational programme through practical means by production and consumption of nutritious foods in the rural areas such as eggs, fish, vegetables and fruit through school gardens and community gardens for improving the nutritional status of pre-school children and expectant mothers. Practical nutrition education is imparted to the mothers and children by growing the foods on the premises and use of these foods in the form of nutritious recipes in the supplementary feeding programme through balwadias and health centres. The programme is in operation in 833 C.D. Blocks in 24 States.

Nutrition education through mass communication media is being carried out in the different States through exhibitions, films, posters and demonstrations.

Ten films-clips on various aspects of nutrition have been produced by the Nutrition Cell of the Directorate General of Health Services. The films are dubbed in 13 regional languages and have been released through the national circuit of India for mass nutrition education.

Report of Road Safety and Traffic Committee

3690. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Road Safety and Traffic Committee has submitted its report to the Government ;

(b) if so, broad features thereof ; and
(c) whether the Committee had visited all the States in connection with the road safety problem ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.
(c) The Study Group on Road Safety has visited all the major States except Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Department Committee Report on Sale of Government Publications

3691. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the report of the Departmental Committee set up to devise measures for improving publicity to boost up sales of Government publications and to prevent accumulations of unnecessary stocks ;
(b) when was the report submitted ; and
(c) when did Government start implementing the accepted recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 1835,72]

(b) The report was submitted on 31st March, 1970
(c) The Government started implementing the accepted recommendations from July, 1971.

Suggestion by Social Scientists of Family Planning

3692. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been suggested by the Social Scientists on Family Planning that Family Planning programme should be entrusted to non-official agencies ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) No. The Seminar did not suggest that Family Planning programme should be entrusted to non-official agencies but it did recommend greater attention to youth organisations, women's organisations, rural welfare agencies, trade unions, etc.

(b) The suggestion is in line with Government's policy and practice. Voluntary organisations are encouraged and are given adequate support, including financial assistance, for participation in family planning activities.

Re-Writing History of India

3693. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to re-write the history of India ; and

(b) if so, what would be the significant changes ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Government of India recognise the need for increasingly encouraging and fostering objective and scientific writing of history. The subject gains not only from the point of view of national integration but also from that of need to inculcate a healthy respect for our cultural heritage without encouraging a blind acceptance of superstition, obscurantism and revivalism.

2. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has brought out a series of three school textbooks on the History of India for use in schools. These books have been written keeping in view the changes necessary for scientific presentation of history. These books are available in the Parliament Library.

Scholarship or Memorial Documents in the name of Dr. J. B. Chatterjee

3694 **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

whether Government are proposing to announce either a scholarship or a memorial document for publication in the name of late Dr. J. B. Chatterjee of Calcutta Tropical Institute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

संसद-भवन और राष्ट्रपति भवन के रख-रखाव
और मरम्मत पर होने वाला खर्च

3695. भी द्वितीय वर्ष काल्पनाय : यथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में संसद भवन और राष्ट्रपति भवन के रख-रखाव, पुताई और मरम्मत 1र अधिक रूपया खर्च किया गया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 में उपरोक्त मदों पर किये गये व्यय का घोरा क्या है और 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में इन पर कितना रूपया व्यय किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० क० गुजराल) : (क) 1971-72 के दौरान व्यय पिछले दो वर्षों में किये गये व्यय से अपेक्षाकृत कम था परन्तु 1968-69 से कुछ अधिक था ।

(ख) व्योरे नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

	राष्ट्रपति भवन	संसद भवन	रुपये	रुपये
(i) 1971-72 के दौरान किया गया व्यय		21,96,169		5,15,555
(ii) 1972-73 के प्रत्याशित व्यय		23,00,000		6,89,000

टिप्पणी :—राष्ट्रपति भवन के आकड़ों में राष्ट्रपति सभ्यदा व बोलारम (हैवरावाद) तथा

मशोबरा (शिमला) के सभी अन्य भवन भी सम्मिलित हैं।

गेहूं की खेती

3996. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि चालू वर्ष में कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि पर गेहूं बोया गया और प्रति हैक्टेयर औमतन कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : चालू कृषि वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान गेहूं के क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान वर्ष की समाप्ति के उपरांत अधिकृत किसी समय जुलाई-अगस्त 1972 में उपलब्ध होंगे। किन्तु, 1971-72 के अखिल भारतीय प्रथम अनुमान (जिसमें केवल क्षेत्र का प्रारम्भिक अनुमान दिया गया है) के अनुमान चालू वर्ष के दौरान थोक का अनुमान 185 लाख हैक्टार है, जोकि गत वर्ष के तदनुस्रती अनुमान से 6.3 प्रतिशत अधिक है। पिछले अनुमान से पता चलता है कि प्रथम अनुमान क्षेत्र की फसल की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त 95 प्रतिशत भाग ही होता है।

Students went Abroad and Stayed Back

3697. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who went abroad for higher education on Government expenses and did not return after the expiry of their studies in violation of the contracts during the last three years ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Students are sent abroad for higher education on Government expenses under the following

two Schemes operated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare :—

- (i) Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad ; and
- (ii) Scholarships for Overseas Studies to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

The former Scheme has been implemented only from 1971-72 and scholars sent during this year are still not due to return. With regard to the latter scheme, the normal tenure of scholarship is 1 to 3 years, depending upon the course of study. Among the students sent under this Scheme, six who were due to come back in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971, after completion of their studies, have not returned.

(b) Under the terms and conditions of the Scholarship Scheme, the scholars who do not return to India, after completion of studies are required to refund to Government a sum of Rs. 14,000/- or the actual amount spent on the scholar, whichever is larger, in violation of the terms of the bond duly executed by the scholar. Suitable action in the matter has already been initiated in respect of the six defaulted scholars.

New methods for Jaundice Cure

3698. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new methods for jaundice cure have been experimented by some Doctors in India ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting UP of National Wage Board for Doctors

3699. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Indian Medical

Association demanding the setting up of a National Wage Board for Doctors, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) Doctors are working under different employers whose paying capacity is also not the same. There will also be differences among doctors as regards qualifications and training. In the circumstances, it will be difficult to evolve a standardised wage structure for doctors.

It is considered that wage Boards of the type being set up for industrial workers may not be an appropriate machinery for determination of emoluments of professionals like Doctors.

Birth rates among Backward Communities Slum Dwellers etc.

3700. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether birth rates among the slum dwellers tribal people and backward communities are much higher than among the people belonging to upper and middle income group of people and socially advanced communities and if so, facts about such differential birth rates ;

(b) whether such differential birth rates will undermine the qualitative characteristics of the people of our country unless balanced birth rates could be achieved ; and

(c) whether greater measures for introduction of family planning schemes will be taken in the slum areas and among the backward and tribal communities and if so, the broad details of such schemes, including scheme regarding family planning publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO PADHYAYA) : (a) No systematic study has been carried out in the country to find out the differential birth rate among different

sections of the population. A few localised studies that have been made do not provide any conclusive evidence regarding higher fertility among the so-called backward communities.

(b) There is no evidence to suggest this.

(c) Greater efforts for promotional activities are being undertaken in slum areas of cities and towns through government centres and also centres run by bodies and voluntary organisations with financial support from the Government. For the backward and tribal communities, family planning education, motivation and services are provided through the large net work of Main Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres (attached to Primary Health Centres) and Sub-centres. Thus Family Planning education and services are provided irrespective of backwardness or otherwise of different communities.

Communication from West Bengal Re: Final Estimates of Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge

3701. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 719 on 20th March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether any communication has since been received from the Government of West Bengal regarding the final estimates of the cost of constructing the second Hooghly Bridge ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quality of Rationed Articles and Sugar Supplied at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

3702. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether food articles and sugar sold to ration card holders in Fair Price Shops in

Delhi is of lower quality, whereas the quality supplied to open market is of good quality.

(b) whether on 26th March, 1972 a Shopkeeper of Kidwai Nagar (Delhi) was arrested while sending away good quality of wheat meant for ration card holders, if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps introduced to see that proper quality of articles is supplied to ration card holder from ration shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no significant difference in so far as sugar is concerned. In the Fair Price shops, foodgrains of fair average quality are distributed, but in the open market foodgrains of superior and inferior varieties are available

(b) Yes, Sir. The shopkeeper was arrested on 26.3.72 On receipt of information on telephone, the police seized 8 bags of wheat loaded in a Thela in front of Fair Price Shop No 2473, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi. Nine "kattas" of basmati rice were also recovered from the residence of the shopkeeper and taken into custody by the police. The Fair Price Shop was suspended the same day.

On physical verification of the stock of the Fair Price Shop, excess shortage were also found in the stock of food articles.

(c) (i) Scaled samples of food articles received by the fair price shops from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India and sugar wholesalers are displayed by the shop holders at a conspicuous place at their shops to enable the public to see that they are being supplied the same quality of food articles which were received by the Fair Price shops.

(ii) The Inspectorate staff of the Delhi Administration keeps a watch on the quality of food articles kept for sale at the Fair Price Shops.

Steps to Increase output of Quality Seeds

3703. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase the output of

quality seeds in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The bulk of the seed production of improved seed is taken up on State Government Farms and by private seed producers. Besides, the National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, some agricultural universities and State Governments produce adequate quantities of foundation seeds to meet the requirements of seed producers all over the country. The National Seeds Corporation and the Tarai Development Corporation (set up to implement a World Bank assisted project for seed production in the Tarai area) also produce substantial quantities of certified seed to meet any shortages of quality seeds in the States. The country has been enjoying self sufficiency in all important seeds for the last few years with the exception of hybrid bajra seeds. The bajra seed production programmes including the one with the National Seeds Corporation were stepped up last year and it is expected that in the coming kharif bajra seed requirements would be met,

The requirements of seeds for the high yielding varieties programmes, as also for seed production programmes are assessed by the Government of India in a series of Zonal conferences with the representatives of the State Government, the National Seeds Corporation, The Tarai Development Corporation and the seed producers. These conferences are held in the beginning of each crop season, twice a year. This assessment helps in the drawing up of seed production programmes so as to ensure that enough quality seed is produced to meet the demand.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in Education Ministry and Deptt.

3704. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in his Ministry/Department / Subordinate / Attached Offices in various ranges of basic pay up to (i) Rs. 110 (ii) Rs. 200, (iii) Rs 500, (iv) Rs. 1000, (v) Rs. 1500 and above ; and

(b) the number of employees amongst them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extension of Small Farmers Development Scheme to a District of Andhra Pradesh

3705 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(a) the District of Andhra Pradesh which has the lowest *per capita* land-holding and the largest percentage of small and marginal farms ;

(b) whether the small and marginal farmers development scheme has been extended to that District ; and

(c) the steps proposed to meet this developmental need in this District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Visakhapatnam.

(b) and (c). The Central Sector MFAL Scheme is in operation in three Talukas of this District. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover about 14000 marginal farmers with holdings upto 2.4 acres irrigated or upto five acres of dry land. 6,000 landless agricultural labourers are also expected to be assisted, in addition Schemes for development of minor irrigation potential, dairy and poultry farming, sheep rearing, rural artisans, fisheries, bee keeping and rural works have been incorporated as programmes under this project to help the identified beneficiaries.

Production and Requirement of Sugar in 1972-73

3706. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(b) whether an assessment of sugar production *vis-a-vis* the national requirement for 1972-73 has been made; and

(b) the steps proposed to ensure adequate supply to meet internal and external demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) It is too early yet to make any realistic assessment of the sugar production during 1972-73, as the estimates of sugarcane production are not yet available. On the basis of preliminary reports, a production of 38-40 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1972-73 seems possible. The consumption will have to be restricted to the limits of the available quantity.

(b) Incentive prices were paid for sugarcane during 1971-72 in most of the States with a view to encouraging the sugarcane growers to bring larger area under sugarcane and thereby increase sugarcane production. Letters of Intent/licences have so far been issued during the Fourth Plan period covering additional annual sugar production capacity of 12.06 lakh tonnes.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Graduates in Bihar

3707. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to be state .

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra who were qualified as Graduates for the last three years ; and

(b) how many of them have got employment up to 31st December, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) : (a) and (b). The required information is not available. Efforts will be made to collect it.

Recommendations made by Committee on Problem of Adivasis and Harijan Children

3708. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee which was set up by Government to go into the problem

of Adivasi and Harijan Children headed by Shri Ganga Saran Sinha, M.P. has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations that have been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b). The Government have not set up any Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha specifically to go into the problems of Adivasi and Harijan Children. A Committee was, however, constituted in 1967 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sinha for the preparation of an adequate programme for Child Welfare. In its report submitted in October, 1968 the Committee made recommendations dealing with overall problems of child welfare including a programme for the socially and emotionally handicapped children.

Report by National Commission on Agriculture

3702 **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture have recently submitted certain reports to Government ; and

(b) if so, the subjects of the report and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture have so far submitted six Interim Reports on the following subjects :—

- (1) Multiplication and Distribution of quality Seeds pertaining to High-Yielding Varieties and Hybrids of Cereals.
- (2) Fertiliser Distribution.
- (3) Some Aspects of Agricultural Research Extension and Training.
- (4) Credit Services for small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(5) Milk production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(6) Establishment of Agro-meteorological Divisions in Agricultural Universities.

These reports are under examination.

बरेली, पीलीभीत और शाहजहांपुर से होकर गुजरने वाली लेटरल रोड के निर्माण कार्य में प्रगति

3710. **श्री मोहन स.रूप :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि बरेली, पीलीभीत और शाहजहांपुर से होकर गुजरने वाली लेटरल रोड का निर्माण कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) अब तक उपरोक्त जिलों में जिलेवार कितने मील सड़क बन चुकी हैं और इस पर कितना स्पष्टा खर्च हो चुका है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। पीलीभीत जिले में केवल एक छोटा सा पुल 95 प्रतिशत पूरा हो गया है, रेल का एक ऊपरी पुल और सभी तीन जिलों में लगभग 6 मील का निर्माण कार्य मुख्यतः असामियक भारी वर्षा और पानी के रुकने के कारण अभी पूरे नहीं हो सके।

(ग) उक्त जिलों में अब निर्मित सड़कों की मील दूरी और उन पर किया गया व्यय निम्न

प्रकार हैः—

जिले का नाम	कुल मोल दूरी	निर्वित मोल दूरी	किया गया अवय (लाख ह०)
बरेली	23 मी० 7 फ०	23 मी० 7 फ०	38.00
पीलीभीत	39 मी० 5 फ०	34 मी० 7 फ०	109.84
शाहजहांपुर	16 मी०	14 मी० 6 फ०	48.75

इतिहास सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान करने के लिए परिषद्

3711. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इतिहास सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान करने के लिए एक परिषद् का गठन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी रचना तथा कृत्यों का व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डॉ. पी० पाठ्य) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) (1) रचना

ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में 20 प्रमुख इतिहासकार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिनिधि महानिदेशक, पुरातत्व; निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार तथा भारत सरकार के चार पदेन प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। परिषद् के प्रथम सदस्यों के नाम विवरण में देखे जा सकते हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [प्राच्यालय में रखा गया। वेचिए संलया एल० टी०-1836/72]

(2) कार्य

परिषद् के कार्य तिम्नलिखित हैः—

— इतिहास के यथार्थ और दुर्दिसंगत प्रस्तु-

तीकरण तथा प्रतिपादन को राष्ट्रीय दिशा देना।

— इतिहासकारों को एक साथ मिलाना तथा उनके विचार-विनिमय के लिए एक मब्द की व्यवस्था करना।

— जिन धोनों पर अभी तक पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, उन पर विशेष जोर देते हुए इतिहास का सवधान करना, गति देना तथा अनुसंधान का समन्वय करना।

— विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान के प्रयत्नों के समन्वय और संतुलित वितरण को प्रो-त्साहन देना।

— सभी संबंधितों से ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान का समर्थन और अधिज्ञान प्राप्त करना तथा उसके निष्कायों के आवश्यक प्रसार एवं प्रयोग से आश्वस्त होना।

Financial Aid for Slum Clearance in Kanpur

3712. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some financial aid is likely to be given to Uttar Pradesh Government for slum clearance scheme in Kanpur during Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, total amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Central

assistance for State Plan Schemes is provided to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. Like other States, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has complete freedom to utilise there from the funds required for the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme in Kanpur.

Kanpur is one of the cities which has been selected for inclusion in the new Central scheme for environmental improvement in the slum areas. In addition to the funds that the Government of Uttar Pradesh may have provided for the clearance and improvement of slums in Kanpur in its State Plan, an allocation of Rs 1.5 crores has been earmarked, in the new Central scheme, as hundred per cent grant assistance during the current year, for providing basic amenities in the slum areas in Kanpur.

'शोर का खतरा' के बारे में गोष्ठी

3713. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री के० कोडंडा रामी रेड्डी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला, दिल्ली में गत मार्च में हुई 'शोर का खतरा' गोष्ठी में दिये गये सुझावों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप नंत्री (श्री ए० क० किस्सू) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Free Mid-Day meals in Primary Schools
In States**

3714. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise enrolment in classes I to V, as in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the State-wise proportion of students in primary schools covered by the Scheme of free mid-day meals;

(c) the State-wise amount of money sanctioned on this account during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(d) the amount of money actually spent by each State during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Statement I showing statewise enrolment in classes I to V as well as number of students covered by the scheme of Free Mid-day Meals during 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-837/72]. Figures relating to 1970-71 and 1971-72 are not available.

(c) statement II showing statewise financial provision made for 1970-71 and 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 837/72]

(d) The information is not readily available. The same will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Agreement with Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation

3715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has entered into an agreement with the Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement are :—

(i) So far as the trade of Bangla Desh with U K /North Continent is concerned, the Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation would entrust to the Shipping Corporation of India arrangements for providing sailings to cover 2/3rd of its share. The

remaining 1/3rd will be carried by Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation, but as initially Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation has no vessel of its own, the Shipping Corporation of India will charter out ships on a single voyage/time charter basis. The number of S.C.I. vessels in Bangla Desh on their own berths will be reduced as Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation acquire their ships.

- (ii) For other liner areas like Australia, U.S.A., Japan, East and West Africa, Gulf area etc., the Shipping Corporation will provide necessary space for Bangla Desh cargo, as required, either in the ships covering Calcutta or additional ships according to the requirements from time to time.
- (iii) The Shipping Corporation of India will employ, in due course, about 50 engineering and navigational officers belonging to Bangla Desh on its ships, subject to their suitability, pending the acquisition of ships by Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation.
- (iv) The agency work of the Shipping Corporation of India's vessels in the Ports of Bangla Desh will be looked after by Bangla Desh Shipping Corporation and vice versa.
- (v) These arrangements would be valid for a period of one year after which they will be reviewed by the two Corporations.

Drop in the Percentage of School going Children

3716. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of school going children in certain States has dropped at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for it; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The percentages of enrolment in classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-XI in different States in 1965-66 and 1968-69 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No LT-838/72]. It would appear therefrom that the percentages have come down in some States. This is due, in some cases, to revised population estimates and in others, to financial inability to keep up enrolments with growth in population or both.

(c) Government have decided to assist the State Governments outside their plans to increase enrolments in primary schools. During 1971-72, appointment of 30,000 additional primary school teachers and construction of 10,000 additional class-rooms were sanctioned. Further assistance is proposed for 1972-73.

Protest by Writers and Artists Against Government Convened Meeting of Intellectuals

3717 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether writers and artists from all over the country met in New Delhi in protest against the Government convened meeting of intellectuals, charging political and bureaucratic interference by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAV) : (a) From press reports it is seen that such a meeting was held of about 60 writers and artistes from all over the country towards the end of March, 1972.

(b) The Government has not received any formal resolution passed by the group. However, again from press reports, it is seen that the statement issued by the participants called upon the Government to take measures to establish a dialogue with intellectuals, and that with the emergence of stable Governments in the States and the Centre, the

Government was in a position to become more open-minded and responsive to the sensitive demands of culture.

Residential Plots/Houses for Sale to Low and Middle Income Groups in States

3718. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation have sanctioned soft loans to develop 20,000 residential plots and to construct 30,000 houses and apartments for sale to persons belonging to the low and middle income groups in ten States ;

(b) if so, which are these States and estimated amount to be sanctioned to each State ; and

(c) on what basis the payments will be made by the purchasers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No L.T.1839/72]

(c) The loans are not sanctioned by the HUDCO directly to the purchasers, but to State Governments and Semi-Government bodies who construct and sell the houses/plots to them. However, all receipts/realisations as and when they accrue out of each project revert to the HUDCO on collection.

Exploitation of Marine Wealth of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea

3719. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rich marine wealth of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea largely remains untapped ;

(b) the scheme included in the Fourth Plan for exploiting the marine wealth of these areas, and how far these schemes have progressed ;

(c) the factors that hinder the systematic exploitation of the marine resources of these areas ; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove these obstacles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The potential of marine fish production in the Indian continental shelf has been estimated by various methods at between 2.5 and 4.5 million tonnes per annum. The resources of the Indian Ocean as a whole are estimated to be capable of sustaining an annual production of over 10 million tonnes. The present level of annual fish landings from the Indian Ocean is 2.8 million tonnes. Fish landing by Indian vessels account for 38% of this total.

(b) The schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for exploitation of marine fisheries mainly relate to introduction of 5500 mechanised boats and 300 off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels and provision of infrastructural facilities such as harbours and training of fishing crew and technicians. About 3000 mechanised boats have so far been introduced during the Fourth Plan bringing the total number of such boats operating from various points around the coast to about 10,000. So far as off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels are concerned, only 31 vessels have been introduced during the Fourth Plan. Harbours capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels have been sanctioned at eight ports. Harbour facilities on a smaller scale for operation of mechanised boats are being provided at over 70 centres. Operatives of mechanised boats are provided training by State Governments. During the Fourth Plan, Central Government Institutions have so far provided institutional training for 205 fishing second hands and 163 engine drivers. After prescribed period of sea service, these operatives will be qualified to serve as skippers and engine-drivers of off shore and deep sea fishing vessels.

(c) and (d). The resources of the inshore regions can be tapped adequately by introducing mechanised fishing boats in areas which are not yet adequately covered by the 10,000 boats already introduced. The programme of introducing mechanised fishing boats is progres-

sing satisfactorily. So far as off-shore and deep sea resources are concerned, it was envisaged that a substantial number of vessels would be introduced by the private sector. This expectation has not materialised in spite of a liberal subsidy being offered for indigenously constructed steel vessels for off-shore and deep sea fishing. Some vessels are being imported under a current scheme of limited imports. Further imports, subject to utilisation of indigenous capacity, are proposed to be allowed.

Taking Over of Colleges by Delhi University

3720. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIEF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Delhi University has decided to take over some colleges ;
- (b) if so, the names of the colleges ; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to take over the colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The Executive Council of the University of

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मवी (प्रो० से० शे०) है :—

Delhi has decided to take over Dyal Singh College, Ram Lai Anand College, P.G.D.A.V. College and Deshbandhu College as University maintained colleges subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission and the Government of India. The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

चीनी मिलों की ओर बकाया राशि

3722. श्री मुल्कीराज सेनी :

श्री एस० आर० लक्ष्मीनारायण :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 मार्च 1972 को चीनी मिलों की ओर गन्ने के मूल्य की कितनी राशि बकाया थी;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में सहारनपुर मे प्रत्येक मिल की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

तिथि) : (क) से (ग). सूचना नीचे दी जाती

31 मार्च, 1972 को चीनी कारखानों की गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि ।

क्रम	वालू पिराई औसत 1971-72 के दौरान खरीदे गए गन्ने की	पिछले वर्ष की (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2	3
(क) अब्दिल भारत	2438.55	492.55
(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश	247.48	340.15
(ग) सहारनपुर ज़िला—		
1. गंगा शुगर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, देवबन्द ज़िला सहारनपुर।	शून्य	शून्य

1	2	3
(लाख रुपयों में)		
2. लाड कृष्ण शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, सहारनपुर, जिला सहारनपुर।	21.69	1.85
3. दि महालक्ष्मी शुगर मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, डाकघर इकबालपुर, जिला सहारनपुर।	0.04	शून्य
4. राय बहादुर नारायण सिंह शुगर मिल्स प्रा० लि०, लखमर ज०, जिला सहारनपुर।	शून्य	शून्य
5. दि किसान को-आपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री लि०, डाकघर सरसावा, जिला गहारनपुर।	शून्य	6.65

गन्ने के उत्पादन में तथा चीनी मूल्यों में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता

3723. श्री मुल्कीराज सेनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में गन्ने के उत्पादन में कम से कम कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में चीनी के निर्धारित मूल्यों से चीनी के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) उक्त वृद्धि से मिल मालिकों को कितना लाभ हुआ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त तथ्य को देखते हुए 1973-74 के लिए गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारित करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य अंद्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इम व्यवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान गन्ने की कितनी पैदावार होगी या उसकी पैदावार में कितनी वृद्धि होगी, चीनी का कितना मूल्य होगा यदि कभी निर्धारित किया गया, या निर्धारित मूल्यों से मूल्यों में कितनी बढ़ोत्तरी होगी या मिल मालिक कितना लाभ कराएंगे।

(घ) सरकार केवल गन्ने का चीनी कारखानों द्वारा देय न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है और 1973-74 के लिए गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य मध्ये संगत तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद उपयुक्त गमय पर निर्धारित किया जायगा।

**Reservation in Services for Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in Post-Graduate
Institute, Chandigarh**

3724 SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no reservation in services for Scheduled Castes is being observed in Post-Graduate Institute, Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons ; and

(c) whether the Institute body of the P.G.I. has decided on the 25th March, 1972 that no reservation would be given to Scheduled Caste Employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The Institute is following Government instructions regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Institute Body of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Re-

search in their meeting held on the 25th March, 1972 approved the decision of its Governing Body, that there will be no reservation for Scheduled Castes in appointments made by promotion as no such reservation is envisaged in the instructions issued by the Government.

चीनी के मूल्यों में बढ़ि रोकने की योजना

3725. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चीनी के मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं और अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के बाद उम्मीदों की घोषणा कर दी जाएगी।

सप्रू हाउस के पुस्तकालय का विभाजन करने के बारे में संसद-सदस्यों के विचार

3726. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हे संसद-सदस्यों ने सप्रू हाउस के पुस्तकालय का विभाजन करने के विषय में अपने विचार लिख कर भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस. मुरल हसन) : (क) सप्रू हाउस पुस्तकालय के प्रस्तावित विभाजन के सम्बन्ध में, कुछ संसद-सदस्यों ने एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा है।

(ख) सरकार का यह अभिमत है कि पुस्तकालय के भविष्य के बारे में इंडियन काउंसिल

आफ बल्ड अफेयर्स और जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के बीच आपसी विचार-विनियम से निर्णय होना चाहिए। फिर भी, सरकार, इन दोनों संगठनों द्वारा स्वीकृत निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार करेगी। यदि विश्वविद्यालय इस सकलन को अपने नए परिसर में ले जाने का निर्णय करता है, तो, सरकार, सप्रू हाउस पुस्तकालय में सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए, सहायता के प्रस्तावों पर भी सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार करेगी।

संसद-सदस्यों को अलाट किये गये बंगलों को भारतीय ढंग के बनाना

3727. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद-गदम्यों को दिल्ली में जो बंगले अलाट किए गए हैं वह उनके उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि उनका निर्माण भारतीय ढंग से नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन विभिन्न प्रकार के बंगलों को भारतीय ढंग में बनाने का है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के प्रारंभिक अस्पतालों तथा विद्यार्थियों में औषधियों का उपयोग न होना

3728. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पश्चात् भी प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अन्तर्गत

ग्रामीण अस्तालों और डिस्पैसरियों में औषधियों का अभाव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, क्या इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ग्रामीण जनता को औषधियां उपलब्ध हों, केंद्रीय सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप संचारी (श्री ए० क० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Crash Programme for Mechanisation and Modernisation of Deep Sea Fishing

3729. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government is contemplating a sort of Crash Programme regarding mechanisation and modernisation of deep-sea fishing and if so, the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Considerable emphasis is being placed on development of deep sea fishing with modern vessels, although no crash programme as such has been launched for this purpose. The steps taken in this regard include survey of resources, provision of the infrastructure mainly in the form of fully equipped fishing harbours, and training of operatives. The Central Organisation for survey of off-shore and deep sea resources is being strengthened by the addition of over 20 vessels and the establishment of new bases around the coast. Harbours capable of handling off-shore and deep-sea vessels have been sanctioned at eight ports. Institutional training has been provided during the Fourth Plan to 205 fishing second hands and 163 engine-drivers. After prescribed period of sea service these operatives will be qualified to work as skippers and engine-drivers of off-shore and deep sea fishing vessels. Vessels suitable for off-shore and deep sea fishing are being constructed in the country. To meet requirements of the Central and State Governments, orders for 40 vessels of 17.5 metre length were placed in 1968-69 on indigenous ship building yards.

Twenty-six of these vessels have so far been supplied. A liberal subsidy has been offered for the purpose of making indigenously constructed steel vessels available to the fishing industry at reasonable prices. Under a current scheme, import of 30 vessels has been authorised under the condition that one vessel is constructed in the country for every two vessels imported. It is proposed to permit additional imports, subject to utilization of indigenous capacity.

Use of Imported Trawler on East Coast

3730. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government is considering the use of bulk of the imported trawlers from U.S.S.R. on the East Coast since West Coast is already benefitting from Indo-Norwegian Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Indo-Norwegian Project is not a commercial undertaking and is concerned mainly with survey of resources and experimental fishing. It is envisaged that imports of vessels will be mainly for commercial fishing. It is not proposed to regulate the import of any trawlers which may be obtained from the U.S.S.R. on the basis of regional allotments. No arrangements for such import have so far been made. Proposals for establishment of deep sea fishing project whether proposed to be based on the East or West Coast will be examined on merits, and permission to import vessels under suitable arrangements will be considered after taking indigenous availability into consideration.

Construction of Stadia in Orissa

3731. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any money for construction of Stadia in Orissa in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) if so, the amount given in respective years and the names of the recipients;

(c) whether any amount has been allotted to Orissa for this purpose in 1972-73 and the places where these Stadia are proposed to be built in Orissa ; and

(d) the reason, if no grants were given to Orissa during these years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs 15 000/- has been released to the Orissa Council of Sports in 1971-72 for completion of the Stadium in Keonjhar. This is the final instalment of the grant of Rs. 25,000/- sanctioned for the purpose during 1966-67.

(c) and (d). No specific amount is allotted in advances for any State : grants are sanctioned after scrutiny of proposals received from a State Government or State Sports Council. No proposal has so far been received from the Orissa Government/State Sports Council for the construction of any new Stadium in that State during 1972-73. However, a proposal for financial assistance for the improvement of an existing Stadium at Cuttack constructed earlier with Government of India's assistance, was received but no grant is admissible for improvement of an existing stadium.

मध्य प्रदेश और इसके सीमावर्ती अन्य राज्यों के अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव

3732 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश और इसके सीमावर्ती उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों के बीच कुछ अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों तथा पुलों का निर्माण करने का सुझाव दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हा।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए भारत सरकार ने जनवरी 1971 में 74 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया :—

कार्य का नाम	लम्बाई मील या पुलों की संख्या	ऋण की राशि (₹० लाख)
लिम्बडी-यन्डला सड़क (नुत कड़ी)	15 मील	30.00
शिवपुर-सवाइ माधेपुर सड़क पर चम्बल पर पुल	1 पुल	*35.00
जोंक आरंग-नवपारा सड़क पर पुल	1 पुल	@9.00

*लागत 50 : 50 के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकारों में विभाजित किया जाना है। (अतः 35 लाख रुपये की राशि लागत का मध्य प्रदेश का भाग प्रदर्शित करता है)।

@लागत 50 : 50 के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के बीच विभाजित होना है (अतः 9 लाख रुपये की राशि लागत का मध्य प्रदेश का भाग प्रदर्शित करता है)।

राज्य के राजपर्यों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव

3733. श्री फूलबन्द वर्मा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है जिसमें राज्य मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्य मार्गों की किलोमीटरों में कुल लम्बाई कितनी है जिनको राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) लगभग 2400 किलोमीटर।

(ग) राज्य सरकार की प्रार्थना पर अन्य राज्यों से तदसम प्रार्थना के साथ विधिवत विचार किया गया सारे प्रस्ताव जिन पर विचार किया गया, की कुल लम्बाई 32000 कि. मी० थी जिसके लिये चौथी योजना में 15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था थी जो मांग के एक भाग के लिये भी अपर्याप्त थी। इन परिस्थितियों में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रस्तावों और अन्य राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित सङ्कों की बड़ी संख्या को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में लेने की युजाइश न थी।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में दुर्घ सल्लाई की योजना

3734. श्रा० स्कूली नारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी दुर्घ सल्लाई योजनायें प्रारम्भ की जायेंगी;

(ख) अब तक कितनी योजनायें प्रारम्भ की गई हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित हैं;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना कार्यक्रम में 137 डेरी योजनायें स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। ये है—

(१) गत योजनाओं से आरम्भ हुई दुर्घ सम्भरण योजनायें... 35

(२) आरम्भ हुई दुर्घ उत्पादन फैक्टरिया ... 7

(३) नई दुर्घ सम्भरण योजनाये 41

(४) नयी दुर्घ उत्पादक फैक्टरिया । छोटी क्रीमरिया .. 11

(५) ग्रामीण डेरी केन्द्र ... 43

— —

योजनाओं की कुल संख्या ... 137

(क) और (घ). 137 योजनाओं के कुल लक्ष्य में से 61 योजनाये पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इनमें 22 स्लिप-ओवर दुर्घ सम्भरण योजनायें, 4 आरम्भ हुई दुर्घ उत्पादन फैक्टरियाँ, 3 नयी दुर्घ सम्भरण योजनाये और 32 ग्रामीण डेरी केन्द्र शामिल हैं। राज्यवार स्थानों के विषय में जानकारी विवरण 1 में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रभालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—840/72]

इनके अनिवार्य, 22 परियोजनायें विभिन्न स्तरों पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(घ) गत योजनाओं में आरम्भ की हुई योजनाओं को पूरा करने की नयी योजनायें शुरू करने से पूर्व उनके एकत्रीकरण के लिए अग्रता प्रदान की गई है। प्रगति सन्तोषजनक है।

Short-Fall in Technical Education Programme

3735. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great short-fall in technical education programme within three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROJ'S NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). In the Central Sector there is no short-fall in expenditure and about 67 per cent of the total plan outlay has been utilised in the first three years of the Plan period.

