

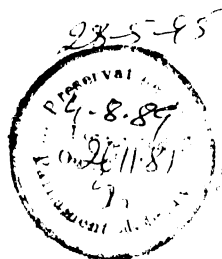
Saturday, March 23, 1963
Chaitra 2, 1885

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XV, 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

[March 18 to 28, 1963/Phalgun 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

COLUMNS

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N.B.—The sign + above the name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Saturday, March 23, 1963/Chaitra 2,
1885 (Saka)

^b The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
s' Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
TERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister is not here. We will take up the second item first.

Shri Hem Barua.

(i) ACCIDENT AT JAMURIA

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The accident at Jamuria colliery on the 21st March, 1963 resulting in the death of six workers and injuries to several others.”

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): An unfortunate accident occurred in the Jamuria A & B Colliery at 1.30 A.M. on the 21st March, 1963. The accident resulted in the death of six persons, including one mining sirdar and five loaders. Two others, a timber mistry and another loader, sustained serious injuries.

The colliery is situated in Asansol and belongs to Mys Equitable Coal Company Ltd. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines at Sitarampur 3160(ai)LSD—1.

received telephonic intimation about the accident at 6.30 A.M. He and other officers rushed to the mine immediately. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines is personally inquiring into the accident.

The accident occurred in a depilating area in the Poniaty seam, where a stook of coal was under extraction. All of a sudden, a block of roof measuring approximately 60'x60'x3½' fell without any warning from a height of about 11'. The roof had been kept supported by props and cogs. The place is still disturbed and recovery of dead bodies from underneath the fall has not yet been possible.

The mine produces 24,000 tons of coal per month and employs 1900 workmen, of whom 1400 are employed below ground. The output or employment is not likely to be affected as a result of the accident.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is a fact that the roof of this colliery is still loosening which has made the rescue work impossible, may I know what steps were taken by the Government to see that these collieries are properly managed so that accidents might be avoided as far as practicable.

Shri R. K. Malviya: So far as this accident is concerned, the enquiry is still going on and we have not got any final report. After the final report is received, we shall be able to give some more information about this accident.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the rescue part of my question?

Shri R. K. Malviya: So far as rescue is concerned, the information just available discloses that the roof was supported by props and cogs and,

[Shri R. K. Malviya]

therefore, there does not seem to be, I think, any lack of support.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): The report says that for the last twelve hours the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines has been trying to reach the people underneath the fall. May I know what is the latest position?

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have no information yet excepting that which I gave in the statement.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : जो इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें दिन ब दिन होती रहती हैं उन को पेशे नजर रखते हुये क्या सरकार जो लोग हलाक होते हैं उनके डिपेन्डेंस को तुरन्त नौकरी देने के लिये के लिय कोई संशोधन लाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : जैसे ही एक्स-डेंट होता है और उस का पता हम को चलता है उसी वक्त उन की फैमिलीज़ को सपोर्ट के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है, कोल माइन्स बेजकप्रर आर्गेनाइज़ेशन अलग से देता है और एम्प्लायर्स से अलग से दिलाया जाता है। इसके साथ साथ जो उन का कम्पेन्सेशन का बलेंन होता है वह भी उन्हें दिया जाता है।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know when last the roofs and cogs were examined by the Mining Inspector?

Shri R. K. Malviya: That information is not available. The only information available is that the roof did not give any warning. Depillaring is a very common operation in the coal mines and when the pillar is removed, it gives creaks. In this case it did not give any such creaks and, therefore, there was no warning given by the roof at the time of the accident.

(ii) CONCENTRATION OF CHINESE TROOPS IN TIBET

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported heavy concentration of Chinese troops in Tibet.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On the 1st March the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Government of China issued a statement that their troops had withdrawn along the entire India-China border on China's own initiative and that this withdrawal had been completed by the end of February, 1963. The withdrawal was to points 20 Kms beyond what the Chinese claimed as the 'Line of Actual Control'. The statement added that the Chinese forces were "now far behind their positions on September 8, 1962."

On 3rd March, I received a message from Prime Minister Chou En-lai referring to this unilateral action by the Chinese Government and stating, "In order to promote direct Sino-Indian negotiations, the Chinese Government has done all that is possible for it to do. Therefore, I do not think that there should be any more reason to delay the holding of talks between Chinese and Indian officials." I sent a reply to Prime Minister Chou En-lai on 5th March in which I pointed out that "the obvious thing if the Government of China are sincere in their professions regarding peaceful settlement, is to accept the Colombo Conference proposals without reservations just as the Government of India had done. We can go to the second stage of talks and discussions only thereafter."

Since these exchanges took place, certain other developments have

occurred. One was the signing of the Sino-Pakistan Border Agreement in Peking on 2nd March. During the last fortnight we received several notes from the Government of China. Despite their peaceful professions, the Government of China chose to use sharp and provocative language in these notes, one or two of them being actually scurrilous in tone. We have replied to these notes and contradicted the false allegations made.

We have also received reliable information of additional induction of troops into Tibet, of projects of further road construction along our borders and of the requisition of Tibetan villagers, pack animals etc., by Chinese Armed Forces in Tibetan areas to the north of our border. Though the Chinese forces have withdrawn 20 Kms from what they call the line of actual control, their concentration beyond this narrow strip continues unchanged.

There are other factors of recent developments which make it difficult to believe in repeated Chinese professions of their desire for peaceful settlement. The Chinese Government have, so far, declined to accept the Colombo proposals. The statement made by the Ministry of National Defence of China of 1st March referred to earlier, ends up with a warning that "Although the Chinese Frontier Guards have withdrawn from the line of actual control as of November 7, 1959, we have not given up our right to self-defence." This reference to "self-defence" in the context of what happened in October and November, 1962, coupled with Marshal Chen Yi's statement in a television interview to the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation that "judging from the present attitude of the Indian Government, provocative actions on the part of Indian troops will occur from time to time," may as well mean that the Chinese authorities are contemplating further aggressive action at a time of their own choosing.

We have therefore to be prepared to meet any eventuality that may arise. I hope, however, that the Government of China will, consistent with their peaceful professions, respond to the unanimous proposals made by the Colombo countries and accept the Colombo proposals without reservations as a first step towards the resolving of the India-China border differences by peaceful means.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तिब्बत की रक्षा करना हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य है और राजनीतिक कर्तव्य भी है, और यह हमारे डिफेंस के लिये भी जरूरी है। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में तिब्बत की दलाईलामा सरकार को कोई आश्वासन दे रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलाहिदा सवाल है। इससे इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (स्मबलपुर) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारे मिलिटरी इंटेजीजस की कुछ तरक्की हुई है जो कि पहले तीसरे दरजे की थी ? और दूसरी बात यह है कि अब अगर चीन का हमला हुआ तो क्या हम अपनी हवाई शक्ति का भी प्रयोग करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे बतलाया जा सकता है पहले से कि हवाई शक्ति का प्रयोग करेंगे या नहीं। सवाल के पहले हिस्से का जवाब दे सकते हैं कि क्या हमारे मिलिटरी इंटेजीजस ने इत्तला दी है कि वहाँ क्या कुछ हो रहा है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ग्राम तौर से मिलिटरी इंटेजीजस को इत्तला बतायी नहीं जाती। लेकिन जाहिर है कि जो कुछ मैंने बताया है उन्नी जरिये से बताया है, और कोई खबर तो हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मिलिटरी इंटेजीजस में कुछ तरक्की हुई ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं क्या भ्रजं करूं, हमारी तरक्की तो जारी है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): It is gathered that the Chinese troops before withdrawing from NEFA in certain places created some good atmosphere by harvesting the crops of the people and collecting them for the people in their absence, and before going they stated that they were not against the people of India in the border areas, particularly, but against the present *sarkar* of India. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question now for clarification?

Shri P. C. Borooah: I am coming to that.

May I know whether this concentration in Tibet has any relevance to that statement of the Chinese troops?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether this concentration in Tibet has any relevance to NEFA? I could not follow the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Chinese troops before withdrawing from NEFA in certain areas have created some good impression about themselves, that means they harvested the crops and collected them and said that they were not against the people of India particularly

Mr. Speaker: This is not clarification of any statement that has been made about the concentration in Tibet.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I want to know whether that concentration has any relevance to the statement that they are coming again; they said that they would be coming again.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what exact relevance there is. Of course, everything may be connected. But the stories that the hon. Member has heard have reached us too, that is, such statements were made by some Chinese officers before withdrawing.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बंरबा (कोटा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेफा में चीनी फौजों ने जो इलाके खाली किए हैं उनमें हमारे प्रशासन की क्या स्थिति है, और प्रशासन के अधिकारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In view of these recent developments, namely the concentration of troops in the Tibet area etc., may I know whether any special attention is being paid to the areas in Indian territories adjoining these places to put a check to the activities of espionage and sabotage, especially to curb the activities of elements who have extra-territorial loyalty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, we try to pay every attention to any possibility of espionage and take action where we discover it. I do not know what the hon. Member meant by the last sentence, especially 'extra-territorial'. I do not know whom he means.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are parties and persons who have extra-territorial loyalties. I want to know whether their activities are put in check, especially in these areas, in view of the fact that they are nearer to the border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am still unable to understand whom he calls 'extra-territorial'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I mean the Communist Party and persons who hold loyalty to Russia.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member should know that Government has taken action in regard to many persons who may be, who probably are, Members of the Communist Party; but they do not proceed on the basis of membership of the Communist Party itself necessarily leading to that, for, there are many members of

the Communist Party who have expressed themselves and acted in a helpful manner in regard to this Chinese aggression—helpful to Government.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that one of the reasons for this massive Chinese troop concentration on our borders might be to force the Colombo Powers to force us to accept the Colombo proposals as adumbrated by China, may I know whether our Prime Minister is prepared to give us an assurance here and now that our stand on the Colombo proposals will not be diluted, whatever the consequences?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. The hon. Member wants me to give all kinds of assurances.

Shri Hem Barua: A very simple assurance.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will give no assurance of any kind except that our stand is there and we intend standing by it. What other assurance does he want me to give? Does he want me to take an oath on some sacred book?

Shri Hem Barua: No, no. I did not have that in mind. I believe in the integrity of the country as much as the Prime Minister believes. Therefore, I wanted him to reiterate our stand of firmness, in regard to the Colombo proposals, against this heavy Chinese troop concentration.

Mr. Speaker: All that is contained in the statement itself.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे देश की हिफाजत के लिये यह जानना जरूरी है कि हमारी सरहद पर चाइना की एअर फोर्स का आफेंसिव पोटेंशियल क्या है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि हमारी सरहद पर चाइना ने कितनी एअरफोर्स इकट्ठा कर रखी है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कुछ न कुछ मालूम तो जमा किया ही करते हैं, लेकिन

जो कुछ मालूम जमा की है उनको मैं यहाँ आपके सामने अर्ज करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad):
rose—

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12:17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT *re.* KRISHNA-GODAVARI WATERS

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Krishna-Godavari Waters. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1023/63.]

Shrimati Laxmi Bai *rose—*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीया सदस्य क्यों खड़ी हो रही हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी इजाजत अब नहीं दी जा सकती।

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR 462 dated the 16th March 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1024/63].

12-18 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Power):

Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing).

Central Electricity Authority.

Central Electricity Board.

Central Board of Irrigation and Power (Power)—Power Research Institute.

Shri Vishram Prasad may now continue his speech. He has already taken 11 minutes. Ordinarily, only 10 minutes are allowed. He may take two or three minutes more.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is the only speaker from our Group.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, he cannot take 15 minutes.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): Previous speakers have been given 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He should compare the strength of his Group with other Groups also.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): You have been very considerate about that.

12.18½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House during the week commencing 25th March 1963, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of Health, Irrigation and Power, Labour and Employment, Home Affairs, and Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल साइंटिफिक और टेकनिकल शिक्षा के बारे में बोल रहा था। मैं आज आपके सामने कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग के बारे में कहूंगा। जो कुछ कदम हमारी सरकार ने उठाए हैं ठीक हैं फिर भी मैं चाहता कि हर कालिज और हर स्कूल में कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्कूलों और कालिजों में एक मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग का कम्पलसरी कोर्स होना चाहिये जिससे कि चीनी खतरे का सामना करने के लिये हम तैयार रह सकें।

12-19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education, together with further discussion on cut motions moved.

हरिजन, शोडयूल्ड कार्ट्स और शोडयूल्ड ट्राइव्स के अनुदानों पर मुझे कहना है कि जैसा कि यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को रिपोर्ट है तथा उनकी सीटों के रिजर्वेशन का ध्यान रखते हुए, उनकी सीटों जो अभी तक पूरी नहीं होती हैं, उसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से अर्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल आई० ० एस० के लिये लाहाबाद और मद्रास में खोल रखे है, उसी तरह के ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स और जगहों में भी खोले जायें ताकि उनके रिजर्वेशन का जो कोटा है वह पूरा हो सके। उनको स तरह के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोलकर प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये ताकि जहां भी उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं है वहां अपना कोटा पूरा करें। २,२२,६३००० उनकी आबादी और रिजर्वेशन को ख्याल में रखते हुए बहुत ही कम है।

हिन्दी के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३५१ के अनुसार संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी को विकसित करना और समृद्ध बनाना भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य है। रिपोर्ट के देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार द्वारा जो कुछ कदम स तरेफ उठाये गये हैं वह बहुत ही शिथिल है। आप अगर दरअसल हिन्दी को प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं और सको सही मायनों में राष्ट्रभाषा बनाना चाहते हैं तो स के लिये आपको बहुत आगे तक कदम उाना पड़ेगा।

सुना गया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज के लिये हिन्दुस्तान भर में १०० पबलिक स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं। इस संबंध में मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिल्ली के मौडर्न स्कूल, बाराखम्भा रोड, नई दिल्ली की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस स्कूल के बारे में मुझे बहुत सी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वहां पर और स्कूलों के मुकाबले में फीस अधिक चार्ज होती हैं। स में मिनिस्ट्री के कुछ लोगों का भी हाथ है। गेस्टा क्लॉसेज पैसा पंदा करने के लिये लगती है। सुनने में यह आया है कि उस स्कूल द्वारा जो बहुत से असंगत कारनामे होते हैं उनमें मिनिस्ट्री के कुछ लोगों का भी हाथ है। सलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर इस तरह के पबलिक स्कूल गवर्नमेंट खोलने जा रही हैं तो इस स्कूल का इंतजाम ठीक करके

से दिल्ली के लिये अवश्य लेने की कृपा करें।

मैं सके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का ध्यान पबलिक एकाउन्टस कमिटी की १९६२ की आठवीं आडिट रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सेंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड को बने दो साल हो गये। आडिट की रिपोर्ट है कि उसका कांस्ट्रूशन ग्लोबल है। यह भी लिखा गया है कि संविधान के अनुसार इसको पया देना गबन के खतरे से खाी नहीं है। रुपये का कैसे गबन और गड़बड़ चलता है उसके बारे में मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के चेअरमैन ने १ मार्च १९६१ को पेरमेंट आफ पे एण्ड एलाउन्सेज के लिये ५६३५ पये का सैल्फ चैक श्यू किया जोकि २६-६-६१ को नक़्श आ। एक और ५७०६ रुपये का सैल्फ चैक उनको १ अप्रैल, १९६१ को ईश्यु हुआ जो कि २६-६-६१ को इनकैश हो गया। कैशियर ने यह टोटल पया कैश बुक रजिस्टर में नहीं चढ़ाया और वह तमाम रुपया गबन ही गया। सके ऊपर पुलिस का केस चला और कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ मगर पता नहीं कि आज तक उस सिलसिले में क्या हो रहा है ?

