

become redundant and it is not proposed to appoint this committee as suggested by this House?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I cannot say that offhand. Let us see what the Chanda Committee has got to say about this particular matter. In case there is overlapping we would certainly like to avoid it.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: When we are short of raw films, may we know whether the Government is considering at least going through the stories or the themes of the films before sanctioning such raw films to the producers? We do not know why that restriction cannot be imposed.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We try to allot raw films according to needs, as best as we can, within the resources available to us. But if we apply any control on the themes of the films, etc., I do not know whether that way we would be offending the fundamental right of expression. That might be offended, I do not know. I am just putting it.

भारतीय वैदेशिक सेवा के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी

*143. प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तलंकार : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वैदेशिक सेवा के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए किसी विदेशी भाषा का ज्ञान अनिवार्य अथवा वांछनीय समझा जाता है;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की चरित्र-पंजिका में विदेशी भाषा के ज्ञान को बताने वाला कोई विशेष स्तम्भ है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उनके लिए हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने को अनिवार्य बनाने और उनकी हिन्दी की अर्हताओं की प्रविष्टि उनकी चरित्र पंजिका में करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

†† OFFICERS AND STAFF OF INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

*143. PROF. *SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: Will the Minister

of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether knowledge of any foreign language is considered compulsory or desirable for the officers and other staff of the Indian Foreign Service;

(b) whether there is some special column in the character rolls of these staff for indicating knowledge of foreign language; and

(c) whether Government are considering any steps to make it compulsory for them to acquire knowledge of Hindi and make an entry of their Hindi qualifications in their character rolls ?]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. IFS officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission competitive examination are required to pass a departmental examination which includes a compulsory foreign language. For other officers serving abroad, knowledge of foreign languages is considered desirable and language qualification is encouraged.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IFS officers recruited through competitive examination are required to pass a departmental examination in Hindi. Since confirmation depends on this, the Hindi qualification is automatically included in the service records. For other officers in Branch (B) of the IFS, the character roll includes an entry about knowledge of Hindi.

‡ [वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) जी हां। भारतीय विदेश सेवा के जो पदाधिकारी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के द्वारा भर्ती किए जाते हैं, उन्हें एक विभागीय परीक्षा पास करनी होती है जिसमें एक अनिवार्य विदेशी भाषा शामिल है। विदेशों में काम करने वाले अन्य पदाधिकारियों के लिए, विदेशी भाषाओं का ज्ञान वांछनीय समझा जाता है और भाषा योग्यता को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के जरिये भर्ती किए गए भारतीय विदेश सेवा के पदाधिकारियों को हिन्दी में एक विभागीय परीक्षा पास करनी होती है। चूंकि स्थायीकरण इस पर निर्भर करना है, इसलिए हिन्दी की योग्यता स्वतः सेवा रेकार्ड में सम्मिलित कर दी जाती है। भारतीय विदेश सेवा की शाखा (ख) के अन्य पदाधिकारियों के लिए, आचरण लेखा (करेक्टर रोल) में हिन्दी के ज्ञान के बारे में एक प्रविष्टि होती है।]

प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तलंकार : श्रीमन्, हमारे जो राजदूत विदेशों में स्थित हैं उनसे आशा की जाती है कि वे भारत की एक ऐसी तस्वीर उन देशों की जनता के सम्मुख रखेंगे जिससे भारत का एक शुद्ध तथा आदर्श रूप उपस्थित हो। भारत का एक रूप राजनैतिक है, उसके विषय में मुझे प्रश्न नहीं करना। एक रूप सांस्कृतिक है। विदेशों में इस देश के लोग जाते हैं, वे हमारे राजदूतों के साथ विदेशियों के सम्मुख इस देश की भाषा में बातचीत न कर के अंग्रेजी में बात करते हैं। इससे विदेशियों के सम्मुख इस देश की ऐसी तस्वीर सामने आती है जिससे वे समझते हैं कि ये लोग किस देश के रहने वाले हैं कि इनकी या तो अपनी कोई भाषा नहीं, या है तो उस भाषा में ये बातचीत नहीं कर सकते। क्या मंत्री महोदय विदेशों में स्थित राजदूतों के लिये इस बात को सोच सकते हैं कि वे लोग अपने देश वालों के साथ जब विदेशियों के सम्मुख बात करें तो या तो हिन्दी में बात करें या अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में बात करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Professor, you are long in your question not by accident but by deliberation because it is just one question written out.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR : So that it may be clearly understood.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : While dealing with foreign languages, the principal objective should be that we should be understood in those countries. Now we can speak in Hindi but we will have