In the States' sector the expenditure in the first three years of the Plan period was only about 40 per cent of the total Plan outlay. The precise reasons for the shortfall are being examined in consultation with the State Governments and every effort will be made to give due priority to the completion of the schemes of technical education.

'Freeze-dried' Small-Pox Vaccine

3736. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is not self-sufficient in 'Freeze-dried' Small-pox vaccine ;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to solve this problem ; and

(c) the annual requirement of vaccine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central Government is offering loans for the expansion of the production capacity in the following four vaccine producing institutions :—

1. State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, Mysore.
3. King Institute, Guindy, Madras (Tamil Nadu).
4. Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Loans to the concerned State Governments have already been sanctioned during 1971-72 as indicated below :—

Uttar Pradesh	—	Rs 445 Lakhs
Mysore	—	Rs. 605 ..
Tamil Nadu	—	Rs. 318 ..
Andhra Pradesh	—	Rs. 4.32 ..

Additional equipment is also being obtained through the UNICEF for the four vaccine producing Institutions.

(c) The annual requirement of Vaccine is 156 million doses on an average.

Financial Resources of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation

3737. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is not self-sufficient in finances ;

(b) if so, what is the financial position of the Corporation ; and

(c) what resources they have for investments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Equity subscription by Government : Rs. 4 crores

By issue of debentures : Rs. 5 crores

Loan under finalisation from L.I.C. : Rs. 10 crores

Central Grant to Tribal Development Blocks Rewa District (M. P.)

3738. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted by Union Government for centrally sponsored Schemes to provide Tribal Development Blocks in the Eastern Region of Rewa Districts in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ; and

(b) the amount distributed as grants during the above period, year-wise, with a view to improve farming in the blocks for purchasing improved seeds, implements and fertilizers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) There are no Tribal Development Blocks in the Rewa District

(b) Does not arise.

History of Freedom Movement of India

3739. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to bring about an exhaustive history of the Freedom Movement of India ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The work of writing the History of Freedom Movement of India was entrusted to Dr. Tara Chand, a distinguished Historian. The History was to be published in three volumes. Volume I and Volume II of the History have already been published. The third and final Volume of the History was sent for printing to the Government Press on 7th January, 1972. Efforts are being made to get this Volume released on 15th August, 1972, on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of India's Independence.

3740. श्री अम्बेश : क्या स्थास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 19 जुलाई, 1971 के अन्तरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5166 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त प्रश्न भाग (ख) तथा (ग) में पूछी गई सूचना एकत्रित कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्थास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० फैसू) : (क) और (ख). सूचना की दिल्ली प्रमाणित से अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Aids to Metropolitan Cities to Augment Fleet of Buses

3741. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have given aids to Calcutta to augment the fleet of buses in the city.

(b) if so, the amount and the kind of aids given to the Government of West Bengal ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to give such aids to other metropolitan cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras, etc; and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

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

संसद-सदस्यों की पत्ती और नौकरों को निःशुल्क रेलवे पास

3742. श्री अनंत शाह प्रधान : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद-सदस्यों की पत्ती और नौकरों को रेलवे पास की सुविधा उपलब्ध कर दी है;

(ख) क्या जब संसद-सदस्यों को अपरिहाय परिस्थितियों में विमान द्वारा बापती यात्रा करनी पड़ती है तो उनके साथ गयी उनकी पत्ती और नौकरों को रेल द्वारा निःशुल्क वापिस आने की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). संसद-सदस्यों के बेतन और भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954, वर्ष 1969 के अधिनियम 25 द्वारा यथा संशोधित, की धारा 6 के अधीन, संसद-सदस्यों को उनके रेल द्वारा यात्रा करने पर उनके साथ जाने के लिए एक व्यक्ति के तीसरी श्रेणी के रेलवे पास की और प्रत्येक सवा के दौरान एक बार, सदस्य की पत्ती/पति के लिए, उनके सामान्य निवास स्थान से दिल्ली और वापिस यात्रा के लिए एक निःशुल्क अहस्तातरणीय प्रथम श्रेणी के बेलवे पास की सुविधा प्रदान की गयी है। इन अनुबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, सदस्य की पत्ती/पति प्रत्येक सवा के दौरान एक बार स्वतन्त्र रूप से रेल यात्रा कर सकती/सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक नौकरों का प्रश्न है, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है।

Licences for Establishment of New Sugar Factories

3743. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties to whom licences have been granted for the establishment of new sugar factories against the Fourth Plan targets ;

(b) whether any of the above licences had to be revoked/cancelled subsequently, if so, their names and reasons for cancellation ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal for advance licensing of capacity against the Fifth Plan target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement giving the names of parties to whom licences have been granted upto 17.4.1972 for the establishment of new sugar factories against the Fourth Plan target is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1841/72].

(b) No licence granted for the establishment of a new sugar factory against the Fourth Plan target has so far been revoked/cancelled.

(c) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government for advance licensing of capacity against the fifth Plan target.

Licences for Expansion of Sugar Factories during IV Plan Period

3744. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sugar factories which have been granted licences for the expansion in their capacities against the Fourth Plan targets with the expansion in capacities allowed ;

(b) the names of the factories (i) which have completed the licensed expansions (ii)

whose expansion licences were revoked or their expanded capacity reduced and the reasons therefor and (iii) which have still to implement their expansion licences ; and

(c) what is the policy for grant of expansion licences in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTUTE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of the sugar factories which have been granted licences for expansion of their capacities against the Fourth Plan target, details of expansion allowed, and the details of the licences (i) completed and (ii) still to be implemented is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1842/72]. No licence granted for expansion against the Fourth Plan target has so far been revoked or the expanded capacity reduced.

(c) The applications for grant of licences for expansion are being considered on merits—the main consideration being the cane potential in the respective areas.

Reversion to Pre-Emergency Working Hours for All Day Milk Stalls of D.M.S.

3745. **SHRI P. K. GHOSH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 647 on the 20th March, 1972 regarding working hours of the staff of D M S. booths in various Department/Ministries and state :

(a) whether on the reversion to the pre-Emergency working hours of the various Ministries and Offices of the Government with effect from the 3rd April, 1972, D.M.S. authorities propose to revise the working hours of the All-day Milk Stalls, accordingly ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The working hours of the All Day Milk Stalls have been revised since 11.4.72 from 10.00 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. with a lunch break from 12.30 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

(b) Does not arise.

Request from Tamil Nadu Government to Increase Monthly Quota of Sugar

3746. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Central Government to increase the monthly quota of sugar to meet the requirement of the State ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to increase the present quota to Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) the criteria being followed by the Central Government to fix quota to various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c), The basis for allotment of monthly quotas of fair price sugar to the States was reviewed and from the month of March, 1972, these were fixed on a rational basis, after taking into consideration the population factor, the past pattern of consumption and the availability of sugar. On this basis, the monthly quota of fair price sugar for Tamil Nadu was fixed at 10,000 tonnes as against 9,700 tonnes in February, 1972. No request from the Tamil Nadu Government has been received thereafter for increase in their monthly sugar quota.

Delay in Developing Madras Port

3747. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to develop the port at Madras and accordingly the work was awarded to contractors in the year, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details of works to be carried out and the amount allotted and the period fixed for completion of works ;

(c) whether the progress of work is very slow and consequently the cost of development works would rise due to rise in prices etc. which would further delay in completion of works for want of more financial sanction ; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir The Madras Port Trust have undertaken the construction of an outer harbour at Madras north of the present harbour. This consists of an oil dock to provide berthing facilities for deep drafted tankers bringing crude oil for the Madras Refineries and an ore berth with a mechanical ore handling plant to provide facilities for deep-drafted ore carriers that will be employed for the export of iron ore. Work on the outer harbour project commenced in 1966. Some of the works were carried out departmentally and some were executed through contractors.

(b) The details regarding the cost of the project and the major works relating to the project are as follows:—

(i) *Oil Dock*

The cost of construction of the Oil Dock, including certain common items relating to the ore handling scheme such as dredging, reclamation and break waters, is about Rs 23.20 crores. The details of the major works and their expected dates of completion are as follows:—

Protection of the Northern and Eastern Breakwaters, States I and II Completed

Protection to reclamation Completed on the eastern side. Work on the northern side is in progress and is expected to be completed by October, 1972

Oil berth In progress Expected to be completed by June 1972.

Completion of Eastern Breakwater In progress Expected to be completed by October, 1972

Reclamation of land for ore berth by sand collected from the foreshore In progress Expected to be completed by the middle of 1973

(ii) *Iron Ore Handling Project*

The estimated cost of the project (excluding certain common items such as dredging, reclamation and breakwaters which have been undertaken as part of the Oil Dock Project) is about Rs 15 crores. The progress made so far in regard to the major items of work is as follows:—

(1) Ore Berth	Contract expected to be awarded shortly
	Expected to be completed in the later half of 1974
(2) Equipment	Contract awarded
	Expected to be delivered in the later half of 1974

(c) There had been some unavoidable delays in the progress of construction of the outer harbour due to certain technical problems encountered in the construction of the breakwaters. The scheme of construction of the breakwaters had, therefore, to be reviewed by a Committee of Technical Experts and modified in the light of the Committee's recommendations. There has also been some change in the scope of the project as bigger vessels than earlier envisaged would be catered to. Work on the project is now progressing satisfactorily. The Oil Dock is expected to be completed in all respects by October, 1972, and the ore berth with the mechanical facilities for loading of iron ore is expected to be completed in the later half of 1974.

(d) Remedial measures recommended by the Committee of Technical Experts referred to in (c) above are in the process of implementation. A high-level Steering Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to watch the progress of the project, to identify the bottle-necks and to recommend remedial action.

Death of Cattle Due to Lack of Nutritious Fodder in U.P.

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cattle died during the year 1971-72 due to lack of nutritious fodder in various districts of Utter Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take effective steps to prevent recurrence of the same in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No report about mortality of cattle due to lack of nutritious fodder was received by Government of India from any district in U.P.,

(b) The question does not arise.

15-Year Master Plans for Farm Sector in States

3750 SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary, Union Agriculture Ministry, while delivering the Convocation Address at the Punjab Agricultural University, advised the States to formulate 15-year Master Plan for the farm sector ;

(b) whether the Ministry have entered into any correspondence with the State Governments on this subject ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the correspondence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Secretary (Agriculture) in his Convocation Address at the Punjab Agricultural University emphasised the desirability of preparation by State Governments of perspective plans for 10-15 years ahead and giving an orientation and direction to developmental efforts in relation to such perspective. The views expressed by him in the Address were his personal views, as the purpose of such Addresses is generally to provoke thinking.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Price and Procurement of Oilseeds in Punjab

3751. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether approximately 40,000 tonnes of oilseeds are likely to be produced in the State of Punjab and there is need for speedy procurement at reasonable price ;

(b) whether there is any scheme to fix the procurement price and speedy procurement ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to procure them at certain fixed price by the Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Estimates of overall production of major oil seeds in Punjab during 1971-72 are not yet available. However, according to present indications, the overall production of major oilseeds, *viz.*, groundnut, rapeseed, mustard etc., during 1971-72 in Punjab is expected to be higher than the output of 212.6 thousand tonnes attained during the previous year 1970-71. The Food Corporation of India was authorised in December last to purchase rape seed (Toria) in Punjab at a price of Rs. 120/- per quintal.

Reconstitution of School of Correspondence Courses in Delhi University

3752. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the School of Correspondence Courses of Delhi University ;

(b) whether it is proposed to form a separate University for this course, or to merge it with the Delhi University or Jawaharlal Nehru University ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education is a Maintained Institution of a University of Delhi. There is no proposal to merge the School with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(c) Does not arise

Correspondence Course in Post-Graduate Classes in Delhi University

353 SHRI B R SHUKLA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a large number of persons residing in Delhi/New Delhi undertaking correspondence courses in Post-Graduate Classes outside the purview of the Delhi University, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility in the school of Correspondence Courses in Delhi University to facilitate the inhabitant of Delhi/New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (i) The Government have no information in this regard

(b) The University of Delhi had under consideration a proposal to start correspondence courses leading to the M A degree. However, the University has not yet taken any decision to start such courses.

अकादमियों की कार्यों को जांच के लिये आयोग

3754 श्री सुधाकर पांडे क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साहित्य, संगीत और ललित कला जैसी विभिन्न अकादमियों के कार्यों की, जिन्हें उनके मत्रालय से अनुदान मिलता है, जांच बरने के लिए कोई आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था, और यदि हाँ, तो कब किया गया था,

(ख) उन पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या उसने इस बीच सरकार को

बपना प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि नहीं तो यह प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पादव) (क) जी, हाँ। तीन गण्डीय अकादमियों अर्थात् माहित्य, संगीत नाटक और ललित कला अकादमियों और भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क परिषद के कार्य का पुनरीक्षण करने के हेतु 19-2-70 को जारी किये गये प्रस्तुत्य के द्वारा श्री जस्टिम जी० डॉ खोसला की अध्यक्षता में एक ममिति की स्थापना की गई थी।

(ख) 1,32,7 6 रुपये।

(ग) पुनरीक्षण ममिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। ममिति की कार्याविधि अब 31-7-72 तक बढ़ा दी गई है और यह आगा की जानी है कि ममिति अपनों रिपोर्ट इस समय तक प्रस्तुत कर दी।

विश्व पुस्तक मेले के आयोजन पर हुआ व्यय

3755. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार ने नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के माध्यम से विश्व पुस्तक मेले पर कितना धन व्यय किया और इस मेले के आयोजन से क्या उपलब्धिया हुआ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिम डग से इस मेले का आयोजन किया गया था उससे नेखको और प्रकाशकों का एक बर्च अत्यन्त असतुष्ट है यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पादव) : (क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट को 6,60,000/- की स्कीम सरकार द्वारा सरकारीहृत की गई है। ऐसे मेलों की उपलब्धियों को मूल्यांकन ठोस रूप में करना समव नहीं है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक बर्च के सदर्भ में, जिसका मुख्य विषय "सभी के लिए

पुस्तकों" हैं, यह मेला लोगों में पुस्तकों के प्रति अधिकारी का निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से आयोजित किया गया था। इसने विश्व के अनेक भागों की पुस्तकों के साथ भारतीय प्रकाशकों और मुद्रकों को भारतीय प्रकाशन और मुद्रण के उच्च स्तर और व्यापक क्षेत्र का प्रदर्शन करने का अवसर प्रदान किया और इस प्रकार भाग लेने वाले देशों को अनुभवों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए तथा जनता की विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में पुस्तक निर्माण स्थिति के अवलोकन के लिए एक अच्छा प्रदान किया। मेला जनता में इतना लोक-स्वित हुआ कि इसे लगभग दो लाख व्यक्तियों ने देखा और इसे पढ़ने की आदत की उन्नति पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कराने में सहायता मिली।

(ब) यह पता चला है कि कुछ हिन्दी लेखकों ने दस्त के द्वारा आयोजित लेखक शिविर से उनके बहिर्भाव पर आपनी की थी। उन्हें यह स्पष्ट किया गया कि एक सीमित संख्या में प्रत्येक भाषा के लेखक ही आमन्त्रित किये जा सकते थे। मेले के आयोजन के सम्बन्ध में विदेशी और भारतीय दोनों ही भाग लेने वालों ने सामायन अनुकूल मत प्रकट किया है। एक और शिकायत भी थी कि कुछ प्राइवेट मण्डप ठीक स्थान पर नहीं थे और इसलिए उन्हें दर्शकों को आड़वित नहीं कर सके जैसे मुख्य मण्डप कर सका था। इसका कारण मेले के स्थल के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम समय पर किया जाने वाला परिवर्तन था। जिसकी वजह से मूल नक्शे को नये स्थल के अनुरूप व्यवस्थित करना आवश्यक हो गया था और नये स्थल में बेहतर विनियाम प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता था। बीच में पढ़ने वाले प्रमंग के कारण यह परिवर्तन हुआ।

Books Displayed at World Book Fair

3756. SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether publications in Indian languages were not given due prominence in the World Book Fair recently held in New Delhi ; and

(b) the number of books displayed there, language-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : The World Book Fair was divided into three sections : In the National Exhibition sector out of about 8,200 books about 7,000 books were in the Indian languages. In the Commercial sector, out of a total of 153 participants 45 participants displayed mainly Indian language books. In the International sector also some of the foreign participating publishers displayed translations of their publications in the Indian languages.

(b) The total number of books displayed in the Fair was nearly 2,00,000. It was open to the Indian and foreign participants to display any number of their books in any language in the space rented by them and it is not possible to give a language wise break-up of the books displayed in the Commercial sector. In the National sector about 1,000 books each in English and Hindi ; 500 each in Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu ; 250 each in Assamese and Oriya ; and 100 each in Sindhi and Sanskrit were exhibited. In addition there were also about 1,000 children's books and paperbacks in all the languages.

Discussions regarding Scarcity of Drinking Water in Andhra Pradesh

3757. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister for Municipal Administration, Andhra Pradesh had discussions recently with Central Government about the widely prevalent scarcity of drinking water in the State if so, particulars in regard to the extent of scarcity in different regions of the State, including towns ;

(b) the specific assistance offered by Centre in the way of rigs and money to tide over the present difficult situation ; and

(c) whether there is any plan under consideration to find a permanent solution to the problem of drinking water scarcity in the State and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes. Acute water scarcity in about 3000 villages and some towns in the following 12 districts has been reported :—

I. Nalgunda 2. Hyderabad 3. Medak 4. Adilabad 5. Mahboobnagar 6. Ongole 7. Cuddapah 8. Warangal 9. Khamman 10. Karimnagar 11. Nizamabad 12. Kurnool.

(b) The State Government requested for assistance of the Central Government in procuring about 30 hard rock highspeed drilling rigs in addition to the 17 rigs already supplied to them under the UNICEF assisted Rural Water Supply Programme and the Drought Relief Programme. The Central Government has helped the State Government in locating 29 rigs for direct purchase. The State Government have placed orders for 8 rigs and are taking steps to purchase 15 more rigs. In addition, 5 new rigs have been allocated under the UNICEF Rural Water Supply Programme during 1972-73. Attempts are also being made to get a few more rigs from other State Governments on loan for implementing a crash programme to remove the scarcity of water. The State Government have also been requested to furnish the list of spare parts immediately needed for 30 'sick' rigs lying with them so as they could also be used in this crash programme.

(c) Water Supply is a State Sector Programme. The responsibility for formulation of water supply schemes, their phasing, allocation of funds and implementation of the schemes, etc., rests with the State Government. It is also for the State Government to draw up a phased programme for the purpose and implement the same from the resources available within the State's Plan. The State Government have, however, been advised to formulate a detailed programme not only to overcome the present scarcity but also to dovetail it into a long term programme.

Illegal Occupation of Government Quarters in New Delhi

3758 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Government

quarters in DIZ and other areas in New Delhi are still being occupied by their sub-lessees after their actual allottees ceased to be in occupation due to death, resignation or retirement ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to evict these unauthorised persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). In so far as general pool accommodation in Delhi/ New Delhi is concerned only in two cases, the quarters are still in occupation of sharers after the actual allottees ceased to be in occupation of accommodation due to death. Notice under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act has been issued in one case and the notice is under issue in the second case.

पटना में केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलना

3759. श्री शंकर दयाल तिहाँ : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना में एक केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलने की एक योजना बहुत समय से अनिर्णीत पड़ी है;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित स्कूल के लिए भूमि नहीं मिल पा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण बंद्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी. पी. यादव) : (क) से (ग), पटना में एक नये केन्द्रीय स्कूल को स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बहुत समय से अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ी है। तथापि एक केन्द्रीय स्कूल को, जो इस समय पटना (अनिसाबाद) में एक किलोमीटर के भवन में चल रहा है, एक स्थायी भवन में स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव काफी समय से विद्याराधीन है। बिहार सरकार ने, जिससे पटना में विद्यमान इम-

केन्द्रीय स्कूल के हेतु एक उपयुक्त भूखंड के लिये अनुरोध किया गया था, जनवरी, 1969 में सात एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की थी। किन्तु आवंटित भूमि को स्कूल के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन विहार सरकार से उपयुक्त भूमि के आवंटन हेतु बातचीत कर रहा है, निकट भविष्य में जिसका निपटारा हो जाएगा।

Representation from all India National Fitness Corps Employees

3760. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by him from All India National Fitness Corps Employees Association during the last few months ; and

(b) if so, what are the demands made in the representation and what action Government has taken so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The All India National Fitness Corps Employees Association has been recognised for the purpose of the Joint Consultative Machinery In the J.C.M. the Association has raised two demands :

(i) Declaration of 80% of the posts in the N. F. C. organisation into permanent posts.

(ii) Adoption of the pay-scales recommended for teachers in schools throughout India, to the N.F.C. instructors, prior to their transfer to the States.

2. Government is unable to accede to these requests because :

(a) an important condition for conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, is that the office is not proposed to be wound up in the foreseeable future and the posts in the office are required indefinitely. This condition is not satisfied by the N.F.C office ; and

(b) the pay scales recommended by the Kothari Commission are for consideration and acceptance by the authorities who administer the Schools in respect of staff of their schools. The instructors on the N.F.C. pay rolls are serving in schools throughout India and will get the pay scales adopted for teachers in the respective States, after they are absorbed in the staff of the Schools. Action in this regard has been initiated.

3. The Association has been making representations to Government on various matters outside the J. C. M. also and each representation is being dealt with on merits

Import and Distribution of Tractors

3761. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tractors imported during the last 3 years together with their countries, models, makes and prices ;

(b) the number and make of tractors allotted to each State Agro-Industries Corporation for distribution ;

(c) whether these were distributed by Agro-Industries Corporations themselves or through private agencies ; the number of tractors sold by the Agro-Industries Corporations in their States and outside ; and

(d) whether the selling prices of tractors through Agro-Industries Corporations are controlled by Essential Commodities Act and whether these tractors are sold with or without implements, and with what implements and at what prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). During 1969-70, it was decided to import 35,000 tractors. Two statements giving information about (a) the number of tractors imported during the last three years together with their countries, models, makes and prices and (b) the number and makes of tractors allotted to each State Agro-Industries Corporation for distribution, against that programme

are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT—1843/72]

(c) the imported tractors have been distributed/are being distributed by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations themselves. In cases where tractors are imported in SKD condition for assemble by the indigenous manufacturers, the tractors are sold through their dealers to the nominees of the various State Agro-Industries Corporations. U.T.S., Director General of Resettlement, etc. and to some extent directly for introduction purposes.

(d) The selling prices of tractors sold through the Agro-Industries Corporations are not controlled by the Essential Commodities Act. However, the tractors are sold by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations at the prices fixed by the Projects and Equipment Corporations of India Ltd. on the basis of the formula laid down by the Government of India. Such implements are also sold with the tractors as are required by the farmers and are available with the Corporations. The prices of these implements differ from implement to implement and State to State.

Separate Arrangement for Examination of C.G.H.S. Patients at Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

3762. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no separate arrangement for the examination of G.C.H.S. patients at Willingdon Hospital and the patients have to wait for hours together due to rush ;

(b) whether the patients who are operated on eyes and legs are not admitted even for a day on the plea of minor operation and the patients have to go home in pain ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) There is separate arrangement for the examination of CGHS patients in Medical and

Surgical O.P.D. In other Specialities they have to take their turn with the general public, as no separate arrangements could be made due to paucity of space and staff.

(b) All patients of minor surgery who do not require admission after operation are allowed to go home. Even in minor cases where it is felt during the operation that the patient's admission is necessary for a day or so, arrangement is made for their admission. Duration of admission depends upon the individual requirement of the patient

(c) It is proposed to provide additional staff where necessary and build extra floors over the existing O.P.D. Block whenever the funds become available.

Persons provided with Employment under Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Kerala

3763. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to eradicate unemployment has started functioning in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons provided employment in each Block, particularly in Development Blocks in the State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The number of persons employed and the duration of their employment varies on different works in different Blocks. It is more appropriate to go by the number of mandays of employment generated rather than by the simple number of persons employed. The total number of mandays of employment created upto the end of March, 1972 as reported by the State Government of Kerala is 35.10 lakh mandays. Blockwise details are not available.

Financial Assistance for Development of Ports in Kerala

3764. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what ports in the State of Kerala are being developed with financial assistance from the Centre ; and

(b) what is the extent of the assistance given so far and of the assistance promised in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The minor port of Beypore in Kerala State is included in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the grant of loan assistance for development of minor ports.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for this scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the Fourth Plan. No loan assistance has so far been released as the scheme is still to be finalised. A dredger belonging to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport Pool is proposed to be deployed during the next fair weather season at Beypore for dredging,

Conversion of Posts of National Fitness Corps Organisation into Permanent Ones

3765 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of the employees for conversions of 80 per cent of the posts in the National Fitness Corps Organisation into permanent ones is being considered by the Sub-Committee of the National Council ; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the said Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The National Council did not set up any Committee specifically to go into the demand of the employees of the National Fitness Corps for conversion of temporary posts in that Organisation into permanent ones, but the Council has set up a Committee to examine the general issue regarding non-conversion of temporary posts into permanent posts because of a certain amount of vagueness in the existing orders on the subject which

was alleged by the Staff Side. The issue relating to the National Fitness Corps Organisation in this regard, has also been raised by the Staff Side before the Committee, is for their consideration.

Allocation of Funds for Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Scheme in Orissa

3766. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of money allotted for Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme respectively for Orissa State during the financial year 1972-73 ;

(b) the exact quota allotted to the Government of Orissa during this year ; and

(c) the amount set apart from the State Co-operative Housing Corporation for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The approved Plan outlay for 'Housing' for Orissa for 1972-73 is Rs 188 lakhs. The Scheme-wise distribution of this outlay and provision and allotment of funds therefor is done by the State Government themselves according to their own requirements and priorities. Central assistance being given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any individual scheme and head of development. The physical targets have also to be determined by them.

(c) No information is available in the Ministry.

Social Welfare Programme undertaken in Rajasthan

3767. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the Social Welfare programmes undertaken in Rajasthan during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance both in the form of grants and loans allocated

for them and the amount actually utilised for the purpose ; and

(c) the extent to which the targets were achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Academic Posts at Lucknow University

3768. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial commitments of the University Grants Commission for academic posts at Lucknow University ;

(b) number of posts of Professors and Readers in Lucknow University sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in 3rd and 4th Plans ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that a large number of posts of Professors and Readers in Lucknow University are lying vacant and the reasons for their not being filled up so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The University Grants Commission is committed to provide 100% assistance for the posts of Professors and Readers and 50% for the posts of lecturers approved during the period 1966-74.

(b)

	Professors	Readers
Third Plan :	8	7
Fourth Plan : (1966-74)	5	23

(c) All the Third Plan posts have been filled. Of the posts of Professors and Readers

approved by the U.G.C. in the Fourth Plan, one post of Professor has already been filled. The remaining posts have been advertised and necessary steps are being taken by the University to fill them. The delay in filling these posts is mainly due to the fact that the posts were finally sanctioned by the State Government in October 1971.

Integration of Morning and Evening Post-Graduate Teaching in Delhi University

3769. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Teachers of the Institute of Post-Graduate Studies of the University of Delhi are not treated at par with the morning teachers in all matters including assignment of research scholars and placing their names in the panels of College Selection Committees ;

(b) whether the Academic Council of Delhi University passed a Resolution two years back for integration of morning and evening Post-Graduate teaching and if so the action taken so far by the University authorities in implementing that resolution ;

(c) whether there is a lot of resentment amongst the teachers of the Institute of Post-Graduate Studies regarding integration ; and

(d) whether the U.G.C. propose to sanction posts of Professorships at the Institute of Post-Graduate Studies so that the staffing pattern of the morning and evening teaching may be the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Institute of Post-Graduate (Evening) Studies is a maintained Institution of Delhi University. According to the information furnished by the University, the teachers of the Institute are treated at par with the University-appointed teachers in the Departments in respect of service conditions, other benefits of leave and Provident fund etc. The research supervisors are appointed by the Board of Research Studies and a number of teachers of the Institute are supervisors for research scholars registered under their guidance. The

Selection Committees for appointment of teachers in Constituent/affiliated colleges, *inter-alia*, provide for an expert member nominated by the Academic Council, namely, the Head of the Department of the concerned subject. In case the Head is not able to attend Selection Committee meeting, the Academic Council appoints another expert. There is no bar to Reader in the Institute being appointed as an expert member.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details of the actual merger of both teaching and non-teaching staff are being worked out and will be considered by appropriate authorities of the University, when completed.

(c) The University is aware of the sentiments for integration among a number of academic and non-academic staff in the Institute.

(d) The University Grants Commission has not received any proposal in this regard.

Provision of Electric fittings and Fans in Government Quarters in New Delhi

3770 SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some quarters in Raja Bazar, Aram Bagh, Dev Nagar, Minto Road and other areas have not been provided with permanent electric fittings and fans even after the lapse of considerable period from the actual allotment and whereas other necessities like water supply have been provided ;

(b) if so, why the quarters were not provided with the electric fittings before their actual occupation ; and

(c) when the electricity is likely to be provided in these quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Permanent electric fittings are generally provided in all quarters before their allotment. However, in the case of one quarter in Dev Nagar, the electric fittings were removed when this quarter was declared to be unsafe. Recently, repairs to this quarter were carried out and it was allotted. After the occupation of this quarter,

temporary electrical installations have been provided pending provision of permanent installations which are being fitted

(c) Electric connections exist in all quarters.

Indian Council of Social Science Research Fellowships

3771. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research has instituted a scheme of awarding fellowships to research workers on various projects and if so, the salient feature of the scheme ;

(b) the number of the fellowships of different categories so far awarded by the Council from year to year and the number therein awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) whether the Council proposes to institute a separate scheme or earmark a specific number of fellowships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates every year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The ICSSR gives the following fellowships :

- (1) National Fellowships to social scientists of outstanding merit ;
- (2) ICSSR Research Fellowships to social scientists who want to undertake research on a whole time basis ; and
- (3) Doctoral and post-doctoral Fellowships in the field of Social Sciences.

The main object of the first two categories of fellowships is to enable competent social scientists to work, on a whole time basis, on approved research projects. During the tenure of the fellowships, they get their existing salaries and allowances and a small contingent grant for incidental expenses. The Doctoral and post-Doctoral fellowships are similar to those awarded by the U.G.C.

So far, the Council has awarded 2 National Fellowships, 19 Research Fellowships and 20 Post-Doctoral and Doctoral Fellowships. Of these, 4 Doctoral Fellowships have been awarded to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Council has decided to earmark 4 Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Fellowships every year to candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Standing Committees of Indian Council of Social Science Research on Problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3772 SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research has two Standing Committees on the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; if so, when were these two Committees set up ;

(b) the composition of two Committees with the terms and conditions and method of appointment of the members and Chairmen ; and

(c) number of times these two Committees, met so far, the agenda they disposed of in these meetings and the broad decisions taken or advice tendered by these two Committees and the action taken thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Indian Council of Social Science Research has set up two advisory Committees, one each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in March, 1970.

(b) At present, the Committee on Scheduled Castes consists of :

1. Prof. R. D. Bhandare (M.P.) Chairman
2. Dr. I. P. Desai
3. Shri R. Srinivasan
4. Dr. C. Parvathamma
5. Prof. N. R. Deshpande
6. Dr. Surajit Sinha

7. Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas
8. Smt. Chandrasekhar
9. Shri Raja Ram Shastri, M.P.
10. Shri J. P. Naik Member-Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee are : to collect information about research that has been or is being done into the problems of Scheduled Castes ; to serve as a clearing house of information on the subject ; and to promote research in this field.

The Committee on Scheduled Tribes now consists of :

1. Prof. S. C. Dube Chairman
2. Dr L P. Vidyarthi
3. Dr. A. K. Danda
4. Dr. S. N. Dubey
5. Shri D. N. Majumdar
6. Shri Kartik Oraon, M.P.
7. Shri K. G. Pisharody
8. Mrs Olive Rekha Dhan
9. Dr. B. K. Roy Burman
10. Shri J. P. Naik Member-Secretary
11. Dr. Yogesh Atal

The terms of reference of the Committee are : to act as a clearing house for exchange of information ; to perform a coordinating role in bringing together persons and institutions engaged in research on tribal people , and to play a promotional role in encouraging research in the field.

The Chairman and members of the advisory Committees are nominated by the Council.

(c) The Committee on Scheduled Castes has met thrice. The main programmes which it discussed, its recommendations and the action taken thereon are as follows :

- (1) A bibliography of research work done so far on the Scheduled Castes has been compiled.
- (2) Some research proposals regarding Scheduled Castes have been sanctioned as given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No LT-1844/72]

(3) Proposals for a study of their educational problems have been drawn up. For their implementation, a Coordinating Committee has been set up and Project Directors for different areas have been appointed as per statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No LT-1844/72]

(4) Trend Reports on Research into Scheduled Castes have been prepared in Sociology and Political Science.

The Committee on Scheduled Tribes has held two meetings so far. The main programmes which it discussed its recommendations and the action taken thereon are as follows :

- (1) A note on priorities in research on Scheduled Tribes has been prepared. After discussing it with social scientists and institutions interested in tribal research, a phased programme of research is proposed to be developed
- (2) A survey of research on Tribal Ethnography has been prepared. Research relating to the Scheduled Tribes has also been reviewed in other research surveys.
- (3) Proposals for a study of their educational problems have been drawn up. For their implementation, a Coordinating Committee has been set up and Project Directors for different areas have been appointed (Appendix II).
- (4) Some research projects relating to Scheduled Tribes have been sanctioned as per statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No LT-1844/72]

Association of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Persons on Research into Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3773. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social

Science Research has worked out any rational mechanism for promoting research into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by directly associating the academically qualified persons from amongst these communities in the planning and execution of various research projects ;

(b) whether the Council has made provision for a special grant for such research programmes, as is the practice with the Social Science Research Council of the U.S.A. and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any attempt has so far been made or is proposed to be made by the Council to locate and compile a list of academically qualified persons now available amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The Council has established Standing Committees for promotion of Research into the Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been included in them.