इस के बाद में त्रिपुरा में कुछ इमारतें बनने के संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सन १९५७-५८ में त्रिपुरा में कुछ इमारतें बननी थीं। वे केस में जो स्कूल की इमारतें बननी थीं उसके लिये जितने रुपये की ग्रांट थी उससे १००००, रुपये अधिक खर्च हुए। ज्यादा रुपया जो स तौर से खर्च हुआ उसकी देखभाल करने के लिये कोई टेकनिकल स्टाफ उस के सुपरविजन के लिये नहीं था। ६ केसेज में तो कोई फोरमल एप्रोमेंट भी कंस्ट्रक्टर से नहीं हुआ। कोई अर्नेस्ट मनी या सिक्यूरिटी भी केदार से नहीं जमा कराई गई। पी० डबलू० डी० की देखरेख में भी वे नहीं बनीं। कोई मेजरमेंट की फि.अ.बी

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

नहीं रखी गई। कोई कम्पलीशन सर्टिफिकेट भी कायदे से दृश्य नहीं किया गया। बस इधर उधर से 'ीफिकेशन व सर्टीफिकेट इकट्ठा करके पेमेंट हो गया।

दिल्ली एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसने अपनी मनमानी से २०० रुपये से ४०० रुपये तक की कुछ जगह सैंशन कर लीं जबकि मिनिस्टरी आफ एजुकेशन के सन् १९५० के आर्डर के अनुसार दिल्ली एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन केवल १२० से ३०० तक की ही जगहें क्रीएट कर सकता था। यह गलती सन १९५७ में पकड़ी गई लेकिन सन १९६० तक इसी स्केल से पेमेंट होता रहा। पब्लिक एकाउन्स कमिटी के बार बार कहने पर भी कि ऐसी चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें, उसके बावजूद भी २० मास्टर और रख लिये गये।

एक्सट्रा ऐक्सपेंडिचर और एक्सट्रा पेमेंट को एक बात में आपको और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक सैंड सेक्रेटरी वार्शिगटन डी० सी० इम्प्रेसी में मई, १९६० में नियुक्त हुए। उनका प्रोमोशन फर्स्ट सेक्रेटरी में किया। उनको फर्स्ट सेक्रेटरी के तौर पर वर्क करने को इजाजत होगई तो महाशय फर्स्ट सेक्रेटरी के एलाउन्स ड्रा करने लगे। पहले सेक्रेटरी को नक्रीज्ड रेट एलाउन्स नहीं था लेकिन वह बढ़ा हुआ भत्ता ड्रा करने लग गये। जब यह चीज मालूम हुई, आर्डर भी १४ जून को मिला मगर उस के बावजूद भी सेक्रेटरी साहब ने १६ जून को ३०० डालर महीने का घर दो साल के लिये ले लिया और लीज भी तय कर ली।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य एक, एक केस इस तरह से यहां पर नहीं ले सकते हैं जब तक कि उसके लिये उन्होंने एडवांस नोटिस मिनिस्टर साहब को न दिया हो।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह तो मैं पब्लिक एकाउन्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट से कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब पब्लिक एकाउन्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में है ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जी हां, रिपोर्ट में है। १४ जून को उन्हें इसके लिये चिट्ठी भी मिल जाती है कि आप इस तरह नहीं कर सकते लेकिन इसके बावजूद १६ जून को उन्हें ३०० डालर पर मंथ के हिसाब से दो साल के लिये एक मकान तय कर लिया। सरकार ने फरवरी १९६१ में ग्ल.राइज कर दिया। इस तरह से मिनिस्टरी को १०६६१ रुपये अधिक देने पड़े। बजाय इसके कि वह रुपया उनसे वसूल होता या और कोई एक्शन उनके खिलाफ लिया गया होता, वह रंगुलराइज कर दिया गया।

मैं एक बात और आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मिनिस्टरी के एक अफसर ने १.२८ लाख रुपया २२-३-५२ और ३१-३-५२ के बीच कोआपरेटिव क्रेपट स्कूलों के लिये निकाला। और यह रुपया कैरंट एकाउन्ट में रखा गया। १.२८ लाख में से १.१३ लाख रुपये का पेमेंट जनवरी १९५५ तक अर्थात् तीन वर्ष में हुआ। अगर वह पया बजाय कैरंट एकाउन्ट में रखने के गवर्नमेंट एकाउन्ट में रखा गया होता अगर गवर्नमेंट के खजाने में रहता तो वह सूद वगैरह की शबल में बढ़ता रहता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

स पये पर ३ से ४ फीसदी का सूद भी इन ८, १० सालों में मिलना था। तना ही नहीं अब उसको कर्ज न समझ कर आउट-राइट ग्रान्ट के रूप में ट्रीट किया जायगा। इतना ही नहीं न स्कल को २,३६,००० रुपया मिनिस्टरी आफ रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टरी ने भी दिया। उसके बाद फिर

मिनिस्टरों को आफ एजुकेशन ने इनको १,२७,८५० दिया। अब उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। क्या दिया गया और उसका क्या भवसद है। अब उसका लम्प-सम्प ग्रांट के रूप में ट्रांश किया जा रहा है। १४५०० पर्यन्त ३ मार्च १९५९ को अर्थात् सात साल बाद गवर्नमेंट के खजाने में रिफंड हुआ। इन चीजों के ऊपर आइडल रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है और सरकार को इन पर ध्यान म्यान देना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं केवल एक बात और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। सन् १९५१ के सेंसस के मुताबिक इस देश में २८ करोड़ और ३९ लाख के लगभग लोग अशिक्षित थे जब कि सन् १९६१ के सेंसस के अनुसार इन की संख्या बढ़ कर ३३ करोड़ और ३९ लाख के लगभग हो गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि देश में शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिये लिटरेसी को बढ़ाने के लिये अधिक तेज कदम उठाये जायें ताकि यह देश शिक्षा की तरफ और अधिक तेजी से बढ़ सके।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should draw the attention of the House to the fact that the time allotted for this discussion is only four hours. It seems that the Business Advisory Committee has felt that it is not an important thing but I feel that education is the basis of everything, our character and what not.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee allotted four hours and the House finally approved of it. At that time she did not object.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: I was not present then.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be any excuse.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Sir, I should express my gratitude to the

Government that they have taken up the scheme for increasing the remuneration of the primary teachers by 50 per cent financial assistance to the State. I believe that all the State Governments would implement the scheme immediately in their own States so that the low paid teachers will get some relief. While I am mentioning about the primary education, I find that conventional type of education is still going on side by side with basic education. A regrettable thing, at least in Assam, is that the advocates of basic education such as Ministers and high officials send their children to missionary schools at Shillong and sometimes we are questioned by the ordinary people particularly in the villages whether basic education is meant for the poor alone. We have no answer to them. I find from the 1962-63 report that school meals are supplied in Kerala and Madras and 65 lakhs of children are provided with mid-day meals. This House is fully aware that in the present economic condition of our country, most of the parents cannot provide two square meals to their children. It leads to malnutrition and also to disease. It seems the Government proposes to expand the school meal scheme to hundred lakhs of children by the third Five Year Plan, but I feel a big number of children will be left out of the benefit of the scheme, if this scheme is introduced in this matter.

Sir, we gather from the report that in the secondary stage, more stress has been given on the improvement of the quality of education rather than on expansion. The improvement of the quality of education can only be made if sufficient number of trained teachers are available in the country. I may give the instance of my State, Assam; the required number of trained teachers are not available for this purpose. So, I request the Government to establish a few more training colleges or institutions for this purpose.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in the secondary stage of education, one student will have to learn, apart from other subjects, at least four languages. Particularly in my State of Assam, a tribal boy or a non-Assamese boy will have to learn his mother-tongue through which he is educated in the primary stage, Hindi as Rashtra Bhasha, English and the regional language. I feel it is too much for a boy of 12 to 14 years of age. It has also been decided in the Zonal Council that university education will be imparted in regional languages. If this practice is adopted, our boys and girls will be handicapped. In a sense, it will be a barrier to them if they want to be admitted in any other university.

Sir, it will not help integration; but I feel it will mean disintegration. I find from the report that special programmes for girls' education received Central assistance on a cent per cent basis and these have been included in the State sector of the third Five Year Plan. Rs. 1 crore has been set apart for this. I believe due to the emergency, no cut will be made to that allocation of money.

I find that the National Council for Women's Education has set up a curriculum committee, and the report of that committee is awaited. I wish they have given a great deal of thought regarding women's education, as I feel it requires reorientation. I would urge upon the Government to give more stress on technical education in view of the emergency. The required number of technical persons are not available in our country. At least in my State of Assam, one polytechnic institute which exists in my district, Cachar, has to carry on without the required number of teachers for a long time. The demand for one engineering college and one medical college to be established in our region, that is,

Cachar, has been pressed on the Assam Government for the last few years. I feel that they will cater to the needs of Mizo Hills, Manipur, Tripura, North Cachar Hills and Cachar. I request the Central Education Ministry to consider the legitimate demands of that region and establish one regional engineering college and one medical college in that area.

So many programmes have been launched in regard to social education by the Education Ministry which is more welcome at this critical hour. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Social Welfare Board, particularly in my State of Assam, is to be congratulated on the work that they have done since the Chinese aggression. The Government has given much thought to physical education. It is now compulsory in all schools. The National Discipline Scheme centre at Sariska, Alwar, is doing something remarkable. I feel that only such kind of things can bring emotional integration and such kind of training centres should be opened in all States.

For the propagation and development of Hindi and Sanskrit schemes have been initiated by Government and we welcome it. Unless more propagation and development are made, we cannot expect Hindi to be able to take the place of English in the near future.

It may not be out of place to mention that *Adhyakshyas* and *Adhyapakas*, that is Principal and Lecturers, of Sanskrit schools in Assam are low paid. Even the students passing from those schools get more pay when they join the higher secondary schools as teachers. We expect that such kind of anomaly should be removed in no time.

Financial assistance is given to the displaced students from Pakistan. But to my information, I find that

the Assam Government has stopped this assistance to displaced students since the Rehabilitation Ministry does not exist in Assam.

Sir, I would not take any more time and conclude here.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Education. Education plays a very important role in the progress of the country. It is here that we train the younger people who are to be future citizens and who would be the future parliamentarians and rulers. So, it is necessary that we give more attention to the children who are in the field of education.

The Mudaliar Commission which surveyed secondary education has defined the task of education in these terms:

"Training of character, improvement of practical and emotional efficiency and the development of literary, cultural and artistic interests, which are necessary for the full development of the human personality."

This can be said as well regarding education in general and not only of secondary education. We have to see whether the education that is being given today really helps us to train the character and to improve the practical and vocational efficiency and the development of literary, cultural and artistic interests which are necessary for the development of the human personality. We are to think in this perspective.

It is true that there is much progress in the educational field in the sense that there are more literate persons today than before. Yesterday one hon. Member pointed out that in spite of such progress which is mentioned in the report, there are more illiterate persons. It may be so in number as the total population has increased; but the percentage of lite-

racy has certainly gone high. If you look into the statistics before us today, according to the 1961 census definitely the percentage of literacy in India is more than what is was before. In the primary education stage, we have actually crossed the target. In the middle school education, we are crossing the third Plan target, if we look to the figures of 1961-62 and 1962-63. In the later stages of high school and university education also, we are sure that we are crossing the target. But with all this, can we say that there is sufficient progress achieved in the quality in the primary, secondary and university stage? What is the condition of the schools in general as you find today? There are these primary schools full of boys and girls, but no amenities are provided in most of the schools. They do not have the necessary equipment. They do not have sufficient teachers. They do not have the buildings. Leave alone the buildings; let them be taught in the open air. But they do not even have the maps and charts and even the books. They are simply clubbed in a certain place and they are not given the education which ought to be given to them.

Sir, we are proud that we are giving education to a large section of the student population in the country. But we are not educating them in the way it ought to have been done. It has been a farce, so to say. It is true that many schools have sprung up. But the quality of education has definitely gone down. This is evident from the fact that there are reports showing that the graduates who appear before the Public Service Commissions in the various States and the Union Public Service Commission are below standard. Lately I heard that even the health conditions of the students who appeared before the authorities recruiting personnel to the defence services under the emergency commission scheme and other categories have been found to be very bad. It was reported that their

[Shri Mohsin]

academic standard has also definitely gone down. You will have to think of some improvement at this stage.

It is said that there are many progressive achievements made in the educational field. One such thing is the mid-day meals that are being provided in the schools. In the year 1960-61 40 lakh students were provided with this meal, at present 65 lakh students are being provided and by the end of the Third Five Year Plan it is stated that 100 lakh students will be covered. To find out whether this programme has actually been successful you have to go to the remotest villages. The funds are not being utilised properly. The mid-day meals which are purported to be given, they are not actually given because the voluntary contributions are not forthcoming and the contributions by the States are also not provided. The Centre is giving only one-third of the expenditure. What about the balance two-thirds? The result is, the amount sanctioned by the Centre now is utilised for some other purposes and the children are left without nutritious food.

The third thing is about school text-books. We see that many students who attend schools do not have the requisite text-books. Of course, primary education is free. But free education does not mean that they have got text-books also. India is a very poor country. There are people who cannot afford to send their children to schools, leave alone purchasing text-books for them. Therefore, some arrangement will have to be made for free distribution of text-books at least in the primary stage.

While I am on this question of text-books, I would like to say that there should be some change in the syllabus and also in the selection of subjects. In the present history books we find many things which are detrimental to the integrity of the nation and which disturb the young

mind. Our Indian history in the past is not so good. It is full of communal hatred and fights between rulers belonging to different communities. I am quite sure when these text-books are read by young children they will definitely prejudice the young minds, develop a certain opinion in them about our past history and also develop a sort of hatred between different communities or regions. Such portions of the history will have to be discarded. Let us write the history of the recent years, of great men who have worked for communal harmony and maintain the integration of India. Let those persons who want to specialise in the subject History at university stage read the history of India as a whole. But it is not necessary to bring such text-books on history in the elementary stage or even the high school stage.

I have to say a few words regarding girls' education. There has not been any appreciable progress in this direction. In the primary stage you find 60.6 per cent of the girls in the country attending schools, but in the middle group it is only 16.5 per cent and in the secondary stage it is 6.9 per cent. That shows that girls, when they reach the age of 11 years, have no tendency to go to schools. It may be due to various reasons. One important factor is that the system of education which is given to the girls is not proper. We are treating the boys and girls alike and giving them the same kind of education. With all respect to the lady Members here, I would say that the place of a lady or a girl is the home. We should remember that the object of giving her education is to make her a good housewife, a good mother who will not neglect her child. Of course, I do not mean that they should not become legislators or that sort of thing. But, I am sure the lady Members here will agree with me when I say that they ought not to

neglect their homes. Many a time we find children become wayward because the mothers did not give them much care. Whether the mothers go into the social field or the political field, it will be admitted by all that they should not neglect their homes and the education that has to be given to the girls and women should be to see that they become good mothers and good housewives.

Then I will say a few words about university education. The formation of linguistic States has created certain difficulties for the linguistic minorities. We are thinking of changing the medium of instruction in the universities to the regional languages. But what about the linguistic minorities who are seen in almost every State? While I do not want to enter into any controversy as to whether it should be Hindi or English, I do feel that there should be some universities in every State which will cater to the needs of the linguistic minorities.

It is a good thing that loan scholarship scheme has been started this year. Many students would be taking advantage of it. Still, there might be many students who may not get it because the funds are limited. I would say that we should create a situation where no student shall be denied education merely because of financial difficulties. Every student, however poor he might be, should be afforded university education in whatever field he might like to choose. Let there be a system to provide free education for the poor children who secure at least high second class or first class marks in the matriculation examination.

