

better for the Government to consider the advisability of making some relaxations in the law without giving up prohibition, so that incidents like that of Mr. Frederic March do not take place and Frenchmen do not have to take recourse to drinking the whole lot when the law of prohibition is pointed out to them?

(No reply.)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would like to ask a question, Sir. According to the information given by the hon. Deputy Minister, the police acted according to the law, and they were very courteous and civil to the men concerned. So, Sir, how does the question arise of the Prime Minister apologising for the incident, when everything was in accordance with law and the police behaved in a courteous and civil manner?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: This is one of those cases, Sir, where the law may have been observed, but commonsense is not observed. As a matter of fact, I got a letter from this lady—Mrs. March—who was naturally upset by what had happened, and I wrote a reply to her telling her that I was very sorry for what had happened.

टैगोर द्वारा किये गये कविता पाठों एवं भाषणों के रिकार्डों का संग्रह

*६४. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी, कवीन्द्र रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर द्वारा समय-समय पर विभिन्न देशों में किये गये कविता पाठों तथा भाषणों के रिकार्डों को एकत्रित कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो कितनी सामग्री तथा किस किस देश से इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है और वह जनता के लिये कब तक प्रसारित की जा सकेगी ?

†[COLLECTION OF THE RECORDINGS OF POEMS RECITED AND SPEECHES MADE BY TAGORE

*94. **SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio is collecting the recordings of the poems recited and the speeches delivered by Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore from time to time in different countries; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what material has so far been collected and from which countries and by when it will be broadcast to the public?]

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बी० बी० केशकर): (क) और (ख). रवीन्द्र नाथ की आवाज के रिकार्ड, जिनका कुल समय ३६ मिनट का है, देश विदेश से इकट्ठे किये गये हैं और उनका विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा गया है। ये रिकार्ड १९६१ में टैगोर शतसांवत्सरिक जयन्ती के अवसर पर प्रसारित किये जायेंगे।

विवरण

आकाशवाणी के अधिकार में टैगोर की आवाज के रिकार्ड

(१) विदेशी सूत्रों से प्राप्त किये गये रिकार्ड—

(१) डा० रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के भाषण का उद्धरण जो कि उन्होंने १-६-१९२१ को बर्लिन विश्वविद्यालय के दीक्षान्त समारोह के अवसर पर दिया था—यह उद्धरण जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक द्वारा भारत सरकार को पेश किया गया।

(२) डा० रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर द्वारा बंगला में पढ़ी गई एक कविता, जो कि उनके १९३० के यूरोप के दौरे में स्वीडन में रिकार्ड की गई थी, स्वीडन के रेडियो द्वारा हाल ही में आकाशवाणी को पेश की गई ।

(२) आकाशवाणी द्वारा किये गये या भारतीय सूत्रों से प्राप्त किये गये रिकार्ड—

(१) डा० रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के भाषण का एक उद्धरण जो कि उन्होंने कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के स्नातको को दिया था । यह आकाशवाणी के कलकत्ता केन्द्र ने रिकार्ड किया था ।

(२) डा० रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की एक वार्ता "यह वेदना क्यों" (why this Agony) के भाग । ये आकाशवाणी के कलकत्ता केन्द्र ने रिकार्ड किये ।

(३) आकाशवाणी के ढाका केन्द्र के खुलने के समय डा० रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर का सन्देश (इस रिकार्ड का तकनीकी स्तर बहुत नीचा है) ।

(४) कवि द्वारा अपने ७९वें जन्म दिन के अवसर पर बंगला और अंग्रेजी में पढ़ी गई कवितायें ।

†[THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. B. V. KESKAR): (a) and (b) Voice-recordings of Rabindra Nath of a total duration of 36 minutes, have been collected from Indian and foreign sources as shown in the statement placed on the Table of the House. These will be broadcast during the

†[] English translation.

Tagore Centenary celebrations during 1961.