The Council is not aware of any practice in this matter adopted by the SSRC in USA. All funds meant for research in the field of social sciences are treated as a common pool and no attempt is made to sub-divide them between different disciplines, regions, or groups of social scientists. In the opinion of the Council, this policy is more conducive to the promotion of research. However, the Council has given high priority to research into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, as a matter of fact, a considerable proportion of its funds are being utilised for this sector.

The Council has prepared plans for compiling a National Register of Social Scientists which will also include academically qualified persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

Research Programme on Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3774. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science Research has decided to promote a major research programme on the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; if so, the broad outlines of such a programme ;

(b) whether any prototype or list of research projects has been prepared so far to be undertaken centrally or distributed to various agencies/scholars in various States under a phased programme on priority basis ; if so, whether a list of such projects with brief particular of their assignees will be laid on the Table ; and

(c) the names of the different project directors as well as the coordinators for the programmes finalised so far for various States ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The Council proposes to promote research into social, economic, political and educational problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For this purpose, it has appointed two Advisory Committees, one for the Sched-

uled Castes and the other for the Scheduled Tribes.

Details of the programme of research into educational problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been worked out so far. These are given in the statement. The details of the programme in other sectors are being worked out. As and when the details of any programme are finalised, they are published in the Newsletter of the Council, copies of which are sent to the Parliament Library. They are also included in the Annual Report of the Council which is laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

Statement

Members of the Coordinating Committee for research into educational problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

1. Dr. I. P. Desai.
2. Prof. Ramakrishna Mukerjee
3. Prof. Yogendra Singh
4. Mrs. Suma Chitnis
5. Shri A. K. Danda
6. Dr. Yogesh Atal

Names of the Project Directors for the study of educational problems of Scheduled Castes.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Project Director</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Prof. C. Lakshmana
Assam and Meghalaya	Dr. S. M. Dubey
Bihar	Dr. Sachchidananda
Gujarat	Dr. B. V. Shah (Director) Mr. J. D. Thakar (Co-Director)
Madhya Pradesh	Dr. T. B. Naik
Maharashtra	Mrs. Suma Chitnis (Director) Dr. T. N. Valunjkar (Jt. Director)
Orissa	Prof. R. N. Rath
Rajasthan	Dr. K. L. Sharma
Uttar Pradesh	Shri B. B. Pande Prof. B. R. Chauhan
West Bengal	Shri K. Chattopadhyay
Haryana	Prof. K. D. Gengrade
Punjab	Prof. V. S. D. Souza
Mysore	Prof. C. Rajagopalan

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Tamil Nadu

Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah

Kerala

Dr. P. K. B. Nayar.

Names of Project Directors for the study of educational problems of scheduled tribes.

Andhra Pradesh

Dr. N. S. Reddy

Bihar

Mrs. R. O. Dhan

Gujarat

Dr. I. P. Desai

Maharashtra

Sh. Purushottam Sirsalkar

Assam Meghalaya and Arunachal

Dr. Annada Bhagabati

Nagaland, Manipur and Mizo Hills

Prof. G. Kabui

Orissa

Dr. L. K. Mahapatra

Rajasthan

Dr. S. K. Lai

Central School Building in Sector IV, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

3775. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plot on which the new Central School building has recently been constructed in Sector IV of R. K. Puram, New Delhi was the site for housing the Primary Section of the School prior to starting the construction work last year ;

(b) whether this plot was handed over to the School organization on a clear understanding that the new building would first accommodate the Primary Section and then other Higher Classes ;

(c) whether the School authorities shifted all the Higher Classes there and left the Primary section students in temporary tents built for them in Sector II where they were shifted just prior to the building construction started, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any representation has been received from the local residents welfare association for immediately accommodating the primary section in the new building and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a)

Yes, Sir,

(b) The plot was handed over for construction of a primary school building.

(c) The higher classes had to be shifted to the new building in Sector IV because Delhi Administration was pressing for the release of their building in Sector III, where the higher classes were previously being run. The higher classes could not be run in tents because it was not possible to provide for proper laboratory facilities in tents. The primary classes will be shifted to the building in Sector IV, as soon as building for the higher classes is ready for occupation.

(d) No formal representations have been made, though some guardians have seen the Principal individually in this connection.

Break-down in Conveyor Belt of D.M.S. and Consequent Reduction in Supply of Milk

3776. **SHRI R. K. SINHA :**
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a breakdown in the conveyor belt system of the Delhi

Milk Scheme ; if so, when the defect was noticed first and the steps taken to repair the same ;

(b) whether a decision has been taken to supply restricted milk to the consumers of Delhi ; and if so, the time likely to be taken in repairing the conveyor belt system and restoring full supply of milk to the consumers ; and

(c) whether any sabotage is suspected in the break-down of the conveyor belt system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There was a partial break-down in the Conveyor belt system of the Bottling Plant of the D.M.S. due to wear and tear. This problem assumed larger proportions in the course of the last 4 weeks, due to difficulty in repairing the links in the conveyor chains because of delay in obtaining supply of spare links from the regular supplier of D.G.S. and D. Some links were obtained under emergent local purchase arrangements and many of the chains were fully repaired or replanned. Simultaneously the regular supplier of D.G.S. and D. was expected to arrange supply of links and these also started arriving from 16th April, 1972. This resulted in expediting the repair/replacement work.

(b) Supplies to the customers of the D.M.S. were being regularly made in keeping with the actual requirements, upto 3rd April, 1972. Thereafter, due to partial breakdown of Conveyor belt, the production was slowed down somewhat. Supplies had to be reduced but the overall reduction was under 10% of the actual requirements from 4th to 7th April, 1972. With the intensive and continuous efforts made to further improve the supplies, from 8th April onwards, over 94% of the actual requirements of the customers were met. Full supplies according to actual requirements were made in the morning shifts, and some marginal cuts as became essential were being imposed in the afternoon supplies only. These supplies are also expected to be restored in a few days.

(c) The defects in the conveyor chains were due to normal wear and tear, and no sabotage is suspected.

MBBS Degrees of T.D. Medical College Alleppey

3777. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government approached Indian Medical Council with a proposal to reconsider latter's decision not to recognise the MBBS degree of T.D. Medical college, Alleppey; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). While Government have not written to the Indian Medical Council they have addressed a letter to Government of India requesting for fresh inspection of T. D. Medical College, Alleppey by the Medical Council with a view to grant approval to the MBBS degree awarded to the students of this College. A copy of this letter has been endorsed to Council. The matter is still under consideration of the Medical Council and their formal recommendation in this regard have not been received by Government of India. Further action will be taken in consultation with the State Government on receipt of Council's formal recommendation,

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 3580 DATED 1-7-1971 RE : ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION FOR IMPOSING PARTIAL BAN ON SLAUGHTER OF COW

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : In the statement referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3580 answered in the Lok Sabha on 1.7.71 for the entry "Social No. 5—Pondicherry" under the heading Union Territories, the entry "Serial No. 5—North East Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh)" may be substituted. The wrong entry appeared due to inadvertance and is regretted.

2. The delay in making the correction is due to the fact that the error which came to notice after answering the question required a review of the position of enactment of

Legislation about ban on slaughter of cow in all the States and Union Territories, before the correction could be made and this took time.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MOGUL LINES LTD, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table --

(1) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. F 4(44)/70-72-TPT in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th March, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1832/72]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :--

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1969.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1823/72]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :--

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st March, 1931.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the period ended the 31st March, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1824/72]

LETTER TO INDIAN AIRLINES MANAGEMENT FROM ALL INDIA AIRCRAFT ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : On behalf of Shri Khadilkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of letter dated the 17th April, 1972 addressed to him jointly by the Management of the Indian Airlines and All India Aircraft Engineer's Association regarding the outcome of negotiations held amongst them. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1825/72]

INSECTICIDE RULES, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table --

(1) A copy of the Insecticides Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 1650 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(2) A statement showing reason for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1826/72]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF INDIAN
INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY
AND MADRAS, AND INDIAN SCHOOL
OF MINES, DHANBAD, AND
ANNUAL REPORT OF NATION-
AL INSTITUTE OF TRAINING
IN INDUSTRIAL ENGI-
NEERING, BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I
beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 :—

(i) Certified Accounts (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1827/72]

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay and for not laying the Hindi version of the above Accounts simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1828/72]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1829/72]

12.02 hrs

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

(SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKER RAY)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the house that Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Raiganj constituency of West Bengal, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 21st April, 1972.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 24th April, 1972, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mirzapur :—

"Shri Bhogendra Jha, Member, Lok Sabha arrested on 23rd April, 1972, at 6.00 P.M. in front of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, Renukoot Police Station, Pipri, District Mirzapur, under section 188, IPC for violation of orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. under my orders. He is kept in Mirzapur District Jail."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, this was organised meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : No comments. This is just an information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Section 144 was clamped ; Birla cannot have an empire like this. (Interruption)

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTIETH AND FORTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakodam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Fortieth Report regarding Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil) and Audit Report

(Civil) 1970, relating to the Ministry of Health (India Council of Medical Research).

(2) Forty-second Report regarding Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1969-70 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil) relating to Department of Health, Department of Rehabilitation and Planning Commission.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TENTH REPORT**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS-Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last two days, listening to the debate on the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry, I was reminded of an English song which I had heard when I was in my early teens. The British posters for the recruitment to the Navy at that time used to bear the

legend, 'Join the Navy and see the world.' And on this slogan, the sailors had written a song, saying :

"We joined the Navy to see the world
And what did we see, we saw the sea
And the Atlantic was not as gigantic
And the Pacific was not as terrific
As they were made out to be."

Sir, I came to this House expecting a strong onslaught from the hon. Members of the Opposition, but what did I find ? A very mild rehash of the points they have been making in the House and outside on many occasions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Be grateful then.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Member opposite has always been very gracious and I have always been grateful to him for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Suspicious

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You are suspicious about everything. Actually, Shri Bhagat took my point, because I had noted down when you were speaking that I had not suspected you of so much imagination and that your speech sounded very much like a plot of good detective story. But I might tell him that I am not an admirer of Mr. James Bond.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How complimentary to him ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am trying to pay you a compliment. Obviously Members were so little enthused by their own ideas that even the oratory to which we looked forward on such occasions was largely absent and I must say I missed it.

The allegations which were made by the hon. Members opposite have been answered by many other hon. Members who spoke from this side and by some who spoke from their own side...*(Interruptions)*.

My colleague Shri Pant has dealt with the question of violence. I can only express my

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

amazement at the brazenness with which the CPM are now talking about the negation of democracy, one party rule and so on. Such talk has also given the opportunity to a section of the foreign press who have always tried to find things against us to report and to magnify them and to mislead the people. Now they give the impression that we have liquidated or banned all political parties in this country, which as you all know is very far from the truth. I also see from the newspapers that the CPM are contemplating some kind of agitation. It is not clear whether this will be violent or whether they will adopt non-violent means which they have all along condemned as reactionary and even contemptible.

We all know that at no time have they accepted democracy as we understand it and even now I doubt if they are willing to concede that the democratic system can deliver the goods. They have always and—I speak subject to correction—and I think they still believe that the ends justify the means. As the House is aware our own belief has been and continues to be that means are as important as ends for means govern and shape the ends.

The charge of rigging the elections is fantastic. It has been made before and it has already been strongly refuted. Why is such a charge made? Curiously enough the extreme right and the extreme left have combined on this matter. Perhaps this reflects the fact that neither is too deeply committed to democracy.

The Congress lost quite heavily in 1967. We did not come and complain about these things. We tried to assess the situation : what were the causes of our defeat. Based on that experience we have been able to build our strength again. The Congress had never, and does not now believe in violence. We have condemned all acts of violence whether they are committed by Marxists, by communalists or by anybody else... (An Hon. Member : Congressmen also)...certainly by Congressmen, anywhere they take place, I do not condone any violence or wrong doing. I have no hesitation in saying that if anyone in my party...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Did you hear that, all of you ?

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI : Usually I can compete with you, Mr. Mody, but today my throat is not so good.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you like, I shall interrupt softly then.

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI : I was saying that I do not condone violence or any wrong doing ; if any in my party or pretending to be in my party are indulging in such acts, they must also be dealt with. But let the opposition not delude anyone that there is no difference between the violence indulged in by the Marxists or the communalists and that of some misguided youths. One is part of a creed and the other is a temporary aberration.

Some points were made, some miscellaneous points, which were not about the Home Ministry as such, but about me and about what I have said outside the House. I hope that I shall be excused if I also wander just a little way off the main subjects to refute those allegations.

It was said that co-operation was given by all parties last year and that this was misused. I must confess that I have not been able to understand this point, because the co-operation was offered at the height of the crisis, and I have publicly, in this House and outside acknowledged this with thanks. So far as the elections are concerned, the whole point of democracy is that every party puts forward their point of view, and if they think any other party's policy is wrong, they criticise that policy. That is surely not an aspersion on the co-operation offered earlier for a particular purpose by the opposition parties.

The attitude of the RSS is well known. If I speak about it here, there will be an acrimonious exchange, but I can only say that their attitude and the training which they give to young people are antithetical to our way of life. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and some others have spoken about these matters during this debate and on the Private Member's Bill.

Another point which was made was that we made requests for votes on the basis of having done something for a particular community. I do not see how this can possibly be regarded communal. All parties and the Government were saying to different groups this is what we have done or what we intend

to do for you Obviously, if you speak to one group, they are not interested in what you have done for somebody else, you have to say what you are doing for them. By no stretch of the imagination can this be labelled communal.

Similarly, mention was made of my appeal for strong and stable Congress Governments in the states. I very clearly did say that I thought only Strong and stable Congress Governments could implement our programme. At the same time, I made it clear that at no time have we not given full co-operation to other Governments, when elected. And in fact we have given full co-operation to whoever the people have chosen or voted for. (*Interruptions*)

I do not want to go into the matter which the hon. Member has raised just now. We have only to look to the history of the last year to see how this question arose and who began the process. It certainly was not the Congress.

I am sorry the hon. Member of the Swatantra Party, Shri Mody did not speak. The House always looks forward to his speaking, it gives some light relief. The Swatantra Party's thinking has not yet shed its unreality, which is so reminiscent of what Alice found in her wonderland. Usually it was my friend Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray who quotes into the story of Alice but now that he is not in the House. I have to mention it.

It was significant also that the Swatantra Party should show concern at what is happening in the territorial waters of Bangla Desh, a free and friendly neighbour of ours, but not at the sustained anti-Indian stance and harmful propaganda of the United States and their help to our enemies. I am not saying that such matters should be mentioned, I am just pointing out that, if they have to mention an outside power it is of interest to see what they choose to mention. The Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party have consistently tried to denigrate the leadership of the country and the national policy.

One hon. Member spoke about a hoarding. Perhaps this indicates the height of his vision. I cannot guess what Air India means to convey, but being familiar with their previous publicity, when I saw that particular hoarding, I thought it was referring to the leadership of their own

little Maharaja and the superiority of their airlines. I am sure that that was the reaction of most people. It would indeed be sad if irritation with an individual makes some people lose their sense of humour.

My colleague Shri Pant has dealt with most of the points that came up in this debate, but because of lack of time, he could not mention two. Even these are not new. The Government's views have been explained on earlier occasions. One is the question of defections. It is astonishing that hon. members should continue to criticise us for the delay. As Shri Pant has said, the delay was due to some of the leaders of the Opposition not replying to our communications. At the meeting of the representatives of a number of parties and of some Independents members expressed themselves in favour of disqualifying defectors from continuing as members of the Legislature. However, the Committee on Defections had not reached any agreed conclusion. So, we thought it necessary to consult the Chief Ministers. This has been done and since there is vast support for this suggestion, Government will soon bring forward legislative proposals to give effect to this measure.

SHRI SIYYAMNANDAN MISHRA : For disqualifying them ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That they should resign and stand for election again if they want. (*Interruptions*)

The next point ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the role of foreign money ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am glad the hon. member is helping me along. The next point I was coming to is that of foreign money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I always do.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, your methods are sometimes a little strange

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There I agree with you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The second major point of concern to us is the role

[**Shrimati Indira Gandhi**]

of foreign money in public life Legislative proposals has been formulated and we shall soon bring them to the House, to curb such undesirable transactions The proposals contemplate outright prohibition, prior permission and intimation Outright prohibition applies to candidates for election to a Legislature, Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures, a political party or an office-bearer thereof, Government servants, employees of corporate undertakings, the editor, printer and publisher of a registered newspaper The restriction regarding prior permission will apply to all other organisations, or groups of persons, whether incorporated or not, with a definite political, social, educational, religious, cultural or economic programme, including any trust, endowment or foundation Intimation in the prescribed manner will be required in the case of other individuals

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, may I ask a question ? Under rule 355, I am entitled to ask a question What happened to the report of the CBI on foreign money to political parties during elections ? Will she place it on the Table of the House ?

MR SPEAKER There is no such rule unless the Speaker yields to it (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI Since I am willing to reply with the Speaker's permission, should we go into the rule ? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing it It is for the Prime Minister to reply as she pleases

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI With your permission, Sir, I shall reply to Mr Bosu Firstly, this report was not a CBI report Secondly, such reports cannot be made public (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY It is very unfair that you know about it and we do not know what's in it

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI The then Home Minister, Shri Chavan, had spoken on this matter here and he gave a lot of information

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are

not willing to make it public That is all it comes to

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are not willing to make it public (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : If it was not the CBI, which was the agency which made that report ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI I B
AN HON MEMBER Not the CBI ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI . We now come to the important question about Centre State relations and the prickly question of State autonomy I find that even those who used to plead so earnestly for a strong Centre have now somewhat moved their ground I simply cannot understand why there should be tension between the Centre and the States Whenever I have the opportunity of meeting the Chief Ministers or other Ministers from all the States—during my tenure they have belonged to all parties Hon Members opposite know that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is in Delhi We had a Swatantra Government in Orissa and we had a Socialist Government in Bihar Chief Ministers and Ministers came to meet me I have never found any kind of acrimony, difficulty or even disharmony in settling various problems with them

Development is a total effort of the Government in which every Ministry of the Centre and all State Governments have an allotted role We have given a new focus to the plan by emphasising development at the ground level We have given special attention to all those sections of the population and all those regions which have so far been neglected Our endeavour now is to strengthen the weakest limbs

The problem of autonomy has to be viewed in this perspective. Does any State feel helpless in serving its people ? Or, has the Constitution or the Central Government come in its way ? Some people have complained about delay I know that sometimes there is delay in the sanctioning of projects But we can certainly find ways to improve this situation We all know that sometimes State Governments also try to score points over the Centre. We do not object to this, It is all in the rules of the game,

Some members have raised the question of the distribution of funds and the financial powers of the States. The allocation of financial resources between the Centre and the States has been provided in our Constitution, keeping in view their respective responsibilities and by carefully balancing the needs of national planning with the scope necessary for regional initiative. It is perfectly understandable that each State should ask for more funds for its own development. Every State, regardless of what party is ruling there, complains of complete apathy towards it, although I may mention in passing that funds made available to the States have not always been fully utilized by them. The crux of the problem before all of us is that if each State looks only to its own needs and requirements, how will regional imbalance be removed? The experience of the last 22 years has demonstrated the soundness of the approach adopted by our Constitution-makers. The imperatives of national security and of more rapid social and economic development continue to be as important today as in the past. Every State has some common problems with the rest of the country and some specific problems of its own. What is to be the relationship between the parts and the whole, between diversity and unity? The freedom movement, in which my party was in the forefront, and the Constitution both these have evolved a system in which there is general cultural and linguistic satisfaction. This strengthens unity and at the same time preserves diversity, for we believe that diversity itself can be a source of strength.

I presume that all of us here, regardless of what party we belong to, are working towards a more egalitarian society. We are deeply conscious of the hardships suffered by large sections of the population—the landless, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, linguistic minorities, religious minority groups and so on. They have genuine grievances and do not always get a fair deal from society. A continuous and unremitting effort to allay the apprehensions and to remove grievances is basic to national integration.

I feel that there should be a continuous study of their problems. This requires the collection of material which is at present scattered over a large number of agencies. To facilitate this we have set up a Directorate of National Integration in the Home Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The National Integration Council seems more or less dead.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is still doing work at different levels. It is not doing anything spectacular but it is functioning.

Shri Madhu Dandavate did not speak in the debate but he has written to me about the atrocities on harijans.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have raised it in this House on some other occasion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Directorate which I have mentioned will look into such matters also.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma drew our attention to the discrimination against women in some service rules. She pointed out that married women were not entitled to appointment as of right, and that when a woman already in service marries, she might be asked to resign. We are removing this discrimination.

SHRI PILOO MODY : While looking into the discrimination against women, kindly look into the discrimination against these men also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Shrimati Mukul Banerji and Shri H K. L. Bhagat spoke about the police. I share their concern, but this is a two-way business and the question is a complex one. Policemen are a part of society. They are also fathers, sons, brothers and so on; they are also either villagers townsmen, and they should be sympathetic to the problems of the people and the people should show greater respect to them.

In the old days their training did not fully equip them for this type of a role not only in our country but in most countries. The Home Ministry's work is concerned not merely with crime but with social and political malaise and other evidences of dissatisfaction. The traditional outlook of merely maintaining law and order has to change and be constantly renovated. We give importance to the Police Training Committee which was recently set

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

up. We must aim at an enlightened public and an enlightened police.

We seek the citizen's participation in helping to solve crime and disorder. So, the public and the police, both must change old habits. The public should trust the police more and the police in their turn should be more worthy of public trust.)

I should like to touch upon one other matter, which is capital punishment. I know this is a controversial subject. The Law Commission has expressed an opinion in favour of retaining it. This was supported by several of our Chief Ministers. But in spite of a very thorough study the Law Commission's report was not able to establish any real relationship between the incidence of murder and capital punishment. They have pointed out, as indeed have several books on the subject, to a large number of cases where after a man has been put to death, it has been found that there was a miscarriage of justice and the real murderer either had himself confessed or was discovered. But in the mean time an innocent man had lost his life. This is a matter to which I should like hon. Members and the public to give thought.

There was some mention of greatness. I should like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, and through you, the hon. Members of the House, whether in the speeches of the hon. Opposition leaders there was any glimmer of greatness? Have they not confined themselves to narrow limits and to small matters, showing utter disregard for the larger problems and difficulties before the nation and the vast challenges which we face today? They have completely ignored the mood of self-confidence which is so obvious in our country today.

Greatness is not given or taken away by words. Only history can be the final judge. But we are not interested in the greatness of an individual; we are interested in the greatness of the country. If India is great, all of us will be great; every Indian, whether here or abroad, can hold his head high. If India is not great, no one in India can be great, no matter what his position is. The policies and the work of this Government are directed towards the aim of making India great. We may make mistake, our steps may sometimes be slow but no one can deny that the country

is advancing step by step. And that is what matters.

It is for all of us to assess what is in the country's interest just now—a feeling of defeatism or a feeling of confidence. The House knows that the Government have never tried to draw a veil over our shortcomings. But there has to be some perspective in our outlook. I am reminded of two men who were in confinement and had only a small window on the outside world. Looking out one man saw only the mud while the other saw the stars..

With these words, I request the House to vote for the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU · Sir, through you, I want to ask only one question from the Prime Minister. Why is it that the recruitment to Intelligence Service has been taken out of the purview of the U P S C. ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS · You saw only the mud ;

MR. SPEAKER : Before I put the Demands to vote, I take up the cut motions

First, I take up cut motion Nos 10 to 22, 36 to 41, 49, 129 and 130 standing in the name of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Is he withdrawing them ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir. I have already moved them. You are forgetting the rules, I am sorry to say.

MR. SPEAKER : I put these cut motions moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Cut motions Nos. 10 to 22, 36 to 41, 49, 129 and 130 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put cut motion Nos. 23 to 35, 89 to 95 moved by Shri Bhagendra Jha.

Cut motions Nos. 23 to 35 and 89 to 95 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I put cut motion

Nos. 43 and 47 in the name of Shri K. Balakrishnan.

Cut motions Nos. 43 and 47 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I now put cut motion Nos. 50 to 60, 62, 64 and 65, 75 and 76 in the name of Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 50 to 60, 62, 64, 65, 75 and 76 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put cut motion Nos. 96 and 97 in the name of Shri G. P. Yadav to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 96 and 97 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I take up cut motion Nos. 100 to 112, 115 to 127 moved by Shri Tha Kiruttinan.

Cut motions Nos. 100 to 112 and 115 to 127 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put cut motion Nos. 113 and 114 and 128 in the name of Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 113, 114 and 128 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs 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, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 37 to 51, 118 and 119 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The motion was adopted

[*The motion for demands for grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 37—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,76,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 38—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,60,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 39—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,84,61,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 40—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,36,38,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 41—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,78,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 42—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,77,000 be granted to the President to complete

[Mr. Speaker]

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 43—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,96,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,93,55,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 45—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,89,85,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,06,01,000 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, 1973, in respect 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 47—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,10,32,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,51,11,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 49—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,03,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 50—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,69,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 51—MIZORAM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,14,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Mizoram'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,72,60,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories'."

DEMAND NO. 119—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,42,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

12.35 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 55 to 57 and 121 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which 5 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. 55—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,70,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 56—BRORDCASTING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,30,-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, 1973, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 57—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,72,82,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,40,13,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak in Bengali today.

I rise to oppose these demands for grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Our country is today proceeding towards one party Government and the Prime Minister has not only kept the Home Ministry under her personal control, she has also kept the charge of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under her personal control. As pointed out by our colleague Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu earlier, the Government has utilised the Police and the Intelligence Department for suppressing and destroying the mass movements, the movements of the peasants and workers. Again the medium of broadcasting has been exploited for propagating against the opposition parties and the peoples movements. Through the control of both the Ministries, she has sought to suppress and destroy the opposition in the country and to further her own cause. This one party and one leader Government is moving to crush all peoples movements through its control of this instrument of mass publicity and propaganda. That is the reason why I am opposing the demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that in 1947 there were only 27,600 radio sets in our country and in 1970 that number went upto

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

11.75 million and in that year (1970) the circulation of daily newspapers stood at 7.69 million. It will be seen that these two viz. Newspapers and radio are the most important media for mass communication which can influence the entire nation. From the facts available to us it will be seen that whereas the circulation of newspapers in the country is 7.69 million every day, the number of radio sets in our country stands at 11.75 million. It means that the publicity through radio is much more extensive and powerful than that done through daily newspapers in our country. We have seen that the monopolistic group consisting of seven major newspapers that exist in the country, is controlling 80% of the newspaper circulation in our country and the Government is also trying to make this monopolistic group of newspapers more powerful although they speak a lot about socialism. You know, Sir, that the total quantity of newsprint consumed in our country in 1965-66 was 1,15,591 metric tons. Out of that, the production of newsprint in our country during that period was only 30,347 metric tons and the quantity imported amounted to 85,251 metric tons. In 1970-71 the newsprint used in our country amounted to 1,80,000 metric tons and the amount imported was 1,40,000 tons and that produced in the country was 40,000 metric tons. In 1971-72 the quantity used in the country was 2,64,000 metric tons out of which the quantity imported was 1,76,400 metric tons. Only 30,000 metric tons were produced in our country during that period. Thus we see that we are depending heavily on the import of newsprint to meet our needs. The newsprint imported constitute 60% of our consumption and only 40% are being produced in the country. We also see that this monopolistic group of big newspapers who are having the largest circulation is being helped by the Government in every way. It is utilising the major portion of the newsprint and is also bagging the major portion of the newspaper advertisements. Government is also backing this monopolistic group since it has the full control of import and distribution of the newsprint. The big newspapers like, Indian Express, the Hindu, the Statesman, Times of India, the Ananda Bazar Patrika, the Amrita Bazar Patrika etc., having the maximum circulation also exert the maximum influence on the Government. But due to their complete dependence on the Government, for the import of newsprint,

rotary machine, machine parts etc., they now desist from making whatever little criticism of the Government and their policies that they used to make earlier. Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party has taken over complete power in many fields and they are trying to throttle those newspapers who indulge in true criticism of her Government by stopping all advertisements to them. As a result of this, the small newspapers are unable to compete with others in the field. The big newspapers which are devoting 62.3% of their published space to advertisements have opposed the price page schedule. This they are opposing on two grounds, firstly, they will be losing advertisement revenue and secondly they are threatening closure and retrenchment. They are trying to retrench the workers and reporters and thereby creating a troublesome situation. Therefore, I will say on behalf of my party that if some disturbance crops up on account of the retrenchment of these workers etc. employed by the big newspapers and those newspaper workers are compelled to agitate, then all the people of the country and the members of the House will stand solidly behind them in their just struggle. I have no doubt about that.

In the matter of distribution of newsprint to the small and medium newspapers there is discrimination. These newspapers are also denied Government advertisements. The big newspapers are in a position to influence the advertising council of the Government and thereby secure advertisements. On the other hand, the newspapers like "Satyayug", "Ganashakti Patrika", "Darpan", "Bangla Desh", etc. who criticise the Government are denied all advertisements. A vicious conspiracy exists among the big newspapers, the Government and its advertising council and the foreign vested interests on whom we have to depend for import of newsprint. When some small newspaper owner approaches the advertisement council for securing advertisements, they are pressurised by the council that they will have to print the comic strips; cartoons etc. of foreign origin and those have no educative value. I will ask the Government, Sir, if they will inquire into this?

In matter of distribution of newsprint also the Registrar of Newspapers and his Inspectors give reports about the number of copies that are in circulation of the big newspapers. In those reports also much corrupt practices are prevalent resulting in

unfair distribution of newsprint. Will the Government assure an inquiry into this also ? I demand a C.B.I. probe into this affair.

The Press Information Bureau also gives publicity to the various Congress Governments that are ruling in different States. On the other hand, the P.I.B. indulges in destructive publicity against the opposition parties in different States. It is high time these things were stopped. In the sphere of broadcasting also, the A.I.R. gives publicity and propagates for the Congress Government and the Congress Party but the Opposition parties do not find any place in its broadcasts. It is rather suffering on account of the adverse broadcasts by the All India Radio which is the most powerful and effective means of mass propaganda today. The situation has come to such a sorry state that people are saying that the All India Radio has virtually turned into All Indira Radio. You know Sir, that on 9th August 1971 a Congress party meeting was held at New Delhi in connection with the Bangla Desh issue. There Shrimati Indira Gandhi delivered a speech in her capacity of the leader of the Congress party. But that speech was broadcast over all the stations of All India Radio. Again on 3 12 1971 Shrimati Gandhi addressed a meeting at Calcutta in her capacity of the leader of Congress party but her speech was relayed over the Calcutta station of All India Radio. The opposition parties are deprived of similar facilities. This is unfair. This way the All India Radio has turned into a mouthpiece of the Congress Government and the Congress party. A demand is being voiced today that Government should give up the control of the All India Radio, and hand over its management and control to a Corporation. Will the Government accede to it ? In 1954, the first Press Commission was constituted. The Commission had *inter alia* recommended diffusion of the ownership of newspapers. That is, the proprietors of other industries should be prohibited from controlling newspapers. Such proprietors were trying to exert their baneful influence on the Government and were trying to suppress the newspaper workers and their legitimate movements. It further recommended that the workers should be allowed to participate in the management of the newspapers. About 17 or 18 years have elapsed but no concrete steps have been taken to implement those recommendations. I will therefore demand

that in the changed circumstances a second Press Commission may be constituted to go into the matter afresh, to enquire into the evils pervading this industry and to make fresh recommendations based on its findings. I would further like to point out, Sir that in the present day we are dependent on the foreign news agencies for our news from abroad. Today, an epic struggle is going in Vietnam against the biggest and most powerful capitalist power in the world *yiz*, the U.S.A. But for our news and information about that struggle we have to depend on the *Reuter* and other foreign news agencies. Therefore, I say that it is imperative for us to have an independent news agency of our own to collect and cover news from all over the world. This will enable us to get the world news according to our own outlook and to analyse the same from our own point of view.

Today, specially after the 1971-72 elections our country is being led towards a fascist form of Government by one party and one leader rule. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through its destructive and Goebbel-like propaganda against the opposition parties through the Government machinery available to it is creating an undesirable and condemnable atmosphere. I strongly protest against it. I oppose the demands of this Ministry and with that Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start unit in A.I.R. for space research programme (10).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert A.I.R. into a Board on the lines of P. & T. and Railways for better administration (11).]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Shri Tha Kruttinan]

[Failure to provide rent free accommodation to the employees working in high powered transmitters which are situated far away from cities (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restrict direct recruitment of Assistant Station Engineers to 50 per cent, till the existing Assistant Engineers are promoted (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the restrictions on the Engineering officers to become heads of Stations of A.I.R. according to their seniority with programme officers (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to increase the number of A.I.R. Stations with studio facilities in Tamil Nadu (15)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide studio facilities at Coimbatore and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal a Radio Station at Madurai, the seat of Tamil culture which is centrally situated in Tamil Nadu (23)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the duration of Tamil programmes from 100 K.W. short wave transmitters at Avadi for the benefit of listeners in S. E. Asia (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the duration of Tamil programmes in commercial services broadcast from Madras and Trichy (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expand the research department of A.I.R. for the production of proto type equipment so as to save foreign exchange (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to devote more time for information about Tamil Nadu in Tamil News-Pulletin broadcast from Delhi (27)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to use pure Tamil words instead of Sanskrutised Tamil in the Tamil programmes broadcast from Delhi and station in Tamil Nadu (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to use the Tamil words "Thiru" and "Thirumathi" instead of "Sri" and "Srimathi" in the Tamil programmes broadcast from Delhi and stations in Tamil Nadu (29)]

"That the Demand under the Head information and publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give due importance to information about Tamil Nadu in News Reels, produced by the information Department (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give top-most priority for starting T.V. stations at Madras for

which the Government of Tamil Nadu has given land free of cost as against the other States that have charged money for the land (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Film Finance Corporation to finance Tamil and other regional language films (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head Information and publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Film Finance Corporation at Madras (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance through grants and loans to the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation, Madras (66)].

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to install a 100 K.W. transmitter in Cuttack Station of All India Radio (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend programme of teaching on the A.I.R. to cover Oriya language (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to devise a form of organisation for the All India Radio which would provide both for managerial autonomy and decentralisation (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Patronage shown to one set of people in awarding contracts for A.I.R. programmes (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Reluc ance shown by the A.I.R. to give coverage to the views and activities of political parties and individuals not on the favoured list of the ruling party (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give support to the small language papers and the discriminatory policy in issuing advertisements (21)].

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the use of All India Radio by the Ruling Party (30)].