Mr. Speaker: Now let us hear some mother. Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो अच्छा काम किया है, उसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहती हूँ।

अभी अभी हमारी बहन कह रही थी कि इसके लिये टाइम कम दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिये टाइम ही कम नहीं दिया जाता है बल्कि पैसा भी कम दिया जाता है। फाइनेंस वाले या प्लानिंग वाले, जो जबर्दस्त होते हैं, जो ताकतवर होते हैं, उनको तो पैसा ज्यादा दे देते हैं लेकिन जो कमजोर होते हैं जो बगावत नहीं करते हैं, उनको पैसे कम देते हैं। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी है जो बगावत नहीं कर सकती है, उस में नम्रता अधिक है। और बजट में जो उस के लिए फंड्स थे, घटा कर १ करोड़ ६६ लाख रुपया कर दिया गया है। मैं मानती हूँ कि देश पर संकट है और हमारा देश संकट में से हो कर गजर रहा है और इस संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमें पैसे की आवश्यकता है। हम सब मिनिस्ट्रीज के बजटों को बढ़ा रहे हैं और हम ने केवल मात्र एजुकेशन को ही इतना कम इम्पार्टेंट समझ लिया है, कि इसके हम पैसे कम कर सकते हैं।

अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि परसेंट जो लिट्टेसी का है, वह कम है, एफीशेंसी कम हो गई है और बच्चों में डिस्प्लिन नहीं है, उन में बगावत करने की भावना घर कर रही है। ये सब बातें सही हैं। लेकिन मैं तो समझती हूँ "सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ते"। पैसे के बगैर कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। एक तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को कम पैसा मिला है और सरकार की नजर सिर्फ इसी मिनिस्ट्री पर ही पड़ी है, लेकिन मैं देखती हूँ कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की नजर भी केवल ग्लॉबल एजुकेशन पर पड़ी है और उस पर जो खर्च किया जाता था, उसको कम कर दिया गया है। सब की नजर एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर पड़ती है और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की नजर ग्लॉबल एजुकेशन पर कम जाती है। मुझे खुशी है कि एक प्रामिज

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

हमारे साथ किया गया था। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि उसको अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। पिछले साल नेशनल काउंसिल फार एजुकेशन आफ विमन वाले प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास गए थे और उनसे प्रार्थना की थी कि जो ग्यारह करोड़ इस काम के लिये रखा गया है इसको बढ़ा कर सत्रह करोड़ कर दिया जाये। उन्होंने ऐसा करने का वायदा किया था। पिछले साल जब इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस हो रही थी तो उसका जवाब देते हुए मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी इसके बारे में वादा किया था और कहा था कि इसको जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। अब भगवान की मार देखिये कि ११ करोड़ को भी घटा कर साढ़े दस करोड़ कर दिया गया है, यानी पचास लाख कम कर दिया गया है। मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि कुछ दिनों से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम्स चलाई है। लेकिन जो हमारी स्टेट्स हैं वह गर्लस एजुकेशन के वास्ते दिल खोल कर काम नहीं करती हैं। और कुछ तगड़ी स्टेट्स इसके लिये कोई स्कीम भेजती हैं तो यहाँ पर उन की टाईद नहीं होती है। आप को इस के लिये जरा ताकत से काम करना चाहिये। युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को आप करोड़ों रुपये देते हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर गर्लस एजुकेशन के वास्ते कोई रिस्पास नहीं है। आप के दिल में गर्लस एजुकेशन के लिये श्रद्धा है, आज गर्लस एजुकेशन ज्यादा बढ़ रही है इस लिये उन की एजुकेशन के लिये स्कीम्स लाने की ओर आपका ध्यान रहना चाहिये।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे लिये गर्लस एजुकेशन कितनी इम्पोर्टेंट है। दूसरे मुल्कों वाले अपनी औरतों को बहुत

ताकत समझते हैं। हजारों औरत यहाँ आकर अपने स्कूल बनाती हैं, लोगों के दिनों को कन्वर्ट करती हैं, औरतों को ट्रेन करती हैं और यहाँ पर चालीस या पचास साल काम करने के पश्चात् अपने देश वापस चली जाती हैं। मैंने पहले भी सवाल पूछना चाहा, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी तरफ देखते भी नहीं, न कभी समय देते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि चाइना वालों ने कोशिश कर के, प्लैन कर के हमारे बांडर पर दस हजार औरतें भेज दीं कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में जाना है और वहाँ बसना है, यहाँ के लोगों को कन्वर्ट करना है, शादी करना है और बच्चे पदा करना है। वह लोग इस तरह से काम करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ औरतों को बहुत महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। पुराने जमाने में हमारे यहाँ की औरतें कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं जाया करती थीं, कोई भी डिग्री नहीं लिया करती थीं, लेकिन फिर भी अपने बच्चों को बड़ी ऊंची शिक्षा दिया करती थीं। अभी हम लोग राजेन्द्र बाबू ऐसे आदमी के लिये अफसोस कर रहे थे कि वे चले गये, जब गांधी जी मरे थे तब भी पंडित जी के मुँह से यह शब्द निकले थे :

"The light has gone from our lives. There is darkness everywhere."

ऐसी ज्योति देने वाले जो लोग होते हैं उनको ऐसा बनाने वाला आखिर कौन है ? उनकी मायें उनको सिखाया करती हैं। गांधी जी को उनकी मां ने सिखाया था कि भगवान की पूजा करो, सबेरे उठ कर नहाओ। उसी प्रकार से वे खाने के पहले पूजा किया करते थे। उसके बाद भोजन करा था। कथा, कालक्षेप, रामायण, पुराण भागवत सब कुछ पढ़ा करते थे। कारण यही है कि मायें अपने बच्चों को दब शक्ति से बांध

कर रखती थीं इन नियमों से । आप लाख यूनिवर्सिटी या कालेज खोल दें लेकिन काबू में रखने वाली मायों ही होती हैं । मंने बचपन में देखा कि यहां पर साइमन कमिशन आया था, उस समय यहां के लोगों ने बगावत की थीं लेकिन वह केवल राजनीति में थी । बच्चों में आजकल बगावत की जैसी भावना होती थी । उनकी कल्चरल ट्रेनिंग होती थी, वे प्रिंसिपल्स आफ एथिक्स पढ़ते थे । उस समय की औरतें स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ने नहीं जाती थीं लेकिन उन को सब कुछ कंठस्थ होता था जो कि बच्चों को बतलाती थीं, उनको भजन सुनाती थीं और अच्छी अच्छी आदतें उनकी डालती थीं । अभी मंने सुना कि लखनऊ के लड़कों ने जाकर रेल में दंगा किया । इसका कारण यह है कि आज कल के स्कूलों में अच्छा वातावरण नहीं, एजुकेशन के अन्दर एथिक्स का कोई स्थान नहीं है । आज कल की शिक्षा बच्चों को नास्टिक बना रही है, उनको भगवान के अस्तित्व का पता नहीं है । उनकी और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, न तो सोसायटी में, न घर में और न स्कूल में । इसीलिये आज कल इन्डिसिप्लिन ज्यादा हो रही है । इसलिये आज सोसायटी को बदलने की जरूरत है । इसके लिये गर्ल्स की एजुकेशन के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोहसिन साहब ने यही तो शिकायत की थी अभी । वह यह कह रहे थे कि मातायें पार्लियामेंट में आ जाती हैं और बच्चे पीछे रह जाते हैं ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : मैं तो खुद ही कह रही हूँ कि आप औरतों को अच्छा बनाने के लिये काफी पैसा नहीं देते । वैसे मैं १०० बच्चों को संभाल रही हूँ । मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि :

“यत्र नार्यस्त पूजयन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता ’

यहां पर औरतों की पूजा होती है, मान होता है, उनको गौरव दिया जाता है वहां देवता भी खुश होते हैं । जहां पर यह नहीं होता वहां पर कुछ नहीं होता । मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि औरतों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो औरत एफिशियेंसी में किसी से कम नहीं हैं । आज वह इन्स्टिट्यूशनज चलाती हैं, महकमों में काम करती हैं, रेलवे स्टेशन पर काम करती हैं, इस प्रकार जहां कहीं भी काम करती हैं, पूर्ण सफल रहती हैं । फिर भी आप बजट में रुपया लेकर भी औरतों की एजुकेशन को इम्पार्टेंस नहीं देते ।

जब तीसरी योजना बनी थी तब उसमें एजुकेशन के लिये ६८० करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये थे, लेकिन घटते घटते वह ३७० करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये रह गये । उसमें भी गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये बहुत कम रुपया रखा गया है । वाजिब प्रपोज़न तो उनके लिये रखना चाहिये था । उनके आधे से ज्यादा वोट्स होते हैं, ५२ परसेंट यहां की पापुलेशन उनकी होती है लेकिन यहां पर उनको एक तिहाई या चौथाई भी हिस्सा नहीं दिया जाता । उनको मुश्किल से ८ या १० परसेंट दिया जाता है । इसी वजह से आज बच्चों की और लड़कियों की खराबी हो रही है । उन पर पूरी तौर पर पैसा खर्च नहीं करते हैं । आज एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम्स चलती हैं उनके लिये आपने ११ करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये रखा है । लेकिन उसमें से भी पूरा रुपया खर्च नहीं हो रहा है ।

हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर सौभाग्य से यहां बैठे हुये हैं । मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि लास्ट इअर एजुकेशन के बजट पर २१ करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये रखा गया था । उसमें अब की १ करोड़ ६६ लाख ६० की कमी कर दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय अब पूरा हो गया ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपको जो भी पैसे की कमी पड़ती है वह आप और मंत्रों में से कमी कर के पूरा कर लें। आप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खर्चों में से पूरा कर ले लेकिन एजुकेशन से, खास तौर से गर्ल्स एजुकेशन में से नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं संस्कृत और हिन्दी के अध्यापकों के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। आप उनको आगे लाने के लिये कुछ और कोशिश करें। इंडेण्टेंस के पहले तो उनकी हालत खराब थी ही लेकिन उसके बाद भी हम देखते हैं उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आज संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी यह सोचते हैं कि पढ़ने के बाद वह क्या करेंगे। इसलिये लोग संस्कृत से दूर ही रहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक उनकी आप ईक्वल रिस्पेक्ट नहीं देते, सबके बराबर तन्वाह नहीं देते, उस वक्त तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : आप बजट में तो पैसा कम कर ही देते हैं, यहां बोलने तो दीजिये। जो विषय ऐसे हैं जिन पर अधिक भाषणों की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनके लिये आप ज्यादा समय देते हैं, पांच पांच घंटे देते हैं लेकिन एजुकेशन के लिये चार घंटे देते हैं क्योंकि आप उसको बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं समझते।

आप के जो कंडेन्सड कोर्सेज चल रहे हैं वे बहुत अच्छे चल रहे हैं और मैं मंत्री महोदय को इसके लिये बधाई देती हूँ। लेकिन उन की पूरी रिपोर्ट्स नहीं आ रही हैं। सन् १९६०-६१ की रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं। इस मामले में बिहार भी पीछे है और उड़ीसा भी पीछे है, वह आगे नहीं आ रहे हैं। इस की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

हमारे कुछ स्पेशल प्रोग्राम्स चलते हैं जैसे कि यूथ फॉस्टिवल्स हैं, यूथ होस्टल हैं। इनको बन्द कर दिया जाये। मैंने आप के बजट को देख लिया है। इन चीजों में कमी कर के गांधियन लिटरेचर के प्रचार के लिये पैसा दिया जाये क्योंकि इस मद में बहुत कम पैसा रक्खा गया है। इस के लिये सिर्फ ७९,००० ६० रक्खे गये हैं। इस के अनुसार कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि औरतों की बाबत हैं। मैं चार साल से मुमलसल चिल्ला रही हूँ कि हमारी औरतें १२ बजे से ३ बजे तक घर में खाली रहती हैं। उन गृहणियों को उस समय में कुछ सिखलाने के लिये अलग से प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। गांधियन प्रिंसिपल पर सारा काम होना चाहिये। यह जो लिटरेचर है उस के लिये बड़े अच्छे लोगों को सब जगह पर मेज कर प्रचार करवाइये। जब साइमन कमिशन भारत में आया था उस वक्त मैं स्टूडेंट थी। उस के खिलाफ प्रचार करने के लिये बड़े-बड़े नेता आते थे। यही चीज इस समय भी होनी चाहिये।

बहनों के लिय मिड डे स्कूल आप को चलाने चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बच्चों को यह तो सिखाया नहीं गया है कि वे घंटी की भी परवाह न करें। श्री बैरो।

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would consider myself unchivalrous if I did not underline what the two hon. lady Members have stated—the complete inadequacy of the time to discuss the Education budget and also the inadequacy of the funds. May I put it in another way: We are asked to pass the budget in a desultory debate of four hours,—a budget of 20 crores of rupees, that is, about Rs. 5 crores an hour, Rs. 8 lakhs a minute or over Rs. 12,000 a second. I would respectfully ask you, Sir, to have this position examined; this is a heavy responsibility which devolves on the House.

There must be some procedure or convention whereby the House breaks up into Committees and goes into and examines in detail the estimates and the expenditure of different Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: There can be only one remedy. If the House decides not to examine all the Ministries every year and takes up a few Ministries every time, then they can have as much time as they like. They might spend 20 hours on one Ministry, but they might take only six Ministries or seven Ministries in one year. In that case, we can spend that much time. That is the only remedy. But if the House wants that all the Ministries should be taken up each year, should be brought under this investigation, then we have to be content with that.

Shri Barrow: Sir, the House of Commons does break up into Committees and I would respectfully suggest that something similar should be done here. As I said, passing grants at over Rs. 12,000 a second is a great responsibility. I do not want to lose much of my time on this Sir, I shall deal with some educational problems highlighted by the National Emergency.

12 hrs.

I believe even if I am guilty of uttering a platitude, that education has a vital role to play in this national Emergency. I propose to show later on, how because of educational chaos, our war effort is suffering. I believe, that some immediate action is necessary to bring about a certain amount of educational cosmos in the existing educational confusion.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee—I am sorry, he is not here—has pleaded that the Central Ministry should not encroach or impinge upon the autonomy of the States in the matter of education. I believe that the Minister or his Ministry have ignored a significant and important recommendation of the Emo-

tional Integration Committee—the Emotional Integration Committee made its recommendation just before the base and Treacherous Chinese attack upon India. I believe that now, as never before, is there need not only for a national policy in education, but for implementation of that national policy. Sir, this is what the Emotional Integration Committee has said in Chapter IV para 9:

“However, we are not unaware of the unwillingness on the part of the States to agree to such Central co-ordination in educational matters. This was made abundantly clear to us on a number of occasions by the States’ representatives at several meetings and conferences. But we are convinced that effective co-ordination between the Centre and the States is absolutely necessary in the present circumstances—(These were peace-time circumstances, if I may add)—to evolve an effective national policy in education, the implementation of which will help to bring the States and Union Territories closer together. To evolve such a policy, we strongly recommend that, in any matter of educational policy of an all-India character, the Centre on its own motion, or at the instance of the States or statutory bodies like the University Grants Commission, should confer with the State Governments and other interested parties and arrive at a decision in consultation with them. Such a policy arrived at by a majority decision shall then become an all-India policy and all States shall necessarily follow it. We also recommend that the Union Education Ministry should set up suitable machinery at the Centre to watch the progress in the implementation of such policies and should suggest in consultation with the State Governments concerned any

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other measures needed to implement such a policy. We further recommend that all necessary constitutional changes should be made in order to implement this suggestion."

The recommendation does not ask that education should come into the Union List; the recommendation does not ask that education should be brought into the Concurrent List; it merely asks that where a decision on a matter of all-India importance is taken by a majority, it should become obligatory on the part of the States to follow that decision. This recommendation which I consider very vital, with the rest of the report is being placed before the Central Advisory Board. I would humbly suggest that the Central Board is not the proper authority to take a decision on this matter. Whether politicians who persuade themselves that they are educationists, or educationists who enter policies, all of them, have the human frailty of succumbing to lust for power. I do not think that the Central Advisory Board which is most concerned will be able to take an objective decision.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does my hon. friend mean to say that they are more concerned with politics?

Shri Barrow: They are concerned with keeping power in their hands, and I say that anyone who enters politics whether he is an educationist or not succumbs to this lust for power; that is what I am trying to point out. Such a decision should be taken first by the Union Cabinet, and after that, it should be put to the National Integration Conference where the Chief Ministers are present, and then this recommendation should be implemented. I believe, that the Education Minister

should give the highest priority to this recommendation. It has affected our war effort. I will, Sir, give instances of this. In our educational mosaic, the greatest medley of pieces is found in secondary education. We have in some States a ten year pattern; in some a eleven-year pattern; in some States we have a twelve-year pattern; in some States we have a eleven-year high school pattern. What is the effect on the war effort.

If you see the qualifications for the recruitment of airmen, you will find that an airman can be recruited if he has a matriculation or equivalent certificate. Therefore, a boy who has studied in an area where there is the higher secondary of the eleven-year pattern or in the type of school with which I am connected, cannot be recruited as an airman because he has not got a tenth standard certificate from an external body. The position is even worse where Emergency Commissions for the Army are concerned. For some reason—I do not know why the Defence Ministry has fixed the qualification as the Intermediate. In some States, there is no Intermediate, and I say this—I am sorry my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee is not here . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has come now.

Shri Barrow: I am glad he has come.

I say this that the boys coming from residential schools, whether they are Anglo-Indian schools or Public schools, who have not taken the intermediate examination but who have done the eleven-year course are fine material for the Armed Services; they form the finest material especially for the officer cadres of the Armed Services.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee says that those schools teach them good table manners. I say that even if they only teach good table manners, I think they would have achieved something; not only because table manners are at a discount in the Country, but because goodness in any form is a virtue; in any form, goodness is a virtue, even in table manners.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is a product of those table manners.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): No, I am not.

Shri Barrow: Let my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee peruse the Roll of Honour of those who died in the battle-fields against the Chinese Aggressor; let him peruse the list of not only of men but women who have come out of the so-called Convents,—let him look up the lists of the officers who are serving at present and fighting in the most hazardous conditions, and he will realise that there are hundreds of these men and women from these residential schools. I am not concerned with what schools people come from, as long as they know how to serve their Country in the hour of danger, I am certain, if Shri H. N. Mukerjee has not got the grace to honour them, the Nation will.

So, I would ask the Minister to please have these two smaller questions examined. Why is the Defence Ministry insisting on these qualifications? If candidates coming from schools where there is no tenth standard external examination then the certificate of the headmaster should be accepted. Where the Emergency Commissions for the Army are concerned, let them bring the qualification down to the higher secondary or the school certificate with which I am connected. The larger problem of implementing this recommendation of the Emotional Integration Committee is one of the things to which I think the Minister should address himself,

and address himself without any further delay.

