

Shri Datar: I would not like to answer this question at this stage.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it in the public interest?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can judge for himself; the hon. Member's question is so directed that it is merely for the sake of asking a question.

Shri Hem Barua: This concerns law and order.

Mr. Speaker: If the reference is to law and order, I cannot force him. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very important question.

Central National Herbarium

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*631. { **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
 Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate cost for implementing the scheme for the development of the Central National Herbarium in the Botanical Garden, Sibpur, West Bengal; and

(b) the steps so far taken for its implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) About Rs. 14,65,000/-

(b) The Sibpur Herbarium was taken over from the Government of West Bengal with effect from the 1.4.1957. Proposals for its development into a National Herbarium are under consideration.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the terms and conditions under which the Herbarium has been taken over from the Government of West Bengal?

Shri M. M. Das: There are a number of terms and conditions under which the Central Government has taken over this Herbarium from the

West Bengal Government. Two or three are most important; I will tell them. One is that the West Bengal Government will give three acres of land in the Sibpur Botanical Gardens for housing this Herbarium and the headquarters of the Botanical Survey of India. So far as administration is concerned, the ultimate administration will lie in the hands of the Central Government. For the day to day administration, a Governing body will be set up consisting of five members, three representatives of the Central Government and two from the State Government. The third condition is, the Herbarium and the headquarters of the Botanical Survey of India will not shift from Calcutta.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether there is any other Herbarium established in the country and whether any steps are taken in that direction?

Shri M. M. Das: The Botanical Survey of India has got proposals for establishing four Zonal Herbaria attached to the four zonal offices, one in Dehradun for northern India, another in Shillong for Eastern India, another in Poona for western India and another in Coimbatore so far as south India is concerned. In addition to these, another Herbarium is being constructed in Lucknow under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. This Herbarium is mainly meant for only those herbs and plants which have some economic importance to India.

Shri M. Elias: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to certain traffic accident inside the Botanical Garden and subsequent ban of traffic inside the garden, the visitors are facing very great difficulty in moving around this beautiful garden and if so what action Government has taken to remedy this situation?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the specimens that would be preserved in the Sibpur Herbarium?

Shri M. M. Das: There are a few thousands of preserved specimens which are already there. In addition to these, specimens of herbs which are duplications of the collections made by the Zonal offices will be there. Then, new types of specimen in specie and general will be there. Then, collections made by expeditions conducted in this country either by Indians or by any foreign countries will be there. The specimens which we get in exchange with other foreign countries may also be there.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question I have already allowed a number of questions. May I suggest to the Government and the Ministers generally, whenever any change in a particular programme or an institution is made or a new institution is brought into existence, full particulars, in the form of a note, if it is not the practice already, may be given so that all these questions about details may not be asked. The public may be taken into confidence. Whatever the hon. Minister has said, if it is available in any printed literature, if this is done as soon as a new proposal comes into being, it will save much of our time.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

*632. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangement is being made for authorising the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to confer conventional Degrees like Ph.D., D.Sc. etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The matter has

been referred to the University Grants Commission for advice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the reasons why Government has found it necessary to give such powers to this Institute?

Shri M. M. Das: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is one of the best-equipped institutions in technology and engineering that we have got in this country, but the number of students in this institution is comparatively very small, because the diplomas associateships etc., which are given to the students of the institution are not properly appreciated by the employers and by the students themselves. So, it has been proposed to empower this institution to confer conventional degrees like B. Tech., M. Tech., Ph.D., D. Sc., etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any Bill will be brought before Parliament to confer this power on the Institute?

Shri M. M. Das: It will not be necessary to bring a separate Bill before Parliament because this object can be achieved by the Central Government under the University Grants Commission Act. The University Grants Commission Act empowers the Central Government to declare, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, any institution to be deemed to be a university under the Act by giving notice in the Official Gazette.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Government have taken into consideration the desirability of substituting these conventional degrees by more appropriate Indian degrees like Vidya Sagar, Vigya Vidya Nidhi or Darshan Kavi Raj?

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question applying not only to this, but all universities.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the difficulty of the students of this Institute in appearing for the conventional degree examinations of the