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to check propaganda in the interest of the Congress Party through All India Radio during the last elections (31)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA :
(Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Publications Division to Publish "Indian and Foreign Review" and "Bhagirath" in Hindi (36)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Rs. 1,"

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya]

[Failure to treat the artists working in All India Radio at par with other Government servants (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Harmful effect on national life and character on account of low standard of documentary films (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of indifference in regard to providing accommodation and other facilities to the staff of All India Radio (39)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check irregularities and mismanagement in Films and Television Institute of India (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring Press Information Bureau into closer public contact and to publish the public reaction thereto (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mismanagement, irregularities and carelessness in the office of the Registrar of Newspapers (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Complete indifference towards Hindi programmes by A.I.R. (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective policy to maintain freedom of press. (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make various monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly journals published by the Publications Division popular and more useful to the public (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards the production of cultural documentary films (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert A.I.R. into a Corporation (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the Central Board of Film Censors to check the deteriorating standard of films (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay and indifference in starting T.V. programme throughout the country (49)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make more interesting and effective the programmes broadcast by A.I.R. in different regional languages (56)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to set up broadcasting stations in the backward areas of

Madhya Pradesh like jagdalpur and Mandsaur (57)]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Ujjain) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to expand All India Radio station, Indore (58)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reorganise All India Radio (59)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by the Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Corporation for All India Radio (61)]

"That the Demand under the Head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to put an end to the partisan attitude of All India Radio towards political parties (61)]

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Giving under importance to Hindi and neglecting English and regional languages (81)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Murder of art in the Hindi Television programmes (82)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House. The Members must be aware that the House is sitting for an extra time of half an hour today ; that is, instead of six, we will adjourn at 6 30 p.M. This de-

mand will continue up to 5.30. How much time the Minister would like to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Half an hour to 45 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will reply at—(Interruption).

HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER . No. no. Do not do it everytime. Five hours is more than enough time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Prime Minister was expected to continue up to 1 O' clock, but she finished her speech at 12.30 So, we have saved half an hour. Let the Minister reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if this half an hour were to be made up, instead of 5, and then it comes to 5 15—(Interruption) and the Minister will reply at 6 O' clock. (Interruption) You want an extra half an hour to be continued tomorrow ? No, no. Please finish it today. That is not always the case. Sometimes you are given more time ; we sometimes save time and sometimes you claim more time, and then you claim from the other side also. Do not do it.

Shri Rudra Pratap Singh.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझे सूचना और प्रमारण मंत्रालय की माँगों पर आपने विचार प्रक्रिया का अवसर प्रदान किया है। मैं इनका गमर्थन करने वाले लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सूचना और प्रमारण मंत्रालय की माँगों के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मदन के विरोधी दलों के सम्मानित मदस्यों ने जो कटौती के प्रस्ताव दिए हैं उनको मैंने गम्भीरतापूर्वक पढ़ा है और पढ़ने के पश्चात् मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि वे सारे आरोप जो उनमें लगाए गए हैं निराशार हैं, प्रचारात्मक है और उनमें कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है।

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

श्रीमन्, उमसे मम्बन्ध से मैं केवल दो ही परितया कहना पर्याप्त समझता हूँ।

मैं साफ़-माफ़ कह दूँ जो फर्क है मुझमें तुझमें

तेरा दर्द दर्द तनहा भेरा गम गमे जमाना।

हमारे राष्ट्र की नेता श्रीमनी इदिरा गांधी जहा एक और राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना चाहती हैं वहा हमारे माननीय मदन के सम्मानित विरोधी दल के नेता अपने दलों के बुझते हुए दीपों को केवल जलाए रखने का प्रयास करना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपनी सकीर्ण मनोवृत्ति का त्याग करें और

फिजा का दामन उलट के देखो, बहार की ताज़गी मिनेगी

मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी को इस बात के लिए हृदय में बधाई दना चाहता हूँ कि वह राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं का निराकरण अत्यन्त कुशलना, दृढ़ता और मफलतापूर्वक करते हुए अपने अन्यन्त व्यस्त कार्यक्रम में से भी सूचना और प्रसारण मत्तालय का उत्तरदायित्व स्वयं बहन कर रही है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपांडी को भी इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही रुचि लेकर और अनुभवपूर्वक मत्तालय के कार्य को देख रही हैं। सूचना और प्रसारण मत्तालय का सरकार में वही स्थान होता है जो मानव शरीर में नेत्र का होता है। जिस प्रकार से नेत्र की मूक भाषा से हमें किसी व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व का ज्ञान हो जाता है उसी प्रकार से सूचना और प्रसारण मत्तालय के द्वाग सरकार के विभिन्न मत्तालयों के सम्बन्ध में जो सरकार की नीतिया होती है, उनका हमें ज्ञान होता है। प्रसन्नता की बात है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लंबे के बाद अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

1300 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock*

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING—Contd

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस के पूर्व कि मैं अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करूँ मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस माननीय मदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि दल के प्रथम वक्ता को बीस मिनट का समय मिला करता है।

सभापति महोदय : जितने बक्का होते हैं, उनको देखकर समय दिया जाता है।

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह धन्यवाद।

श्रीमन्, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मत्तालय की राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपांडी, वो बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि यह मत्तालय अपने विभिन्न विभागों, प्रभागों, अगो और इकाइयों के माध्यम से, श्रव्य और दृश्य के द्वारा, सरकार के विभिन्न मत्तालयों की नीतियों को खेतों से लेकर सीमाओं तक, महलों से लेकर झोपड़ियों तक, देश भर की जनता तक पहुँचाने वा प्रयास कर रहा है। इसके साथ ही इस मत्तालयों के द्वारा समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से सरकार के विभिन्न मत्तालयों के सम्बन्ध में जनता की अनुभूतियों और अभिव्यक्तियों को पहुँचाया जाता है, जिससे विभिन्न मत्तालय अपनी नीतियों का पुनर्मूल्यन और पुनर्निर्धारण कर सके।

कूकि समय का अभाव है, इयलिए मैं अपने विचारों को बेवल फिल्म विभाग तक ही सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार गगा और यमुना के मिलन से ज़िनेणी का जन्म हुआ है, उसी प्रकार साहित्य और कला के मिलन से फिल्मों का निर्माण होता है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है। कला कभी कला के लिए होती है और कभी जीवन के लिए हुआ करती है। साहित्य और कला का यह सामन कभी जीवन को प्रेरणा देता है

और कभी जीवन में आनन्द के स्रोत बहाया करता है। जैसे विज्ञान निर्माण और विनाश का साधन बनता है, उसी प्रकार फिल्में देश के उत्थान और पतम का कारण हुआ करती है।

फिल्म विभाग के अन्तर्गत भारतीय फिल्म तथा दूरदर्शन संस्थान, फिल्म वित्त निगम, राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, देश-विदेशों में फिल्म समारोह और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के कार्यक्रमों आदि की जो व्यवस्था इस मन्त्रालय ने की है, उसके लिए मैं सरकार को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार शीघ्र ही फिल्म परिषद् की धोषणा करके फिल्म विभाग के सुधार में एक मया अध्याय जोड़ेगी।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय फिल्म संस्थान के द्वारा जो छात्र छात्राये उत्तीर्ण होती है, उनको इस मन्त्रालय और अन्य मन्त्रालयों में नौकरियां दिये जाने में वरीबना प्रदान करनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थिति को और मुट्ठ बनाया जाये। इसके माथ-माथ पुरस्कार देते समय, देश तथा विदेशों में फिल्मों के समारोह करते समय और साथ ही सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करते समय चलचित्रों का चयन राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता, अखंडता, प्रभुसत्ता, शोषण से मुक्ति, यसानता के सिद्धान्त, राष्ट्रीय चरित्र के उत्थान और विश्व बंधुत्व की भावना के आधार पर सावधानी से करना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सेन्सर बोर्ड पर बहुत बड़ा सत्तर-दायित्व है। जहाँ एक ओर उसे देश की जनता की नैतिक और अच्छी रुचि का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है, वहाँ दूसरी ओर अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर साहित्य और कला के अन्य कलाओं के समान ही पद्दें की स्वतंत्रता की भी रक्षा करनी पड़ती है। एक ओर देश की संस्कृति की रक्षा करनी रहती है दूसरी ओर साहित्य तथा कला को पल्लवित तथा पुण्यित करना रहता है। कायं अत्यंत गंभीर, विवादास्पद तथा जटिल होता है। अतएव मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनु-

रोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सेन्सर बोर्ड का पुरगंठन किया जाय और उसमें ऐसे व्यक्तियों को रखा जाय जो उपर्युक्त समस्याओं के निराकरण में अपना योगदान दे सकें और इन जटिल प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे सकें, साथ ही उसमें जनता की भावनाओं का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके।

फिल्म विभाग के साथ भारतीय संस्कृति का गहरा सम्बन्ध है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय संस्कृति इतनी महान तथा विशाल है कि उसके स्वरूप की विवेचना इतने कम समय में सम्भव नहीं है। किर भी एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। एक स्थान पर कहा गया है।

यत् नार्यस्तु पूज्यंते रमने तत्र देवतः ।

अर्थात् जहाँ नारी की पूजा होती है वहाँ देवता बास करते हैं।

दूसरे स्थान पर कहा गया है -

होल गंवार शृङ् पशु नारी ।

ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी ॥

हमारी मंस्कृति में स्त्री को पूज्य के समान दर्जा दिया गया है।

समाप्ति महोदय : इसका इस विभाग से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री श्रद्ध प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं बिलकुल वही बात कहना चाहता हूँ जिस तरफ आपने इयान आकर्षित किया है। उसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह रहा हूँ। क्योंकि हमारी फिल्मों में ब्राह्मण यह प्रश्न उठा करता है कि जो दृश्य उपस्थित किए गए हैं वह हमारी मंस्कृति के अनुरूप हैं या नहीं, इस कारण मे इसका उल्लेख कर देना मैं उचित समझता था। केवल एक मिनट में इस बात को मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

हमारी मंस्कृति में स्त्री को पूजने योग्य जो बताया गया है उसका कारण यह है कि हम उसे

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

समानता का दर्जा देना चाहते हैं, न उसे ताड़ना देना चाहते हैं, न उसे पीटना चाहते हैं।

हमारी संस्कृति में जातिवाद, वर्ण-व्यवस्था, साम्प्रदायिकता, भाषावाद, प्रान्तीयता आदि के लिए कोई स्थान वही है। यहां पूर्ण समानता, मानव जाति, मानव धर्म और विश्व संस्कृति की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारी संस्कृति में अर्थ धर्म काम मोक्ष चारों को जीवन में समान स्थान तथा महत्व दिया गया है। हमे अपनी संस्कृति पर गर्व है और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य जब कभी संस्कृति के हृषिकोण से फ़िल्मों के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करें तो जो संस्कृति का मूल रूप है उसको हृषिक में रख कर तब कोई बात करे। क्योंकि हमारी संस्कृति इतनी बड़ी संस्कृति है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में कभी-कभी ऐसी स्थिति हो जाती है कि हम उसके मूल रूप को नहीं देख पाते। एक समय स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस से किसी ने पूछा कि ब्रह्म का क्या स्वरूप है तो उन्होंने कहा कि जैसे किमी हाथी के चारों तरफ चार अन्धे खड़े हो जाय, एक सूड़ को पकड़ कर कहेगा कि हाथी का स्वरूप यह है, दूसरा टांग को पकड़ कर कहेगा कि हाथी का स्वरूप यह है, तीसरा पूछ को पकड़ कर कहेगा कि हाथी का स्वरूप यह है मगर वास्तव में जो उसका स्वरूप है संपूर्ण रूप से वह किसी को बता नहीं, इसी तरह ब्रह्म का जो स्वरूप है सम्पूर्ण स्थिति में उसको कोई देख नहीं पाता है। ऐसे ही अगर हम चाहते हैं कि अपनी संस्कृति को पूर्ण सम्मान दे सकें तो निश्चित रूप से हमें अपनी संस्कृति के सम्पूर्ण रूप पर हृषिक रखनी होगी। एकाग्री रूप में उसे देख कर हम उसके साथ न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे। जब हम सम्पूर्ण रूप में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं तो हमें एक व्यापक हृषिकोण अपनाना होगा और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यदि नवीन मूलयों की आवश्यकता होगी तो हमें सांकृतिक क्रान्ति करनी होगी और इसके लिए हम आशा करते हैं कि यदि विश्व संस्कृति के निर्माण में हमें भारतीय संस्कृति के अन्दर एक क्रान्ति करनी हो, एक उचित दिक्षा उसे देनी हो, तो उस

में हमको हिंचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि देश का यह कारबाहमारे राष्ट्र की नेता श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में धूम, रोग, अभाव तथा शोषण से मुक्ति की मंजिल की ओर चल पड़ा है, हम लोग साहस तथा दृढ़ता के साथ उसके साथ चलें। अन्त में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ—

बड़दितर है नजदीकतर है मन्जिल।

यह बात हौसले पे कारबां पे ठहरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री भान सिंह भोटा (भठिडा) : सभापनि महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सूचना और प्रमाण मंत्रालय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। इसे सरकार की पालिसी को लोगों तक पहुँचाने का काम करना है और इसे मारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो विचार है उन्हें कंट्रोल करना है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में हम बातें कर रहे हैं कि सोशलिजम लाएंगे और समाजवाद का प्रचार हो रहा है। पर उसको लाने के लिए, कैसे वह आएंगा, उसके लिए जो प्रचार होता है वह क्या है? क्या उस पर भी हमारा कन्ट्रोल है या नहीं, यह भी हमें सोचना होगा। हमारे देश में जितने अलबार है वह किस के कब्जे में है? उन पर किसका कन्ट्रोल है? क्या हम वह विचार जो लोगों तक पहुँचाना चाहते हैं वह उनके जरिए पहुँच सकते हैं या नहीं? मैं यह कहांगा कि नहीं पहुँच सकते। इसके उल्टे वह विचार पहुँचते हैं जो हमारी इस विचारधारा के उल्टे हैं और जो लोगों को उस तरफ ले जाते हैं जिस तरफ से हम उनको मोड़ना चाहते हैं। अपको पता होगा, यहां पर बहुत दफा मोनोपलीज को और प्रेस को कर्ब करने की बात की गई है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। करना चाहिए था। वह क्यों आज तक नहीं हुआ, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया। सरकार ने कहा कि हम 10 पेज की सीरिलग लाएंगे कि दस सफे से ज्यादा अलबार न हो। उसके बाद पीछे काफी बच्चा

उस पर हुई। क्या चर्चा है, चर्चा खबरों पर नहीं है, तीन और चार पेज से ज्यादा खबरें, आटिकिल नहीं होते, यह हमने अखबारों की जांच कर के देखा है, वाकी जो उसमें इश्तिहार होते हैं उस से वह पैसा कमाते हैं। वह इश्तिहार कैसे लिए जाते हैं यह भी आपको पता होगा कि बहुत सारे लोग इश्तिहार भी ऐसा लेते हैं कि उनको रसीद ज्यादा देते हैं और पैसा कम लेते हैं। उससे बड़े कमनी भी बहुत से लोग बनाते हैं। यह भी आपको पता होगा। इसलिए उसके ऊपर दस पेज की सीलिंग आप जो ला रहे थे वह आज तक क्यों नहीं लाए वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। इसके बाद आपको यह भी पता होगा कि यहाँ पर जो न्यूज़प्रिन्ट इस्पोर्ट होता है उसका आधे से ज्यादा जो दस गुप हैं अखबारों के उनके पास चला जाता है और वाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आता है। इसी तरह से 59 प्रतिशत जो 35 बड़े अखबार हैं उनके पास चला जाता है और 48 परसेंट पांच सौ पेपर्स के पास जाता है तो इसमें क्या हुआ, गवर्नमेंट ने जो कदम उठाया वह कहाँ रुक गया, यह जरा बनलाइए? आखिर इसमें क्या गड़ा क्या है? वह जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में शोर मचा है वह इसलिए मचा है कि वह सरकार को यह कदम उठाने से रोक सकें जो कि सरकार उठाना चाहती है।

दूसरे, जो आप माया वेज बोडं कायम करना चाहते हैं जिसकी मांग बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स ने की है, उसको रोकने के लिए यह सब क्यागड़ा उठा है। आपने प्राइस फिक्स करने की बात भी की है। वह भी आज तक नहीं हुआ कि जितने पेज हों उसके मुताबिक प्राइस हो। जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, बिरला, टाटा डालमिया, गोयनका इनके सेल आप की व्यूरोकेसी में बैठे हैं, वह आपको वह जल्दी नहीं करने देंगे। आप इस पर सोच लीजिए कि कैसे करेंगे।

1961 से प्रेस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर एक कानून भी बना था, लेकिन उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया, आज 11 साल उसको रद्द हुए हो गये, दोबारा उसको कानून की शक्ति क्यों नहीं दी गई, किस लिये नहीं दी गई, इसका पता नहीं है।

हम देखते हैं कि जितने इजारेदार हैं, वह सब अखबारों में बैठे हुए हैं, प्रोप्रेगेण्डे में बैठे हुए हैं, फिर हम कहते हैं कि हम सोशलिज्म का प्रचार करेंगे, लोगों तक सोशलिज्म की आवाज़ पहुंचायेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। आप न्यूज़ एजेंसीज़ को ले लीजिये, पी० टी० आई० को लीजिये, सब पर इनका कन्ट्रोल है, जो लोग इन अखबारों के मालिक हैं, वे ही यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं और जो खबरे देते हैं उनका भी आपको पता है। इन एजेंसीज़ के जरिये आप की नीति के मुताबिक खबरें नहीं दी जा रही हैं और अगर कोई आपकी नीति के मुताबिक खबरें बनाता है तो उसको पैनलाइज़ किया जाता है। हमारी नोटिस में आया है कि बी० आर० वर्तम जैसे आदमी को, जो आल इण्डिया बॉकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स का जैनरल सैकेटरी है, उनको शीलोंग बदल दिया गया। वह एक बहुत अच्छे जर्नलिस्ट्स है, 6 साल उन्होंने पी० टी० आई० से काम किया, प० नेहरू के साथ बाहर जाते थे, उनको कवर करते रहे हैं। क्यों बदल दिया गया? इसलिये कि वे उनके विचार के नहीं थे।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार को ले लीजिये। वह किस की है? वह आर० एस० प०स० के जो सबसे बड़े संचालक हैं, उनके कन्ट्रोल में है। आर० एस० प०स० के गुरु गोलबलकर को गुरु दक्षिणा आती है, उस फण्ड में से उसको पैसा मिलता है, आप वह सब मालूम कर लीजिये ॥

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : यह गलत है।

श्री राम सिंह भौता : आप आल इण्डिया रेडियो को ले लीजिये, उसमें जो खबरें आती हैं, वे प्रोप्रेसिव फॉर्म्सज की नहीं होतीं। वे लोग चाहे अहमदाबाद में जाकर बोलें या कहीं भी बोलें, रेडियो उनको कवर करता है, लेकिन प्रोप्रेसिव नेताओं के भाषणों को रेडियो पर कवर नहीं किया जाता। इसलिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस पर ज़रूर गौर करेंगे।

आज हम यह देखते हैं कि रेडियो पर जिस प्रकार के विचारों का प्रचार होना चाहिये, वह

[श्री भानसिंह भौता]

नहीं होता है। मुबह उठकर रेडियो सुनिये—क्या होता है, दो घण्टे तक तमाम धर्मों का प्रचार होगा। क्या यह सैक्यूलर स्टेट है। पंजाब में गुरुवाणी चलती है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी नीतियों को कैसे इम्पलीमेंट करावायेंगे, आपकी नीतियों का प्रचार रेडियो से क्यों नहीं होता है। हमारी जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, लैंड-लैंस लेबर है, उनकी प्रावलम्ज पर रेडियो पर कभी कोई गोष्ठी नहीं होती है। हमारी लैंड लैंस लेबर हिन्दुस्तान की आवादी का एक चौथाई हिस्सा है, लेकिन उन की बात रेडियो पर कभी नहीं आती।

यहाँ पर यूथ की बान कही गई है, लेकिन वहाँ पर लैंकचर कौत देते हैं, जो 60 माल से ज्याद उच्च के होते हैं, वे लोग यूथ-प्रावलम पर लैंकचर देते हैं। यहाँ पर यूथ कोप्रेम है, यूथ फैंडेशन है, उनके लीडर्स को रेडियो पर बुलाइये उनको प्रावलम के बारे में अपने स्थालात का इच्छार करने वा मौका दीजिये ताकि लोगों को उन प्रावलम्ज का अहमास हो सके।

आपकी जो प्रेम कान्सिल है उसमें जननिलस्ट्स का कोई नुमाइन्दा नहीं है, जो प्रोप्रेसिव नीति के अखवार है, उनका नुमाइन्दा नहीं है। प्रेम कान्सिल बन गई, लेकिन जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स है, प्रेस के बाहर के लोग हैं, उन्हीं को रख दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को आप देखिये।

आप जानते हैं कि हर माल हमारा मेरे फैस्टीवल होता है, सारी दुनिया में इसको मनाया जाता है, दुनिया के मजदूरों का सब से बड़ा फैस्टीवल है लेकिन आल इण्डिया रेडियो पर उसके लिये समय नहीं दिया जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो पर उसके लिए समय दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से यह भी बिनती कहूँगा कि मई दिवस की छुट्टी होनी चाहिये और प्रचार होना चाहिये कि मई दिवस क्या है।

चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे टी० बी० सै-टर्स पर जो मुलाजिम काम करते हैं, वे मुझ से मिले थे।

वे कहते हैं कि लोगों को बाहर से रख लिया जाता है। पिछली दफा आपने कुछ प्रोड्यूसर्ज रखे, हालांकि पहले रैट्रिक ब्यालीफिकेशन थी, अब उमको बी० ए० कर दिया गया है। डिपार्टमेंट के लोग कहते हैं कि हम लोग जो काम करते हैं, हमको मौका मही दिया जाता है, लेकिन बाहर से जो लोग सिफारिश ले आते हैं, वे एक दिन में प्रोड्यूसर बन जाते हैं। एक आर्टिस्ट की जो ब्यालीफिकेशन होनी चाहिये, उस ब्यालीफिकेशन के आदर्मी को नहीं रखा जाता। उम्मीद है आप इस तरफ ध्यान देगी।

आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि अमृतसर में आप एक टेलीविज़न सेन्टर कायम करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह अभी तक कायम नहीं हुआ है। यह सेन्टर जल्द से जल्द कायम होना बहुत ज़रूरी है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तानी प्रोप्रेगेण्डा सारे पंजाब में जाता है। विछले दिनों अखबार में आशा था कि अमृतसर और भटिण्डा जैसे आप इसको कवर करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इस काम को शुरू किया जाय ताकि लोगों तक आपकी नीतियों का प्रचार हो सके, सरमायेदारों का प्रचार न हो। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ममाजवाद आये तो लोगों तक आपके विचार पहुँचने चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस पर जरूर गौर करेंगे।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. In a democratic set-up, the role expected to be played by a Ministry like this cannot be minimised and from its growth over the years, it can be safely assumed that this Ministry has played its role well in safeguarding and popularising the democratic process and the democratic way of life amongst the masses of our country.

There are some critics of the All India Radio who criticise it on very trivial points, such as it gives more time to the Prime Minister, who is the leader of this country. They forget that the Prime Minister is the leader of the largest political party. The leader of the Government naturally gets more time in all the countries on the radio. There is a

proverb in Sanskrit which means that only a thief is afraid of the rise of a brilliant moon. Here, in our country, the rise of a brilliant leadership has made those people who do not like democracy to grow in this country, afraid of the rise.

Before coming to other points, I would like to pay a tribute to the hon. Minister of State of this Ministry for her significant role during the Bangladesh crisis and during the time of Indo-Pakistan war. In fact, some of the important publications of this Department will go down as references of the epoch-making period for future historians.

I would first like to deal with the present policy of the Government which should find its reflection on the policies of this Department. In our war against poverty, in building up a socialistic society against the background of our cultural heritage, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is bound to play a very significant role, particularly, in bringing about a cultural revolution in the countryside. I do not mean a cultural revolution as it has been misused in other countries. I do not mean that sort of revolution but a revolution in terms of educating the masses of our people. In this process of democracy, the radio, the television and the other mass media have to play a very significant role. In some fields, its action must be corrective; in other fields, its action must be educative.

Take, for example, the press. The growth monopoly in Indian press is as staggering as its growth in the industrial field. The Monopolies Commission has reported that 75 business houses in this country control about 47 per cent of the total non-banking business in the private sector. As far back as in 1954, the Press Commission reported that out of 330 dailies, 5 owners control 29 papers and 31.2 per cent of the circulation.....

श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा : सभापति भौदेय, सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue. May I request hon. members to be present and maintain the quorum?

Otherwise, we will be wasting the time of the House.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : I was referring to the monopoly in the Indian press as referred to by the Press Commission as far back as 1954. They said:

"We found that out of 330 dailies, five owners control 29 papers and 31.2 per cent of the circulation while 15 owners control 54 newspapers and 50.1 per cent of the circulation."

Now, Sir. I come to the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers which is called Press in India, 1971. It says that dailies belonging to common ownership units had a circulation of 60.69 lakhs or 72.1 per cent of the total circulation of all dailies in the country. This was an increase of 5.70 lakh copies or 10.4 per cent over that of the preceding year. During the quin-quinium ending with 1970, this increase was 17.49 lakh copies or 40.5 per cent. Thus, since the Press Commission submitted its report, the monopoly in the country in the field of press is growing from year to year. The number has now increased from 15 to 18 big houses. Control over circulation of newspapers has increased from 50.1 per cent to 72.1 per cent. In this field there are two business houses, Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd and the Goenkas, which are spearheading this mad race for their monopolistic stranglehold over the Indian press. While on the one hand monopoly has grown strong, on the other the small newspapers appear struggling for their existence. Many of the small newspapers go down and suffer death within even a year of their coming into existence. The answer of Yudistra to

अहनि अहनि भूतानी
गच्छन्ति यममन्दरम् ।

Dharmavaka, is probably more true in the case of small and medium newspapers of India today. I would like to quote some figures in this respect. The Press Registrar's Report says :

"The mortality during the year was the highest among the newspapers in the age group of 2 to 5 years in which 325 or 40.9 per cent of 729 papers whose data were available were noted to have ceased publication."

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

And again they say :

"As many as 97 papers went out of existence after less than one year of existence."

Sir, what a wastage of energy and endeavour and disappointment caused to those who embark upon such new and laudable ventures in our country ! We have been able to curtail infant mortality in this country by our health measures and other developmental measures, but we have not been able to curtail infant mortality so far as newspapers are concerned, particularly the small and medium newspapers of this country. The point is that, since 1954, we have done precious little in respect of curtailing monopoly in this country. Regarding the Press Commission's recommendations, the Press Commission's recommendations are very clear in this respect. They said that there should be a price page schedule. There should be control on restrictive practices among the newspapers and also a comprehensive legislation for diffusion of ownership among the Press. The Government now promises to bring forward a comprehensive legislation in this respect and I appeal to the hon Minister to bring forward this legislation as early as possible, preferably during this session. I give her my advance congratulations. In the absence of that, the newsprint policy for the current year will be an indirect boon to the small and medium newspapers. Much hue and cry is raised by some big press magnates about the newsprint policy of the Government. I don't think the Government will allow itself to be browbeaten by this unwarranted criticism by some big Press houses and they should not be swayed by their threats or cajolery. There is a spokesman of the monopoly Press. He has recently said that the best way to preserve the foreign exchange in newsprint is to curtail the quota of small and medium newspapers because, according to him, the small and medium newspapers are not using their quota and they are indulging in black-marketing. Sir, I can name certain big papers which have been indulging in black-marketing and some of them are published in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi and certain actions were taken against some big newspapers as a result of which a press magnate had to sign as a Director of a very big newspaper in the country.

Sir, I have a few suggestions to make regarding the advertisement policy of the

Government to curb this monopoly. Now the DAVP issues more than 50% of their advertisements to small and medium newspapers. As per the recommendations of the Diwakar Committee this is not sufficient for the growth of small and medium newspapers. So, I appeal to the Government to enhance the rates to 75%. Not only that, there are other advertising agencies which are indirectly controlled by the Government, i.e. the public undertakings. These public undertakings do not abide by the recommendations of the Diwakar Committee. I would like the Government to use their influence on the public undertakings to follow this policy of diverting their advertisements to small and medium newspapers.

I would now come to another point. There are certain newspapers which have got a tendency of devoting more space to advertisements than to news. The Press Registrar himself in his report says :

"There has been of late a fast-growing trend among a few dailies having a circulation of 50,000 and above devoting more than 60% space to advertisement."

I would like to call upon the Government as to whether they should treat these newspapers as newspapers. As these papers give more space to advertisements than to news, they should not be treated as newspapers and no advertisements should be given to them.

I will only deal with one more point and finish. The Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society is the spokesman of the management of the Indian newspapers. But this is the most undemocratic organisation. In the executive of this organisation, 12 ex-Presidents sit and they control the decisions of this organisation. How can they call this organisation a democratic organisation ? Will the Government ask this organisation to be more democratic as they have asked the PTI and the PTI has now taken more people so far as small and medium newspapers are concerned in the directors' board, so that this organisation too may become more democratic ? Otherwise, they should not recognise this organisation as the mouth-piece of the Indian newspapers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

MR. J. B. PATNIK : Concluding my

speech, let me just touch upon briefly the demands of my State of Orissa and then finish my speech I will crave your indulgence to give me only one minute more

The Minister comes from Orissa There fore, it may sound partisan for me to speak about Orissa's demands But I can't but speak because Orissa is a very neglected State For example, take the case of recognition given to the Oriya language

Because of historical reasons Oriya language remained a neglected language The Ministry publishes 'Yojana' in different languages but not in Oriya. The wall-newspapers are brought out in different languages but not in Oriya. Other languages are taught in Hindi speaking areas through the medium of the AIR but not the Oriya language. Why this neglect of the Oriya language by this Ministry? The AIR station in Jeypore in Koraput district has a transmitter which is meant to cater to the needs of the Adivasi people of that area but is only confined to the limits of the town of Jeypore because it is a very small set. Therefore, I demand that there should be a 20 KW transmitter there in Jeypore and there should be two transmissions instead of one immediately

Finally, in regard to the allotment of glazed newsprint, the Ministry follows an obscurantist policy They allot glazed newsprint only to actual users but there are many magazines which have come to the field later and they are debarred from getting the glazed newsprint. This obscurantist policy should change and the glazed newsprint should be allowed to magazines which have not been allotted this so far

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry

डॉ. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मरमौर) : ममापति महोदय, आकाशवाणी जनता की भाजनाओं को व्यक्त करने का एक सफल माध्यम है। इस पर चर्चा करते रामय अपने मवालय की मापों का उत्तर देते हुए 7 जुलाई, 1971 को श्री धर्मवीर सिंह, उपमंत्री महोदय ने जो बधन यहां पर किया कि आकाशवाणी के समाचार प्रमाणों को दखन में स्पष्ट होना है कि आकाशवाणी व्यक्ति पूजा के हृष्टिकोण को बढ़ावा देने अथवा काल्पनिक बाते

जैसी कहने वाले नहीं हैं मैं उन्हीं की बातों को उद्धृत करत हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गये कुछ दिनों में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रभारित समाचारों में इस प्रवार का दिखाई देने लगा है कि मानो आकाशवाणी विसी दल विशेष ना प्रचार साधन मात्र रह गया है।

गायथ-साथ यह भी दिखा गया है कि एवं तरफ तो व्यक्ति निष्ठा की बात नहीं करते, व्यक्ति निष्ठा को बढ़ावा देने से भी इकार करत है, लवित दूसरी तरफ वार्गवार यह देखा जा रहा है कि आकाशवाणी न व्यक्ति निष्ठा के सामने घटन टेक दिय हो। ओर उसी तिथि जो त्वारा आगूठ है, तिरोद्धी दग्ध की मांग है मैं उस को फिर दीहरा दना चाहता हूँ, कि -मवो एवं बाह्योर्गन म परिवर्तित रह देन म आविष्ग बौन मी इठिनाई वा अनुभव रखती है जर्वा चदा कमरी की चिठ्ठी से और विषय दूसरे चागों से भी बार-बार रहा है कि उस नियम म पर्यावात वर देन से इमार स्वच्छ स्पृह प्रत गत्ता है। अन्यथा उस एवं स्वच्छ स्पृह के बार मलागा र मन म जा शबाय है, जा भावनाएँ र नन्हीं आप टीर तरह म उत्तर नहीं द गवत। जैसे कि रुद्र गार आराम आय चुआव के दिनों म आकाशवाणी द्वारा विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों का प्रचार का जितना जनमर दना चाहिये, प्रचार के माध्यम के लिय आकाशवाणी का जो उपयोग राजनीतिक दलों के लिय होता चाहिये उसका पूरा-पूरा उपयोग विरोधी दलों के लिय नहीं किया गया। बल्कि शामक दल के लिये उसम कही अधिक किया गया और जानवृत्त के बड़े बड़े शामक दल की बात कही जाय इस पर दिशा गया।

यदि आप योडे से आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी बुलिटिन 12 मार्च से लेकर 16 मार्च के दिन तो पता लगगा, राजी लोकमन्त्रीम भ उमका रोडा सा विवरण दिया हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आकाशवाणी र समाचार जो बोडरास्ट लिये जाते हैं उनम विरोधी दलों का बीमा बना दिया गया है। विरोधी दल ना सफाया हो गया, और बाह्रें से जो बगाल मे शानदार सफलता प्राप्त

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय]

हूई तो उस प्रसन्नता की एक बहुत बड़ी लहर दौड़ पड़ी। इस प्रकार की बातों से मुझे लगता है कि आकाशवाणी काप्रेस का प्रचार साधन मात्र बन कर रह गया है। 15 मार्च, 1971 का आकाशवाणी का बुलेटिन उठा करके देख लीजिये बगाल के समाचारों के बारे में उन्होंने क्या प्रसारित किया है। इस प्रकार की बातों से हमारे मन में आशंकाये उठना स्वाभाविक है कि आकाशवाणी विरोधी दलों के विपरीत भावों को लेकर चला है। यह ठीक नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप हमारी कोरपोरेशन की मांग को स्वीकार करें। इस मांग को मैं फिर दौहराना चाहता हूँ।

आकाशवाणी के कई विभाग हैं, उनमें एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग स्पौट लाइट विभाग है और उसके बारे में एक पैनल जैसा बना हुआ है उसमें कुछ पत्रकार लिए जाते हैं, कुछ अर्थविद् और शिक्षाविद् लिये जाने हैं। लेकिन देखा यह गया है वह लोग केवल दिल्ली में या उसके आम-पाम से ही लिये जाते हैं। बाहर से नहीं लिये जाते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्यों नहीं लिए जाते हैं? इस का कोई कागण नहीं है। आपने 1971-72 की रिपोर्ट में साफ-साफ लिखा है, पेज 42 पर कि स्पौट लाइट लायर्क्रम में भाग लेने के लिये दिल्ली से बाहर के शहरों के पत्रकारों तथा अन्य लोगों को उन्माहिन करने के लिये प्रयास किया गया। आप बुलाना नहीं चाहते, केवल प्रयास मात्र किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बाहर के लोगों को भी भौका मिले। क्या बाहर शिक्षाविद् और अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हैं? क्या दिल्ली के आस-पास ही ऐसे लोग रहते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप का इस बारे में क्या दृष्टिकोण है?