Coming to other matters connected with the national emergency, I must congratulate the Ministry on the number of useful booklets that they have brought out which have been distributed to schools in the Union Territories. I believe also that these books have been sent to State Governments. I am connected with 300 schools and I have received commendation and praise from these schools for these booklets. These booklets will help the children to realise their responsibility in this emergency. Not only that, they will also revitalise the ordinary class-room techniques and procedures.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the National Discipline Scheme. Here I am sorry I have to strike a discordant note. All other Members, including Prof. Hiren Mukerjee—for whom I have very great respect and sincere affection—have praised the National Discipline Scheme. I am not against the Scheme. In itself, it has some very good points, but I am glad that it has been integrated with the Physical Education Scheme. I believe that physical education is absolutely essential for character-building, self-reliance and physical fitness. I have no doubt that modern physical education schemes are an absolute essential,—You can add a few features of the National Discipline Scheme, but the National Discipline Scheme by itself cannot replace good physical education schemes. I have been an educationist for 35 years. I have a certain amount of experience where this is concerned and I feel absolutely certain that this integrated scheme is a step in the right direction. All I would ask the Minister to do is to change the name of the scheme so that the scheme should be put into proper perspective and that the correct emphasis should be placed on physical education. I would ask him to call it the Emergency Scheme for Physical Education and National Discipline, and

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not the other way around. I would ask him also to have this under one Directorate. I am making this suggestion for a very good reason. There are 35,000 physical education teachers in India today. You can call them PETs for short. There are only about 3,200 National Discipline Scheme instructors. It is these 35,000 persons with a good background and good training who will have to implement this new scheme. They should feel that this scheme is their scheme and that physical education is being given the proper emphasis.

Then I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the NCC in Public Schools. I have had complaints time and again that the NCC in Public Schools is a very uninteresting programme. These are some of the adjectives that have been used—spiritless, vapid, uninteresting, dull. The boys in Public schools have a much better than usual physical education courses. The NCC Programmes, especially their camps, are the most uninteresting. From the time they come to the time they come away, they prepare for the final parade.

I would also ask the Minister to examine the objectives of the NCC in Universities. If the objective of the NCC in Universities is to provide officers for the Armed Services, then I say that compulsory NCC in Universities will be a good thing; but I cannot believe that all our University students are going to become officers in the Armed Services. If the NCC in Universities for our second line of defence, it will be a good thing; but if the NCC is introduced for discipline only, then I would ask the Minister to have this position examined by experienced educationists.

In this connection, I want to refer to the question of Sports. My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, is not here. He seems to be the 'Member for accidents'; Railway accidents and when there was an 'accident' to our Hockey

team in Rome, he was asked to produce a report. But what has happened to this report? There is also the Jameson report on the "accident" to our hockey in Jakarta. We are shortly sending a team to the South of France; next year we will try to regain the title when the Olympic Games are held. We must be given an opportunity to examine these reports as soon as possible.

Then, Sir, I want to refer to the Science Talent Scheme. The Minister will probably know, if not Members of his Ministry will know that I have been giving as much help as possible to this scheme. It is being treated as a pilot project in Delhi. I would ask him to examine the details of this scheme. There will be alternative essay papers in Hindi and English. I have nothing against this, but I do believe this, that if this science talent is to be developed, then the candidates who are selected must have a good knowledge and understanding of English.

Here I feel I must refer once again to my esteemed friend, Prof. Mukerjee. In his impeccable English and his almost Oxford accent, he dubs English as a foreign language, by his tone he tries to stigmatise it as a foreign language. As a member of the Anglo-Indian community I must say that it is hurtful; as a thinking man I say it is illogical. The plain position is this. Whilst English is foreign in origin, for 200 years or more it has been the mother tongue of the Anglo-Indian community. It is, therefore, an Indian language, because the Anglo-Indian community is an Indian community; this conclusion has the *imprimatur* of the Bombay High Court.

Reverting to the Science Talent Scheme, I would ask the Minister to see that a paper is set on the Use and Understanding of English. I believe this is absolutely essential for the development of potential science talent, and I have the support of no less a

person than the Prime Minister in this. I will read an extract from a speech he delivered to the Vice-Chancellors' Conference.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Do you mean to say.....

Shri Barrow: I am not giving way to my hon. friend.

He said:

"Now in scientific work, probably Russian is more advanced than any other language; it probably comes next to English in the volume of work produced. So, we have to produce people knowing these various languages but, as I said, inevitably it is both advantageous for us and facts of the situation warrant it that we must use the English language we know already, and concentrate on English as a window to the outside world of knowledge.... I do not think it is good enough to say that English should be a language of understanding and no more. I do not know how you understand a language without understanding the language properly. You may understand a school book or some simple sentences, but in order to appreciate either a scientific book or literary book, you have to know it rather well—the language, and we should aim at a thorough study of the languages we take up."

श्री रणंजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा ही अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय को बधाई दूंगा कि उत्तरे बहुत से ऐसे कार्य किये हैं जिनकी कि प्रशंसा की जा सकती है।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा ही निवेदन करूंगा। अब शिक्षा का अभिप्राय तो यह है कि लोग शिक्षित हो कर अच्छी से

अच्छी बात सीखे और देश के लिये वह लाभदायक सिद्ध हों, देश के वह उपयोगी नागरिक बनें। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली अभी उसी पुरानी लार्ड मैकाले की शिक्षा प्रणाली के ढंग पर ही बहुत कुछ चल रही है, कुछ संशोधन अवश्य हुआ है लेकिन अभी तक प्रायः उसी प्रकार से चली आ रही है। लार्ड मैकाले का यह उद्देश्य था कि भारतवासी अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा प्राप्त करें लेकिन साथ ही साथ उनके विचार ऐसे बदल दिये जाय कि वे रंग में तो भले ही भारतीय रहें परन्तु और सब चीजों में विदेशी हो जायें। इसके साथ ही उनका यह भी उद्देश्य था कि भारतवासी अंग्रेजी सरकार की दासता को भी स्वीकार किये रहें। उनमें स्वाधीनता की भावना उत्पन्न न होने पाये। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। सब से पहले स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती ने लार्ड मैकाले को उत्तर दिया। उन्होंने केवल यही नहीं कहा कि वह शिक्षा-प्रणाली इस देश के लिये अनावश्यक और अनुपयुक्त है और इस लिये उस के स्थान पर कोई दूसरी शिक्षा-प्रणाल हो, अपितु उन्होंने एक ऐसी पठन-पाठन प्रणाली के प्रचार तथा प्रसार का सुझाव दिया और उस के सम्बन्ध में एक योजना प्रस्तुत की, जो न केवल हमारी प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार है, अपितु वर्तमान समय में भी इस देश के लिये लाभदायक और अनुकूल है।

आज हमारे यहां शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो कुछ भी गड़बड़ी जान पड़ती है, कहीं कहीं पर हमारे विद्यालयों में स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर स्वच्छंदता एवं उच्छृंखलता का जो प्रदर्शन होता है, वह सब क्यों हो रहा है और अनुशासन की रक्षा क्यों नहीं हो रही है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के कई कारण हैं।

[श्री रणंजय सिंह]

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जहाँ अन्य अनेक सुधारों की आवश्यकता है, वहाँ में यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि सहशिक्षा की प्रणाली उचित नहीं है। वह न केवल हमारे देश के, अपितु कहीं के भी अनुकूल नहीं है। उस के कारण बहुत सी अवांछनीय बातें पैदा हो रही हैं। इस लिये हम को इस विषय में गम्भीरता से विचार कर के उचित सुधार करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। सहशिक्षा के बारे में स्वामी दयानन्द ने बताया है—कुछ अपने मन से नहीं, अपितु प्राचीन शास्त्र और इस देश की परम्परा और संस्कृति के अनुसार उन्होंने यह विचार प्रकट किया है—कि कन्या-पाठशालायें अथवा कन्याओं के गुरुकुल और लड़कों के गुरुकुल कम से कम दो दो कोस अथवा चार चार मील की दूरी पर रहने चाहियें और बालकों को बचपन से ही ब्रह्मचर्य के साथ सदाचार की शिक्षा दी जाय, ताकि वे अपने चरित्र का निर्माण करें और बड़े होकर आदर्श नागरिक बनें। इस प्रकार से जब उन का चरित्र उत्तम होगा, तो उन में अनुशासन भी होगा और उन में सभी प्रकार के गुणों का समावेश होगा और विद्यार्थीगण आज कहीं कहीं पर जो ऐसे ऐसे कार्य करते हैं, जिन से दुख होता है, उन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति भी नहीं होगी।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राचीन पठन-पाठन-प्रणाली का नाम लेने से यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को वर्तमान समय की शिक्षा न दी जाये, उन्हें आज-कल की आवश्यक बातें न बताई जायें, उन बातों से उन को अनभिज्ञ रखा जाये। यह अभिप्राय नहीं है। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि उनको वर्तमान समय के अनुकूल उचित और पूर्ण शिक्षा दी जाये और उन को आधुनिक समय के उद्योग आदि भी सिखाए जायें। साठ मँकाले की शिक्षा-प्रणाली का उद्देश्य यह था कि छात्र

केवल नौकरी पाने के लिये पढ़ें और विद्या-उपार्जन एवं ज्ञान प्राप्त करना उन का लक्ष्य न हो। अगर प्राचीन पठन-पाठन प्रणाली का प्रचार होगा और उसके साथ ही विद्यार्थियों को आधुनिक ज्ञान भी उपलब्ध कराया जायगा, तो वे समझेंगे कि जहाँ वे विद्या, ज्ञान और बल प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, वहाँ वे धन भी प्राप्त करेंगे।

हमारे यहाँ विद्या का यह उद्देश्य बताया गया है :

विद्या ददाति बिनयं
विनयाद्याति पात्रताम् ।
पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति
धनाद्धर्मः ततः सुखम् ॥

विद्या हम में विनय और नम्रता का भाव उत्पन्न करती है, लेकिन आज उस का सर्वथा अभाव दिखलाई देता है, क्योंकि विद्या इस उद्देश्य से नहीं दी जा रही है। प्रायः—सब जगह नहीं, प्रायः—नौग केवल मात्र धन को प्राप्त करने के लिये, पैसा कमाने के लिये, पढ़ते हैं। विद्या हमें विनय देगी और उस के पश्चात् हम में योग्यता और पात्रता आयगी। जब हम में योग्यता होगा, तब हम धन भी प्राप्त करेंगे और जब धन होगा, तो हम धर्म का पालन करेंगे और अगर धर्म होगा, तो हमें सुख भी प्राप्त होगा। हमारे यहाँ विद्या के ये उद्देश्य बताये गये हैं। अगर हम इन उद्देश्यों को ले कर चलें, तो हमारे देश का बहुत कल्याण हो सकता है।

स्वामी दर्शनानन्द जी महाराज ने, जो कि साठ मँकाले के पश्चात् आदि गुरुकुल प्रणाली के संस्थापक थे, आज से साठ वर्ष पूर्व छपी हुई अपनी पुस्तक में लिखा था कि वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली भ्रष्टाचार का प्रसार करेगी, क्योंकि इस में खर्च, व्यय इतना अधिक है कि नौग अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये

इतना पैसा नहीं पा सकेंगे। अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपने एक बच्चे को पढ़ाएगा, तो अपने दूसरे बच्चों, पौत्रों आदि को पढ़ाने के लिये उन को पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। उस के सामने दो ही मार्ग होंगे—या तो वह उन को न पढ़ाये, अथवा वह किसी न किसी प्रकार से धन प्राप्त करे। इसलिये पता नहीं कि पैसा पाने के लिये वह किन किन उपायों का अवलम्बन करे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली बहुत महंगी है और इस में इस प्रकार का क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन किया जाये कि इस पर व्यय कम हो और इस से लाभ अधिक हो।

जहाँ तक सदाचार का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बात का पूर्ण ध्यान रखा जाये कि किसी भी विद्यालय के क्षेत्र में, चाहे वह अंग्रेजी भाषा का हो और चाहे और किसी भाषा का, नशे के सेवन का पूर्णतया बहिष्कार रहे। वहाँ पर कोई धूम्रपान भी न करने पाये। इस प्रकार का कोई प्रतिबन्ध न होने का परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी बचपन में ही धूम्रपान और अन्य नशों में पड़ जाते हैं। इस के साथ ही अश्लील और शूंगार-विषयक चित्रों का विद्यालयों में प्रवेश न होने दिया जाये। जहाँ तक हो सके, बाहर सड़कों पर भी ऐसे चित्रों को अगर न लगाने दिया जाये, तो इस से भी लाभ होगा, क्योंकि आम लोगों और विशेषतया विद्यार्थियों पर ये चित्र कोई अच्छे भाव पैदा नहीं करते हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेषतया शिक्षा का प्रसार किया जाये। इस से देहात के लोगों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में सुविधा होगी और साथ ही व्यय भी कम होगा। इस प्रकार पढ़-लिख कर वे अपने घरों में ही काम कर सकेंगे और उन का उद्देश्य यह नहीं होगा कि पढ़-लिख कर वे कहीं नौकरी करने जायें।

चूँकि अधिक समय नहीं है, इस लिये मैं थोड़े शब्दों में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस क्षेत्र में बाल्यावस्था से ही कार्य कर रहा हूँ। इस लिये अपने विचार रखने के लिये मुझे अधिक समय चाहिये था। यदि मैं उधर होता, तो शायद मुझे अधिक समय मिलता, लेकिन चूँकि काफ़ी माननीय सदस्यों ने बोलना है, इस लिये मैं जल्दी समाप्त कर देता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : इधर आने के लिये निमंत्रण है। माननीय सदस्य इधर आ जायें।

श्री रणजय सिंह : मैं केवल समय के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारे विद्यालयों में देशी व्यायाम पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

पहले गुरुकुलों के लिये छः लाख रुपये रखा गया था। उसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद। लेकिन अब उस में कमी कर के तीन लाख कर दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी योजना बनायें कि विद्यार्थियों को वास्तविक लाभ हो और उच्छृंखलता दूर हो और हमारे देश के बालक बीर, योग्य, बलवान और धनवान बनें; जिस से बड़े हो कर वे राष्ट्र की सेवा कर सकें और हमारे देश की अच्छी-अच्छी योजनाओं को सफल करने में सहायक हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमान जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ शिक्षा और मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Education. The Education Ministry has been taking keen inte-

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

rest to implement the programmes in all fields of education, namely, elementary, secondary and college education, and it has been achieving good results. It grieves me to learn that a little cut has been made in the allotment on education. During the first World War, the British Cabinet made a cut in the allotment for education and the consequences were very severe. Therefore, during the Second World War, they not only gave up that policy, but enhanced the allotment for education. I know our Minister is fully aware of this fact and I would request him to see that the progress in education is not handicapped due to such cuts in this emergency and to try to restore the same.

My hon. friend on the other side said that the Government is afraid of the non-employment of primary teachers and so it does not want to encourage the same in the elementary stage. He said that a Member of the Planning Commission said to a deputation from Calcutta like that. But the facts mentioned in our report do not tally with the observations of the hon. Member. Government has been taking all steps to improve elementary education and anticipates a dearth of 80,000 teachers. Therefore, I doubt whether there is any validity in the statement made by the hon. Member opposite; I think it is far from facts.

The Centre has to maintain the standard in the degree courses. So far as university education is concerned, I am sorry to state that no standard has been maintained. The University Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan has recommended that the three-year degree course should be introduced, but the same has not been materialised *in toto*. Even now there are some universities which have not introduced the three-year degree course. Besides, even in the case of those universities which have introduced it, there is no mean-

ing in introducing it, because they have only divided the four year's course into two stages—a pre-university course covering one year and a three-year course in the degree stage. So, the intention of the University Commission has not been materialised so far as the three-year degree course is concerned.

Another trouble has arisen in the secondary stage. Now there are two types of secondary schools. One is ordinary secondary schools and another is higher secondary schools. There is diversion and there is no uniform standard in the secondary stage also. So, I request the Ministry to be firm and to maintain uniform standards throughout the country in the secondary stage.

There is another problem about the medium of instruction. Till now no final decision has been taken in the matter. We know that the professors of all colleges are over-anxious that there should be a change. There is no doubt about it, but the Government must take steps in this direction. Unless the Government takes bold steps, this cannot be materialised. Even if a final decision is taken now, it will take 10 or 20 years to materialise the same. So, I request the Government that the University Grants Commission may be asked to take proper steps and to come to a final conclusion. At least in areas where Hindi is predominant, Hindi should be finalised as the medium of instruction. It is the language of our State. It should be the official language or at least an associate official language. We should encourage Hindi, and text books in Hindi should be published. I know India is not lacking in eminent scholars, scientists, lawyers, mathematicians and philosophers. If a decision is taken in this matter, these eminent scholars will exercise their brains and produce good text-books in a short period. There are publishers who are anxious to publish these text-books, because the publication of text-books is a highly

remunerative job. I would, therefore, suggest that some decision should be taken in this matter also.

