

**RECORDING AT RADIO STATIONS**

\*4. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names of the radio-stations where—

(i) disc recording, (ii) tape recording units, and (iii) stand-by diesel generators, are provided?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. B. V. KESKAR): (i) All the stations of All India Radio.

(ii) Delhi and Bombay; and

(iii) None; there are, however, petrol generators at a number of stations of All India Radio.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether the stations are equipped with improved means of disc-recording?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: Generally speaking, disc-recording is of the older type and tape-recording is a much better equipment and it is a recording which gives much better rendering; and we have ordered a number of tape-recording units which we hope to get very soon.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: My question was whether the stations were equipped with improved disc-recording.

DR. B. V. KESKAR: As it is clear from the answer, I said that disc-recording was of the older type. We have got it practically at all the stations, but we have to replace it, and we hope to replace it with more modern equipment.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Would this disc-recording that is now existing in the stations help the Information Department in distributing very necessary and useful information to educational institutions, Sir?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: I am afraid, my hon. friend is under a misapprehension as to the use of disc-recording

equipment. It is generally used for recording speeches and music at the station itself, or, if it is a transportable equipment, then at other places. It is not generally used for the purpose of disseminating information.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: I fear that. But I want to know whether the Government will explore the possibility of giving an educational utility to these discs which have been recorded, because they generally contain a very useful material?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Explore the possibility? They are always doing it.

**FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS**

\*5. SHRI SARDAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the replies given to my starred question No. 222 on the 15th December 1952 and state what decision Government have taken in the matter of revision of pay and other emoluments of members of our Foreign Service abroad?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND-DEFENCE (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): The matter is still under consideration.

SHRI SARDAR SINGH: Can the Prime Minister give us an indication as to when a decision is likely to be taken?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Well, as in the case of some other matters, it is the Finance Ministry that is considering it and I cannot straightaway answer on behalf of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY: Is it proposed to increase their emoluments or decrease them?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Well, Sir, both; but largely to increase them. The question has arisen for various reasons; chiefly because the exchange rate goes up and down, and that makes a tremendous difference. It is really

not the Heads of Missions that are concerned, but there are other employees, the Secretaries and the lower employees, and some of them undoubtedly, in our opinion, are hard put to it to live in many of these important centres.

#### **SUBSIDY TO GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL**

\*fl. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying any subsidy to the Government of Nepal in the form, of cash and plants for hydro-electric projects and capital goods;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for which such subsidy is paid; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise this policy of paying subsidy to that country?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): (a), (b) and (c). In recognition of Nepal's war services during the first World War of 1914-18, the then Government of India decided to pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Nepal Government with effect from 1st July 1919. This subsidy was increased to Rs. 20 lakhs after the second World War and 50 per cent, of this enhanced subsidy was capitalised for a sum of Rs. 50 crores to finance hydro-electric projects and also to provide capital goods for Nepal's industrialisation programme. The capitalised sum was paid to the Government of Nepal in July 1946.

Rs. 10 lakhs are now paid annually to the Nepal Government. Government do not think that any revision of this arrangement is called for.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: It is said here "war services". War services to whom? To the Indian Government or to others?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Obviously to the Governments that paid "them."

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is it the policy of the Government to continue paying that subsidy to Nepal even though the services were not for India but for other countries?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It has nothing to do with the services or anything else. Because our relations with Nepal are friendly, we want to help them.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is this the only help that is given to Nepal?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: We are spending much more than this in helping Nepal, in the shape of loans, etc., for building roads in Nepal and other things.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: May I know whether the subsidy is actuated by a friendly gesture or is it a mere continuance of the commitments made by the British Government?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU : Both; because a discontinuance would be an unfriendly gesture.

#### **INDIA'S TRADE WITH TIBET**

\*7. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are competing with India in her trade with Tibet; and

(b) what is the export and import position as between India and Tibet in the year 1953-54 up-to-date?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) China and Nepal.

(b) Statements showing the export and import trade between India and Tibet from April to September 1953 are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, Annexure No. 1.]

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What are the countries?