इसके साथ-साथ जो समाचार प्रसारण है उसके बारे में संक्षेप में कहना चाहूँगा। हिन्दी के बारे में आपको जो उपेक्षा पूर्ण बृत्ति है वह उचित नहीं है। और उसका आधार यह है कि यहां जो माननीय संसद सदस्यों द्वारा बातें कही जाती हैं वे अंग्रेजी में वहले ब्रॉडकास्ट होती हैं और हिन्दी में बाद में अर्थात् अंग्रेजी में यदि सबेरे

ब्रॉडकास्ट होती है तो हिन्दी में शाम को आती है। हिन्दी के बारे से आपका कोई स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण तो होना चाहिये। माननीय संसद सदस्यों के जो भाषण यहां पर होते हैं उनके बारे में हिन्दी के समाचारों के अन्दर इसी प्रकार की उपेक्षा दिखाई देती है।

अंग्रेजी में भीमे धीमे जो समाचार प्रसारण की किया है वह आज भी चारी है। लेकिन हिन्दी में वह किया नहीं है। आगे यह भेदभाव क्यों है? हिन्दी में भी धीमे समाचार प्रसारण का लाभ सबको मिलना चाहिये।

मैं मत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि विदेश प्रसारण के बारे में आप की कोई तक्सगत नीति नहीं है। इस बारे में चदा कमेटी ने जिस प्रश्न से कहा है कि इसके लिये ठीक से एक सलाहकार समिति बनानी चाहिये। वह आज तक आप ने गठित नहीं की, शायद उस को बनाने की आपकी इच्छा नहीं है, और इसलिये नहीं है कि सलाहकार समिति सम्भवतः आप के ऊपर कुछ बधन लगाये, इसलिये नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। चदा कमेटी ने इस बारे में अपनी राय दी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसके बारे में विचार करेंगे और कोई सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त करेंगे जिससे विदेशों में रहने वाले जो भारतीय लोग हैं उनको हमारे समाचार ठीक समय पर मिल सकें। इसके लिये यदि आप को शक्तिशाली ट्रासमिटर लगाना पड़े तो आप के पास साधन है और ऐसे ट्रासमिटर लगा सकते हैं। अभी होता यह है कि हमारे यहां के जो समाचार हैं वे विदेशों में ठीक से सुनने को नहीं लिलते। हमारे भारत के बारे में कहा क्या कहा जा रहा है वह तो विदेशों में रहने वाले लोग जान लेते हैं, लेकिन भारत में बस्तु स्थिति क्या है वह उनको मालूम नहीं होता है। यह आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी स्वीकार किया है। इसलिये भारत के विशद् जो गलत प्रचार होता है उसका खड़न यदि आप का रेडियो करे भी तो कमजोर ट्रासमिटर होने की बजह से वह उन तक नहीं पहुँच पाता। इसलिये इस स्वामी को आप को तुरन्त दूर करना चाहिये।

मैं आप के माध्यम से एक बात और निवेदन

करना चाहूँगा । एक बाल चित्र मोमायटी है जो आप के द्वारा अनुदान प्राप्त संस्था है । चिल्ड्रन्स फिल्म्स सोसायटी उसका नाम है, उसको आप लाखों रुपया अनुदान के रूप में देते हैं । लेकिन मुझे एक पत्र की प्रतिलिपि प्राप्त हुई है, जैसा कि पत्र देने वाले ने लिखा है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को भी उस पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि गयी है । उस पत्र में बड़े गम्भीर आरोप है । मैं आपकी आशा से उस पत्र से दो लाइनें पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

He has been trying to influence Mrs. Satpathy who is the Chairman of the Children's Film Society, by various devious methods. He has employed a personal servant of the Minister in the payroll of the society's office at Sapru House, New Delhi, though Sapru House authorities do not allow any outside watchman. He has been sending the officials of the society to help the Minister in election campaign in Orissa paying TA and DA from Society's account.

द्वारा योमायटी को, आप अनुदान देते हैं, उस के बारे में यह जार्ज है । यह पत्र प्रधान मंत्री को लम्बे गम्य पूर्व में गशा हुआ है । आरोप है कि उड़ीसा में उन्होंने दलेक्षण कैम्पेन में भाग लिया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच की जाय कि अनुदान नेने वाली संस्था ने किस प्रकार से फंड का मिस्रूज किया है, इसकी मही जांच होनी चाहिये और उसका उत्तर यहां पर सही रूप से आना चाहिये ।

मैं एक और बात की ओर संकेत करना चाहूँगा । आपका एक विभाग है सांग एंड ड्रामा डिवीजन । उसके बारे में कुछ बातें हमारे सामने आईं । सो बी आई की रिपोर्ट भी आई कि वहां के डाइरेक्टर महोदय अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करते हैं । पद का दुरुपयोग ही नहीं करते हैं बल्कि वही पर चिपके रहना चाहते हैं, कहीं नहीं जाना चाहते । उसके बारे में दिनांक 2-3-71 के आपके पूर्ववर्ती श्री एस एन सिन्हा के कमेंट हैं जो उन्होंने अपने विभाग के बारे में किये हैं । मैं उसके कुछ उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ :

"There have been consistent reports against Director, Song and Drama Divi-

sion alleging : (1) misuse of the official position for monetary and other gratifications ; (2) Appointments and dismissals of staff artists according to whims and caprices without conforming to any norms of the government departments".

मैं आप से विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा है :

"Director, Song and Drama Division, has not yet replied to the querrries by the Ministry."

उसके बाद यह है :

"I understand that on account advances to the tune of several lakhs have not yet been settled "

फिर वह कहते हैं :

"Song and Drama Division by virtue of the work entrusted to it has the status of a public relations office. Apart from the programmes presented by the Division, the personal conduct of the officers of the Division is as much before the public. The above illustrates the very undesirable conduct of the Director so far as female employees are concerned ."

उसके बाद अंत में कहा है :

"(a) Director, Song and Drama Division should be retired with immediate effect ;

(b) The administration of the Division should be entrusted to a suitable man from the CCS cadre and the distribution of work among Dy. Directors should be done more rationally ;

(c) Drawing and disbursement charge should be handed over to a suitable man from AGCR ;

(d) The working conditions, recruitment and dismissal of staff artists should be rationalised.

While (b), (c) and (d) may take a little time in compliance, (a) should be implemented immediately and compliance "reported within two days".

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे]

इसके बाद आज तक वहाँ चिपके हुए है। उनके कोई परिचित मित्र होगे या शाश्वत रिश्नेदार होगे माने साहब, उनको भोपाल में नियुक्त किया गया। उन्होंने साथ एंड ड्रामा डिजिन का चार्ज लिया, लेकिन आज तक वह दिल्ली में ही बैठे हुए है। भोपाल में गये ही नहीं है। इस तरह के गम्भीर आरोप इस विभाग के ऊपर लगाये जाते हैं, लेकिन इस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जो काम ठीक से होना चाहिये वह नहीं होना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन गम्भीर आरोपों की जांच की जाये।

प्रेम बौमिल वे बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया। उम्हे विषय में भी मैं चाहूँगा कि वह ठीक से काम करे उमम अखबार वालों का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व है। अखबारी कागज के बारे में भी बहुत चर्चा आई है। उसके बारे में भी बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। श्रमजीवी पत्रकार पिटे नहीं। उसको राहत मिलनी चाहिये और जो छोटे-छोटे पत्र हैं उनको भी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। वे आगे आये। उनके सम्बन्ध में विज्ञापन देने की जो नीति है वह बहुत दोषपूर्ण है। मैं वहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे पत्रों को विज्ञापन मिलना चाहिये। हमने देखा है कि जो पत्र सरकार की प्रशंसा करते हैं उनको तो विज्ञापन मिल जाते हैं और जो प्रशंसा नहीं करते उनको नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिये विज्ञापन देने की जो पढ़ति है उसको बदलना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसको अवश्य ही बदलेंगे। जब आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी आप वा विभाग ठीक होगा। अखबारी कागज नीति अखबारों के विकास में साधक बने आधक नहीं। इसकी व्यावहारिकता गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार होना चाहिये। प्राइस पे शिफ्ट्यूल के बारे आपका विचार क्या है?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की जो प्रसारण स्थिति है उसकी ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। उन में जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जगदलपुर और मन्दसौर

मेरा आकाशवाणी वा केन्द्र खोलने के लिये दो सालों से मार्ग की जा रही है। वहाँ की सरकार ने भी इसकी सिफारिश की है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में एक भी ट्रास्मिटर नहीं है। इस मार्ग की ओर भी मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मरी महोदय ध्यान देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम के विस्तार में मध्य प्रदेश के किस नगर को चुनने जा रहे हैं इन्दौर, भोपाल, अरबांध रायपुर और मध्य प्रदेश में यह कार्यक्रम कब से प्रारंभ होगा?

टेलिविजन पर दिखाई जाने वाली कुछ फिल्म ऐसी होती है वह हमारे बच्चों के लिये हानिप्रद है। उनमें रोमाना चाहिये। जो चिल बच्चों के मस्तिष्कों पर बुप्रभाव डालते हैं वह नहीं दिखलाये जाने चाहिये। एक तरफ तो आप ए और यू के मटिफिलेट दे देते हैं लेकिन टेलिविजन पर हर तरह के चिल दिखलाये जाते हैं जिनमें बच्चे भी देखते हैं जिनका खराब असर उनके उपर पड़ता है। यह की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही अन्य चिलों के बारे में भी निवेदन बरूगा कि आज उनका स्नर बहुत गिरा है फिल्म में गर बोड निप्रभावी है, इसमें तुरन्त मुधार अपेक्षित है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो जो बाते रखी है उनकी ओर मरी महोदय अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
(Calcutta-South) I congratulate the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on its achievements and support its Demands for Grants. I congratulate the Ministry on the role played by it during the crisis which confronted the nation very recently.

Since the debate began this morning, I was listening to the speeches of members of the Opposition, particularly of two of my friends belonging to the CPI(M) and the Jan Sangh. It is a fact that to be involved in a battle with the odds heavy and to win a war, certain things have to be done which are good, certain things also have to be done which are miserable. But it is the duty of patriots and learned men to keep in one's memory those things which are good and

make use of the things which are bad only to analyse them, learn a lesson from them and not repeat them next time. But I am sorry to hear from opposition the description of the role played by the units of the Ministry, particularly AIR and the Films Division during the crisis which faced us when the Bangla Desh revolution was on. I do not know of any other example in world history, but I should say that even the Mukti Bahini has admitted some days before it came to a festival in Calcutta that they won not because of the leadership of Mujibur Rahman, not because of the enthusiasm shown by the Mukti Bahini but because of the Sincere co-operation of the Indian people which had been exhibited, manifested, in the All India Radio on many occasions and in the Film Division's news-reels and by which they were inspired. But I am sorry to say that not a single Member of the Opposition today till now has admitted this as a credit to our Ministry and as a good performance that we did during the emergency and crisis of our nation.

The hon. Member from the CPM, when he initiated the debate today—I refer to Mr. K. C. Halder—attacked our Prime Minister as a dictator, a ruler of the Gestapo gang and so on ; and they called the All India Radio as All Indira Radio. I do not like to attack the Opposition front today, particularly the CPM, because I am Hindu ; though I am an Indian, I belong to a Hindu family, and among the Hindus there is a custom that if somebody is dead in the family, or if any relation has expired in the family, we have to observe a mourning period and during the mourning period, even if one did not like the person who died, it is not the habit of society to accuse or attack that person. The CPM has been a partner in democracy in West Bengal. They are observing still the mourning period. So, during this stage, I do not like to attack or accuse them. After the mourning stage is over, I will accuse them.

Sir, the mainstream of mass media in the country consists of three things : one is the newspaper ; the second is music ; the third is the film. With regard to the newspaper, I would like to confine my remarks only to the newsprint allocation today. When we speak for socialism, we must realise that the task of the people in the socialistic transformation of society, the task of the Members of Parliament or the legislatures and the task of

the political parties are immense. The task of the journalists or the newspaper-owners is also immense.

In this connection, I may cite an example. Before the mid-term poll to Parliament, many newspapers of India tried to curb our idea and outlook and defame our entire objective. But soon after victory, slowly and gradually they have realised that even for their own good they should stand by the people and support their views and policy and that they should rely on the people. That is their commercial outlook. My request to the Minister is that regarding newsprint allocation, we should not allow the big monopolists, at least the 12 big monopolists in the newspaper world in India, to continue to issue as many pages as they can ; they should not be given as much quota as they want. It should be the right of the small newspaper owners. I request the Minister to come forward with a measure by which there will be some sort of ceiling in this matter. Let the newspaper owners understand that just to give advertisement and earn more, they cannot conceal the entire outlook of the people just to earn their money. In this connection, I suggest a new thing, to the Ministry ; namely, if it is possible if there is financial capacity to give additional finance, they must form journalists' co-operatives all over India for issuing some sort of newspaper to exhibit the socialist ideas and the socialist outlook of the Indian people.

With regard to the AIR, the performance of the AIR during the last crisis was good. So, I do not like to accuse the AIR. I would suggest only one thing. In the programme of Vividh Bharati, as is being broadcast at present, I should like to mention that the programme of Vividh Bharati should comprise all the languages of India, the regional languages, and not of any one particular language.

With regard to films, I would like to elaborate some of the important issues] First, the complex nature of the films which are the main mass media today in our country should be taken into account, and the film industry is the main, basis ground for film development I know that as far as film development is concerned, mostly it is by the State Governments and only partly by the Central Government, in that the Centre makes some financial allocation to the Film Finance Corporation. My request to the Ministry is this. Today, India is moving towards progress to become

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

a good society and a powerful nation. As our Prime Minister said this morning, if India is great we will all be great, and we will all be great if we make India great. It is my submission that whatever we accept, whatever we manifest in our day-to-day affairs of life, both in the cultural and scientific fields, must be genuine and it must be attuned to the culture and heritage of the Indian people. But I am sorry to say that in spite of the Film Censor Board, from day to day, we are finding that certain films are being exhibited in foreign countries, and even in our own country, just to earn money and just to express some sort of culture which is entirely against our social philosophy and against our national culture. Indirectly it is poisoning our nation, particularly the younger generation.

15 hrs.

The film Censor Board should take strong action in regard to such matters. It should not be done by some retired people who are not able to feel the pulse of the younger generation. It must comprise of talented people who are involved in people's activities, people who are in scientific field and cultural field, sports, etc. The task of the film censor board is not only injecting national culture outside India and earning money in foreign trade. Sometimes we export some films in accordance with some trade agreements to some countries. In some such films I have seen scenes of drunkenness; it has become a fashion to film such scenes in rooms where Mahatma Gandhi's portrait or Jawaharlal Nehru's portrait is painted on the wall and then the drunkards are filmed as throwing their glasses at such pictures. Of course they like to show the mental imbalances but it ultimately discourages Indian people and it is against our interests.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Piloo Mody is asking what is wrong in it ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Where will you drink, since every room has these photographs ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Good, modern films are not brought out by the industry and I request the hon. Minister to send a study team, particularly to the eas-

tern parts of the country to know the technical problems due to which the industry is not developing, in the last few years. We are not producing good films to express our national culture.

The silver jubilee year is coming and I am proud to see in the report of this Ministry that they are taking steps in connection with Aurobindo's centenary. I hope they will take steps also in connection with the bi-centenary of Ram Mohan Roy. In connection with the silver jubilee, the Ministry should have special programmes in the All India Radio and in the Films Division in which the entire independence movement, led by the Congress Party, in association with so many other teams in our country, should be depicted so that the children and the young people could easily preserve in their memory for a long time these events in our national history.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I regret that like the rest of the speakers or most of them at any rate, I cannot get up and congratulate the ministry nor start off by saying that I support the demands for grants. As a matter of fact I have a cut motion which says that the entire demands should be reduced to Re. 1/- as a token of the existence of a large department in the Government of India which, I regret to say, in the last few years has turned into a propaganda wing of the Congress Party.

I cannot really understand why the Prime Minister continues to be the Minister in charge of information and broadcasting because I believe that many of the policies which Mrs. Indira Gandhi started as Minister for information and Broadcasting have not been followed through when Mrs. Gandhi became the Information and Broadcasting Minister in her own cabinet.

Take for instance—I say this by way of paying a certain compliment—when she was the Information and Broadcasting Minister, she started the process of professionalising the Ministry of information and broadcasting, getting the necessary talents into the Ministry, so that it could run with professional competence. I find that the entire process has not only been slowed down, but has been reversed in the last few years. From this, I think that I must draw the conclusion that the requirements of a Minister of Information and Broadcasting

in somebody else's Ministry must be quite different from the requirements of a Minister of Information and Broadcasting in one's own Ministry.

Take, for instance, the Chanda Report. A first class report has been prepared, a professional report has been prepared. It has made basically two suggestions, that polities should be removed out of this Ministry, and that a certain professionalism should be introduced, so that the entire department is made a competent wing to disseminate information and to give recreation and entertainment to a large mass of people in this country who are deprived of all other means of entertainment and information. And it had also recommended, particularly, that All India Radio and Television should be turned into autonomous corporations. I still, to this day, have not heard one sane, rational excuse why the Government has been constantly resisting the turning of these bodies into autonomous corporations; particularly when now, with all the strength that they have acquired by one means or the other, they have all powers concentrated in their hands, at least let the dissemination of information go on without its political overtones.

Take television, for instance. It is the most advanced of media for the dissemination of knowledge and yet you find that the manner in which TV is treated in this country is that it is considered as a sort of adjunct of All India Radio. There is even an inter-change of cadres between one department and the other not realising that TV as a visual medium is something quite separate, requiring a completely different expertise from the radio which is purely a medium for audio education and dissemination, and that each has to develop its own expertise.

The All India Radio for the last few years has been steeped in politics, both internal and external. The internal politics that goes on is something unbelievable and has brought a certain reduction in its standards all the way round, and the external politics has reduced its credibility considerably.

Have you realised that one of the most excessively taxed things in our country is information? In a country where 75 per cent of the people are still illiterate, the dissemination of information is one of the most heavily taxed things in our country! For instance,

every part of a radio, which can give information to people who cannot read and write and which over the last so many years has caught on all over the countryside, is subjected to excise tax. Then the finished product has to pay excise tax. Then there is sales tax, then there is tax in the form of a radio licence. As a matter of fact it is such an expensive instrument which should really be—if one is to advance the socio-economic objectives that have been so often spelt out here—relatively cheap for the great mass of our people. And the same goes with TV. As a matter of fact, if you were to examine the Budget, you will find that the taxes on licences and advertisements that they have collected exceed their own budgetary provision for the propagation of radio and TV in this country. I think this is a backward lip. You talk about a modern society, forward outlook and great social change, but you cannot do it without making excessive use of these media for propaganda and for education but you find that out of the Rs. 23,000 crores or so that we are spending on the Fourth Plan, only something like Rs. 40 crores will be utilised for this particular purpose. I think it is a monstrosity in terms of what is being said or propagated.

Coming to malpractices, I can understand that the temptation to get one better upon one's opponents is irresistible, and the charge has often been made that if you were there, you will also do it, but I expect a certain amount of restraint in matters like this, a certain amount of good taste. And I find that for the first time the newsprint quota system is being used as an instrument of policy it is being used as a key to keep people in line. Let me tell you, I have suffered as a result of this newsprint quota for the little paper that I run. If somebody like me can suffer, in spite of the fact that I have written to the Prime Minister more than once and to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting several times, I have not received any satisfaction on the points I have raised—what about others? As against that, take my friend, Mr. Shashi Bhushan. He can walk in and plunder reams and reams of paper to publish all the non-sense that he wants to print and there is no curb on him at all! This newsprint quota as an instrument of policy is really disgusting. If we import just Rs. 5 crores worth of newsprint, everybody's demands can be satisfied. We do not want to do that, whereas we go on wasting billions of rupees of foreign exchange on other items,

[Shri Piloo Mody]

When it comes to newsprint import, Rs. 5 crores becomes all too expensive for us and all of us start saving on this items, with which we can screw up all the critics we have. I think this is a very small price to pay for one of the most fundamental of freedoms, namely the freedom of the press.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Kola) : Monopoly press.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You can call them monopolists. Some day I will give you a lecture on monopolists and you will find that all of them are sitting on your side of the House.

What are the consequences of this 10 page restriction ? Do you know the economic havoc you are going to play by this ? I ask the Prime Minister and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting : Do they read the small papers, about which they cry, or do they read the big papers which give them the information and the news they want ? That is, provided, of course they read newspapers. This 10 page policy is very much like your 10 point programme—a great deal of wishful thinking, some warped economic thinking and a massive dose of propaganda. You talk of monopolies and about people who are perverting the minds of the readers. Beyond that, you can do nothing. You play economic havoc with them and justify it in the name of monopolies and get people like Mr. Sathe to talk about it.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : 60 per cent of the space of big papers is wasted on advertisement.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is that 60 per cent of space wasted an advertisement which permits them to collect the balance of the news which Mr. Sathe wants to read.

I think this question of big and small is like class conflict that this Government has been using for a long time to divide this nation and divide its various strata of society. The malpractices go on on a series of fronts, when it comes to registration, when it comes to allocation of newsprint, when it comes to patronage for good behaviour, when it comes to threats of victimisation to those who criticise, when plums are given on AIR and TV to half a dozen journalists out of a whole press corps of over 300. These are the pelf of office. Then comes the question of accreditation.

Those who are favourable get accredited and those who are not do not. Therefore, I would end by appealing to the Prime Minister, since she was in such a generous mood this morning I know she will not share her power with anybody. At least let her share her media with some of us.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapoor) : Sir, I congratulate the Ministry on its commendable work, particularly during the Indo-Pak war and the role it has played since the Bangla Desh affair started. Now we have won the war and I am sure AIR will play the same role in future. But I am sorry to say that nowadays we are not hearing those inspiring songs from AIR. I would request the hon. Minister that at least the inspiring songs which inspire the country must be played every day just at the beginning of the services.

Last year when I spoke on this budget I spoke about the tribal programmes which are broadcast from different stations. There are 23 stations from which tribal programmes are broadcast in 93 dialects. Since I am not conversant with all the dialects. I would confine myself to one dialect which I particularly know, namely, Santhali. This is a weekly programme from the Calcutta station for a duration of 15 minutes. I do not know what purpose would be served by having a programme of 15 minutes in a week. I am sure that this programme has not been able to make any impact at all on the tribal people, either on their customs or on their culture.

This broadcast is made in a very bad manner. There are only five or six recorded cultural songs which are played alternate week for five or ten minutes. They have become very monotonous and we here the same songs over and over again. I am not able to understand why the same songs are repeated. Could they not get some fresh songs ? So far as talks are concerned, they are given in such a fashion and with such pronunciations that even a Santhal like myself could not follow. It is really strange. I would suggest that only people who are well conversant with this dialect should be selected for broadcast in this language. Otherwise, such broadcasts would not serve any purpose.

Coming to representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, I can say that in this department reservation is very very low. In some institutions like

Press Council, Film Finance Corporation and similar bodies there is no representation at all for these people. It is true that a promise has been made to investigate into it. But that has not made much headway. I would request the Minister to ensure that proper representation is given to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in services.

According to the last census the Bengali population is the third largest in Delhi. Yet, for some reason or other, no Bengali programme is put up from Delhi while I notice that some time has been allotted for South Indian programmes. I have no objection to having programmes for South Indians but there should be some programme for the Bengalis also. I do not know whether it is due to ignorance of Bengali culture or negligence but the fact remains that no programmes are fixed to cater to the Bengali population. I hope the Minister will take note of this suggestion and arrange some programme for the Bengali listeners.

For want of time, I will come to the last point. The Press Commission was set up in 1954. This Press Commission recommended a number of things and one of the most important recommendations was that the PTI should not be run by a private agency but by a public corporation and that so long as this was run by the private agency this should not be financed by the Government. But in spite of the fact that 17 years have already passed, these recommendations have not been taken care of nor has due consideration been given to them. In the mean time the PTI has been given money for the construction of buildings by the Government. Some nationalised banks also, I think, have advanced certain amount of money for this agency.

I do not know why Government is hesitating to implement the recommendation of the Press Commission. I do not know which pressure is working in this respect. If the Government was amenable to such pressures, there was no necessity, I think, for appointing such a press commission. That is wasting the public exchequer's money. Therefore I should say if the Government is at all interested, that Government should implement the Press Commission's recommendations rather than appoint a second press commission.

Some of our colleagues are, I think,

trying to press for the appointment of a second press commission. I feel that since the recommendations of the first Press Commission have not yet been implemented, I should not say that there should not be any press commission at all but I should say that the recommendations of the Commission must be implemented. With these words, I support these demands.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Chairman, I am not chary of offering my unstinted tributes to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for its remarkable performance during the Indo-Pak conflict. The All India Radio, with its round-the-clock news service and its 'Spotlight' programmes, not only whetted the appetite of the listeners for news from the front but also kept up the morale of the people by suitable patriotic programmes.

But, I am sure, the activity of this Ministry is not going to be judged by Bangla Desh alone, for one swallow does not make a summer. The proper criterion, submit, for assessing the activities of this Ministry will be to judge it in the light of the Minister's commitments to this House last year and their actual implementation.

It may be recalled that from Pandit Nehru to Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, the previous incumbent of this Ministry, Government had all along stood by a commitment to convert the All India Radio into a kind of a corporation to redeem this organisation from the status of a state monopoly and political motivation. But last year the Minister went back upon that commitment and categorically abandoned the idea of converting the All India Radio into a kind of a corporation. Yet, the Minister had assured us :—

"While, therefore, Government cannot accept the proposal made by the Chanda Committee, they are considering proposals to devise a form of organisation for the All India Radio which would provide both for managerial autonomy and for decentralisation within."

In the light of this assurance, one scans through in vain the report of the Ministry to get a glimpse of that organisation which the Minister had promised to bring about. The promised decentralisation and autonomy in its

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

management have not been brought about nor have they been spelt out.

Only the other day the Prime Minister told the Consultative Committee that some measure of autonomy was contemplated, permitting the Director-General of direct approach to the Minister. Here, you will find, autonomy has been equated with direct control by the Minister of All India Radio, which is a most powerful medium of mass communication. In all humility I submit that this will not only defeat and frustrate the very purpose of converting the All India Radio into an autonomous corporation but will deepen the malady to cure which the Chanda Committee had proposed re-organisation of the All India Radio as a corporation. Instead of re-organising the All India Radio on healthy and proper lines, to extricate it from the ministerial dictatorship, it has now been converted into an exclusive preserve for favouritism, pulls and pressures.

So long, the post of the Director-General of All India Radio has been filled in by the U.P.S.C. Subject to correction, I say, there had been a policy decision of the Ministry that no I.C.S. man should ever be appointed to the post of Director-General of All India Radio. What has happened? This time, the Government rode rough-shod over the U.P.S.C. recommendations and inducted an I.A.S. from outside the cadre, to the post of Director-General of All India Radio by superseding persons who were professionally competent and who had had long experience in the line and who were competent to fill in this post. I want to know from the hon. Minister why this deviation has taken place which has thoroughly demoralised the service of the All India Radio.

Similarly, a reference has been made how only a set of persons are being favoured in getting contracts for talks, etc., etc. Professionally and otherwise, they are competent, no doubt—I do not question their competence—but my only submission is that there are other competent persons also, though they may not be committed. They are quite competent persons from professional and other points of view. Yet they are denied the opportunity. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that this most sensitive media, the mass media, is not reduced to this kind of existence.

Last year, there was a controversy raised over the Cuttack station of All India Radio. Even though the country has moved from private broadcasting to television age, the Cuttack radio station still continues to languish at 20 KW stage. The hon. Minister had promised—I quote:

"We expect that a 100 KW transmitter will come into operation in 1972-73."

In the light of this assurance, one naturally expected that at least the fundation would have been laid for installing this 100 KW transmitter last year. The hon. Minister had complained of the unresponsive attitude of the State Government and she had alleged that the State Government had not given the possession of the land at Cuttack which was needed for construction of the radio station building. Though the bungalow standing on the land had been vacated and the encroachments removed since 10th July, 1971, the Government took its possession only in December, 1971, on the eve of the Budget session, perhaps, to obviate criticism which might be levelled against the Minister.

This is an instance of the raw treatment that is being meted out to Orissa. The promises are being flouted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what stands in her way of erecting the 100 KW transmitter which she had promised.

I know, Minister is very competent. Under her auspices the persons who were prowling about the streets of Cuttack as gentlemen at large are today millionaires as the newspapers have published. It only pains me that her assurance to give a 100 KW transmitter has been observed more in breach than in its implementation.

Similarly, the Minister had also promised that Oriya will be included in the regional teaching programme. This promise has been belied and has been implemented in its cynical disregard.

The Report reveals that today, with all our talk of television, we are not able to cover the entire population with medium wave transmission. Only 66 per cent. of the territory and 78 per cent. of the population are covered by medium wave transmission, Sir, I would say that, instead of giving priority to expansion

of TV, we must concentrate all our efforts to see that at least all our country is covered with medium wave transmission and that too immediately.

The opposition political parties have not yet been allotted time for election broadcasts as had been promised by the Prime Minister herself.

SHRI PILOO MODY : She never makes promises of that nature.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Equal time for all recognised parties could not be implemented due to the rigid posture of the ruling Congress which claimed more time for itself. While recognising the fact that the ruling Congress is the majority party and is naturally entitled to larger time, I would submit that the ruling Congress Ministers getting all the time and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting putting in on the television or on the radio everytime ..

AN. HON. MEMBER : What is objectionable in that ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : There is nothing objectionable. While the Ministers got the lion's share of the time, the opposition parties should have been given some time. The ruling Congress should not have insisted like Shylock to have the pound of flesh without bloodshed.

The 10-page ceiling on newspapers is going to stultify and truncate the national press and will result in large scale retrenchment of journalists and will check further expansion. The 10-page ceiling on newspapers is neither a substitute for price page schedule, nor is it going to curb monopolies. I am for price page schedule but I would say that this 10-page ceiling is not going to be a substitute for price page schedule and nor is it going to curb monopolies. I would like to know why the Government is not bringing forward the proposed legislation for price page schedule. It is said that about 35 big newspapers are claiming 53 per cent of the total newsprint. By the ceiling imposed the small newspapers will get more newsprint. I want the small newspapers to flourish, but from my own experience I can tell you that, due to lack of input, lack of resources, the newsprint which will be issued in the name of small newspapers will go down the black market, and I say with all sense of

responsibility that this 10 page ceiling is going to encourage black-marketing (*Interruption*) I did not follow the interruption. If an interruption is to be made, it should be made clearly and intelligently.