There is another thing which deserves due consideration, and that is the revision of the courses in the college stage. I fully know that the University Commission has recommended the introduction of Indian text-books as far as possible. But no action has been taken yet in this matter. For instance, our graduates are taught western philosophy, economics, mathematics and other subjects. There are text-books of Eastern outlook on these subjects in Sanskrit. If Sanskrit books are not accessible to graduates, they may be translated and taught. I would, therefore, request the Government to try, through the UGC, to introduce Indian books of Eastern outlook as far as possible in the college stage.

About history, Sir, our present Indian history is not a true history. It is a creation of the imperialistic authors. They have depicted the Indian facts otherwise. So our Indian history is full of mistakes. I would draw the attention of the Education Ministry to this matter and request them to revise the Indian history.

I will give you one example. According to us, there existed a king by name Vikramaditya. Everyone knows that he was the greatest king in India. An era runs in his name. According to the historians there was no king by name Vikramaditya at all. Therefore, Sanskrit literature should be taken as the authority and it should be proved that there was a king by name Vikramaditya and our history should be written accordingly. So also, the revolution of Jhansi and the events of the Black Hole of Calcutta and other things should be depicted, and facts otherwise depicted in our present Indian history should be eliminated. I would like to draw the attention of the Education Ministry to this matter also.

I want to say a few words about Sanskrit education. It is also a fact that the Ministry has been taking keen interest to improve the Sanskrit education and to improve the status of Sanskrit pandits. But the aids intended for Sanskrit pandits are not accessible to the pandits in rural areas. I would, therefore, request the Education Ministry to give good publicity to this matter. There is one anomaly in the matter of payments to the actual Sanskrit pandits and the professors in colleges and teachers in high schools. The real pandits who teach Sanskrit in Sanskrit institutions are not paid properly, whereas the teachers who teach Sanskrit in the schools and colleges are paid much more. I am not envious about the payments made to lecturers and professors in the colleges, but I only request that the same status should be given to the actual pandits who teach Sanskrit in the Sanskrit schools and colleges. In conclusion, if you will allow me two minutes more, I will speak about my own constituency.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he consider it as least important and take it up last of all?

Shri A. T. Sarma: Orissa, Kerala and Assam have only one university each while the other States have more than two universities each. So, education in the post-graduate courses in these States is marred. Therefore, I would request the Education Ministry to grant at least one more university to each of these three States. In this connection, I may state that our State Government has appointed a commission which has recommended that at least two universities should be started, one at Berhampur and another at Sambalpur. I hope this will receive favourable consideration from the Education Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: I will give a few minutes to Shri P. R. Chakraverti before I call the Minister.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): While speaking on Education, I am

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

reminded of the remarks of Ashta Vakra who was reported to have stated in self "how wonderful, wonderful am I" in spite of his eight deformations. I know the unenviable position of the Minister of Education, pitted as he is, between the Concurrent List, the State List and the Central List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution where the subject of education is enumerated. I would strongly insist that in view of the remarkable changes which are noticeable in the present arena of education, so far as university education is concerned, it must be taken out of the State List and incorporated in the Concurrent List. There is a lot of anomaly now.

For example, Gujarat has three universities—Baroda University, Gujarat University and Vallabhbhai Patel University. When I went to Gujarat I found that the medium of instruction in one is Gujarati, in another Hindi, and English in the third one. Wonderful state of affairs indeed for a small State where the total population is equal to the increase every year for the whole country in the form of births. There must be some uniform policy.

It is really anomalous that while the University Grants Commission is expected to maintain standards, the universities are being created by the States. I understand that the Patna university has now introduced a system whereby, though the medium of instruction is Hindi, there is option to appear for the examination up to 1965 for B.A., B.Com., Intermediate etc. either in Urdu, English, Hindi or Bengali. How can one express himself in elegant phrases unless the medium of instruction and that of the examination are in the same language? It is an anomalous position, and everywhere it continues like that. So, I would like to strengthen the hands of the University Grants Commission, and also the Minister of Education, by suggesting an amendment to the Constitution—the Seventh Schedule.

So far as universities are concerned, there are lots of noticeable changes in view of the changing pattern of society. The needs of the community demand change. It has been remarkably suggested by a great educationist of England, John Sargent, that having had no university experience themselves, the so-called products of the affluent society are hardly to be blamed if the primary object of sending their sons and daughters to colleges is to enable them to acquire some commercially valuable qualifications that will help them to get on in life.

It is a very limited conception of university education. What is expected of universities is not simply to equip students to make a living but to develop an integrated individual with the depth that comes from direct and intimate knowledge of the classics, of the humanities and also scientific education.

The allergy which some of us, in the eastern side of India, feel towards Hindi fades out when we listen to the nice cadence, rhythmic music, sobriety and solemnity with which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri speaks here or another Shastri speaks in the Upper House. Why? Because it is the elegance in the language that touches me. I really wondered to find when I was in Gujarat that the Gujarati-speaking people, speaking such nice clear and musical language taking to a different language, as the medium of instruction, while using own language to communicate their thoughts to their children. Being a teacher for more than a decade, I would definitely say that it is the regional language which must be the medium of instruction. If you want your children to be brought up and to reach the stage of cultured manhood, a full human being, they must have their education in the regional language. In Patna University, they have made it a condition that if 75 per cent of the material is available in the language in

which instruction has to be given, then it will be allowed as such. How can that be possible?

It is essential that one must realise that one who is profoundly based in his own language can easily learn another language.

In my European tour, any body—I do not mean Dr. Shrimali or Prof. Humayun Kabir—whom I met, spoke in the minimum in four languages. Because they know one language, it allows them entry into the portals of others. Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran may know that, in the Arvind Ashram in Pondicherry, children are accustomed to speak in four languages, namely, Tamil, English, French and Bengali. All the children are accustomed to speak in four languages. So, you must have a regular groundwork in one language.

Then, the study of classics must be made compulsory. We had the study of Sanskrit compulsory in our school days and we learnt Bengali. Because of Bengali I can switch on to any language including Chinese, which I had occasion to learn a little. So, it is essential that the study of Sanskrit must be made compulsory and the medium of instruction must be the regional language and then one can go in for two languages, namely, Hindi and English. It is so easy to learn four languages once we decide that we must learn them. Our allergy towards Hindi started with something else. It was the association of ideas that accounted for it.

Unfortunately, the rich language of Bengali has nothing to fall back upon, if one has to reprimand another. If the husband, say, Professor Hiren Mukerjee or Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, is angry with his wife, I mean, Shrimati Mukerjee or Shrimati Bhattacharyya, he has to take to another language; he has to speak either in Urdu or in Hindi. That is the state of affairs in Bengali. Evidently, the Bengalis think that if anybody learns

Hindi, he learns it for reprimanding others . . . (Interruption).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): May I ask what is the experience of the hon. Member himself . . . (Interruption).

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I know your experience. So, we Bengalis thought that Hindi was a language to be used for brandishing sticks, because our jail warders or sepoy used to brandish sticks with abuses in Hindi. Now, when I listen to the phonetic words of Shri Shastri, Shri Bhakt Darshan and others, I am enamoured of the enrapturing Hindi cadence. And, I tell my Bengali-speaking friends that they may with profit learn Hindi; thereby they will enrich their own language, which they are so proud of.

So, my specific suggestions are three. Firstly, the teachers of universities must have training or reorientation just like the school teachers, who have to go in for B.Ed. or M.Ed. Secondly, universities also must attain some form of uniformity through an amendment of the Constitution. Thirdly, the lecture hours must be reduced, so that two days a week are left to students to develop their own personality and initiative by way of their independent study and thinking. They stand feel that they are not overburdened with the learned lectures of the teachers all the days in the week. The period is for 45 minutes. In Calcutta University, a teacher has to teach 150 boys in one class. He comes to the class, takes the roll, that takes 10 minutes off, then 5 minutes are taken in coming and going; so 30 minutes are left and one does not know what the students learn. So, if you want, you can increase the period of lectures from 45 to 60 minutes but the number of lectures or periods must be reduced and at least two days must be left free for the students to have some development of individual initiative and independent way of thinking.

The other day, in reply to my question, the hon. Minister said that there

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti.]

will be some objective questions in the question papers, namely, 10 per cent or 15 per cent. I welcome it; it is a new venture. I share my feelings with the Minister because I belong to the same community to which he belongs, that is, the fraternity of teachers. So, I may assure him that in that sphere of educational activity, he will get my full support provided he sets his mind thinking on those lines which I have suggested in the short time that I have been allowed.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Sbrimali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank the hon. Members who have said some kind words about the work which the Ministry has done during the course of the year. The problems of Indian education are of such a great magnitude and our resources are so limited that whatever we do can never be considered as adequate.

Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and several other Members were greatly concerned about the development of elementary education. It is quite true that we have not succeeded in fulfilling the Constitutional Directive. In the Third Five Year Plan, we are, however, making a gigantic effort and, as the hon. Member will see, our achievement in the first two years of the Plan has been very satisfactory and, in fact, we have exceeded the targets. It was our plan to enroll 153 lakhs of additional children in classes 1 to 5. During the first two years we have already enrolled 71 lakhs of additional children in primary schools. In that way, we have exceeded our targets. This emergency has created some financial stringency and in some of the States, I am afraid, the allocations are not adequate to meet the growing demands of education at the elementary stage. We are greatly concerned about this matter and we have been constantly in touch with the State Governments. We have told the State Governments that whatever may happen, the tempo-created in the first two years should not be slowed down and every effort

must be made to keep the enrolment figures as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan. The Ministry has given a number of suggestions, such as, adoption of double shift system at least in classes 1 to 2, increasing the number of work days in schools and, wherever necessary and possible, even increasing working days. I am hoping that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, we shall be able to fulfil the targets that we have laid before us in spite of the emergency and the financial difficulties which have come in our way. I am hopeful about this matter because there is a realisation in the country, that education is of vital importance not only for developing our productive capacity but also for the immediate problems of defence.

Several lady Members made references with regard to girls education. I would like to assure them that we will do everything that is possible to bring as many girls as possible in the educational institutions. In fact, we have told the State Governments that they will get hundred per cent assistance from the Central Government as far as girls education is concerned. Moreover, we have also told them that the funds earmarked for girls education cannot be used for any other purpose. If they do not spend money on girls education, that money would not be diverted.

Dr. Mahishi and some other Members said that our school meals programme should develop further. In this matter also we have now undertaken a national programme for provision of school meals to school children. During the Third Five Year Plan it is our intention to bring in 10 million of children which would be about 20 per cent of the children enrolled at the primary stage. The programme is being extended on a large scale in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and during the next year, in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh, and gradually we wish to cover all the States and in that way nearly

cover 20 per cent of children at the primary school stage. The House is aware that we are giving all possible inducements to children who come to schools and free distribution of books is one of them. We have received generous gifts from Australia and Sweden. We needed paper badly in these difficult times. I am glad to say that during the Third Five Year Plan, we would be able to distribute free books to a large number of needy children.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

At the secondary stage, we are going to take some special measures, during the next year and in the coming years, to improve the quality of education. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and several other Members referred to the lowering of standards. This question of standards is a relative matter and the University Grants Commission has appointed a committee which is going into the question. We are concerned in taking constructive steps to improve the quality of education and I would like to enumerate some of the steps which we propose to take during the next year and the following years.

Now, the immediate problems of defence as well as our problems of industrial development require a large number of scientific personnel. We must develop science rapidly if our country is to keep pace with the scientific progress that is taking place in other countries. So far, we have given little attention to the development of science teaching at the secondary stage and I propose to take a number of measures to improve science teaching at that stage. We have entered into an agreement with UNESCO and they are going to give a very substantial assistance for this programme. The assistance is coming from the Government of USSR. It is a very substantial assistance for promotion of science education, both at the secondary stage and at the university stage.

We are proposing to set up a department of science at the Centre here which will undertake studies related to the development of science and mathematics curricula, and also it will work out new methods of teaching science. We are also proposing to set up a workshop which will produce prototypes of simple laboratory apparatus and lecture demonstration equipment which can then be produced on a large scale by commercial and other undertakings. Our effort will be that this laboratory apparatus will use as far as possible indigenous material and for this workshop we are getting some experts from USSR.

The House is aware that the Ministry of Education has set up four regional training colleges which will start working from next July. These training colleges are not ordinary training colleges. They are going to cater to the needs of teachers of science technical and vocational subjects. So far, our training colleges provide a course of one year to two years. These colleges will provide a course of four years, an integrated course, which will not only give them instruction in the methods of teaching but will also give them techniques of teaching of scientific and technical subjects. There will also be a short course of one year to improve the standard of existing science teachers. This coming summer, we will set up a number of Summer institutes with the co-operation of the Universities. These Universities will start summer courses for science teachers. The Universities which are co-operating are Delhi, Punjab, Poona and Madras. We are getting scientists from the Universities of India as well as of the U.S.A. They will all help us in organising the Summer institute. During the course of the next few years, it is our endeavour that this Summer institute should become an integral part of the University education. More Summer institutes will be set up in course of time.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali.]

13 hrs.

Shri Barrow referred to the scheme of pilot project for discovering scientific talent which has been tried in Delhi. We propose to extend the scheme to other States also during the next year. As far as the University Stage is concerned, the University Grants Commission has appointed a number of Reviewing committees which are at present examining the standards of our syllabus and will make the necessary recommendations.

The House is aware that last year at this time, I mentioned that we propose to set up Centres of advanced studies to encourage higher level research at the post-graduate stage. I am glad to say that four centres have already been established, two at the Delhi University in theoretical Physics and Chemistry, one in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Bombay University and one at the Calcutta University. During the next year, more such centres will be opened and in the Third Plan, we will have about 20 to 30 such centres functioning. The main purpose of these centres is to stimulate research at a higher level, to give opportunity to advanced scholars, to develop research programmes in various subjects.

Another field in which we propose to give special attention during the next year is the Text book programme, Shri Swamiji, Shri Mohsin and Shri H. N. Mukerjee made reference to the low standard of text books. I must say, I am ashamed at the book that was referred to by Swamiji, which was from the department of Education Delhi. The books produced last year in Delhi were of very low standard. I had said that they were all rubbish and should be thrown into the wastepaper basket. The Ministry made an enquiry and I do not know what the Commissioner has done. I am sorry that the books are still lying in the market and are being used by stu-

dents. I must say I am ashamed about this.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : श्रीमन् ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, I don't like to be interrupted. The question can be asked later. That would be better instead of interrupting me at this stage.

The National Council of Educational research has undertaken a very comprehensive programme for the production of quality text books. We have set up a Central committee on Educational literature which has appointed a panel of experts and they are preparing now textbooks on physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, general science, geography, history and Hindi, practically all the school subjects. The drafts of these books will be available during the course of the year. The first book will be an experimental edition. It will be circulated to all educational institutions publishers, authors and they will have an opportunity to give their opinion about these books. Whatever constructive suggestions they make will be incorporated and then, the books will be finalised. So that, people will have an opportunity to criticise each of these books. The final edition will, of course, be produced after incorporating all the suggestions. The purpose is not to have any kind of competition either with the publishers or with the State Governments in this matter. Our main purpose is to produce some quality books. We hope that good books will automatically drive out bad books. It is with that faith that we are producing these books and these books will be in the market next year.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee also said in his speech that we were not making adequate efforts to produce books in our own languages. I might inform him that so far as scientific and technical literature is concerned, the Ministry is now engaged in producing books in practically all fields of text books,

standard works, reference books, dictionaries, popular books including books for children. I may also inform the House that we have recently set up a Bureau of text book production which is working with the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. This Commission, with the help of the Text book Bureau is now engaged in preparing and translating standard works and popular books. We hope to produce nearly 50 books at the end of the coming financial year. In addition to this, the Commission is also farming out the work to individuals. Several original works will also be produced in our own languages. In the field of reference literature, I hope books will be available and subject dictionaries will be available up to the pre-degree stage in physics, chemistry, mathematics, botany, and agriculture, whose compilation is almost complete. Similarly, we are also preparing a Hindi-English version of a consolidated glossary which has already been published. I might also inform the House that we have got the copyright for 111 books—standard books—and translation work is going on in various Universities which have agreed to join in this endeavour. I might also inform the House that we have decided to set up five cells during the coming financial year in which writing original works as also translation of some works will be carried on a whole time basis by qualified professors, readers and lecturers. That was a suggestion made by Dr. Govind Das. We have already negotiated with two Universities at Banaras and Delhi. Cells will be set up very shortly where whole time professors and lecturers will be engaged in writing original books and also in translating standard works. We have also decided to set up three more cells in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

In addition to this, we are also attempting to produce books for common readers. We have requested publishers to bring out 115 books. We have approved the manuscripts which they

sent to us. We can hope that next year, these popular books will be available to readers. Dr. Govind Das also made a suggestion that outstanding literary works in non-Hindi languages should be brought out especially in southern languages. I accept the suggestion and we shall bring out such books next year.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I think, criticised the working of the National Book Trust. I must admit that the Book Trust has not, so far, fulfilled our expectations. But, recently, the Book trust has been re-organised and a Review committee was appointed which went into the working of the Book trust thoroughly. Now, we have decided to bring out a series of books on 'India: Land and People'. Outstanding authors have been engaged by the Book Trust to write these books, and the series will deal with books in geography, geology, botany, zoology, agriculture, anthropology, archaeology, history and culture and literature.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I just ask one question on this point?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall be grateful if my hon. friend would kindly note down his question and ask the question at the end. I shall finish within the time allotted to me and then I shall answer questions.