STATEMENT

Recordings of voice of Tagore in the possession of All India Radio

I. *Recordings obtained through foreign sources—*

(1) Extract of an Address of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore to the convocation of the Berlin University on 1st June 1921—Presented to Government of India by the German Democratic Republic.

(2) Recitation by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore of a poem in Bengali which was recorded in Sweden in 1930 during the Poet's European tour in 1930—Presented to All India Radio by the Swedish Radio.

II. *Recordings made by AIR or obtained through sources in India—*

(1) An extract from the address of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore to the graduates of the Calcutta University recorded by the Calcutta Station of All India Radio.

(2) Portions of a talk on "WHY THIS AGONY" by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. Recorded by the Calcutta Station of All India Radio.

(3) Message of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore on the opening of the Dacca Station of All India Radio (technical quality of this recording is however very poor).

(4) Recitation of poems in Bengali and English by the poet on the occasion of his 79th birthday.]

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : इसमें दो आइटम्स तो ऐसे हैं जिनको कि विदेशों से हासिल किया है और चार आइटम्स को भारत में हासिल किया है । क्या इनके अलावा भी और चीजों को इकट्ठा करने के लिये विभाग की तरफ से प्रयत्न जारी है ? यदि है तो वे क्या हैं ?

डा० बी० बी० केशकर : यदि हैं तो वे क्या हैं—यह तो मैं नहीं बता सकता लेकिन प्रयत्न

जरूरी जारी हैं और १९६१ तक जारी रहेंगे। यदि कोई और चीज भी प्राप्त हो सकेगी तो अवश्य प्राप्त की जायेगी।

श्री नवार्बासिंह चौहान : क्या सरकार का इरादा इन रिकार्डिंग्स के आधार पर गुरुदेव के जीवन के सम्बन्ध में कोई फीचर फिल्म बनाने का है ?

डा० बी० वी० केशकर : रिकार्डिंग्स के आधार पर फिल्म नहीं बनती। रिकार्डिंग्स के आधार पर कोई रेडियो फीचर अवश्य बन सकता है और वह अलग से भी सुनाया जा सकता है। फिल्म अलग से बन रही है और उस सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में एक बार मैं यहाँ बता चुका हूँ।

DR. A. N. BOSE: What are the languages in which these recitations and speeches were made?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: They are all in Bengali but, of course, they are in different places. The statement gives all the details of the recordings.

DR. A. N. BOSE: Is there any plan to relay these speeches and recitations after translating them in the regional languages?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: Sir, the recitations have their value as the original voice of Tagore, and it is possible that the songs themselves which we have been able to find may not be of much value, but I may inform the hon. Member that we have a plan to have certain of the outstanding songs of Tagore translated in the various Indian languages and recited according to his own music.

DR. A. N. BOSE: And about speeches?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: I am not aware; I have not got the information at the moment.

COMPULSORY ALLOTMENT OF PROPERTY AGAINST COMPENSATION CLAIMS

*95. **SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM:** Will the Minister of REHABILITATION AND MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to make compulsory allotment of evacuee property against the compensation claims of displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITATION AND MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA): Yes. A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection on the 15th March, 1960 is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Press Note issued by Government regarding Compulsory allotment of Property against Compensation Claims

Compensation to displaced claimants for properties left in West Pakistan was to be paid out of a Pool which consisted mainly of acquired evacuee and Government built properties. Compensation was, therefore, paid by issuing Statements of Account to claimants to enable them to purchase pool properties of their own choice. The Government of India from time to time announced a number of concessions to enable the holders of such statements to utilise them. A holder could not only purchase Pool properties by himself, but could also associate with others in paying the price of pool properties. He could also utilise them for the liquidation of the public dues recoverable from his friends whether claimants or non-claimants. It was, however, noticed that despite these facilities the holders were not utilising their Statements of Account. They perhaps erroneously thought that the Government would ultimately pay their compensation in cash. This was, however, not possible, as the Pool out of which compensation was to be paid, mainly consisted of properties and the loans paid to displaced persons.

2. As on the one hand the work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation had to be completed and on the other the