What I submit in conclusion is that, while I thank the Ministry for some of its achievements during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, its record has been the blighting of plighted, and left to myself, I would certainly oppose all these Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : On a point of order, it has been the practice of the House that the Chair calls the member .. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I did not see you. That is why I did not call you. The other name was called. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Immediately after Jan Sangh, I should have been called. It is not fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not cast aspersions. You were not in your seat

Shri Shashi Bhushan

श्री शशि भूषण (दश्मिन-दिल्ली) : मध्यापति महोदय, पिछले बार्थ और खास तौर से इस बर्ष आल इण्डिया रेडियो तथा हमारे सूचना और प्रभार विभाग ने जो माहमिक कार्य किया है, वह बहुत मराहनीय है। अपने जीवन को खतरे में डाल कर हमारे आल इण्डिया रेडियो के पत्रकार बगला देश से मही खबरें और ताजी खबरें लाते रहे और देश को देते रहे। यह भी मही है कि बगला देश के जो लड़ाकू लोग थे, उनका भी दिशा निर्देश करते रहे। इनका यह सराहनीय कार्य हमारे इतिहास में मदा जिन्दा रहेगा।

यह साल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। एक तरफ तो हम अपनी अजादी की सिल्वर जुबली मना रहे हैं, बहुत कम ऐसे सौभाग्यमाली देश हैं, जहां इतना मजबूत प्रजातंत्र हो, जहां के मंत्री भी अपने मंत्रीकाल की सिल्वर जुबली मना सके हों, आज हमारे अनेकों मिनिस्टरों के भी मंत्रित्व काल

[श्री शशि भूषण]

के 25 साल हो गये हैं। हमारे देश में जो प्रजातंत्र है, उसके लिये यह खास तौर से महस्त्वपूर्ण है। इस लिए इस रजत जयंती के मौके पर मैं इस भवालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने मिठ्ठे दिनों बहुत महस्त्वपूर्ण काम किया है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : सभापति महोदय, कुछ लाइटर बेन में बाते हो रही हैं, मैं भी कह दू कि इनकी बात से ऐसा लगता है कि जिनको अभी 25 वर्ष पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, उनको पूरा करने वा भीका दिया जायगा। ऐसी ज्ञानक इन की बात से लगती है, इस लिये मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) इस बात के पीछे यही मतलब है।

श्री बहन्तराव पुरुषोत्तम साठे सभी को 25 वर्ष पूरा करने का सौका मिले।

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, बहुत से मन्त्री ऐसे माननीय हैं, जिन्होंने 20 माल काम किया, 5 माल और कायं करते रहे, मैं उनकी भी सराहना करता हूं।

हम अपने सूचना और प्रभार विभाग की सफलता इस बात से जाच करते हैं, इस बात से आकर्ते हैं कि हमारे देश का जो लक्ष्य है—समाजवाद—उसके प्रसार, उसके फैलाने से उमने कितना योगदान किया है। हमारे देश का जो पियुगिलसंस्टर है, देश की जो जनता है, उस तक समाजवाद की आवाज को पहुंचाने में कितना योगदान किया है। इस दिशा में मन्त्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के कोने कोने तक हमारी सरकार का जो लक्ष्य समाजवादी समाज है, उसको पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और उसमें कामयादी हासिल करने से आप यादा से यादा बहुत लगायें।

सभापति महोदय, बहुत दिनों से इस सभा

में यह मांग की जाती रही है कि हमारे देश की जो न्यूज़ एजेन्सी है—जैसे पी० टी० आई० य० एन० आई०—उनका एक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाय।

15 38 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHILLA KAUL in the Chair]

वहा पी० टी० आई० मेनेजरमेट द्वारा इन्हीं डिवटरशिप है, तथा इतनी बद इन्हें जामी व गोलमाल है कि मजबूर होकर सूचना और प्रभार विभाग को पी० टी० आई० के मामले को सी० बी० आई० के पास भेजना पड़ा। इन्हीं जबरदस्त डिवटरशिप है कि पी० टी० आई० के प्रत्कार, श्री बी० आ० वस्त्र जैसे प्रत्कार जो ट्रेन यूनियन चलाने हैं उनका ट्रायफर शिलांग कर दिया है। इतना ही नहीं—यदि हम विदेशों की जो बड़ी-बड़ी न्यूज़ एजेन्सीज़ हैं, उनमें सुकाबला करे और यह देखे कि हमारे देश से कितनी खबरे बाहर जाती हैं और बाहर से हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी भाती हैं तो आप यह पायेंगे कि पी० टी० आई० और य० एन० आई० से जाने वाली खबरे मुश्किल से पाच परसेट होती हैं और 95 परसेट खबरे राइटर तथा अमरीका और काम की न्यूज़ एजेन्सीज़ के जरिये आती हैं। राइटर जैसी न्यूज़ एजेन्सी जो ब्रिटिश माज़ाज़-ज्यवाद की सरकारी एजेन्सी है, हम उसकी खबरों को खरीदते हैं, जबकि ऐशेया और अफ्रीका से हम अपनी खबरें पट्टचाना चाहे या उनकी खबरे लेना चाहे तो हमारे पास कोई माध्यम नहीं है। हम किसी भी समाजवादी न्यूज़ एजेन्सी को अपकार नहीं लाते हैं। हमें राइटर पर डिपेंड करना पड़ता है और उन समाजवादी एजेन्सीज़ पर डिपेंड करना पड़ता है जिन का एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों में शोषण ही लक्ष्य रहा है। मैं सरकार में खास तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो न्यूज़ एजेन्सीज़ हैं, जहां वह उनकी जाच करा रही है, वहां उनका कारपोरेशन भी बनाइये, ताकि जो लायक प्रत्कार है वे उन न्यूज़ एजेन्सीज़ को खुद चला सकें और अपने हाथ में ले सकें।

श्री पी० टी० आई० में जो बाहर से डाय-

[श्री शशि भूषण]

रेक्टर लिये गये हैं, वे पवकार नहीं हैं, वे ब्रेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट के लोग हैं, मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के इशारे पर पी० टी० आई० को बलाते हैं। इसलिये आप जल्द से जल्द इनका कारपोरेशन बनाइये।

विश्व में हमारे देश की अपनी न्यूज़ एजेन्सी होनी चाहिये—इन्टरनेशनल न्यूज़ एजेन्सी—और समाजवादी देशों के साथ, अफरीकी देशों के साथ, एशियाई देशों के साथ उसके सम्बन्ध होने चाहिये ताकि उनके साथ हमारा नाता जुड़ सके। जब कभी भी एशिया अफरीका में शोषण होता है, जुन्म होता है, ये विदेशी एजेन्सीज़ उनकी खबरें नहीं देती हैं। यहीं नहीं, अभी पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका गई थीं उनकी प्रतिभा, भाषण प्रोग्राम के न्यूज़ को पी० टी० आई० ने न्यूयार्क में विदेशों में सर्केलेट नहीं किया और हमारे विदेश सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग से जितना हो सका, उन्होंने विश्व के अखबारों में उसको छपवाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन यह भारतीय एजेन्सीज़ बिल्कुल नाकामयाब हुई। मैं समझता हूँ यह एजेन्सीज़ इंग लायक नहीं है कि उदादा दैर तक उनको बलाया जाये। मेरी खान तौर पर यह अपील है कि पूरे तौर पर एक न्यूज़ एजेन्सी का कारपोरेशन बनाया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, आल इंडिया रेडियो ने पिछले दिनों बहुत अच्छा काम किया है इसलिए आपको इसके कर्मचारियों के प्रति खास हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए। खास तौर पर जो इसमें जो फोर्म क्लास के कर्मचारी हैं उनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है। आल इंडिया रेडियो में जो गांग ऐंड ड्रामा डिवीजन है उसमें आर्टिस्ट्स कान्ट्रैक्ट बेमिस पर काम करते हैं। आपने लेवरसे को तो कान्ट्रैक्ट बेमिस पर काम करते सुना होगा, उनको भी सरकार प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती है लेकिन यहां पर आर्टिस्ट्स कान्ट्रैक्ट पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन कलाकारों को परमानेन्ट न करने के लिए अमानवीय दलील यह दी जाती है कि उनकी शब्द खराब हो सकती है इसलिए साल या कुछ साल का कान्ट्रैक्ट होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर उनको परमानेन्ट कर दिया जाये तो उनकी शब्द खुशी से और अच्छी लम्हे लगेगी।

मैं बहुत से सदस्यों को जानता हूँ कि जैसे ही वे मिनिस्टर बने, उनकी बहुत अच्छी शब्द हो गई। मैं दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उन आर्टिस्ट्स को अगर आप परमानेन्ट कर दें तो वे और कला का अच्छा काम करेंगे।

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरी शुभ कामना है कि शशि भूषण जी बहुत जल्दी मिनिस्टर बनें। ... (अवधारणा) ...

श्री शशि भूषण : जहां तक पूँजीपतियों के अखबारों का सबाल है, उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है, कि उनको कम किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्रियों की एक कमेटी भी बनी है लेकिन उम कमेटी न अभी तक पूरी तौर पर अपना काम शुरू नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ इस एकाधिकार को जल्दी समाप्त किया जाये। जहां तक समाचार पत्रों पर नियन्त्रण का सबाल है, नियन्त्रण जरूर किया जायें लेकिन जो उसमे पत्रकार श्रमिक काम करते हैं उनके हाथों मे अखबार दिया जायें ताकि वे उनको सही ढंग से चला सकें। और ये जो जूट प्रेस के मालिक हैं उनके हाथ बिन्कुल अलग दिये जायें—यहीं मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मन्त्रालय की बजट मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : A feeling of discrimination against the journalists of vernacular and language newspapers has been created by the Government. I think the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting believes that if news agencies and English papers are included in any briefings or a trip, there is no need to include regional or vernacular or language papers. They are shut out from the important briefings. During the war, they were invited to general briefings but they were not given access to border or to such other places like the news agencies and English papers. In case of a trip or a trip abroad or to any part of our country with a VIP, preference is generally given to the English daily papers and the language papers are neglected.

Secondly, these papers, though one of them may be having a circulation of a few thousands are invited to such types of trips and briefings

[Shri K. S Chavda]

As against this, language papers which have a circulation of a lakh or more are not generally given such facilities. This Government talks a lot of their anti-chain policy and also they talk a lot of helping small newspapers. But, their help is only for the chain of papers, to strengthen them.

In case of Spotlight and other talks, they are also given to committed journalists, or, persons who are called by All India Radio as political commentators. To remove this discrimination, I would suggest that if the Government wants to be fair and impartial, then, the representative bodies like the Press Association should be associated while making a selection in the case of invitation to briefing or for trips or for spotlight or other talks.

Regarding the Press, at present the Press is very much afraid of the Government. That is because of their fear of discontinuance of newsprint quota or withdrawal of Government advertisement and harassment in some other ways. Like All India Radio the Press is also expected to work for the ruling party. The more a newspaper succeeds in this matter, the greater the Government patronage and assistance it gets.

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल (लेड) : गलत है, गलत है।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : विलक्षण सही है। आप गलत बोल रहे हैं।

The criticism of opposition parties and their leaders hardly gets any place in the newspapers. I am sorry to say, some of the newspapers are deviating from their high tradition of being impartial and sincere, thereby harming the cause of democracy.

Regarding the Government's new newsprint policy, I wish to say that this policy of the Government of reduction in the pages of newspapers to ten will result in the retrenchment of the employees.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not at all.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I was also a small editor of some paper; I know he is also editor of some paper.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER : You are big.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I am not big. Otherwise the Chairman would have called me immediately after the Jan Sangh. There is the possibility of putting a ban on new recruitment. Not only that. The employers may freeze their salaries or even they may impose a cut on their existing salaries.

My hon. friend is not agreeing with me, but you will find in future that this will be a fact if this policy is implemented. But I am sure that any such attempt on the part of the employers would be strongly resisted by the press employees all over the country. That is why the National Union of Working Journalists, the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and others have strongly condemned this move of Government.

During the last elections to the Lok Sabha in 1971 and also during the recent Assembly elections, people have noticed that every nook and corner of the country was flooded with posters of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's portrait. On the one hand, we say that there is shortage of newsprint and foreign exchange and newspapers are asked to restrict their pages, on the other, the ruling party prepares millions of posters like that. If one were to evaluate the cost, it would run into millions of rupees. From where have these millions of rupees come?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Nijalingappa's portrait was circulated in large numbers.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Though newspapers are starved of newsprint, they supply paper for posters to the ruling party for posters.

A panoramic spectacle on the freedom movement in sound and light beginning with the tragic massacre in Jallianwala Bagh in 1919 and ending with the liberation of Bangla Desh was presented by the Song and Drama Division in the ramparts of Purana Kila. I happened to see the programme, but I was pained to hear that except for the voice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the voice of none of the national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Azad and Lal Bahadur Shastri has found a place in that programme, though the entire

programme was in sound and light. The whole thing was organised and exhibited just on the eve of the Assembly elections as a part of the election propaganda of the ruling party. I want to ask : how can nationalisation banks, abolition of privy purses and liberation of Bangla Desh find place in a spectacle of the freedom movement in our country ?

This Ministry functions as if it is a publicity department of the ruling party. Therefore, there is enough justification for converting AIR into a statutory corporation.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI (Morena) : Point of order. No quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—Yes ; the quorum is there. The hon-Member may go on.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Please give me one minute, and I will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Madam, as I have said earlier, criticism of Government by the Opposition parties cannot find any place in the newspapers. In the same way, it cannot be found also in the news broadcast of All India Radio. Therefore, I oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) : Madam Chairman, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is quite a big-sized Ministry, consisting of several units like the Press Information Bureau, the Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity, Publications Division, Films Division, All India Radio and other units. I am not going to deal with all these units, but I shall only deal with the unit relating to the press.

The Press Information Bureau has got two important objectives to perform. Its main activity is to disseminate news to the people through the press, explaining the policies and programmes and the activities of the Government. The other objective is to help or assist the growth and development of the Indian press, functioning as an independent, democratic forum. To that end also, it has to help the small, and medium-sized newspapers. As far as the first objective is concerned, dur-

ing the last year, the Press Information Bureau as well as the All India Radio and the Publications Division have done excellent work. During the Independence struggle of Bangla Desh and the coming of refugees to India, and in the conflict between India and Pakistan, most of the staff of Press Information Bureau were working round the clock ; the correspondents of All India Radio went to the front, and the Publications Division brought out very good material which catered to the press and the public.

I also congratulate the Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity and the Press Registrar also. I am not going into the details of what they have done but let me say that they have helped the newspapers in their healthy growth.

The Government has not taken proper steps as it ought to have taken 17 years back. The first Press Commission which was appointed in 1954, made several recommendations, out of which the major and important recommendations have not yet been implemented. Some of those recommendations are, the diffusion of ownership, curbing of monopolies, the price-page schedule and so on and so fourth. As long as such major recommendations are not implemented, there cannot be any healthy growth of the Indian press ; the growth of Indian press is at present lopsided and tardy. The bigger newspapers become bigger and the smaller ones remain smaller.

The monopolistic tendencies and restrictive practices are on the increase. The big press or the big newspapers by their action force the small newspapers to remain small.

16 hrs.

There are some major recommendations of the Press Commission about the newspapers as well as news agencies. There was a recommendation about the Press Trust of India. You know the functioning of the PTI. The monopolistic tendencies have an adverse effect on the efficiency of this news agency as also on its integrity. Nearly 35 per cent of the revenue of the PTI is derived from the Government. Yet the Government has no say in the management or working of the PTI. Certain changes in the constitution and the management of the PTI have become imperative. The existing organisation should be converted into a public corporation.

You must have read from the newspapers

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

that the management of big newspapers have raised a hue and cry against the ceiling of ten pages. The big tycoons say that the action of the Government is unilateral and arbitrary and it would disrupt the newspaper economy which will in its turn lead to large-scale unemployment among journalists and non-journalists. The Press Barons also maintain that this step of the Government is an encroachment on the freedom of the Press. What is meant by the freedom of the Press? The late Pandit Nehru once asked: "Can such a small group represent the freedom of the Press?" The fact is that a big industry by itself owning a newspaper or owning chains of newspapers can never be said to give the Press the kind of freedom which the public expects.

श्री अनंतराव पाटील : सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री सदन में है, कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यहां पर गणपति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung—
Now there is quorum.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Ten or 12 English language newspapers or three or four chains and groups do not represent the entire Indian Press or the people of India. Their idea of freedom means more newsprint to enable them to give more space for advertisements and thus make for themselves more and more profit. These big newspapers use the major share of the imported newsprint *eating up valuable foreign exchange, not for disseminating news but for profit yielding advertisements.* They have never bothered about the ratio of 60 per cent news and 40 per cent advertisements recommended by the Press Commission. Members of this House will be surprised and shocked to learn the figures of advertisement revenue of the big English language papers, sometimes Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.5 crores even. Figures for the five week period 13 February to 18 March reveal the percentage of advertisement space of these papers as follows: *Statesman* 62.5 per cent, *Times of India*, 54 per cent, *Hindustan Times* 53 per cent. The freedom of the Press needs protection from these big papers, not from the Government.

According to the Press Registrar, the *Hindu*, the *Statesman* the *Indian Express* and the *Times of India* have maintained a

lower circulation than the basis on which their entitlement was based for giving more pages to accommodate maximum advertisements.

The *Times of India*, Bombay, was given newsprint for a circulation of 2,02,825 copies with an average of 13.13 pages per issue. Its actual performance was 1,53,557 copies with an average of 16.69 pages. The case of the *Hindu* is similar.

The English language papers of the 18 major ownership units had a share of 81.4 per cent in the total circulation of all the dailies in that language. To avoid the malpractices of the monopolistic newspapers, the following remedies may be suggested. Advertisement space should be restricted, workers' participation in management and financing should be ensured, there should be reform in the structure, and there should be diffusion in the ownership pattern. Sixty per cent of proprietors' representatives and 40 per cent of the employees' representatives should be provided and the Directors should be in the ratio of 3 : 2.

The price-page schedule was struck down by the Supreme Court. But now the Government is sufficiently armed with powers, and the Constitution Amendment has paved the way for the passage of the price-page schedule which will provide for fair competition in the newspaper industry.

Diffusion of ownership and control is now overdue. This recommendation was made with the object of promoting healthy growth of the Indian press. Its non-implementation has resulted in one-sided growth and consequent danger to freedom of expression.

May I remind the hon. Minister of the assurance given by her on 7th July, 1971? She then announced that she would shortly introduce a Bill to curb press monopolies. On 3rd August, Shri Raghunatha Reddy told the Rajya Sabha that he was actively considering an amendment to the Companies Act to curb press monopolies. What happened to these promises and assurances we do not know. I request the Minister that during this session the two Bills with regard to diffusion of ownership as well as the Press Finance Corporation should be brought forward and enacted, so that it will help the small and medium newspapers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : I seek the indulgence of the House to explain a few points raised in the debate and through the notice of the cut motions filed. I have listened with considerable attention to the speeches made by the hon. Members and to the criticism of the manner in which various media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been functioning.

Certain criticism by my friends Shri Priyaranjan Das Monsi and Shri Rudra Pratap Singh has been voiced about the failure of the Central Board of Film Censors to check production of vulgar and obscene films that are morally and culturally of a low standard. Though I feel that such failures have not been very numerous, I must admit that such instances have occurred. In fact, on several occasions Government on the basis of reports and complaints received, have taken the initiative to censor films even after they have been passed by the Censorship Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order. I am reading from the Handbook, Page 87, sub-para 13 which says that except with the leave of the House previously obtained, which no doubt has not been asked for or granted in this case, no Member should read out a written speech, though notes may be referred to.

AN HON. MEMBER : That does not apply to Ministers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would like to have your ruling based on the rules that are there in black and white. I do not wish to be guided by my friends in this regard. There is a clear provision in the Handbook.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister is only consulting his notes and not reading.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : We have given strict instructions to the Central Board of Film Censors to exercise greater circumspection in the matter of censorship, and I am sure that a new trend towards sober and realistic censorship will soon be discernible. Government is also considering re organisation of the Censorship Board in the light of the

Khosla Committee recommendations, as demanded by Shri Rudra Pratap Singh. May I also add that there is already a Committee of known film critics for selection of film festival films ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When one of our members, Shri Bijoy Modak, was reading out his prepared speech, the hon. Speaker pulled him up a number of times. I do not wish to be hard on this young friend of ours, but you must keep an eye on this and see that the provisions of this handbook which is supposed to govern the business of the House is followed scrupulously.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take care of it.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Before taking up the points regarding All India Radio, I wish to congratulate, as has been so eloquently done by Shri Priyaranjan Das Monsi and others, all the artistes and executives of All India Radio on their magnificent performance in the situation created by the freedom struggle and its fruition in Bangla Desh.

Demands have been made by hon members from various parts of our vast country for a more effective coverage of different pockets and areas in the country. We fully sympathise with these demands, but the constraint imposed by the limited resources at our disposal makes it impossible for us to cover the entire country as intensively as one would like to. The projects undertaken during the Fourth Plan have the objective to cover on an average 89 per cent of the population of the entire country and to ensure at the same time that no substantial area has a coverage of less than 80 per cent. We appreciate that in spite of these endeavours, there are certain pockets in the country which are not yet adequately covered. It will be our endeavour in the Fifth Plan to cover these pockets as effectively as possible.

There have also been complaints about the programmes broadcast by the All India Radio to the effect that the quality could be much better than it is and also that larger number of artistes could be involved in these programmes. While I accept the force of this criticism, I would like to tell the House that there has been a considerable improve-

[Shri Dharam Bir Sinha]

ment in the quality of the programmes. A serious effort is now on in the All India Radio to evaluate the content presentation and the resource persons of the programmes.

All India Radio has to meet almost an impossible demand from a large and varied audience. With its objective of catering to the taste and need of all, there has been too much fragmentation of transmission time. While ordinarily the shortest programme is of 5 minutes duration, the longest programme with certain exceptions is of 90 minutes. Other programme chunks are of 10, 15, 20, 30, 45 and 60 minutes which keep on altering according to a fixed point chart. All India Radio will have to find some way through which it overcomes this fragmentation of transmission time. A possible way out will be to consider the possibility of a national channel, but this will have to wait till the Fifth Plan.

All India Radio, however, does not propose to rest on its laurels and is deeply appreciative of the fact that specially in the less developed areas of the country, programme generation presents serious problems due to geographical and other difficulties of radio stations being able to get articles of eminence from considerable distances. The funds at the disposal of the All India Radio for the purposes of programme generation is also a limiting factor. Nevertheless, with more intensive training of the staff and with the cooperation of the local people wherever the stations are situated, we do hope to maintain the progress which we have achieved so far in the matter of quality of the programmes.

Having said this, may I now refer to the charges of political partisanship against the All India Radio, especially in its news casts and commentaries, levelled by Shri Halder? These charges have now become a hardly annual. On several occasions we have contested and refuted these. They have, however, gone one worse this time, charging All India Radio with suppression of news at the instance of the Prime Minister. I must entirely reject this.

The All India Radio has remained entirely objective, specially so in its newscasts and commentaries. All India Radio remains strictly neutral as between political parties.

But it must explain such facets of our social and economic life as the role of caste, communalism, feudalism and political adventurism in elections. Again, it was not inhibited in exposing the interests responsible for slow pace of progress in carrying forward the programme of agrarian and industrial reform. In the process, it may have treaded on many a tender corn or hurt sections of opinion. But to suggest that this has been done at the expense of the opposition would be doing the Radio a great injustice. It has now come to seriously address itself to exposing the facets of our national life which stood in the way of progressive reform, whether in economic or in social life as demanded by the hon. Members Shri Bhan Singh Bowra and Shri Shaht Bhushn. Any media of information, or even of entertainment, cannot remain divorced from today's passion—the passion to end injustices. As the awareness of the perversities of poverty dawns on the country, the challenges to it grow both in sharpness and immediacy. All India Radio cannot turn away from this challenge nor its urgency. There cannot be any moral exile, nor any withdrawals from this battle.

May I say, Madam, that the exposure of the ugly side of our social and economic life has been done irrespective of party considerations, but it may have upset the sections identified with statusquoism in our life? This trend on the Radio is positive and has a purposeful role in support of the modern outlook that the leadership has imparted to our national life.

A matter of minor consequence, but which has again been brought up is the allegation of deliberate discrimination against the opposition parties in the radio coverage of proceedings in Parliament. One Member has even gone to the extent of suggesting that this has been done at the express direction of the Prime Minister. I would like to refute the allegation with all the emphasis at my command. It has been refuted in the past, and will continue to be refuted because the allegation has no basis either in the qualitative or quantitative treatment of All India Radio's newscasts. If at all, opposition secures a share of coverage disproportionate to what is legitimately its due, whether on the basis of its numerical strength in the House or its popular following in the country, or on the basis of its negative and often anti-national

approach to problems confronting the nation. If there is one section of the House, which can have a legitimate grouse against the All India Radio, it is the section on this side of the House. My own partymen often get relegated to an inconsequential place, perhaps, because in the parliamentary system of government what the opposition says makes news but what my own partymen say gets drowned in pronouncements from these benches.

Another point which has agitated the minds of several hon. Members is a recent decision of Government to revise the fee scales of the staff artistes of All India Radio. Without going into the details of the revised scheme, I would like to refer to one or two important features of this scheme. In the first instance, this scheme does not claim to be the final act of revision. The final revision will come only after the Pay Commission have submitted their recommendations and after Government have arrived at their decision on these recommendations. In the mean time, the scheme which has been promulgated merely attempts to equate the fee scale of the staff artistes to one or other of the prevalent pay scales in Government. The scheme also attempts to rationalise the structure of the staff artistes to enable promotions being made from one grade to another.

May I also refer to what Dr Laxminarain Pandeya said about the cult of personality in the All India Radio? In the form of government that we have in our country, with a government responsible to this House, an elected Parliament, there cannot be a cult of personality—leadership. The system of government that we have in our country does produce leadership and the All India Radio cannot divorce its responsibility to the leadership that the people of India produce through this House.

He also said that the All India Radio had been using particular phrases and words while giving out the election results during the last Assembly elections. These words are accepted journalistic words and even the foreign radios had used the same words which the All India Radio had used while giving out the results. I would only like to ask him whether these foreign radios were also influenced by the Government of India.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI TIIA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): Madam Chairman, I am sure that I would be tolerated if I say that I am unable to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

During the past 25 years, the Department of Information and Broadcasting has had its natural growth, but it has not grown to the expectations of the people of the country. This Department is serving entirely the interests of the Central Government and I do not think it will be wrong on my part to point out that the State Governments have no right over this Department. I hope that it will not be far from truth that this Department is not giving due importance and publicity to the policies, programmes and plans of the State Governments. I regret to say that, since the responsibility of this Department is in the hands of the Central Government, the objectives, the policies and the plans of the Central Government are given the widest publicity by this Department. The speeches of the Central Ministers are given longer time than the programmes and the plans of the State Governments.

The Officers at the helm of affairs of this Department have no power at all and even in the matter of broadcasting of daily news, there is interference from the Central Government. It has been the long standing demand of all sections of this House—from both the Members belonging to Opposition Parties and to the Ruling Congress Party that an autonomous Corporation or a Board should be constituted for All India Radio, and after that greater powers should be given to the Corporation entrusted with the duty of administering All India Radio. Recently we saw the sorry spectacle of the Government advertising in the daily newspapers for filling up the high post of the Director General of All India Radio. This episode gave an impression that the Engineers in the All India Radio or the Directors of All India Radio Stations in the country are not qualified enough to become the Director General of All India Radio and that the Government wanted to have someone from outside. I would like to stress here that the morale of the Administration gets a serious jolt by this kind of action on the part of Government. If there happens to be any restriction on these people staking their claim

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

for the post of Director General of All India Radio, it should be removed forthwith.

When I say that the All India Radio does not give any importance to the plan activities of the State Government, I do not particularise only the interests to Tamil Nadu ; it is so in the case of all other States. For example, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is in power in the State of Tamil Nadu and D.M.K. is in opposition to the ruling Congress Party here. Just because a duly elected Opposition Party is ruling the State of Tamil Nadu, the Information and Broadcasting Department does not pay any attention to the policies, programmes and plans of the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. We have repeatedly pointed out on the floor of this House that even in Tamil news bulletins pure Tamil words are not used. In the Tamil programmes broadcast from Delhi and AIR stations in Tamil Nadu sanskritised Tamil is used. In fact, I would even go to the extent of saying that in the Tamil news bulletins and in the Tamil programmes archaic and slang language is used, instead of pure and lively language for which Tamil is acclaimed. When the names of Central Ministries were to be announced in Hindi, the Central Government were very particular to see that they were broadcast properly. I hope you will agree with me, Sir, that we also have similar sentiments about our language, Tamil. Instead of using Tamil appellations, "Thiru" and "Thirumathi" in the Tamil programmes, "Sri" and "Srimati" are continued to be used. We have several times brought this to the notice of authorities here in vain. We do not understand why Sanskrit, which is a dead language for all other purpose, should be used for this purpose alone and why it should be mixed with Tamil. I would like to request the hon. Minister that necessary directions should be issued to the All India Radio in this regard. I would also suggest that more time should be given in the All India Radio for broadcasting information about Tamil Nadu in Tamil news bulletins

I am really sorry to say that in producing documentary and news reels the Information Department is not paying attention to the activities of the State Governments and in particular to Tamil Nadu Government. The news reels depict to a great extent the plan activities of the Central Government and the tours of the Central Government Ministers

take a lion's share. When we talk about one people and one nation, the activities of the State Governments should also find adequate place in the news reels.

The Film Finance Corporation located in Bombay and also the Film Institute in Poona cater entirely to the requirements and needs of Hindi films. It is common knowledge that the Film Finance Corporation has not been giving financial assistance to the regional language films to the extent that the Hindi films have been financially assisted by it. I would like to inform you, Sir, that equal number of Tamil films, if not more, than Hindi films, are produced in Tamil Nadu. If you take the number of films produced in southern languages, it is in fact larger than Hindi films. Yet, they are not being given adequate financial assistance from the Film Finance Corporation. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that a separate Film Finance Corporation should be set up either at Madras or somewhere in the South, so that the financial requirements of the Southern regional language films can be met at least to some extent.

Sir, under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has set up a Theatre Corporation to help the establishment of theatres and drama centres in rural areas. This Theatre Corporation is entrusted with the task of giving entire financial assistance if one comes forward to establish a theatre in a rural area. You know, Sir, that everyone in this House, both inside and outside, talks about the need for enlightening and entertaining the rural folk and also the need for disseminating information and knowledge among the villagers. No political party is exception to this kind of talk. But, in fact, the most neglected section of our society in all spheres of our activities is the rural society. The Government of India have got the system of licensing the radio sets in rural areas, which acts as a stumbling block to the aspirations of villagers. I would suggest that as an incentive to the rural people the licensing system for radio sets in rural areas should be revoked forthwith. Naturally the villagers will be encouraged to go in for more radio sets to quench their thirst for knowledge and information. This gains added importance when they are not served by daily newspapers.

I would also like to emphasise that like the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation, all the States in our country should establish a Theatre Corporation for the purpose of establishing theatres in rural and semi-urban areas. Such Theatre Corporations should be given financial assistance by the Central Government so that the rural areas can be better served by theatres and dramahalls.

During the IV Plan there is the plan to establish television centres in five big cities of our country. We have been repeatedly asking for the establishment of a TV centre at Madras. In fact, of all the State Governments, only the Tamil Nadu State Government has given the land free of cost for this purpose. All other State Governments have taken money from the Centre for giving land to establish TV Centre. I am pained to see that so far no step has been taken for establishing TV Centre at Madras. On the other hand, the Central Government are very keen to establish by the end of this year TV Centres at Srinagar and at Amritsar. I do not say that TV Centres should not be established at Srinagar or at Amritsar. I am only pleading with the hon. Minister that equal interest should be evinced in the matter of setting up the TV Centre at Madras for which the State Government has given the land free of cost. An amount of Rs. 3 crores is to be spent for this purpose. If this amount is spent at Madras and if Madras and Tiruchirappalli are brought on TV circuit, then the whole of Tamil Nadu and the crores of people in Tamil Nadu will derive the advantage from this TV station. I would suggest early action on the part of Central Government in this regard.

Coming now to newspapers, instead of saying that the big newspapers have got the monopoly in our country, I think it would be proper to say that the big newspapers have aggressed over the entire country. So far the Central Government have not done anything to help the starting of smaller regional language papers in different parts of the country. Instead of planning to put restrictions on the existing newspapers, instead of trying to control the pages of existing newspapers, the Central Government would do well to establish expeditiously the Newspaper Finance Corporation, so that this Corporation can extend Financial assistance for starting smaller regional language papers throughout the country, which would serve rural areas better. I am unable to comprehend the delay in the matter

of setting up this Newspaper Finance Corporation.

During the IV Plan for the purpose of expanding broadcasting to cover 80% of our population by establishing medium wave stations in different parts of the country and also to establish 5 TV centres in the cities, the outlay is Rs. 40 crores. But during the first three years of the IV Plan only a sum of Rs. 10.80 crores has been spent so far. It is really shocking to see that during the year 1971-72 even the moneys allocated have not been spent in full. Under Demand No. 55—Information and Broadcasting, there is a saving of Rs 11.36 lakhs out of the allotted money. The main reason advocated for this saving is the exercise of economy in administration. I would like to know what kind of economy was practised in administration that resulted in this huge saving. Under Demand No. 56—Broadcasting, during 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 1 crores has not been spent from the allocation. Similarly, under Demand No. 57, the reason given for a saving of Rs. 1.05 crore is the non-establishment of light and sound units. The Tamil Nadu Government has been requesting the Centre that a light and sound unit should be established at Madurai and so far nothing concrete has been done in this regard excepting this surrender of Rs. 1.05 crores under this Demand.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister that All India Radio Stations with complete studio facilities should be set up both in Coimbatore and Thirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. I would end by urging upon the necessity for converting the A I R. into a truly national organisation giving coverage to the entire country.