The third field in which we propose to make special efforts to improve the quality of education is the teacher-education. The teacher is the pivot of the whole educational system, and unless we take special measures not only to bring in good quality of teachers, or recruit better quality of teachers but also improve our professional training, no improvement in education can take place. We propose to take a number of measures to improve the quality of teachers' education.

The House is aware of the loan scholarships scheme to the tune of about Rs. 9 crores, which we wish to operate during the next three years.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

It will start next July. One good feature of this scheme is that it will attract talented people in the teaching profession, because by putting in one years' service in the teaching profession, they will get a rebate of 10 per cent, and within eleven years, that is, if they put in ten years' service in the teaching profession, the loan will be wiped off, and they will have an opportunity to go up to the highest stage in education.

The House is aware that we have also during the last few years made various efforts to improve the service conditions of teachers....

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Will you kindly give us some more details about this loan scholarship scheme? It is a very laudable scheme, and you have done a good work by having that scheme.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We shall give the full details. The details are being worked out in the Advisory Board. This is one measure which I think will bring in more talented people in the teaching profession. In addition to that, the House is aware that we have taken a number of measures to improve the service conditions of teachers.

The average salary of a primary school teacher now is Rs. 100. I am not satisfied with this. We shall continue to make efforts to improve the salaries. In fact, we have told the State Governments that they can get 50 per cent of assistance from the Central Government for whatever salaries....

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): May I just ask one question? How the hon. Minister got the figure of Rs. 100. I know that the average pay of a school teacher in Bihar is only Rs. 60.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not yielding I shall answer all questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot go on unless the hon. Minister yields.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will be much better if hon. Members will reserve all their questions till the end.

We have told the State Governments that they could get 50 per cent of assistance from the Central Government if they increase the salaries. And we have been continuously taking various measures such as the Triple Benefit Scheme, the Scholarships for the children of teachers, the National Foundation of Teachers and so on. All these measures have been taken with a view to ameliorate and improve the service conditions of teachers, and to attract better quality of teachers in the teaching profession.

I mentioned about these regional colleges. In the regional colleges also we shall give full stipend to the teachers who are admitted. They will all be scholarship-holders, and they will get full assistance from Government so that they can have good training for a number of years. With these regional colleges which we have set up, and which are also being assisted by the USSR under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and also by the USA, we hope that we shall be able to improve the quality of teachers considerably.

There is a demand from the States that more such colleges should be opened, but with our limited resources we are now confining ourselves only to these four regional colleges.

In addition to this, we have taken a number of measures to improve the quality of education, for example, the in-service training of teachers. The House is aware that we have set up extension centres of the training colleges, and we are now covering about 11,500 secondary schools under this extension programme. Under the extension programmes, the teachers' colleges organise study groups, discus-

sions, refresher courses etc. and it helps the teachers to keep in touch with the latest developments in education. This experiment has been very successful and, therefore, encouraged by this success, we propose now to set up extension centres at the primary teachers' colleges also. And next year, we propose to set up 30 such centres at the primary teachers' colleges.

At the University stage, the House is probably aware that the Rashtrapati was good enough to pass on the Rashtrapati Bhavan property at Simla to the Ministry of Education some time back. We propose to set up a Central Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla, and this institute will organise refresher courses and summer schools for university teachers. I hope our first summer school can be held next summer. This will provide facilities for research by teachers and other scholars in the social sciences, humanities and other subjects.

In addition to this, we have set up a number of training colleges for Hindi teachers. We have also set up a Central Institute of English at Hyderabad. We have also set up an institute for training teachers in Sanskrit at Tirupati, which is now training teachers of Sanskrit. So, practically all the subjects, the technical subjects, the classics, English, all those subjects which are not at present being taken care of by the State Governments will be taken care of by the Central Government, and we are doing this work with the full collaboration of the State Governments.

I think it was Shri Kishen Pattnayak who said that the Ministry of Education had done very little to provide equality of opportunity. I am sorry that he went to the extent of saying that all the Departments of Education and the Ministry of Education should be wound up and he said that they had done no work during the last few years in promoting equality of opportunity. I should like to refer to

only one scheme, namely our scholarships scheme.

In 1947, the total expenditure on scholarships for the country as a whole was only Rs. 22 lakhs, but by 1961 we shall be spending Rs. 19 crores. With our limited resources, this is not a very mean achievement. With the scholarships we have now, the State scholarships, the national scholarship schemes which give 2400 scholarships every year, and the loan Scholarships scheme which we propose to launch from next July, which will cover about 70,000 loan scholars, we shall have covered nearly 50 per cent of the meritorious students. This is a very big step that we have taken. I know that we have still to go a long way. In U.K., for instance, the percentage of State scholars is 80. The Prime Minister is anxious that the economic barrier should not stand in the way of the highest type of education that should be available to our scholars, and we want to break these economic barriers as far as the students are concerned. This is the one single step which is going to benefit a large number of needy students who in the past could not take advantage of higher education on account of poverty. So, I hope my hon. friend Shri Kishen Pattnayak will study these facts a little more carefully before making that kind of statement.

There are two more matters to which I wish to refer. The House will remember that last year we amended the Delhi University Act, and a correspondence course was started. There were some misgivings in the minds of the Members at that time, but I would like to inform the House that the report which we have received from the Department of Correspondence Courses in the Delhi University has been very encouraging. There have been very few drop outs. The majority of students are in the group 21—35. They are all grown-up people who are engaged in some kind of work. And the House

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

would be interested to know that some of these young men today are on the front, protecting our borders, and they are also taking correspondence courses.

Looking at the encouraging results we have got, we propose to open more correspondence courses at other universities. I am quite sure that the House would welcome this development.

We recently appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari to go into the question of evening colleges. It has made recommendations which Government have accepted. We are proposing to open evening colleges in other universities also. There are evening colleges in Delhi, but even with our limited resources, we propose to open at least one college in each State. The Central Government will give the same assistance as State Governments are giving for these evening colleges.

Government are greatly exercised about the problem of eradication of illiteracy from this country, to which several Members referred. In fact, only recently we addressed a letter to all Education Ministers in States to give serious consideration to this problem. It is true that the percentage of our literacy has increased to some extent; it was 16.61 in 1951 and 23.7 in 1961. But actually, the number of illiterate people is more than it was in 1951. In 1951, the number was 3011 lakhs and in 1961 it is 3350 lakhs.

We have given a great deal of thought to this problem. There are only two ways to tackle this problem. One is to expand primary education as rapidly as possible. Secondly, we should also tackle this problem of adult illiteracy. We have requested State Governments to mobilise all the students and teachers of universities and ask them to go to the villages in summer vacations. We have no funds at our disposal at present; neither the State Governments nor

the Central Government have resources for adult education programmes. In most countries, adult education has been a voluntary movement, except of course in countries where people have been forced to go and work in villages. I do hope that this appeal which we are making to students and teachers will find ready response and our educated people will go to the villages and educate our people. There seems to be no other way.

One hon. Member referred to compulsory military training. I would like to inform the House that steps are being taken to train all physically fit students at the collegiate stage in the NCC and NCC Rifles. The response from the States has been very encouraging. As soon as the Defence Ministry has found it possible to train the necessary personnel for imparting this training and has collected the necessary equipment, the NCC would be made compulsory in colleges. At the school stage, as the House is already aware, we are promoting the National Discipline Scheme. I am glad that most of the Members have welcomed the good features of the scheme. We propose to open new centres at various places. Two centres for this training have already been opened, one at Meerut and the other at Panchkula in Punjab. More are expected to be opened shortly. We hope to cover all the school population under this programme of the National Discipline Scheme. It is a very massive programme reorienting nearly 15,000 physical education teachers and training 3,200 discipline scheme instructors to acquaint them with the integrated syllabus. Besides that, 6,450 fresh instructors will be trained and made available to States.

The National Council of Educational Research has also recommended to the States to set up a school defence corps programme which along with study gives emphasis to productivity. I need not go into the details of this because we have sent these pamphlets

which the Council has put out to all members. They will find it is there.

All the other agencies which are working with the Ministry like the Central Social Welfare Board were geared to serve the needs of defence. During the emergency, they did a lot of good work for the jawans, to help their families, to prepare necessary garments etc. for them. This is a brief account of some of the new schemes or new directions in which we propose to move next year.

There are some points which I would like to answer. One is regarding Banaras Hindu University. Shri Kishen Pattanayak referred to it. He asked if the autonomy of the University is going to be restored. The University is an autonomous body. It is true that the Executive Council is a nominated body. The House will remember that I introduced a Bill in the last session, but because it could not be disposed of, the Bill had to be held back. I should have introduced the Bill earlier, but I was advised by the University Grants Commission to wait for the Model Legislation Committee's report so that we could incorporate any suggestions they make, so that both for Aligarh and Banaras we could have model legislation which could be adopted by other States as well. It is for that reason that I have held it back.

Prof. Hiren Mukerjee spoke about affairs in Vishva Bharati in Sriniketan. I am sorry that the University has been facing some difficulty in the last few days. But I hope Prof. Mukerjee would condemn the misbehaviour of the students and the various things which they did at Sriniketan. The Vice-Chancellor had to take very drastic action. I think he was fully justified in taking action he did against those who misbehaved. That the students at Sriniketan should have misbehaved is incredible and inconceivable. I would not like to enumerate the various things they did. But it is a disgraceful story.

There was some discussion as to whether education should be a concurrent subject or a State subject. During recent years, there has been some discussion on this matter. The National Integration Conference at its meeting in September|October 1961 recommended that education should be a concurrent subject. Strong views were expressed on that subject. I do not know whether Prof. Mukerjee was there. Since then this subject has come up in one form or another. At the last meeting of the Consultative Committee, a majority of members expressed very strong views and felt that the Central Government should exercise greater responsibility in the field of education. As far as the Central Government are concerned, personally I think we have, in the field of education—specially after the judgment of the Supreme Court—sufficient power, and if the Central Government have funds at their disposal, they can exercise that responsibility effectively. Probably there may not be any need for any change in the Constitution. At present, we are finding that the State Governments are fully co-operating and collaborating in education. The only difficulty is with regard to funds. Neither the States nor the Centre have adequate funds. Provided we can get more funds, I have no doubt in my mind that State Governments will show fuller collaboration. I have not found a single example where State Government have complained—though there are some wise people who continue to say that the Central Government are encroaching on the rights of State Governments—that we are encroaching on their rights. In fact, the State Governments have welcomed all the work that has been done by the Ministry in the past. Since the Consultative Committee felt strongly about this matter, we appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri P. N. Saprú to go into this question, to suggest if anything has to be done in this matter.

Shri Mukerjee also raised the question with regard to national archives.

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

Himself being a historian and a professor of history, naturally he is interested in archives. We appointed a committee. It has taken some time because we had to consult various agencies—the State Governments, the Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, and the various Ministries here. We have now received the opinions of the Governments, and we are drafting a Bill which I hope to introduce soon. If there is delay, it is because of the emergency, as soon as this Bill is passed, the archives will be flooded with a large number of records, and we have no place to keep those records. So, we should have some building where we can keep them. That is the only difficulty that is standing in the way. I hope to introduce the Bill in the near future.

I think I have covered all the points which were raised during the course of the debate. If any points have been left out, it is not because they are in any way less important, but I think my time is over.

I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members who have appreciated the humble work which the Ministry has done, and I should like to thank them once again.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ और अगर उचित समझा जाए तो उसका उत्तर दे दिया जाए। गत वर्ष आपने बोलते हुये लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में भी विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्रालय की कुछ नीति की घोषणा की थी; परन्तु ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का जो एक प्रतिक्रियावादी रुख है, उससे आपकी घोषणा बीच में ही रह गई है। अब उस सम्बन्ध में क्या आपने कोई निर्णय किया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सही नहीं है। जो नीति निर्धारित हुई थी वह नीति की बरत कर सब लोगों ने मंजूर कर ली है। चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस, वाइस-चांसलर्स कान्फ्रेंस और अभी हाल में जो इंटर-यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड मिला था, उन सब ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किये थे, शानल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल ने पिछली बार, उनको मंजूर कर लिया है। अब तो सिर्फ प्रश्न यह रहा है कि क्या कदम उठाना चाहिये ताकि हम साहित्य तैयार कर सकें। जो कुछ मैंने ब्योरा दिया है साहित्य निर्माण करने के लिये वह यह साबित करता है कि जहाँ तक कंट्रोवर्सी का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो खत्म हो गई है। अब तो काम करना है। इस सम्बन्ध में मिनिस्ट्री ने आगे एक कदम बढ़ा लिया है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : बोर्ड से जब किताबें पास हो कर आती हैं तो क्या वजह है कि उन में गलतियां रह जाती हैं। गलत किताबें निकाल कर बच्चों को क्यों पढ़ाई जाती हैं, इसका मैं उत्तर जानना चाहूंगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : गलती ई और उसकी जांच भी हुई। सभी ने गलती की मालूम होती है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : बोर्ड में जब पास होती हैं—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।
Does any hon. Member want any cut motion to be put separately? No.

Now I put all the cut motions to the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 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, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Education."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND No. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,41,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,44,58,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,49,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 81 to 87 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for which three hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

I would request hon. Members to confine themselves to ten minutes each.

DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,27,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 82—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,66,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 83—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,18,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 84—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,49,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 85—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,20,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 86—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,11,16,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 87—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,93,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,83,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): As pointed out in the morning by Shri Barrow, the time that has been given to this important Ministry is too meagre.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee suggested it, and the House accepted it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But if such important subjects are given only three hours for discussion, it is better not to discuss at all, simply pass the Grants. Anyway, I hope next year these things will be taken into account.

Whether in times of peace or war, technological development is important, for, there can be no progress without it. A nation which does not plan for it and find the necessary resources is sure to lag behind and even jeopardise its own freedom, both economic and political. While, therefore, its development is useful to both developed and developing countries, the problem of ensuring development is very much greater in the case of the latter because of paucity of resources and technical personnel. Hence, there is all the greater neces-

sity to plan for optimum results with the limited means of both the men and resources we have.

We are now in the middle of the Third Plan. All our programmes of technical personnel have been designed to meet peacetime requirements. The Chinese aggression has made a heavy drag in our resources. It poses the difficult problem of creating larger number of technical personnel with restricted resources.

Prof. Dedijer, an eminent Yugoslav scientist, who visited India has made a report on scientific research in India. His study is very important from the national point of view. This has become more so because of the national emergency. The professor has remarked that the so-called applied research results obtained in the 27 national laboratories remain pure research because industries are not prepared to take them up. It simply remains academic research which is not at all utilised by the industries.

The causes for this are two-fold: patented processes are not sufficiently worked out for immediate utilisation by industry; industry would prefer to purchase foreign patents whose immediate applicability has been proved by their utilisation in other countries.

He has further said that proper utilisation of the 27 national laboratories for industrial development is another problem which has to be faced and solved.

There is little demand for research by industry and agriculture. Government has to take the initiative in fostering demands for research results and research work by industry and other sections of the national economy. Industrial firms should co-operate with the national laboratories in the working out of pilot plant processes where it can be utilised for larger-scale production.

There should be a fresh orientation in our research and development plan and greater stress should be laid on applied research, specially during the present emergency. One of the difficulties facing such orientation from pure to applied research is the absence of contact between research institutions and the specialised industries.

Eminent scientists have expressed the following views on the subject: before Government decides to start another national laboratory, opinion of independent scientific bodies should be obtained; CSIR should undertake research in a large range of problems of fundamental importance that does not come under the purview of universities and industries.