to have Hindi interpreters who can interpret whatever we say in the language that they understand. Well, this is one thing which in course of time might happen but in the meanwhile if we can communicate our thoughts and our ideas to the people and Governments in other countries through a language which they understand, this is to our advantage. I would like to dispel any fear which is implicit in the question put by the hon. Member that we are likely to be misunderstood about our culture or about our way of life merely because we speak in a language which is understood by those countries. In fact it is the height of culture that we speak in a language which is understood by others.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR : My question was this: When an Indian speaks to an Indian before a foreigner, then the foreigner thinks that these people have no language of their own. When an Indian speaks to an Indian, he should speak in his mother-tongue.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ—मैं इनके अंग्रेजी के सवाल का जवाब भी हिन्दुस्तानी में देना चाहता हूँ—कि आपस में जरूर ऐसी ही कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

SHRI M. N. KAUL : I should like to know from the hon. Minister if he has felt that the time has not come when we should have a special cadre of interpreters. Speaking from personal experience, whenever I have accompanied parliamentary delegations to other countries, we have felt considerable difficulty. The person who accompanies us is a foreigner and that fact is commented upon. The Ambassador generally does not know the foreign language. That, I think, is a very unsatisfactory position. Parliamentary Delegations have felt very awkward that when talking to foreign dignitaries their words are interpreted by some local person who has been recruited. Also when Parliamentary Delegations come to Delhi, there is considerable difficulty in making interpretation arrangements. I think we have now been independent for 15 years or more and there should be a special cadre for our interpreters. I will give one example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kaul, this is a suggestion for action.

SHRI M. N. KAUL: Whether he has considered it? It is in order.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is a very good suggestion and I myself have sometimes felt greatly embarrassed if there is no Indian interpreter and I do insist that in the course of my talks with any foreign dignitary there is an Indian interpreter.

SHRI C. D. PANDE. As a rule our candidates for the I.F.S. know one or two foreign languages French and German. But in the modern world there are more languages equally important like Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese. As Mr. Kaul said, the people who go abroad are interpreted not by the Indians there but by the local people. My experience is that in this country there are many people who can speak Arabic whose services can be utilised. When we went abroad we had to be interpreted by foreigners. May I know, Sir, whether Government will take into consideration the question of creating a large cadre of Interpreters?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the meantime the Question Hour is over.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Along with the I.F.S. a separate subordinate cadre should be established for Interpreters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STUDY OF EFFECT OF RADIATION

*132. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made by the Department of Atomic Energy to study the effect of radiation on human beings in Southern Kerala where there are monozite sands containing radioactive thorium; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn in this connection to the studies made by Professor Gruneberg of London University?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

Preliminary investigations have been conducted by the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, on selected human populations from the high background areas of Kerala State and adjoining regions with respect to possible chromosomal changes as detectable in blood cultures. The results obtained so far do not indicate any startling effects. However, the study is a long range one and, in view of its complex nature, will take many years to complete. Plans are also underway for more extensive investigations on the demographic aspects of the humans in high radiation areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. The studies on the effects on rats of natural radiation from the monazite areas, which have been carried out by Prof. Gruneberg in collaboration with scientists of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay show no obvious evidence of genetic damage, as revealed by skeletal examinations.

फारमोसा की सरकार को मान्यता

*136. { श्री राजनारायण :
सरदार रामसिंह सरदार :

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

(क) भारत सरकार फारमोसा की राष्ट्रवादी चीन सरकार को मान्यता क्यों नहीं प्रदान करती;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जापान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस प्रकार की मान्यता के लिए अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) क्या फारमोसा सरकार ने भारत-चीन संघर्ष में भारत सरकार को अपने पूर्ण समर्थन तथा सहयोग का अवसर दिया है?

†[RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FORMOSA

SHRI RAJNARAIN :
*136. SARDAR RAM SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the Government of India do not accord recognition to the Nationalist Chinese Government of Formosa;

† [English translation.