MR CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan...He is not here. Shri Md. Jamilur-rahman.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : मोहतरम चैयरमैन साहब, मैं बजारते इतलाभात व नशरियात की मांग की पूरी ताहिद करता हूँ इस शिक्षायत के साथ कि इस बजारत की जो जरूरतें और जिम्मेदारियां हैं उनको ध्यान में रख कर मांग करने में कंजूसी की गई है। ऐसा लगता

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

है। उस तरफ के मेरे दोस्तों ने बंगुमार कटमोर्शंस इस वजारत की माग पर दिए हैं। अगर मेरी बात मानी जाय तो माग कुछ और ज्यादा की जानी चाहिए थी। बहुताल, दो वजारतों के काम को मैंने बहुत ही अहमियत दी है, एक तालीम और दूसरी यह वजारत क्यों कि दोनों का सीधा ताल्लुक कीमी व मिल्ली जिन्दगी व जहनियन से है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि मुल्क का इसमें कायदा होगा अगर हम मियामी माहौल से अलग होकर गोर करे। नहीं तो टर है कि मुल्क में हम वह जहनियत पैंचा नहीं कर सकेंगे जो कौमी जिन्दगी के लिए तन्दुरस्ती वा वायस बने।

चेप्ररमेन साहब, इस मुल्क के अखबारों को जितनी आजादी है उतनी दुनिया के बहुत कम मुल्कों में है। इसी बजह से मुल्क में तरह-तरह के ल्यालात को पनपने वा सौकामिलान है और लोग दुनिया भर में होने वाली हलचलों से बाकिकरहते हैं। लेकिन उनकी पहुँच का दायरा महंदूद है। जहा तक भेरा ल्याल है। मूल्क में अखबार पढ़ने वालों की तादाद करीब 37 परमेट से ज्यादा नहीं है इमरिं मरकारी मास मीडिया की अहमियत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, खास कर रेडियो वी। ट्राजिस्टर ने इस मामले में एक इन्कलाव सा पैदा कर दिया है और आज हिन्दुस्तान का शायद ही कोई गाव होगा जहा ट्राजिस्टर नहीं हो, दूर दराज दार्जिलिंग के पहाड़ी इलाकों से लेकर नेफा, नीलगिरि, राची और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी इलाकों तक हर रेडियो पर तीन चीजें जहर मुनी जाती हैं फिल्मी गाने, लखरे, देहानी प्रोग्राम और में कहना भूल रहा था कि बजीरे आजम का रेडियो ब्राइकार्ट। पढ़े लिके लोग और इटेलेक्चुअल्स, यूनिवर्सिटी प्रोफेसर्स और स्टूडेंट्स के रेटियो मुनने को मैं बहुत अहमियत नहीं देता क्योंकि उन तक नौ अखबार भी पहुँचते हैं और दूसरे इन मुल्क में जो भी बड़े-बड़े इन्कलावान हुए वह इटेलेक्चुअल्स की बजह से नहीं बल्कि आम जनता की बजह से हुए। सरकार बदली है तो वह भी आम जनता की बजह से। बजीरे आजम को मैमिक मैडेट भी मिला तो

आम जनता की बजह से। आम जनता ही बेहिल आफ बंज रही है। इसलिए मैं इस बक्त सबसे अहम मास मीडिया के सूरत में कुछ ज्यादा तकनील से बाते कहूँगा। रेडियो ही या अखबार, एक मामले में दोनों एक तरह के हैं। एक तरफ तो वह कौमी जिन्दगी के बाक्यात का आहना है और दूसरी तरफ मुल्क की जहनियत को मुतास्सिर करते हैं, एक नुक्येनजर देते हैं। रेडियो अपनी पहली शक्ति में मुल्क के बाक्यात के माथ-साथ सरकार की नशीयात का जरिया भी है। जाहिर है सरकारी पार्टी की पालिसी के परेमजर में अपना सारा काम बरती है और अगर रेडियो पर वह शबल आया हो तो उस तरफ के दोस्तों को क्यों एतराज होता है—वह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। आखिर सरकार वही करती है जो पार्टी चाहती है चाहे वह किसी की सरकार ही लेकिन उसके यह माने नहीं कि उसी आहने में दूसरे ल्यालात के लोगों की अवधी न हो, उनकी शक्ति देखने को न मिले।

मैं इस मामले में आवाशवाणी के सेंस आफ प्रोग्रेशन की तारीफ करता हूँ। अभी 19 अप्रैल की बात है कि मेरी और मेरे बहुत सारे दोस्त वजारते जरात वी माग पर बोले थे। लेकिन रेडियो पर सबसे ज्यादा बक्त अपोजीशन के मेम्बरों को मिला। यही होम मिनिस्ट्री की माग पर हुआ।

मुझे किक है उन छोटे अखबारों की भी जिन में काम करने वालों की हालत ठीक नहीं है। न्यूज एजेसीज से वे खबरे खरीद नहीं सकते। और किसी तरह घक-घक कर उनकी जिन्दगी चल रही है। सरकारी मास मीडिया से ज्यादा में सरकार से उन लोगों पर खास तौर से ध्यान देने की माग करगा क्योंकि बड़े-बड़े अखबारों से ज्यादा दूर दराज गावों में उन्हीं की पहुँच ही सकती है। इसी जगह मैं यह कहना मुनासिब समझता हूँ कि बिहार के छोटे उदू अखबारों मिसाल के तौर पर हमारा नारा, 'कौमी तजीम' की हालत निहायत नाजुक है और मेरा यह भी स्थाल है कि और भी दूसरे जवानों के छोटे अखबारों की भी यही हालत होगी। हमारे मरकजी कायदे कानून हूँते सल्ल

हैं कि उनके तहन बड़े बड़े अखबारों से मुकाबिला नहीं कर पाते और बहुत हृद तक यही बजह है कि हमारे मुल्क की जहनियत को बड़े-बड़े अखबार सही या गलत मोड़ दे जाते हैं ।

श्री हृकम चन्द्र कछवाय · सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : घन्टी बज रही है अब कोरम हो गया है । आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान . चैयरमैन माहव, यह मुल्क गरीबों का है । अगर हम गरीबी हटाओं की बात करने हैं तो गरीब अखबारों पर भी हमारी निगाह जानी चाहिये । पिन्फम फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन की तरह छोटे अखबारों की मदद के लिये भी कुछ इग्नी तरह का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । लेकिन उनके पहले जरूरत है कुछ वैसे कायदे और कानूनों में नवदीलिया लाने की जो आजादी के पहले से चले आ रहे हैं ।

चैयरमैन माहव, मैं अपने पर्ज से २८ जांगा और यह बहुत वेमुनाभिय होगा, अगर मैं ए० आ४० आर० और पी० आ४० बी० की नारीफ़ करने में बोनाही करूँ । यवसे ज्ञाता तारीफ़ मैं ए०आ४०आर० की करूँगा जिन्होंने खबरे और दूसरे प्रोग्रामों के जरिये पाकिस्तान से पिछली लड़ाई के दौरान मुक्त को ठीक-ठीक खाखबर रखा और कही कोई देर नहीं की, कोई गलनी नहीं की । इस एमरजेन्सी में कौम के दिमाग और जहन को आकाशवाणी ने पूरा-पूरा एक्सप्रेशन दिया, रिफ्लैक्ट किया । ए०आ४०आर० के दिल्ली स्टेशन के लोगों को भी मैं मुदारकबाद दूगा, खास तौर से स्टाफ़ आर्टिस्ट, प्रोग्राम स्टाफ़ और मरकारी मुलाजीन को, जिन्होंने अच्छे से अच्छे प्रोग्राम पेश किये, खाम कर समाज के हर तबके के लोगों से, सियासदानों से, यूनीवर्सिटी के लोगों से और आम लोगों से हटारब्द्ध नश कर के । मौसीकी के प्रोग्राम भी मुझ को अच्छे लगे । मैं उस बक्त दिल्ली में था । हर रात हवाई हमले के साथरन बजते थे, वैसी हालत में रात-दिन बे-खोफ़-खतर प्रोग्राम

चलाना बतनपरस्ती की ही निशानी है । सिर्फ नौकरी अन्जाम देने के लिये वैसे प्रोग्राम नहीं होते ।

एक बात मैं आप की इजाजत से कह दूँ — कुछ शिकायत मुझे दिल्ली स्टेशन की सुनने को मिली थी कि बहां से ऐसे प्रोग्राम नश् नहीं हो रहे थे जिनमें कौम का मूड रिफ्लैक्ट हो । शायद वह लोग चाहते थे कि जैसे प्रोग्राम रेडियो पाकिस्तान से नश् हो रहे थे और जैसी गालियां वहां से दी जानी रही थीं, वैसे ही जवाबी प्रोग्राम उसी ढंग से हम भी करते । मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता । पाकिस्तान के ब्राइकास्ट का मुकाबला मैं ए० आ४० आर० के बाइना के हमले के दौरान होने वाले ब्राइकास्ट से करता हूँ । ..

सभापति महोदय : आगे से हम उम चीज़ को एनाऊ नहीं करेंगे —यहा पर लिंगकर न पढ़ा कीजिये । बाइन्ट्स नोट करके लाये और एक्सट्रेपोर बोला कीजिये । लिख कर पढ़ने का रिवाज अच्छा नहीं है ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान . मैं गिफ़ एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ — बच्चों की फिल्म सोमायेटी को लेकर कुछ गलताफ़हमिया फैलाई जा रही है । मैं चाहौंगा कि बजारत उन गलताफ़हमियों को जैन-अज-जल्द दूर करने की कोशिश करे । बच्चों की फिल्म के मामले में हमारा मुल्क बहुत गरीब है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी राह निकले कि माल में कम से कम तीन चार अच्छी-अच्छी फिल्म बच्चों के लिये जरूर बनें, जिन्हे बच्चे ही नहीं, बल्कि बच्चों के मां-बाप भी दें ।

चैयरमैन साहिब, इम बजारत के बारे काम मुल्क के मुस्तकबल की अमानत है । मुझे खूबी है कि इसकी बेब्ब-भाल अच्छी तरह से हो रही है । इसको और अच्छी तरह से निभाना है ।

تمہیں ملکیت اور جان (کشش) ہے، کوئی ہم میں صاحب ہیں وہ اس طلاق عاتیں۔ حضرات اگلے کی پری نامہ اپنا ہے اس سے تین ہے کہ نامکار اس رسمی کو خود دے جیں وہ درداباً ان کو مدد ایں۔ کوئی کوئی نکل کر تین دو ہیں اسی کے لئے اس طلاق نامہ سے۔

کام کریں۔ بیٹھ کریں اور امام حنفی کی سے نام صابی، بیکل اور یقینی کیے
جائیں۔ میں وہ سب سے پہلے بڑا کیے صد سے سمجھ کر رہا، وہ معمول تھا کہ کوئی
100، 150، 200، 250 کی تعداد میں ایک طبقہ تھا جو کوئی درجی کے
ساتھ ایڈنڈر پر، ورک اسٹاف کا کی۔ سبب کہ مٹا کر کر کے تھے جو ایک انتظار ہے یہ
کہ ایڈنڈر میں کلکاری کے وسائل کے ساتھ سامنے مارکیٹ نہیں تھا کہ ایڈنڈر میں ہے۔ طبقہ پہنچ
کر کے اپنی کاریکٹری کے پہنچ جوں، بڑا سا اگلہ کاریکٹر اور اندر پر وہ تھا۔ اسی کے
کو توہن کر کے جوں، کوئی تھوڑا بہتر نہیں تھا۔ اسی کی وجہ پر کوئی کاریکٹر اور اس کے
باہر کا چاہتا ہے جوں، کوئی کو سارا پر کلکاری کیس کے پھرے نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس کے بعد سارے
کام کر سکتے ہوں۔ اس کی تسلیک اور دیکھنے کے لئے

لئے تکریر سے سمجھتے ہیں جو بدل لیں گے اسی کا اکثریت میں اس کی بات تجھیکی خس ہے جو،
جس سے عرض فرضیہ ہیں تکے اور کوئی طبع دھک، دھک لکران کی روحلہ میں ہے اسی سے کاری
کاری میں اسے، اسہ مکار سے اس توگوں پر سماں طبع سے، ہیوان اسے کی تیکی کردن گا
کاری پرست نہ اساتھی سے بنا دے، اس کا دنیا میں اسی کی تینی چیز تھی اسی طبق ہے
اس سب سکھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے بھوئے دادا، خادوں، تالاں کے طور پر ہمارا انوئی توی
کام کی عالمات بناتے تکلیف ہے اور میرے بھی خیال ہے کہ اور ہمیں وہیں ہمارا کے جو تو
ہمارا کی تکلیفیں مالں ہوں گے ہمارے بھوکی تا مارے تھے کوئا کوئا سے سست ہیں کہ ان کی کوئی
کوئی خیالیں نہیں کی جائیں گے اسی تھے کہ اس کی تکلیفیں کیا تھیں اور ہمیں کیا تھیں اسی تھیں

سری حکم چدگیرانی، سماحتی ہودہ، سدن میں گیورتی ہیں ہے

شروعی گھر میں اگرچہ ایمان، جیسے صاحب ہے ملک، جوں کا ہے اگرچہ جویں ہے
کہ بات کرنے والی نہ طبیب اپنی باروں پر بیوی ایک نکاہ اپنی بیوی، فلم فلم اسنس کا ورنہ
کل جو ہوئے خاندانوں کی دل مکے تھے میںی کو اس طبق اخلاق اپنے اہم ہاں ہائے لینک اس سے
پہنچ دوڑتے ہیں کیوں، یہ تھا مدد اور دو اپنیں میں تبدیلیاں لائیں تھیں جو ازادی کے سپلے
کے سے کھل کر آئے ہیں۔

پیغمبر مسیح اپنے خواہ سے بہت خارج ہیت پے مارا گیا۔
اگر میں اے۔ بھی۔ اے۔ اور یہ آئی کہ کوئی تعریف کرنے نہیں کامیاب گوں سے نہیاہ
تعریف میں اے۔ آئی۔ آئی کروں اگلے بیرونی شے خروں اور دوسرے پر گارموں کے
ذمہ۔ پاکستان سے بھی جوان کے دروان ملک کو جھیک۔ شیک بخیر کا دماغ اور دماغیں کوئی
دوسری نہیں کی، کوئی غسل نہیں کی اس عرضی میں کم کے دماغ اور دماغیں کا کاش و دلی
خوبی دیوار ایک پڑھ دیتا۔ دنیا بیکٹ کیا۔ اے۔ آئی۔ اے۔ فی۔ شیش کے دو گن بھی
خوبی دیوار ایک پڑھ دیتا۔ مٹا۔ آر۔ شیش۔ درگام۔ سماں۔ اسکے دلیل میں ملکیتیں
میں بدل دیا جاؤں گا کا خاطر ملے۔ مٹا۔ آر۔ شیش۔ درگام۔ سماں۔ اسکے دلیل میں ملکیتیں
کو ہنڑوں خدا بھے سے انتہ پر گرام میں اے خاصی کر جان کے ہر جھیٹے کے دو گن سے
سماں داؤں سے داؤں سے دنیوں زیر کی کوئی سے اے دعایم گوں سے ائمہ شریف کے موقی
کے پر گرام بھی نہ گوک۔ پتچ۔ گیل۔ میں۔ درست دنی میں خواہ۔ بہرہ ت پر جانی ملے کے
ساران پتچ۔ تھے۔ وی مال میں مات دا۔
بے صرف کوئی خواہ۔ سے۔ کے نہ لے۔ سے۔ کے نہ لے۔ سے۔ کے نہ لے۔ سے۔ کے نہ لے۔ سے۔

وے دالے راؤہ سے کرتا ہے
سبھا کی ہو، جو اگ سے اس پڑکو میلاد نہیں کریں گے یہاں تک کہ
پڑھا کیجئے پاؤٹ فڑ کر کے اس اور ایکٹھپور بولا کجئے۔ لیکر پڑھے ہائے
چاہاں
فری مولیل الرحمن: سب صاف اک ات او ص کر را چاہا ہیں کچوں
کی فلم سرائی تو یہ کچوں خلفیاں پہلیاں باری ہیں میں چاہتا ہوں کہ راست ان
کو جو مدار جلد رکھنے کی خوشی سرے کیں ہیں ٹھاٹھاں کوئی رہا کلے
ر سال میں کم سے کم تین چار بھی پنج یا تینیں بیگن کے لئے صد و منی میں مسے پہ
یہ سیکھ کوئی کے مان ہائے دیکھیں۔

چھریں صاحب اس وزارت کے سارے کام ملک کے مستقبل کی امانت
میں، مجھے خوبی ہے کہ اس کی دکبہ بھال ابھی طاری سے بہری ہے اس کا دراچھی
مطے سے نہیں ہے۔

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : At the outset, I must congratulate the staff artists and other employees of the All India Radio on the wonderful job they did during the 14-day war with Pakistan. It was a battle of nerves for them, countering the mischievous propaganda of Radio Pakistan. They reacted very well and stood by the State and the suffering humanity of Bangla Desh. They did their work with a courage of conviction that impressed all.

Lots of things have been said in this

debate about the Government's decision to put a ceiling of 10 pages on newspapers. It has been contended that this will destroy freedom of the press. If we go through the reputed newspapers like the *Statesman* or *Times of India*, we find 1½ or two pages being occupied by the speeches of the managing director of a big company with photographs which are very ugly. Can we not avoid such waste of space? What is the news value of such items to the common man? These big newspapers should not be allowed to consume space like this at the cost of the quota of the small newspapers.

The second point is about the conversion of the PTI into a public corporation. A decision was taken by this House to this effect. We were assured that efforts were being made to do this. But I am sorry that no decision has been taken by Government to implement this. The vested interests in the management always try to influence Government. They plead that if the PTI is converted into a corporation, it will lose its freedom. I am sure Government will be courageous enough to take a decision and announce here and now the conversion of the news agency into a public corporation.

My other friends have spoken about Mr B. R. Wats, one of the finest journalists we have in the country. The General Manager of the PTI has transferred him to Shillong. Being connected with the PTI Federation, I can say with full knowledge that the General Manager has like a Shylock victimised Shri Wats. I hope the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Labour Minister will intervene and see that this victimisation comes to an end.

Then there is the story of the staff artists. Some recommendations in regard to them have been implemented but some have not been benefited. I was told by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy that efforts are being made to see that nobody suffers because of these recommendations. But I understand that some of them have suffered. I would request her to kindly initiate immediate steps and see that nobody suffers and all are benefited in the shape of increased salaries and other benefits.

As regards the conversion of PTI, I would suggest that it be converted into an international agency. I am sure the PTI Fed-

eration will back it up and they will do whatever the Minister wants them to do.

As regards TV stations in Kanpur and Lucknow, Kanpur's claim has been rejected on the ground that there is dearth of talent in Kanpur. I must say that there is no dearth of talent in Kanpur. Kanpur is actually giving the maximum advertisement in AIR. The idea of denying Kanpur a TV station and locating it in Lucknow came from the ICS officer who decided this because he wanted the daughters and sons of ICS and IAS officers to appear in TV. I can say that such persons are not less in Kanpur than in Lucknow. It should not be one of the reasons why Kanpur should lose the advantage. Kanpur does not lack talent. It is the seat of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi; of Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen' and many eminent men. It is never short of talent. I am sure that a TV station will be given for Kanpur.

The last point is about the artistes. When we read the news of the grave illness of Rasoolan Bai, we burst into tears. Rasoolan Bai is one of the greatest living exponents of the Tumri. She is starving on the streets. I heard that she was given a national programme. I would request the hon. Minister to encourage such artistes. Ministers may come and ministers may go; ministers may be born and ministers may die, but people like Rasoolan Bai are born only once; such artistes are born only once. I request that they should be given proper support.

Justice should be done to Urdu in the All India Radio. There is discrimination against Urdu now. The programme in the Urdu Majlis is much less. I request the Minister to kindly say something about it.

With these words, I again impress upon the hon. Minister to convert the PTI into a public corporation and also hold an impartial enquiry against the General Manager who is ruining the PTI. I am sure that the transfer order of B.R. Wats will be cancelled as soon as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri K. Basappa.

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry.

‘श्री शुक्ल चन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। पहले सदन में गणपूर्णि करा दीजिये तब माननीय सदस्य का भाषण हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is ringing — Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI K. BASAPPA : The policy in regard to newsprint, restricting the number of pages to 10, is a welcome policy of the Government. This will encourage the small and medium-sized papers.

But, with this, there is a curtailment of publication of news as well as the coverage of proceedings of this House and that of the State legislatures, because there is a lot of space which is taken away for advertisement purposes. Therefore, this poses another question, namely, a cut being made in advertisement space or to levy a tax on advertisement. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to examine this question.

The next point is, there is a Publicity Division of the External Affairs Ministry. That is almost a separate entity, and it is dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. There should be a happy blending of this department as well as the department of Information so that the people working in these departments can be exchangeable from one department to the other.

Coming to the radio, particularly about Bangalore, I would like to say that since the time it was taken over, in 1950, and till today, there is no short wave transmitter station there at all. We cannot hear beyond 250 kilometres. People living beyond 250 kilometres cannot hear anything at all from the radio. Therefore, I would request the Ministry to see that the Bangalore station is upgraded to a short wave transmitter station.

The other question is about the television. I am happy that the southern region is getting television and it is to be located at Madras. But Bangalore being at the centre, situated between Kerala and Madras, and at a higher altitude, should have been preferred to Madras. But, if this cannot be done, at least a relaying station at Bangalore to relay the programmes

from Madras may be installed. That is my earnest request to the Minister.

In 1950, when Akashvani was taken over from Mysore, they were running a programme journal called "Taranga Ranga". That has been stopped. The Centre is running eight programme journals and these are in eight languages, but not in languages like Kannada and some other languages. I request that these programme journals should be published in all the regional languages of the country.

The wall newspapers which give an account of the activities in different fields in the country, should be published in all the regional languages. At present, these are published only in six languages. Therefore, I would urge the Government to see that wall newspapers are also published in all the regional languages of the country.

Now, *Bal Bharati* is published only in Hindi ; it is for the benefit of the children in the country. It should also be published in all the regional languages of the country, so that the children of the country may be benefited.

Now, coming to field publicity, there is hardly one publicity officer for four or five districts. How can he do justice to his work ? If there is one for each district, there will be more effective publicity.

With respect to the song and drama division, I submit that artists are paid Rs. 50 for coming and reciting songs. This is a petty sum ; it does not attract the best artists. They must be paid properly. This sum is inclusive of the travelling allowance. This is ridiculous ; it must be revised—there must be a reorientation of this policy. The Ministry should consider that matter also.

There is a regional office of the Press Information Bureau in Bangalore and the officer there is in charge of four States : Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. For 20 days in a month, he has to be on tour. He has also a teleprinter link. How can he do any justice to his work, when he is away for 20 days in a month ? To look after that office, and to attend to the teleprinter work also, there should be an additional officer posted to that place.

There should be decentralisation of the Publications Division. In respect of Kannada

publication, whenever publication is under print, they get the proof from Bangalore. The editor sits in Delhi. Thus there is wastage of a lot of time. Why not decentralise it and have Kannada publication brought out from Bangalore? It will enable better output and better sale. Decentralisation must take place.

With these words, I support the demands of this Ministry.

श्री वेकारिया (जूनागढ़) : सभापति बहोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ और लास्ट इंडो पाक वार में उमने जो काम किया है उस के लिए उस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह जो मंत्रालय है उसके मुख्यतया चार अंग रहे हैं। (1) फिल्म, (2) रेडियो, (3) टेली-विजन और (4) न्यूजपेपर। पहले मैं न्यूजपेपर के बारे में बहना चाहता हूँ। बड़े-बड़े न्यूजपेपर्स पर रोक लगाने के लिए जो दस पेज की सीमा रखने की बात सौची जा रही है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही यह भी होना चाहिए कि आजकल जो विजापन, आनी है उन पर कुछ रोक लगे। विजापन के लिए 40 परसेट तक जगह रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन आजकल तो 60 प्रतिशत तक जगह में ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट रहती है। इसमें कुछ कमी होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी नात यह है कि जो हमारी ऐडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसियाँ हैं वह अधिकतर इंग्लिश लेंग्वेज ओरियेन्टेड हैं और इसलिए इंग्लिश पेपर्स को अधिक से अधिक ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट दी जाती है, रीजनल लेंग्वेज को बहुत कम मिलती है। हमारे यहाँ के जो सरकारी ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स होते हैं उनमें से कम से कम 60 परसेट इंग्लिश पेपर्स में होते हैं। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग के, जैसे फूट कार-पोरेशन है, ऐसी ही है, ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स इंग्लिश पेपर को ही जाते हैं ही रीजनल लेंग्वेज को नहीं जाते। मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट प्राविशल लेंग्वेजेंज को दिये जाएं क्योंकि जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं या छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में रहते हैं उन तक इंग्लिश न्यूजपेपर

नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। इसलिए जो ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट आप किसी कारपोरेशन बगैरह के बारे में देते हैं या किसी अन्य चीज के बारे में देते हैं वह स्थानीय पेपर्स को दिये जायें। जब रीजनल लेंग्वेज पेपर्स में ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स आएंगी तभी वहाँ के लोगों को उससे लाभ हो सकता है। हमारी जो ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट की पालिसी बननी चाहिए वह प्राविशल लेंग्वेज औरियेन्टेड बननी चाहिए।

17 hrs.

पी. टी. आई. और यू. एन. आई. के बारे में यहाँ बहुत कुछ कहा गया है उनका कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए। उनमें जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन का भी प्रबन्ध में पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। वर्कस पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए।

छोटे पेपर्स को जो न्यूजप्रिंट का क्रोटा मिलता है उसमें उनको बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। एस. टी. सी. और सी. सी. आई. के द्वारा जो इसको मंगाया जाता है, और दिया जाता है, उससे भी तकलीफें बढ़ी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटे पेपर्स की जो इम सम्बन्ध में तकलीफें हैं उनको जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

मैंने कहा है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने पिछली बार में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ए. आई. आर. ने फैमिली प्लानिंग की ड्राइव में भी अच्छा खासा हिस्मा लिया है। इसी तरह की नैशनल इंटरेस्ट की दो तीन चीजों के बारे में जिक करना चाहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कौन-कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज कहाँ-कहाँ लगाई जाएं, इसके बारे में भी जानकारी लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए। नैशनलगाइज बैंक से भी पैसा बगैरह आदमी को कैसे दिया जाता है, उसके लिए भी रेडियो के माध्यम का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए, बहाँ से इसको ऐडवर्टाइज किया जाना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को फायदा मिले। जिस तरह से फैमिली प्लानिंग की ड्राइव चल रही है उसी तरह से स्माल सेविंग के बारे में भी ड्राइव चलाई जानी चाहिए। ये जो सब चीजें हैं, जरूरत इस बात की है कि इनको छोटे से छोटे गांव तक

[श्री वेकारिया जारी]

पहुंचाया जाए। जिननी भी ये योजनाएं हैं इन सबको गावों तक पहुंचाया जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप आकाशवाणी से करें।

पिछले माल मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा था कि खोसला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। उसको आए हुए एक साल हो चुका है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि एक साल तक कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की जाती है। अभी तक उम पर कोई कार्रवाई की गई हो, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि आपके ग्रास्टे में कितनी रुकावटें हैं कि आप उम पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्यों रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मुझे अभी अभी पता लगा है कि जनगणना का सुनाया जाना रात के समय बन्द कर दिया गया है। मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से इसका जो कारण बताया गया है कि रात के समय लोग सोते जाते हैं और इस कारण रात्रीय गान के प्रति जो आदर भाव उनको दिखाना चाहिए नहीं दिखाते हैं। लेकिन मैंने कुछ अलग बात सुनी है। एक सदैदेह पैदा होता है कि वही इसमें कोई दूसरी शक्ति काम तो नहीं कर रही है। इस तरह की जो शक्तिएँ हैं, इनको निर्मूल किया जाना चाहिए और वोंशक की जानी चाहिए कि कोई गलतफहमी इस प्रकार की न रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की ग्राउंड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चदोली) : सभापति महोदय, सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की मापों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और जो उसने यशस्वी कार्य किए हैं उनके लिए इस विभाग का अभिनन्दन और बन्दन करता हूँ। इसमें विरोधी मित्रों को संशय है। लेकिन हम लोग तो सदा से यह मानते रहे हैं कि संशयात्मा विनश्यति। जनता ने उनका विनाश किया है। और भी वे अपना विनाश कराना चाहते हैं तो ऊपर संशय करते रहे।

यह निश्चित है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय जनता की सेवा करना चाहता है और जितनी सेवा करनी चाहिए, साधनों के अधार में, नहीं कर पा रहा है। हमारी नीयत साफ है। हम निश्चित रूप से यह मानते हैं कि हम वह सेवा करें जो हम करना चाहते हैं।

जिस गति से ज्ञान बढ़ रहा है, उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि सूचना विभाग, रेडियो और टेली-विजन अपने को उपयुक्त बनाएं और ज्ञान का जो प्रमारण उन्हे करना है उसे बे उसी स्तर पर करे जिस स्तर पर आज विश्व का ज्ञान बढ़ रहा है।

मैं मन्त्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इसने समाचार पत्रों के पृष्ठों की सर्व्या नियत बी है। यह अच्छी ज्ञान की गई है। लेकिन पाठ्यक्रमों का जो शोषण किया जा रहा है, उसको रोका जाना चाहिए। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में मेगा बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध है। सौभाग्य से हिन्दी की जो सबसे पुरानी पत्रिका है उसका मैं सम्पादक हूँ। किन्तु पाठ्यक्रम वा जो शोषण किया जा रहा है, वह बन्द होना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताऊं कि आज ट्रिलों से यहाँ आते हुए मैंने चार अलग अलग पढ़े हैं और चारों पन्द्रह मिनट में ममाप्त हो गये। जब हम पैसा समाचारपत्र पढ़ने के लिए देते हैं तो हमसे विज्ञापन क्यों पढ़ाए जाते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि क्या सूचना मन्त्रालय विज्ञापन पत्रों को सरक्षण देता है या पाठ्यक्रमों को, देश की जनता को सरक्षण देता है। सूचना मन्त्रालय की पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में साफ-माफ बताया गया था कि किन किन बड़े पत्रों को कितने-कितने विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं। लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों इस बार वह सारा वितरण मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट से निकाल दिया गया है। मन्त्रियी महोदया उत्तर देते समय यह बताने की कृपा करे कि क्या इस बर्बे इन समाचारपत्रों को अधिक विज्ञापन दिये गए हैं।

आज बड़ा हल्ला भचाया जा रहा है कि अगर अखबारों को दस पेज तक सीमित रखा गया, तो उनमें काम करने वालों को निकाल दिया

जाएगा। अखबारों के आधार पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बेतन 1963, 1964 और 1965 में निश्चित किए गए थे। तब से विज्ञापनों के रेट दो बार बढ़ाये गये हैं विज्ञापनों की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है और अखबारों के दाम भी बढ़ाए गए हैं। क्या इसके बाद भी अखबारों के मालिक उन लोगों को निकाल देने की हिमाकत करेंगे, जिनके थ्रम के स्वरूप उन अखबारों के ऐसेट्रस और सकू-लेशन बराबर बढ़े हैं, और क्या यह सरकार चुपचाप देखती रहेगी? अगर बड़े अखबारों के मालिक उन अखबारों को हम लोगों को, हमारी पार्टी को, दे दें तो हम उन अखबारों को चलायेंगे और जितना प्रोफिट उन को इस समय मिलता है, उन सब को दान-स्वरूप दे देंगे।

क्या हमारे टेलीविजन को अमरीका से बहुत प्रेम हो गया है? आज टेलीविजन पर जितनी अमरीकी फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं, उतनी प्रायः अपने देश की फिल्में नहीं। क्या उन फिल्मों को नहीं दिखाया जा रहता है, जिनसे हमारी प्रगति और उन्नति हो गके? हमारे टेलीविजन का भारतीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए। जनसंघ वाले भी भारतीयकरण की माग वरते हैं, लेकिन हमारे और उनके भारतीयकरण में फर्क है। हम सम्प्रदाय और बंधनहीनता से सुवित का सौपान मानते हैं और उसमें ही भारतीयता पाते हैं। टेलीविजन पर वे फिल्में दिखाई जाएं, जो हमारी परम्परा, इतिहास और सम सामयिक संस्कृति के अनुरूप हों। ऐसी फिल्में नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहिए, जिन के द्वारा विदेशी वैभव और संस्कृति का प्रचार किया जाए।

ब्रजभाषा और अवधी के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ा दिया गया है। ब्रजभाषा और अवधी एक समय हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषाओं रही हैं। ब्रजभाषा का प्रभाव तो गुजरात से लेकर बंगाल तक है। उस के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ा देना अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए इन दोनों भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम को पहले की तरह जारी रखा जाए।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कन्ट्रेक्ट्स की बात कही है। कलाकारों को बीस-बीस बरस तक काम

करने के बाद भी हटा दिया जाता है। वह प्रशासन कभी समाजवादी नहीं कहा जा सकता है, जो कला, साहित्य और संस्कृति को सहज संरक्षण नहीं देता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रशासन को आगे बढ़कर कलाकारों, पत्रकारों और साहित्यकारों को संरक्षण देना चाहिए और उनकी अधिक से अधिक सेवा करनी चाहिए। वही सरकार महान होती आयी है जो इन्हें संरक्षण देती आई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सूचना मंत्रालय के अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि वह उन कामों की ओर और ज्यादा ध्यान देगा, जो जनता के हित में है।

श्री भूलचन्द डासा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि यद्यपि मेरा नाम मिनिस्टर फार पार्लिमेंटरी एफेर्ज ने नहीं दिया ॥

सभापति महोदय माननीय मदस्य ऐसी बातें न कहे। माननीय मदस्यों वो बुझाने के दो नीन तरीके हैं, जिनमें से कोई भी तरीका वरता जा सकता है। कभी पार्टी की तरफ से सदस्यों वीलिस्ट आ जानी है। माननीय मदस्य रवर्ष भी बेयर को स्लिप्स भेजते हैं। या वे बेयर की आई कैच करते हैं।

श्री भूलचन्द डासा : आप ने जो राय दी है, उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय दुनिया के सामने हिन्दुस्तान की सही तस्वीर रखता है या नहीं। हमारे अखबारों में पूजीपति और धनी वर्ग की ही चर्चा होती है। क्या हमारे अखबारों में कभी गरीब यजदूर या धूर में काम करने वाले कालरकार की समस्याओं का दिर्दर्शन कराया जाता है, क्या कभी उनका फोटो छपता है? हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसा हुआ है। क्या अखबारों में उन गांवों के समाचार या चित्र दिये जाते हैं? जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सब अखबारों में पूजीपतियों और मालदार लोगों को गतिविधियों का बर्णन होता है।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

हमारे अखबारों से शराब की दुकानों के एडवरटाइजमेंट छापे जाते हैं या ऐसे नगर चित्र छापे जाते हैं, जो हमारी सस्कृति के विपरीत हैं। हमारे अखबार वाले बैंग्न बातों को प्रमुखता देते हैं और समझते हैं कि देश के पड़े-लिखे लोग उन्हीं को पसन्द करते हैं।

जोधपुर में ट्राममीटर लगा है। क्या सरकार ने बाईंर एरियाज की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है, जहा प्रचार की बहुत जरूरत है? क्या कभी किमी रेडियो स्टेशन पर आदिवासी लोगों, जन-जातियों के लोगों को बुलाया गया है, किसी गरीब आदमी को बुलाया गया है, ताकि वह अपनी आत्मा की आवाज रख सके? मैंने कही बार रेडियो मुना, लेकिन उसमे कही नहीं मुना कि कोई गरीब आदमी अपनी बात कह सके। रेडियो के द्वारा अगर देश का चरित्र ऊचा नहीं होता, राष्ट्र के चरित्र के विकास की एक मजबूत नीब रेडियो नहीं डालता जिस पर कि एक भव्य इमारत खड़ी हो सके तो फिर इस विभाग को एक बात भोचनी होगी कि यह जो सारी दौलत हम खर्च करते हैं इसके ऊपर इसका क्या लाभ है? आप युवकों के लिए जो माहित्य देते हैं, जो गरीबों और किसानों के लिए माहित्य देते हैं उस के अन्दर स्वाभिमान जगा है या गरीब मजदूर अपने अधिकारों को समझने लगे हैं? बड़े-बड़े जो अखबार हैं वह केवल पूजीपतियों के अखबार हैं। वह उससे अपना एक धन्धा चलाते हैं। आप ने एक जगह लिखा है कि जो रिपोर्ट होते हैं, जो गरीबों पर असर होता है वह बताते हैं, लेकिन मुझे आपकी इस सारी रिपोर्ट मे कही यह नहीं मिला जहां सरकार ने यह बताया हो कि सरकार की नीतियों की जनता पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी काश्तकार यह नहीं समझता है कि लैंड सीलिंग क्या है? लैंड सीलिंग के मामले में पूरी जानकारी देने के लिए आपने कौन सी बुलेटिन निकाली है? मैंने कही बार गांवों में देखा है, आपके सिनेमा प्रचार करने वाले आप की भोटरों का और तमाम साथियों का अपने घर के काम से इस्तेमाल करते हैं और मैंने