Prof. Blacket at the Geneva Convention of Scientists emphasized that in under-developed or developing countries emphasis should be laid on application of existing knowledge to the local problems than working in the newly fashionable and highly capitalist regions of pure science. We have heard of art for art's sake. He has said that the luxury of research for research's sake is too costly in a country like India which is still under-developed and is attempting to develop. Various scientists have also pointed out about the meagre steps taken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in this connection. It has been stated that it is so because in the CSIR headquarters there are many non-scientists than scientists and the former sit in judgment often over the scientific schemes. The old and the superannuated are well represented in that organisation. Very recently an eminent scientist like Prof. Haldane had to go. It is a loss, I am not going into details. This is exactly a case to show how the CSIR works, although in this connection, there may be complacency so far as the hon. Minister is concerned. Dr. Chandrasekhar who spent sometime in the country this year expressed the view that compared with the advances in applied science and in pro-

[Sari Prabhat Kar]

viding the bases of industrial development he found the record in Indian science disappointing, even discouraging. Prof. Mahalonobis says that there has not been enough time to build up a strong and independent tradition of scientific criticism and evaluation, and that the administrative machinery of the Government continues to be highly centralized, with a great degree of secretariat control in details. As a result thereof, as I said before, in spite of the fact that we have so many national laboratories, utilisation has not been made of them at a time when we are in great need of them.

In this connection, I may also point out that there has been some effort made by a committee of Parliament, the Indian Parliamentary Scientific Committee of which the hon. Prime Minister is the President and the Home Minister, Chairman. It receives suggestions from the various scientific association through the representatives who are at the IPSC and sees how best to meet the scientific and technological needs of the country. I hope this Ministry will provide all facilities to this Committee.

I feel the development of instrument manufacturing in the country should be done by two ways of designing prototypes, their testing and redesigning and the second method is to produce an exact replica of the foreign models and do modifications where necessary after performance studies.

I shall be concluding in two minutes, Sir. Systematic studies of different regions for development of chemical, metallurgical and electrical industries, etc. should be carried by the institution of consultants' services and survey teams of engineers and technologists should take up this work. Mere economic surveys are not considered satisfactory and enough. We should think about starting specialised research units for research and development in new subjects like design of

high dams, arch dams, prestressed concrete gravity dams, etc. The goals of our scientists and technologists should be defined on the following lines and work taken up accordingly: improving the quality and quantity of industrial production and catering to the needs of the emergency, reducing production costs, developing indigenous substitutes for imported raw materials, upgrading existing raw materials by modifications and forming expert panels for work on emergency projects. For this purpose, we should form groups of experts for defining clear cut problems. They may emphasise development of particular raw materials, the definite projects or the nature of the needs or highlight lack of industrial capacity for high priority stores or materials which are not available in the country.

Government has opened more engineering colleges as we want more technical personnel. I suggest that the engineering course should be for three years. It should be possible to train engineers in shorter time by admitting B.Sc. candidates to all branches of engineering and giving them a degree after three years of study. It has also been observed that in the States of Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh graduate engineers are employed as junior engineers to do the same work as diploma holders. I shall end by touching one or two points more.

It is over a year, Sir, that we heard about the efforts to get back our property, the India Office Library. Perhaps Government wishes that the country forgets but we cannot forget it. There were recent statements in the House of Commons. There were legal technicalities and some arguments that scholarship can be better served if the Library remains in London. We wish to know where the position stands now and what progress had been made regarding microfilm-

ing of the various treasures in the Library.

The botanical garden has come under the control of the Government from 1st January, 1963. I am told that it is kept in such a manner that instead of attracting people, it persuades them not to come. There should be improved electrification. I do not know when the Asiatic Society Building will be completed and in the meantime I am told that the libraries could not be kept properly for lack of airconditioners. I wish that the hon. Minister takes these things into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma—absent. Dr. Melkote.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is one of the most important Ministries in our Government. We are in need of a large number of scientists especially when the emergency has arisen and they have a very good Minister who has been good, all these years, in utilising the money for the benefit of the country.

I have been continuously speaking year after year on the demands of this Ministry and I would like to congratulate the Ministry for the contribution of Rs. 1.84 lakhs and 327 grammes of gold they have made for the National Defence Fund. The Ministry has run some summer schools in geography, biochemistry, botany and theoretical physics and more than 120 delegates attended these. Due to the emergency, the Ministry has taken steps to take additional students in the polytechnics. Proposals for 3000 additional seats for the first degree course and 9000 additional seats for diploma courses during the Third Plan have been formulated. All this is very good. But I would like to say that this year in particular the report that has been published woefully lacks in giving additional information.

In peacetime, in normal times, it is all right. But during this emergency the need for technical personnel of all types has grown and in keeping with that need, I felt that much additional information should have been given to us, so that we may know exactly what the Ministry has been doing. But this, the present report, is the usual type of report that has been presented to us as usual every year, and I felt that this is not in keeping with the needs of the times.

Apart from that, I would like to say, as a matter of constructive criticism that in wars, and particularly in the present wars, and hence now, the need for technical personnel is great. This is because it is not a hand-to-hand or a man-to-man fight type of war now-a-days. It is not a wrestling bout, as it were. It is a war where science and technology play a great part. As such, if there was any time when more money was needed, it was for this Ministry that more money should have been given. But I am surprised to see that the Ministry has given up a few crores of rupees for the defence efforts during the present year. I personally felt that the Defence Ministry should itself have made more provision for this department to enable it to spend more. It is not merely now, during the emergency, but even during the coming years, more money should be allotted to this Ministry. But then again the amount allotted for this Ministry during the coming year is less by about Rs. 4.32 crores, which is not at all good. It is not in keeping with the needs of the country. I want to bring particularly this aspect of the matter to the notice of the Ministry and I would say that the Members of Parliament are very much exercised over this, and I would request the Ministry to look into this question seriously. I request the Ministry to place before the Planning Commission and the Government the point that more money should be allotted to it so that they could spend money ac-

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cording to the genuine needs of the country.

Apart from this, I would say that the information that is given, as I said, would be all right for peacetime requirements. They have mentioned in the report that due to this emergency they have taken stock of the needs of the country and have made preparations for assessing the needs of the technical personnel resulting in setting up a few new departments. They have not, however, given us any kind of details at all with regard to the above, I would like to bring to your notice, in this connection, that I had expected that the Ministry would at least have given information with regard to some basic changes that have occurred. All these years we have been doing pure, fundamental research in relation to industries or agriculture and of one department or the other. But then what in the result of all these during these 15 years? What is the type of research, and that has taken place and how has it been utilised at this juncture, is not at all made known. It has not been mentioned whether any switch-over to a new type of research has been made now, in order to meet the needs of the present trends. That kind of information is also lacking.

A proper utilisation of the 27 national laboratories for the industrial development is a problem which has got to be faced and solved. It is said that the technological knowledge has been made available has resulted in about 600 new researches in the field. Quite a number of them have not come into the field at all. The people generally feel that if a new thing has been invented but not tested through pilot schemes it would be better to purchase from foreign sources because they have already been tested. But here, things which are not put to such tests come into the field. This kind of research becomes infructuous

ultimately to the nation. That aspect of the question has got to be faced, and some pilot schemes or something like that have to be set up to prove the validity and the worth of the patents that are taken to see that they could be utilised by the nation. That would save us money and give us greater prestige in the country and outside.

The development of instrument manufacture in the country has a great need. What has happened with regard to this aspect of the question? What are the different types of training that have been given to produce these. Is it only in the polytechnics and colleges, or is there any higher training for this? These are also not mentioned.

Then there is the question of specialised research in various branches of technical knowledge. These specialised researches are essential; it is good that we are doing this. We have decided to train up an increased number of new graduates. It is all to the good. But in the Engineering sector it is only about 3,000. That is the increased number of new graduates that would be trained; and there are going to be 9,000 additional seats for the diploma courses in engineering by the introduction of shift system in the polytechnics. As it is, I am aware that the Government recognises the A.M.I.E. course. Could we not select about 30 different centres where polytechnics exist and where science colleges also exist. We have already a trained personnel in these science colleges whose qualifications come up to M. Sc. or more. In many of the engineering colleges, it is these people that give the training in mathematics, physics and chemistry. Such of these science colleges could be utilised, and the polytechnics themselves could be utilised to give the shorter courses of training for the engineering graduate course, so that the standard of teaching is not lowered and the period of training need not also be lowered.

If this revised scheme is to go on for a number of years, it is necessary to have some kind of a scheme, but the details are not forthcoming. Information is given that 3,000 new graduates are to be trained and another 9,000 are to be trained in the diploma courses. In about 30 centres, both these sets could be brought together, and the training by the best type of people can be arranged in these centres. By this, not an extra pie need be spent on new equipment, buildings etc. As it is, many students are interested in such schemes. Many of them are B.Sc.'s and M. Sc.'s. They go to colleges and pick up mathematics and physics. And then they go individually to professors to appear for the A.M.I.E. What I suggest is that there can be a teamwork, wherein 17 to 20 different professors come together at almost no cost to the Government since the bill is footed by the boys or their parents. I cannot understand why the Government has not considered this aspect of the question. If necessary, some money could be given as grants to the polytechnics to purchase additional equipment so that the immediate requirements can be fulfilled. I would like to bring this particularly to the notice of the Government, because such attempts are being made privately all over India, and the encouragement to such attempts ought to be given, particularly now.

We are also in the midst of the third Plan. All our programmes for technical personnel have been designed to meet, as I said earlier, the peace-time requirements. The Chinese aggression has made us raise greater resources and has posed different problems. The large number of already trained technical personnel have restricted scopes. It is under these circumstances that every type of activity has got to be considered, and do I say that as it is, we find that the monies allotted is less and we are giving up some of them voluntarily. If the monies allotted are less, but the people have still got to be trained, instead of spending the money on diverse purposes, it is necessary to utilise it carefully every

pie has to be used carefully. The people are coming forward to get themselves trained. Why not utilise this opportunity to put the A.M.I.E. course to better purposes.

In addition to this, there is this question of making a proper survey of the national resources in men and material, which is going on over a period of 10 to 15 years. To meet the demands of the present emergency we should consider whether any change in the assessment has been or has to be made and to what extent men are required to meet the demands of defence personnel; what are the different kinds of equipment that are to be manufactured to meet the requirements of the Defence and hence what are the different cells that should be created in order to understand these problems; whether Delhi itself as a centre is sufficient or whether you want to create more cells and organisations in different States, etc. These are questions which have got to be tackled by the Ministry but no information about these is forthcoming.

The information that has been given to us is that in some of these industries that have been started—iron and steel and heavy industries etc.—foreign Trained Indian and foreign personnel are being absorbed. We send our own students to foreign countries and they get themselves trained there and they come back ultimately to find that we have got a number of supermen in the industries but there is a lack of the ordinary type of a overseer! I cannot understand why this should be so. The fact that many of the factories are lagging in production—the lagging in production that has been taking place in a number of industries—is due to this lack of planning. I am saying all this not with a view to make a carping criticism against the Ministry which I always congratulated for the excellent work that they have been doing, but this time, the need of the times are different and hence such kinds of open but constructive criticisms are neces-

[Dr. Melkote]

sary at this juncture. I only feel that the Ministry and the Minister will take stock of the situation and do what is necessary. I do not want to take more time of the House. There is a great deal more to be said, but I stop as this. I have only touched on the main points. I only wish that the Ministry should be more active and do what is necessary.

श्री बडे (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टरी आफ साइंटिफिक रिसर्च ऐंड कलचरल अफेयर्स बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस इमरजेंसी के पीरियड में इसका महत्व और भी ज्यादा हो जाता है। इस मिनिस्टरी की सन् १९६२-६३ की रिपोर्ट निकली है उसको मैंने देखा है लेकिन मुझे उस बुकलेंट को देखने से कुछ ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं मिलती है। जितनी इनफारमेशन दी जानी चाहिये उतनी इनफारमेशन उसमें नहीं है। बाहर से थोड़ी बहुत जो हमें इनफारमेशन मिलती है और इस किताब को देखने से भी जो हमें मिली है उसके आधार पर मैं मंशेप में अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहूंगा।

इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि गये साल में टोटल मॅकशंड ग्रांट इस मिनिस्टरी के लिये ३७.७८ करोड़ की थी लेकिन गये साल में ३४.५५ करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च हुये। रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट ३४.५५ करोड़ पर ही रक्खा गया। इस तरह से करंट साल में ३.२३ करोड़ रुपया बचाया। इसके अतिरिक्त आगे सन् १९६३-६४ में भी ४.३२ करोड़ खर्चा कम करना है और इसलिये १९६३-६४ के बजट एस्टिमेट्स भी ४.३२ करोड़ के हिसाब से कट कर दिये गये हैं। इस तरह से अपने खर्चों में कमी करने की आपने इस रिपोर्ट में विशेषता बतलाई है। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि इस मिनिस्टरी में जितनी लेबोरेटरीज है, जितने रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, उनकी बाबत खाली मेरा ही ऐसा विचार नहीं है कि वे बेकार साबित हो रहे हैं

बल्कि कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि वे आर भेंट फोर लक्जरीज सेक। उन के बारे में एसा ही प्रतीत होता है। एक चावल को देखने से मालूम होता है कि पूरी हांडी कैसी पकी है। इसलिये मैं केवल एक संस्था, नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें कितना वेस्ट होता है। उसमें १९ एसिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर हैं, जिन पर सोलह सोलह सी रुपया खर्च होता है वहां पर अलग अलग वाटर टाइट कम्पाटमेंट्स बने हुये हैं, जिनका आपस में कोई सम्पर्क या संबंध नहीं है और जो एक दूसरे के इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स आदि काम में नहीं ला सकते हैं। उन लोगों को कोई प्राबलम्ज नहीं दिये गये हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतायेंगे कि पिछले दस सालों में उनको कौन कौन से प्राबलम्ज दिये गये हैं और उन्होंने कितने पेटेंट प्राप्त किये ? इस पुस्तिका से मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने तेरह या चौदह पेटेंट प्राप्त किये। सोलर कुकर का एक पेटेंट जीवनलाल ने लिया हुआ है। वह सोलर कुकर वैसे ही सूरज में हवा खा रहा है। उसको काम में लाने और उससे फायदा उठाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है।

14 hrs.

वहां पर जो फंडामेंटल रिसर्च होता है, उससे हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को कोई फायदा होता है या नहीं, इस तरफ हमारे शासन या मिनिस्टर साहब का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। वहां पर इतना वेस्ट होने के बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि पहले जो ट्रेचिज खोदी गई थी और तावदानों पर, ग्लासपेंज पर, जो कागज लगा दिये गये थे, इमरजेंसी खत्म होने के बाद, उन ट्रेचिज को भरा जा रहा है और उन कागजों को हटाया जा रहा है। वहां पर सैकंड वार का मॅटीरियल बाहर वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। उस मॅटीरियल को कभी काम में नहीं लाया जाता है और न ही उस का सेल किया जाता है। एक चौकीदार वहां पर रखा हुआ है। बडे बडे

महत्वपूर्ण इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स और रेडार वगैरह वहां पर पड़े हुये हैं, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब या मंत्रालय का उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

वहां पर जो स्कालर्ज काम करते हैं उन में से कुछ मध्य प्रदेश से आते हैं और कुछ गुजरात से। अगर कभी उनमें वात होती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि उनकी जाब्ज में सिक्वोरिटी नहीं है और तीन चार माल काम करने के बाद भी उनको जाना पड़ता है। उनका कहना है कि उनकी जाब्ज की सिक्वोरिटी न होने, वहां पर वाटर-टाइट कम्पार्टमेंट्स होने और उन के सामने कोई प्राबलम्ज न होने के कारण रुपया वेस्ट हो रहा है और फिजूल खर्च हो रहा है।

लेह और भिनामारी में डिफेंस के संबंध में लंबारेटरी खुजी हुई, जिन पर चार चार लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को उनके बारे में मालूम नहीं है। यहां से स्कालर्ज वहां पर भेजे जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर डिफेंस, इंडस्ट्रीज और रिसर्च लंबारेटरीज में को-आडिनेशन किया जाय और उनको प्राबलम्ज दी जायें, तो इमरजेंसी पीरियड में बहुत फायदा होगा और जनता यह महसूस करेगी कि इस काम पर जो इतना ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, वह उचित और ठीक है।

इस बुकलैट के अन्त में २६ नेशनल लंबारेटरीज और इंस्टीट्यूट्स की लिस्ट दी गई है। हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि इनको कौन कौन सी प्राबलम्ज दी गई हैं, इन्होंने कितना मेटैरियल बाहर निकाला है, इन से इंडस्ट्रीज को क्या फायदा हुआ है और इन्होंने कितने पेटेन्ट्स प्राप्त किये हैं। इस बुकलैट में इस बारे में कोई इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं दी गई है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरज के नाते हम लोगों को यह सूचना मिलनी चाहिये। ताकि हम जनता को यह बता सकें कि इन संस्थाओं पर जो रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, उसका क्या

प्रोचित्य है और उससे देश को क्या फायदा हो रहा है।

दूसरे देशों में इन्वेन्टर्ज क्लबज होते हैं, जिनमें सब साइंटिस्ट्स एक जगह मिल कर बैठते हैं और किसी एक प्राबलम पर चर्चा और विचार-विनिमय करते हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर भी इन्वेन्टर्ज क्लब चलाने का प्रस्ताव करेंगे, तो उसको बहुत फायदा होगा।

हमारे सामने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे यहां जो रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स और रिसर्च स्कालर्ज हैं उनसे जनता को, सर्व-साधारण को क्या फायदा पहुंचता है। रिपोर्ट के पेज ३ पर लिखा है कि मई-जून, १९६२ में मिनिस्ट्री आफ साइंटिफिक रिसर्च एंड कल्चरल एफेयर्ज के एक्स-सेक्रेटरी, प्रो० एम० एम० थाकर, जेनेवा गए। क्यों? लैस डेवैलपड एरियाज के बेनिफिट के बारे में डिस्कशन करने। इसके बाद वह अक्टूबर, १९६२ में फिर इसी काम के लिए जेनेवा गए। चार पांच महीने में दो बार जेनेवा जाना क्या लम्बरी नहीं है, गरीब जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे गांवों में बुलाक-कार्ट को खींचने के लिए जो तकलीफ होती है, उसको दूर करने के लिए उस बाल-बीर्यरिगज लगाने, घानी को ज्यादा आसानी से चलाने और इसी प्रकार दूसरी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चलाने के बारे में रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है। ये बातें जानने के लिए उनको जेनेवा में क्यों भेजा जाए गया? अगर मई में उनके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आ सकी, तो अक्टूबर में फिर जाने से क्या फायदा हुआ?