कही बार इमीलिए कड़वी जबान मे उन्हें कहा भी है ये सारे प्रचार के साधन गरीबों तक नहीं पहुँचते। जो पांच लाल गांवों मे लोग रहते हैं उन तक यह आय का प्रसारण का काम नहीं होता। आप मजदूरों के बाबत जो कानून बनाते हैं, किसानों के बाबत जो कानून बनाते हैं उनका कही दिग्दर्शन, कही उन का प्रचार नहीं होता।

तो एक बात मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके जरिये चरित्र का विकास होना चाहिए और जो हमारे देश की योजनाएं हैं उनकी बाबत जनता का परिचय कराना चाहिए। केवल कुछ आदमी इस पर हावी हो चुके हैं '(चरित्रान) आपने इस मे आःटम दिया है युवकों के लिए। देश का युवक आज निराश है, उसमे असतोष है, वह उच्छ्वस्त है। उसके लिए आप ने क्या सामग्री दी? आप के इस प्रचार से फूड एडल्टरेशन मे कोई कमी आई? उत्तर मिलेगा - नहीं। क्या युवकों के चरित्र मे मुघार हुआ? कहेंगे - नहीं। क्या महिलाओं मे जागृति आई? नहीं। मुझे यह बताइए कि आप के इस विभाग पर जो खर्च होता है उस से देश का कौन सा वर्ग ऊचा उठ गया? क्या मजदूर और किसान वर्ग मे अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ने की ताकत पैदा हो गई? आज क्या किसान उन ताकतों से लड़ सकता है? उसके अन्दर जागृति पैदा करने का काम इस विभाग के द्वारा जो होना चाहिए या वह नहीं हुआ है। केवल बड़े-बड़े प्रोग्राम दिल्ली मे बन रहे हैं, चित्र प्रदर्शनी होती है जिस को हम सफेदपोश लोग जाकर देख आते हैं। क्या गांवों के लोग आपके इन प्रोग्रामों से कोई लाभ उठा पाते हैं? हम केवल इस बात के लिए प्रचार करते हैं कि दुनिया इस बात को जाने कि हमने यह काम किया है। हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा और खासकर औरतें जो हैं उनको आज भी फैमिली प्लानिंग के मामले मे कुछ पता नहीं है। उसके लिए जो प्रचार होना चाहिए आप के विभाग से वह नहीं हुआ है। गांवों तक इस सूचना और प्रसारण का कोई काम नहीं होता। केवल कलेक्टर के घर पर या अफसरों के घर पर जा कर प्रोग्राम करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े आदमी आकर बैठते हैं और पछिलिएटी आफिसर अपने कर्त्तव्य को पूरा समझ लेता है। मैंने पछिले

सिटी अफिसर्स से कई बार कहा है। उन्होंने एक घन्धा बना रखा है। वे केवल कुछ आदमियों के फोटो छापते हैं। मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि गरीब जो श्रमदान करता है, जो देश को ऊंचा उठाता है, उसका फोटो छापकर दिखाया हो। जब आप इतने ऊंचे स्तर पर हैं तो जो गांव में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उड़ीसा के गरीब लोग या राजस्थान के बाहर पर रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं, उनका वित्तन, उनकी दिक्कतों का जिक क्यों नहीं होता।

हमारा एक ऊसूल होना चाहिए—चरित्र का उत्थान। अगर कोई प्रश्न करे कि क्या आपने कहीं बताया है कि फलां ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग को इस तरह की सजा हुई—इसका आपके पास क्या जबाब है? हमने कभी भी रेडियो से नहीं सुना कि इस गुनहगार को इस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया गया, उस भ्रष्ट मन्त्री को फलां सजा दी गई, उस जिला प्रमुख के डिलाक जो बेईमान था, फलां कार्यवाही की गई। बेईमानों को दुनिया की नजरों में गिराओ। रेडियो का यह काम होना चाहिए कि समाज की जो गन्दी है, जो चरित्र-हीन लोग हैं, उनको दुनिया में प्रचारित किया जाए, उनका अनादर किया जाए। लेकिन रेडियो से कभी भी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और स्मगलर्स की खबरें नहीं आतीं। उन चरित्रहीनों को, उन चोरों को दुनिया की नजरों से गिराओ जो देश को लूटते हैं। केवल डाकुओं की खबरों से काम नहीं चलेगा, जैसा कि बाबा ने कहा है, वह ठीक है जो लोग इस तरह के काम करते हैं और सफेदपोष बने हुए हैं, उनको सामने लाओ। देश का चरित्र बनाने में हर एक साक्षीदार हैं, गरीब भी साक्षीदार है, मजदूर भी साक्षीदार है, किसान भी साक्षीदार है। इसलिए आपका कर्तव्य है कि आप सीमित दायरे में न रहें।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman, the year under the report of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry was the year of "test" for AIR and I have no hesitation in saying that AIR stood first-class first in its test, not only by invoking complete unity in the country during the war but by keeping the people and the armed forces informed of their achievements and difficulties

in different sectors. The correct use of Calcutta station of AIR in particular and the fact that all stations all over the country worked with missionary zeal round the clock, show the capability of the personnel of AIR in implementing the policy as decided by the Prime Minister who is also the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

I must congratulate and convey gratitude of the country to Shrimati Nandini Satpathy as she personally geared up the activities of the Ministry on war footing and was guiding the cell which evolved the publicity strategy during the war.

"India speaks" was another unique feature embodying the speeches of the Prime Minister during her foreign tours before the confrontation between India and Pakistan started.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

DR. KAILAS : I was speaking about the fine work done by All India Radio during the war. The cause of Bangla Desh was very well taken up by the Internal Publicity Advisory Cell which determined the strategy and I must say that though AIR was engaged in war-footing publicity round the clock, there was no neglect of the development programme of AIR. It looks today as if there was no war as the development took place as in peace times.

This can be seen as high-power Medium Wave Transmitters were commissioned at Simla, Leh, Jodhpur, Alleppey and Imphal and a super-power Medium Wave Transmitter at Rajkot during 1971-72.

May I convey a few suggestions so that the A. I. R. could serve the people still better? Let Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, the Minister of State, establish direct contact with the experts in A. I. R. I mean, the personnel of Production should be able to have direct discussion with the Minister at least once a month or once in two months. I am sure, this dialogue, once in two months, will pay high dividends. Why I say so is that the administrative staff is non-technical

[Dr. Kailas]

while the Minister and production staff being incharge of programmes are answerable to the listeners. Hence, they will be able to perhaps get more impetus to suggest concrete things to the Minister directly.

May I say that five minutes' programme of teaching Sanskrit once in a fortnight is dishonouring this great language Sanskrit ? I suggest that five minutes' news-bulletin may be started in Sanskrit and, later on, if it works well, some works in Sanskrit by Panini and from Panchtantra, etc. may be broadcast so that Sanskrit scholars attracted to do their duty in the national welfare activities of the country.

Sir, it seems the expansion of the T.V. net-work mentioned in the Fourth Plan will not come through. I read in the Report that a site has been acquired for T.V. Transmission station at Calcutta and Madras, but no civil works have started. Unfortunately, for a T V station of Lucknow-Kanpur range, even the site has not been acquired as yet. I request the Minister to take personal interest in this case, and see that the target of Fourth Five Year Plan is fulfilled.

I suggest that the A.I.R. should arrange audience programmes in its own auditorium for all-round awakening in social and economic development through cultural programmes of dramas, light music and humorous plays. This will give impetus to budding artistes of music and drama. I am told, there was an auditorium but it was converted into T.V. studio and now the Songs and Drama division has got to go in search of an auditorium. Let the Government not sacrifice this important limb of A.I.R. at the alter of funds. I suggest that the national programme of talks and discussions today should have a broader base and so outstanding personalities and specialists in different fields should be drawn from Assam to Gujarat and from Tamil Nadu to Kashmir.

The different A.I.R. stations should be asked to prepare a list of such persons from organisations and different universities which could be consolidated at the headquarters at Delhi for use in the national programme of talks and discussions.

May I impress upon the Minister that the

production staff, right from copyists to the Chief Producer should have security of service and their rights of making rich contribution to the programmes with years of experience should be fully utilised.

With these words, I support the Demands and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for participating in this discussion. Some of the Members have given very good suggestions. Personally, I am grateful to the Members who have approved the work of this Ministry and made certain very useful suggestions during these deliberations.

We have carefully noted all those suggestions and I would assure the House that the criticisms advanced and the suggestions made will be fully taken care of and, wherever it is necessary, we will try to implement them. My colleague, Shri Dharam Bir Sinha, has already referred to some of the suggestions and points made by the hon. members here. I think, I need not go into those points again. Rather, I should use this limited time at my disposal to have a review of the work done by this Ministry and what we propose to do in future—I would like to share my thoughts with the hon members in this House.

Sir, as we are all aware, the year 1971-72 has, by all standards, been an eventful year, specially for a Ministry like this which is concerned with publicity and with the task of keeping the large masses of the country fully informed of government's policies. The previous year, 1970-71, ended with the mid-term elections and the formation of a new Government at the Centre. Hardly had the new Government settled when a catastrophe overtook the people of the neighbouring area, Bangla Desh. The months that followed were agonising months for the people of Bangla Desh and also for the large masses of people in our own country. Our people fully shared the agony of the people of Bangla Desh and decided to extend all support to their struggle for freedom. We accepted heavy burdens not only by temporarily receiving and giving food and shelter to about

ten million people but had also to deal with the complex, emotional situation which arose in that context. Some members have already praised the role played by the All India Radio during that period. The All India Radio, I am happy to say, rose to the occasion and without losing their objectivity played their part in presenting the true picture of the struggle posed to our own people and to the people outside. The heaviest burden of this task fell on the Radio Stations neighbouring Bangla Desh and the innumerable testimonies which we have received from listeners in Bangla Desh on their liberation testifies to the useful work done by these Stations, mainly by the Calcutta Station of All India Radio. In this context I would like to mention that the News Division and the External Service Division also deserve to be congratulated on the consistent efforts they made throughout this period and the standards of objectivity which they maintained. I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. members the work of the other media which usually do not come into the public eye. The Field Publicity Division, for instance, carried the message to the various, otherwise inaccessible areas in the country. The Song and Drama Division, the Directorate dealing with Advertising and Visual Publicity and the Films Division—all these media tried to play their role. The Press Information Bureau kept the press fully informed and did, if I can say so, excellent work during the war in December in handling a large number of Indian and foreign correspondents and keeping them fully briefed about the latest war situation. I must in this connection also mention with appreciation the part played by the Press who, almost without exception, rallied to the support of the national cause.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sir, I hope, this review of various organs of this Ministry will not be mistaken to mean that I am complacent about the future or that I am implying that the time has come when we can rest on our laurels. This Bangla Desh crisis ended with the liberation of Bangla Desh and with the constitution of the free and independent democratic government of Bangla Desh.

I am acutely conscious, however, of the fact that the tasks ahead of this Ministry are,

if anything, even more difficult than those with which we were faced last year.

The mandate of the people as given in the mid-term election of 1971 has been reiterated in the State elections in 1972. This mandate not only reveals a new consciousness, a new urge among the people, but places a heavy responsibility on Government. The war against poverty epitomised by the slogan *Garibi Hatao* is a war no less intense than the other war in December last. The war against poverty has to contend against various contending forces of vested interests and has to be fought as we are committed to a fair and democratic order. Our media units will have to be geared up to this task. They will have to carry the message not merely as a slogan, not merely as a broad objective, but in a more concretised form of a programme and to the far-flung corners of our country. The objective of self-reliance for instance without which *Garibi Hatao* will lose its significance and its basis must be explained in its correct perspective to our masses. The task is not easy. As you know, no programme of social change can be carried out without getting some resistance from some groups, even influential, who are adversely affected by these changes. Such resistances have to be met and programmes of Government explained to masses in the true perspective and attitudes developed for a peaceful and democratic transformation.

The media units of Government are not committed to the programme of any party, not even to that of the ruling party but must act in unison, to further the social objectives which Government have adopted in pursuance of the massive mandate they have received from the people and appealing to the minds of men to carry on the task of the unfinished revolution, for, it is in the minds of men that all revolutions have their origin. To make these media units fit instruments for the great task ahead we in this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been giving thought to future lines of action and it is this thought that I propose to share with hon. Members of the House.

The largest media unit, as I have said, is the All India Radio. We are aware of the fact that in the last 25 years since independence, All India Radio has grown from a

[Shrimati Nandini Satpathy]

comparatively small organisation, with 8 or 9 stations, situated in the largest cities of the country, to what it is today with more than 70 stations and auxiliaries. This growth in size has naturally created its own problems and the organisation and procedures which were suitable in pre-independent era, which has persisted ever since, is hardly suitable any longer.

If I can mention here in this context, what Shri Mohanty said, I would say this. He said, I am going back on my promise which I made last year before this House. This is not at all correct. I would like to say that we have been giving intense and extreme thought to measures for delegating more powers to All India Radio and also to decentralisation within the organisation, to improvement of quality of programmes. The development of a high standard of professionalism unobstructed by avoidable procedural restrictions and requirements are the objects which we aim at. These objectives cannot be attained merely by our constituting All India Radio as a statutory corporation as has been demanded by some of the Members here. We therefore rejected this easy solution and are at present engaged on detailed consideration of measures which will encourage professionalism in various spheres of activity.

Shri Mohanty has referred to some of the promises made last year in this House. For example, he mentioned about the Cuttack Radio Station. The land which was under some dispute last year, as I mentioned then, had been acquired only last December. After that, work has already started on that. I am a bit surprised that the hon. member said that the transmitter had not yet been erected. It is not this question of creating the transmitter are starting the work. He should know that we are going to have this 100 kw transmitter in the same place where we have the 20 kw transmitter. As I have already said, it will be done during 1972-73. Work has already started there.

Some criticism were made about news bulletins broadcast by AIR during the election. These points were dealt with by my colleague. But I would like to mention here that keeping the objectives to which I have already made a reference, AIR was absolutely impartial during the elections.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Question.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : If a reference is made to certain bulletins broadcast during the 1967 elections, it will be seen that the broadcasts this time have been exactly in line with those.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : उन बुलेटिनों में यह नहीं कहा गया था कि बड़े-बड़े कांग्रेस के गढ़ ढह गये हैं।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am speaking from memory and do not remember the exact words. But this point was raised in the Consultative Committee by Shri Advani of the Jan Sangh, a member of the other House. In reply I quoted from the news bulletins concerning the 1967 elections. AIR had said then that the Congress had been completely routed from Delhi. As I said, I am speaking from memory and do not remember the exact words. If this time the Opposition has been routed, we cannot help it. The situation was such that we have to say there is no opposition party and they did not get elected. We cannot help it.

As regards other comments, certain journalists were having their discussions. They expressed their views on the elections and the results. So it is very unfair to say that AIR took a partisan attitude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There was only one candidate, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : बिल्कुल पक्षपात करते हैं। संसद की कार्रवाई तक का प्रसारण पक्षपातपूर्ण होता है। उधर के नाम आते हैं इधर के नाम ही नहीं आते हैं।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not want to enter into a controversy with my hon. friends opposite. But I would only remind them that if Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been accepted by the whole nation as the leader, we cannot help it; nor can AIR.

Coming to important developments in the field of tele-communication that is, Television this point was mentioned by some hon. members—before the end of the calendar year, TV stations would have started functioning from

Bombay and Srinagar. Programmes will also be telecast from Amritsar, though programme generating facilities may not be available there for some time longer. Considerable progress has already been made in the constructions of TV stations in Calcutta and Madras. In this context, I would like to refer to what Shri Kiruttinan said. He mentioned about Tamil Nadu and about the TV station at Madras. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that the work has already started in Madras. (*Interruption*) Both the Calcutta and Madras stations would start functioning before the end of the forth plan, that is, by March, 1974. In Calcutta, transactions are proceeding for the appointment of consulting architects, while in Madras the actual work of construction has been entrusted on an agency basis to the State PWD.

A TV project for Lucknow/Kanpur is also under implementation during the current plan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why don't you have it in Kanpur ? What is the speciality in Lucknow ? (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It will be so situated that it will also serve Kanpur. That has been mentioned already. (*Interruption*) Shri Banerjee should not be disturbed about this. There will be a relay station and it will serve the people of Kanpur.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was said that in Kanpur there was no talent available, I object to that point, that no talent is available there.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have not mentioned now that no talent is available there. There is no doubt, however, that when Mr. Banerjee is there, there is no dearth of talent ! I would like to say that we are not taking that point into consideration, and I can assure the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, that his constituency will be fully served by the relay station at Kanpur.

श्री हुकम अनन्द कछवाय : क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी प्रमुख नगर में—इन्दौर, जबलपुर, भोपाल या ग्वालियर में—टेलीविजन स्टेशन बनाया जाएगा ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी : अभी नहीं । आगे एग्जामिन किया जाएगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : With the commissioning of the TV stations within the next two years, a scheme of development of professionalism in the field of TV programme has to be phased. A TV training division, as part of the Film and TV Training Institute at Poona has already started functioning in Delhi and will be transferred to Poona as soon as the building comes up there. I would like to acknowledge gratefully, in this connection, the assistance we have been receiving, both financial and technical, from the UNESCO. Arrangements have also been made for advanced training abroad in TV to some of our men working in our TV stations.

Television is a great user of films and attention needs to be given, therefore, to the production of 16 mm films suitable for telecast. Films for the normal screening are 35 mm. There is a need to develop the capacity for 16 mm films in this country. This capacity will have to be developed not only in the television studios but also in the Films Division, in the Children's Films Society and with the private producers. This is now receiving the urgent attention of the Ministry in consultation with the parties concerned.

When I am on this subject—I do not know whether I should mention it—I may refer to the point raised by Dr. Pandey, namely, about the Children's Film Society and some notes or letters he has received, a portion of which he also read out. I would like to mention here that some will allegations, if I can say so, were made in those papers.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मैंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि जो पत्र मैंने पढ़ा है, उसकी प्रतिलिपि प्रधान मन्त्री को भी दी गई है । उसमें जो बड़े गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनकी जांच की जानी चाहिए ।

SHRIMATI MANDINI SATPATHY : Naturally, when this comes to the notice of the Ministry or to the Prime Minister, we will try to find out what is the truth about it. But in this connection, a point was raised by the hon. Member, and that is, the portion which he read out says that some people from the Children's Film Society went to Orissa to help me in the last election.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : It is there in the letter.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : That is what you have read out. I would like to mention here that none of the people who are there in the Children's Film Society know the language of Orissa. It is simply impossible for them to come and help us in Orissa in the elections.

श्री द्रुक्म चन्द्र कल्पाय : भाषा जानना जरूरी नहीं है, वे वहां जाकर और भी काम कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सिर्फ एन्टरप्रायन ही सीखा है।

श्री द्रुक्म चन्द्र कल्पाय : यह भी जरूरी है।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I should like to mention that if there is anything we shall definitely look into it.

I shall now refer to the film industry. We are aware of the feeling in the country, which was expressed by some of the hon. Members here that with certain notable exceptions, the films produced by and large, cater to the baser and less worth human instincts in the hope of attracting larger audiences without making any attempt either to appeal to the aesthetic and artistic instincts of man or to fulfil any social objective. The emphasis on private profits has also led to other evils such as black money, usurious loans, star system and income-tax evasion. The responsibility for this cannot be placed on the producers alone. Much of the responsibility has to be faced by distributors and exhibitors. Private profit should not be a more important objective than social purpose. Shortage of cinema houses in the country has placed the distributors and exhibitors in a position of advantage in relation to producers and further emphasised the tendency to produce films with instant appeal. Distribution and exhibition of films are State subjects and these limit what the Centre can do unilaterally in this field. In an attempt, however, to co-ordinate the efforts not only of the States and the Centre but also of the film industry, the Government have under consideration a proposal to constitute a film council as a high-powered advisory body whose decision, I hope, will be seriously taken by the parties concerned.

The hon. Member Shri Rudra Pratap Singh referred to the regulatory role of the Central Board of Film Censors. It has also been suggested sometimes that the low standard of commercial films is due to the failure of the Censor Board to be fully alive to its duties. I am aware of the failure of the Board in certain cases; that was also referred to by my colleague earlier. In some cases the Government have had to act in this regard of their own initiative and over-rule the decisions of the Board. Steps have been taken to prevent such lapses occurring in future. The reconstitution of the Board on the lines recommended by the Khosla Committee is also under active consideration and I hope the Board will be reconstituted by the end of this year.

A point was made that there is delay in implementing the recommendations of the Khosla Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Have the Government accepted all the recommendations of the Khosla Committee?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Not exactly. The delay is due to the reason that this had to be discussed with the State Governments, different sections of the film industry, ultimately the consultative committee and later on when the proposals were formulated it has to go to different Ministries for their approval.

I must point out that the Censor Board can at best play a negative role. It can prevent objectionable films from being screened. It cannot, however, play the positive role of improving the contents of the film, of infusing it with a social purpose or of making it an object of art and good taste. For this a catalyst of a different order is necessary. There is no dearth of talented, dedicated producers in this country who, given proper opportunities and encouragement, can produce films of high artistic and social value. They must, however, be given the opportunity, financial and otherwise, to do so. A small beginning in this regard has been made with the constitution of the Film Finance Corporation which advances loans to films of real merit. The great constraint has, however, been of resource. With the very limited resources at the disposal of the Corporation, it cannot assist more than two or three films

at the most a year, and these can make little impression on the large mass of cinema-goers. Nor can it, even in this restricted manner, create the required opportunities for exhibition without constructing or at least leasing cinema houses. Such construction or lease again calls for financial backing which, with the competing demands on Government resources, Government can hardly make available to the Corporation.

. A solution of this problem at present under discussion between this Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade is to set up a composite public sector undertaking responsible for export of Indian films, import of foreign films, loans for the production of deserving films in the country and creation of distribution and exhibition facilities directly under this undertaking. The profits derived from export or import of films, if canalised through a public sector Corporation, can be utilised to provide the much needed opportunity for the production and exhibition of indigenous films of merit.

While still on the subject, I would like to refer to the point made by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi. I fully share his concern for the sick film industry of West Bengal. As suggested by him, I propose to send a team to study the problems of the film industry in the eastern region.

I would next like to make mention of Government's attitude towards the press which has often been misunderstood, and which has sometimes even given rise to controversies. In regard to this, I have no hesitation in reiterating what has often been stated by the highest representatives of Government, that Government cherish the freedom of the press as a basic principle of democracy on which our society is based. The anxiety which Government have expressed from time to time and the endeavours which they have made aim at making the press more and not less free. Government would like to see opinions expressed freely, subject only to the limits which any society must impose for its security, not only by persons who have the means and resources to do so, but by all those who wish to and are capable of doing so. As in other sphere of social life, there must be equality of opportunity in this field of expression also. Here I would like to quote our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, what he

said about the freedom of the press. Addressing the Press Institute of India at Delhi in February, 1963, he said :

"Freedom of the press usually means non-interference by Government. But there is such a thing as interference by private interests, the group that owns the press. I am unable to understand how a small group represents the freedom of the press, although it may not be interfered with by Government. The freedom of the press cannot easily subsist where there is monopoly. A newspaper is a big concern, a big industry by itself, but in India we see the interesting fact that the newspaper is not an industry by itself, but owned by other industries, which is altogether a different thing."

"The fact of a big industry by itself owning a newspaper and owning chains of newspapers cannot be said to give the freedom which an independent editor has or the public should expect of it."

I would also like to quote what our present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said when she spoke on the tenth anniversary of UNI at Delhi on 5th May 1971 :

"The real issue which Indian journalism faces today is not the freedom of the press. The real issue today is what type of press the country needs. All we ask of the press is that it should find its own unique dharma in Indian conditions and be true to it and not try to be a pale copy of its western progenitor."

I think after quoting both the Prime Ministers, I have myself clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no use quoting the Prime Minister. When is this diffusion Bill coming ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have replied to it again and again and I have said that this has been entrusted to an informal group of ministers who are going into the details of it. They have met twice. It is a very big issue involving so many problems ; they have to go deep into it.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : When will you introduce the Bill ?

SHRI SASHI BHUSAN : When their report is coming ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is difficult for me to say, when so many responsible people are entrusted with the job. It will take some time for them to go deep into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, you can ask a question only if the minister yields.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : She is quiet. I only want to know when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter. This diffusion business has created more confusion in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, you stopped talking and therefore, he thought you are prepared to answer the questions.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I stopped because you were on your legs.

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnand gaon) : You have not said anything about the 1 million workers in the film industry.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Their interests are looked after by the Labour Ministry and I think the hon. member knows that a Bill is coming before the House. Or, I do not know if it has come already. (*Interruptions*).

18 hrs

A public debate which has been attracting attention during the last fortnight relates to the newsprint allocation policy announced by Government on 11th April. We welcome this debate no doubt, but we must regret the fact that motives have unwarrantedly been attributed to a decision which was so clear. The basic reason for a newsprint control order is the need to conserve foreign exchange and therefore to restrict the use of imported newsprint. A system of rationing, therefore, becomes inevitable and it is the responsibility of government to ensure that this rationing does not limit the growth of any group of newspapers more than of any other. The Newsprint Control Policy announced this year has taken into account the effect of this policy over the past few years and attempted to correct some of the distortions which had

crept into it. Under the policy the small and medium newspapers were restricted to the comparatively low page level they had reached and also to the comparatively low circulation level they had attained at the time the Newsprint Control Policy was introduced, except for certain growth rate adjustment in the case of the latter. This inhibited their growth. In the case of larger newspapers, though a similar formula had been applied, the effect was different since they had already reached a higher page and circulation level. The growth factor, which led to increase in circulation, was used by them for adding to their number of pages, increasing the space devoted to advertisement and thus adding to their advertisement revenue. These points were already mentioned by some of the hon. Members in this House. The net effect, thus, was the Newsprint Control Policy had different effect on different groups of newspapers. While it helped to increase the revenue of one group of papers, inhibited the natural growth of another. The Newsprint Control Policy introduced this year took these factors into account, but it was also made clear that the policy would be reviewed during the year as soon as the report of the fact-finding body which was appointed was available. Government have made it amply clear that this policy was liable to modification or change on the basis of proved and accepted facts. In this context, the criticism that government have adopted this newsprint policy of stringency with some ulterior motive is not correct.

Now I come to some of the points mentioned by hon. Members. If I may start with Shri Banerjee, he made a reference to the revision of pay scales of staff artistes. He wanted that we should take care that nobody suffers. I would like to mention here that out of 2,400 odd staff artistes engaged in the All India Radio all over the country, almost 2,000 of them are going to be benefited from this new revision of pay scales. I should rather say that this is rationalisation of the pay scales.

The rest of the people are also not going to lose anything. May be, they are not going to get any benefit immediately, but the flexibility is there. If they want to come to the new pay scales, they are free to do so. If they want to remain in the same scale and want to come to the new pay scale after one year, as that will be beneficial to them, they are free to do so. Therefore, I can assure the

House that nobody is going to suffer because of this revision of pay scales ; rather, most of the people are going to be benefited by it.

Another point made by Shri Banerjee was about the conversion of PTI into a corporation. It is linked up with the diffusion of ownership Bill which, as I mentioned earlier, is under the consideration of the informal group of Minister.

Shri Shashi Bhushan wanted to know what happened to the enquiry into some allegations against the PTI. As hon. Members know, this matter is with the Department of Company Law Affairs. We were told that the report has already been submitted to them and, I hope, they are looking into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about Vats ? You should say something about that.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : My hon. friend, Shri Patnaik, said about the All India Radio station at Jeypore I have already said here again and again that this station is going to be strengthened during the Fourth Plan by 1973-74, that is, the end of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : This Jaypore is in Rajasthan or in Orissa. I suppose, in Orissa.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This Jeypore is in Orissa. Some points were made by the hon. Members, Shri Shashi Bhushan, about the artists of the Song and Drama Division. It is not a fact that they are given contracts from year to year. Of course, it is a fact that they are given a contract for one year in the beginning but after looking into their performance after one year they are given five years contract. I am fully aware of the fact.....(Interruption)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : What about the Director, Songs and Drama Division ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : To my knowledge there is no charge against the Director.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : The Minister's letter is there. I read out those portions.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am not aware of any particular charge against the Director of the Song and Drama Division ; on the other hand, if I can say so, the light and sound programme, which was arranged in Puran Quila on the freedom movement up to Bangla Desh struggle, was entirely envisaged and prepared by this Director and it was very much liked not only by Members of Parliament but by other people also. So, it is not fair to say that he is not competent... (Interruption)

Before coming to the end of the debate, I would like to thank hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands of my Ministry.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Because of this reduction of the newsprints quota there is a veiled threat from the employers about the reduction in the staff. Would the Minister give a categorical assurance that no staff would be reduced on that score ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have dealt with this subject at length and have said that as we find today nobody is going to lose his job :

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : He is talking about newspapers and not All India Radio. You said about the All India Radio.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I also spoke about the newspapers. I made my point fully about the present newsprint allocation policy. In that connection I have already said that some people are resisting it. There is a debate going on about it. This threat is there and we are aware of it, but I hope that this will not come about.

श्री तुकम अन्द कल्दाय : मीत और ड्रामा डिवीजन के बारे में जो पत्र आपके पूर्ववर्ती मन्त्री ने किया था, जिसके बारे में सी वी आई ने जांच भी की थी, उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ? आज उनकी तारीफ आप कर रही हैं। जब बिना जांच किए हुए तारीफ की जाती है तब जरूर कोई लालचन होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय ने इसका जवाब दे दिया है।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

I now put cut motion Nos 10 to 15, 22 to 29, 32 and 33, 64 to 66 in the name of Shri Tha Kiruttinan to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 10 to 15, 22 to 29, 32, 33 and 64 to 66 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put cut motion Nos. 16 to 21 moved by Shri Surendra Mohanty to vote

Cut motions Nos. 16 to 21 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I put cut motion Nos. 30 and 31 in the name of Shri Krishna Chandra Halder to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 30 and 31 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put cut motion Nos. 36 to 49, 56 and 57 in the name of Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya to vote.

Cut motions 36 to 49, 56 and 57 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I now put cut motion Nos 58 to 61 in the name of Shri Phool Chand Verma to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 58 to 61 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I put cut motion Nos. 81 and 82 in the name of Shri N. Sreekantan Nair to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 81 and 82 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 55

to 57 and 121 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The motion was adopted

18 12 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 9 and 10 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted Hon. Members present who are desirous of moving their Cut Motions may kindly send their slips to the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I make a submission, Sir ? You declared this morning that the discussion on the Demands relating to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry would continue upto 6.30 p m. So, many Members on our side who were to move their cut motions took it for granted that the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs will start tomorrow, I request you to kindly allow the cut motions to be moved tomorrow.

MR SPEAKER : Yes. They will be accepted even tomorrow, within the Question Hour.

DEMAND NO. 9—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,50,94,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 10—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,89,41,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Other Re-

venue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.”

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to break away from the British Commonwealth (2)]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for all-out support to the people of Vietnam in their struggle against American Imperialism (3).]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for immediate recognition of the Provisional revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (4).]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to extend full diplomatic status to the Korean People's Democratic Republic (5)]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to extend full diplomatic status to G.D.R. (6).]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for restoration of trade and closer relationship with Socialist Cuba (7).]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to settle dispute with China through negotiation (8).]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need for establishment of closer ties with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries (9).]

“That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for extending support to the African people's fighting against the

racist Governments of South Africa, Rhodesia and against Portuguese imperialism and to the people of Latin America fighting against American imperialism (10)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI DASHRATHA DEB : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject is very wide and the time at my disposal is very short. So, I shall try to cover certain very important points.

Our party has noted the fact that the Government of India have come into a sharp conflict with American imperialists. It is the most aggressive imperialist power and it has become a danger for the world peace and independence of nations of the world. I am sorry to note that it is the Government of the Congress party which has suffered with so many illusions regarding American imperialism. The Government of India still, after having a very bitter experience during the Bangladesh struggle about the behaviour of American imperialists, are haggling to make up with American imperialists with the sole motive of getting economic aid from them. But events have proved that American aid has so far increased our dependence and encouraged exploitation of our national resources. After all, we must know what is the aim of this American aid. It is very clear, and we have seen, that what was given out with one hand was being taken away by providing the belligerent military clique of Pakistan with massive military aid and thereby throwing additional burden on our country. Sir, due to this behaviour of the Pakistani military junta, our country has been forced to increase our defence budget year after year, and at present we propose to increase our defence budget to Rs. 1,400 crores. Events in Bangla Desh and the way the U.S. imperialists have interfered, have clearly shown the real desires of the U.S. imperialists towards India. But even today, after having such a bitter experience, our Government of India are still having some soft corner for these American imperialists. During the period of liberation struggle of Bangla Desh and when we were fighting against the Pakistani military junta on our soil as well as on the soil of Bangla Desh for the defence of our country because the war was inflicted on us by these Pakistani military junta – we found that these U.S. imperialists sent their Seventh Fleet to the Bay of Bengal.

[Shri Dasbratha Deb]

We know that this Seventh Fleet did not come in the Bay of Bengal as a goodwill mission but it came there with the devilish motive to crush the liberation struggle of Bangla Desh and at the same time also to force India to succumb to the Americans and to their stooge, Yahya Khan, by showing their military might. During that time, the American had stopped all their aid to India. We found that it was only the friendly, socialist countries that stood firmly behind us and with the assistance of the Soviet Union, our country was able to withstand the pressure of American imperialists and defend our national independence and also help the liberation struggle of Bangla Desh and there, by delivered a very powerful blow to the imperialist designs on this sub-continent. But even today this criminal design of the American imperialists is not over, and one must be on guard, particularly when they are conducting this military action in Indo-China, endangering world peace, endangering the national security of the nations in the Asian sub-continent. The situation in the whole of Indo-China is very explosive. These imperialists have escalated their attacks on North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia, etc. All

these areas are under the heavy shower of American bombings. The people of Vietnam have been fighting as one man against the wall of U.S. imperialism and have been inflicting defeats, one after another, on the American imperialists.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL
(Morena) : On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House,

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : It is a matter of shame that the Government of India...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please sit down. There is no quorum in the House. The bell is being rung.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घटी बन्द हो गई है।
कोरम नहीं है। अब हम उठते हैं और कल 11
बजे फिर बैठेंगे।

18.23 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, April 25,
1972/Vaisakha 5, 1894 (Saka)*

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