जहां तक विज्ञान मन्दिर स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"The object of the Scheme is to make the rural population fami-

[श्री बड़े]

liar with the scientific principles involved in their day-to-day problems of agriculture crop protection, village sanitation, etc.”

इस “एटसैटरा” में बहुत सी बातें आ जाती हैं, लेकिन जहां जहां से हम लोग आते हैं, वहां तो इन संस्थाओं के बारे में हमको कुछ नहीं मालूम होता है। केवल डेकोरेशन के लिए और लोगों में प्रचार करने के लिए सब २६ इंस्टीट्यूट्स और लेबोरेटरीज आदि दिल्ली में रखी हुई हैं। स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली में जो स्कालर्ज आते हैं, उनके बैठने और रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। उनके लिए बहुत डिफिकल्टीज हैं। उनको अपने प्रदेशों को छोड़ कर यहां आना पड़ना है। आखिर दिल्ली में इन सब संस्थाओं को रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? यदि इन संस्थाओं को सारे देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में रखा जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

सरकार टेक्निकल नालेज फैलाने के लिए स्कूल खोलना चाहती है और इसके लिए वह टेक्निकल बोर्ड्स बनाना चाहती है। लेकिन वे टेक्निकल बोर्ड्स कहां कहां बनाये जायेंगे, इसका विवरण नहीं दिया गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश और कई दूसरी स्टेट्स में टेक्निकल एजुकेशन और पालिटेकनिक एजुकेशन की काफी जरूरत है, लेकिन इस बारे में ओपन एयर पालिसी अपनाई गई है, अर्थात् अगर जनता तीन लाख रुपया दे, तो वहां पर पालिटेकनीक खोला जाएगा। शासन को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

घाड़ना से लड़ाई शुरू हुए छः महीने हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हमारे स्कालर्ज ने एक जगह पर बैठ कर इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया है कि इस देश की डिफेन्स प्राबलम्ब क्या है। अब उनको इस बात का खयाल आया है। अब पूना में कुछ स्कालर्ज यह विचार कर रहे हैं कि हमारी डिफेन्स प्राबलम्ब क्या है।

माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें कि हमारे देश को जिन बातों की जरूरत है, उनके बारे में रिसर्च की व्यवस्था की जाये। अगर देश के जन साधारण को प्राबलम्ब और डिफेन्स के प्राबलम्ब को हल करने के बारे में रिसर्च की जायगी, तो उस पर किया जाने वाला खर्च उचित समझा जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि ब्लैकट ने कहा है, फंडामेंटल रिसर्च को यूनिवर्सिटीज को दे दिया जाये और यह मंत्रालय उन प्राबलम्ब को हाथ में ले ले, जिनका सम्बन्ध देश की डेटू डे लाइफ और देश का डिफेन्स से है। इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स को एप्लाइड साइंस की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और फंडामेंटल रिसर्च पर पैसा नहीं खर्च करना चाहिए। यह काम यूनिवर्सिटीज अच्छी तरह कर सकती हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, there are only two cut motions desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. So they may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Retrenchment of quasi temporary clerks from 31st of March, 1963 in Archaeological Survey Department. (1)]

“That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Mismanagement in National Physical Laboratory. (3)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. It has been a very wise and timely decision on the part of the Government that as soon as we became free, the Government set up the national laboratories. I am very happy to find that a net work of national laboratories are functioning in the country today. In the modern age, no progress, material or social, is possible unless and until we make enough of progress in science and technology. Keeping that in view, I would like to make a few observations, besides what my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has said, while giving some practical suggestions for the running of our laboratories in order to show better results that may be helpful to the country as a whole.

Permit me, Sir, to speak about the present condition of our scientists. Personally, I am not very happy about the present condition of our scientists. I have had occasion to go abroad and find our scientists working in foreign countries. They are not remaining there for the love of remaining there or for the love of work that they get there, but they are there merely for making both ends meet. The scientists in our own country have not, even to this day, the demand that they should have. Whosoever is being appointed or is being entrusted with a certain job is not getting, I should say, a full meal if he gets an assignment in our department of science. Keeping that in view I would submit to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that something has to be done and that should be done immediately so that not only we attract back our scientists who are in foreign lands today but the scientists who are in our own country today get this confidence that something is being done to improve their lot. While, from the Prime Minister down to the smallest man in the land all speak of encouraging science and technology, actually, in actual practice, we are practically doing little. Therefore, everybody

in this field should know that our leaders, the Government and the people mean what they say. That can only be possible by putting something into practice.

I need not relate a number of instances to show that many heart-breaking things are happening in the working of our science department and in regard to our scientists. Today, in our laboratory and elsewhere, we have got eminent scientists. Even some young scientists are coming up like anything. But, permit me to submit, Sir, that they get little encouragement. They do not get enough encouragement. Some such means have to be devised as would enable the authorities that be to encourage our scientists at all levels and in all branches of our science and technology. I would quote only one instance. A number of times I have been in a position to read the writings, reports, brochures or pamphlets issued by our laboratories or scientific institutions. I know it for certain that in a number of cases it is the young scientists who have been able to contribute something. But what happens? Immediately, the name of the head of the department is tagged on to that. Proverbially, we Indians are said to be power-grabbers. When such things happen to our scientists, this thing that has been said about us seems to be very correct.

Let us create a climate for the working of our scientists so that they can work in a free atmosphere. Also, let our hon. Minister, who is himself a scientist and who has a very good record in the educational and public life of our country, see to it that the scientists in our department of science are not entrusted with, what is called, administrative work. Let them apply their mind purely on research in science and technology. They can certainly do the work of administration, but our scientists who work in our laboratories, whether they deal with fundamental research or applied research or day to day research, let

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

them work as science scholars. Let their minds not be absorbed in other things which do not help them in their work or which do not serve our purpose.

Sir, our laboratories have been working for the last 15 years. No doubt there are certain achievements to the credit of our laboratories, individual as well as collective. But, as a layman, I want to ask one or two questions. How are the results of our research made applicable to our agriculture and our industry? Personally I feel, and this is what I have come to know by contacting people who are concerned in the matter, that today there is a big vacuum between the industry and, what you call, our scientific discoveries and our scientific knowledge. Therefore, keeping that in view, our attempt should be to see that while paying our attention to fundamental research, as far as application is concerned it must be correlated to our efforts in agriculture and in our industry. That is the need of the day; that is the cry of the day. When I say industry, I include our defence requirements as well. Our defence will mostly depend on our defence industry, how we are able to gear up our industry. It will certainly mean, to that extent we become more powerful, we get more strength in order to face our enemy or face anybody who may have evil designs upon our country.

Again, today we are in the Third Five Year Plan. Due to these Plans hundreds of industrial units have sprung up or are being set up. No doubt, hundreds or even a few thousands of technicians have been imported from abroad. Can these imported technicians be relied upon? Can we depend upon them for ever? Have we kept pace with the training of our men at all levels in order to enable them to man these units? When I see from the reports the number of our institutions and the number of our industrial units, I find that the pace is not complete. Therefore, a very great res-

ponsibility devolves upon our hon. Minister in charge of Scientific Research. I personally submit that his Ministry is not just like a department or ministry; he has to do a lot of thinking, he has to do a lot of work and he has to generate a lot of light. Then alone our hopes can be raised for the future of our country. Science and technology is of the highest importance today and tomorrow. Let him forget the past. Keeping that in view his responsibility is very great. The hon. Minister has to give an account of that before his countrymen. At least today, when he replies back to the debate, I hope he will kindly give us an inkling of how he is thinking on these matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, kindly allow me two more minutes. This is not a subject which we can deal with in such a short time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got a long list of Members here. He has to finish now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Let me conclude.

As far as turning out of engineers and technicians is concerned, I am very happy that the Ministry and the Government are paying attention to this question. But our technical education at the moment is divided into bits. Would the Government give its consideration for having a unified control over technical education all over the country? It is a very important point. On this I would have liked to speak for some time more, but as there is no time I only make this suggestion.

Another point is about the consultants. Today, we have not got the men to prepare our designs. We have not got the technicians to design our projects and carry them out. For that

we import people from abroad at a very high cost. What has the Government done in regard to that? My humble submission would be that our Government, particularly the Minister for Scientific Research, should pay attention to the question of setting up corporations which will be in a position to, what you call, design a project and prepare the project report etc.

Another point is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Gayatri Devi.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should like to say a word about the National Research laboratories. Some time ago, an expert committee of foreign scientists visited India and said that though the equipment was good they were not satisfied with the work turned out by these laboratories. All the same, Government keep telling us everything in that department is all right. If that is so, I would like to know how is it that a director of the National Physical Laboratories has not been appointed even though the last one died about two years ago. Recently, a special expert had come to advise us but still we have not had the report of this expert.

Then I would like to say that I quite agree with Shri Saraf when he speaks about our scientists. I would like to know how many scientists who return from abroad have registered themselves in the national register. Is it true that many of them have had to find employment outside the Government? I feel this is happening because they are specialised for special work and Government is not giving them the same recognition as in the case of other professions. I would go so far as to say that Government should pay them the same salary as the IAS officers, because they are serving the country far better than the IAS officers if I might say so. Now one cannot help feeling sorry for their condition.

Then, foreign scientists should be
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invited in larger numbers to lecture and teach in the Indian universities.

Coming to Atlases, I cannot understand why they are not distributed abroad. They are produced by this Ministry at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and odd. Yet, you cannot find it readily available in this country; neither are they circulated abroad. It is the duty of our embassies abroad to circulate these atlases.

Recently, our Government had to ban the circulation of Russian Atlases because they indicated wrong boundaries on our Himalayas. This sort of affairs should be eliminated, or put an end to, and it can be done if our own Atlases, new ones, could be circulated abroad.

Coming to the Himalayan Expedition, it has been reported in this Report at the end that they could not reach the top due to bad weather. There is no mention in the report about the findings of the expedition. I think this is a very serious omission.

Going through the report, one finds that there are only three polytechnics for girls in India, and this is practically nothing at all for our vast population. I feel that a lot of money which is being wasted on other items under this portfolio should be utilized for providing more technical institutions for women, because women are very good technicians in other countries where they use their hands well. I think the Minister ought to consider this.

While on the subject of technical education, I should like to mention that the period of technical training is being changed from time to time—sometimes it is two years; sometimes it is three or four years—causing a lot of confusion among the students. I think it is high time that a time-limit is set for degree courses, diploma courses and even for evening classes once for all.

Then I should like to talk about our National Akadamis. Approximately, Rs. 26,92,000 are spent on these and most of this money is being wasted.

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

I feel that the State Akadamis, which are autonomous bodies, should be affiliated to the National Akadamis. In this way, we can avoid a lot of duplication of work and a lot of money can be saved both in the Centre and in the States. In Rajasthan, for instance, the Lalit Kala Akadami has not met for the last one year. It does not follow its constitution and its budget is completely neglected. If it is affiliated to the Central National Akadami, it will go a long way in seeing that these things do not happen. It would be better for the States also if they could co-ordinate the work of these Akadamis with that of the Central Akadami.

Also, a lot of money is spent on cultural activities. Our visitors are always regaled with songs and dances. Even though we have wonderful private institutions which teach the same, a lot of Government money is being wasted on this. Instead of that, I wish that Government should concentrate their attention a little bit more in seeing to that the wealth of our country does not leave our shores in the way of smuggled art. For example, if a student wishes to examine the image of Sri Vardhmana Devesh mentioned by Rai Bahadur Ramprasad Chanda in his publication some decades ago, he should not be surprised to find its place in the Jain Temple empty. It is not known how it left Rajgir. However, it has found its way to an auction in Hamburg. This image appears now as No. 14, in the catalogue 'Auction 119—26th Nov. 1962-India-Siam - Persia-Syria,- Peru-Mexico—Dr. Hanswedell, Hamburg 36'. Suppliers and purchasers remain anonymous, but the catalogue states that items 1, 7-14, 43-45, that is, all the Indian sculptures with a few exceptions from Gandhara and Nepal were supplied by 'A'. In other words, it was one and the same person. Amongst the sculptures reproduced in the catalogue, there are some of which the best Indian museums would be proud.

It is really a tragedy that this Ministry cannot stop smuggling of these statues abroad. If the customs can stop small things from leaving the country, I just cannot understand how it is that huge sculptures leave the country. I am sorry to say that never has there been one instance of one being caught by the customs. It looks most extraordinary. When permission is sought genuinely to export things from this country by tourists, the Ministry concerned makes it as difficult as possible. Also, the customs make it difficult for tourists who buy things of less than hundred years old by taking the stand that they are older. If Government genuinely wishes to stop the export of these articles abroad, they could easily find the way and means to do it. So, I think that the whole thing looks rather fishy, if I may say so. Therefore, I would urge upon the Ministry that instead of allowing the private individuals to make a fortune by smuggling all these articles, why should they not be benefited by it? If we have such wonderful wealth, such a variety of wealth of sculpture, of which a portion is going out every year, instead of their being smuggled out of India, why should the Ministry not allow a certain portion to be sold so that we can acquire some foreign exchange for the Government instead of allowing private individuals to make huge profits?

Then, some of these images are stolen from temples that are in far away places. But, at the same time, recently, there was a case of theft in Khajuraho. Of course, it was reported and it is being investigated. That makes one wonder, makes one think what the Ministry is doing in this direction. In Rajasthan in several places, archaeological sites which are supposed to be protected monuments, images are disappearing, to mention a few, Osin, Negda, Kota and Bundi. Government must really take some

steps to see that this does not happen again.

Then, I would like to say something about the archaeological department. I find that in other countries cities of architectural beauty or historical importance are protected by the archaeological department, but in India it is not so. I think India is the only country in the world where it is not so. For instance, take the city of Jaipur, which was built in 1728. I have already spoken to the Minister about this once, that it is not at all protected. The walls of the city were being knocked down but, fortunately, due to the timely intervention of our Prime Minister, it was put a stop to. But this city is being defaced every day. That was a city which was unique and it is now being spoiled and its walls are being pulled down. Unauthorised constructions are going on and nobody is taking any notice of this. I am afraid, the same is happening in Kotah, Jaisalmer and Bundi. So, I would earnestly implore the Minister to look into this matter and see that these cities are protected under this Act.

Before I close, I should like to say that I must congratulate the Ministry for its one achievement, and that is the National Museum of India. It is really a praiseworthy effort, the exhibits, the beautiful architecture, and beautifully run too. Every Indian citizen should be proud of it.

I am also very glad to see that this Ministry has granted the Shanker's International Children's Competition Committee some money; because the children of this country are our future citizens. The future is in their hands. And if we teach them to learn and love the beauty of art today, we can be sure that our treasures can be safe in their hands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Lonikar—absent. Shri Karuthiruman,

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichetti-palayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the

Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. For a nation, scientific research and cultural affairs are like two eyes. They are so important that if we improve on these two things it will be of great value and our nation will stand in a high order in the eyes of the world.

As regards scientific research, it is only the foreign countries which have indulged in it in the nineteenth century and about 20th century have advancement in scientific research. Unfortunately we have been under alien rule and we were not able to bestow any thought to these researches. Only after the attainment of independence we have started emphasising on these researches. But the foreign countries which have taken our treasures to their countries are able to do great work. Our Sanskrit literature was taken away by the Germans and the English people and they have done research not from the epic point of view but from the scientific point of view. And the advancement of these foreign countries is all due to our Sanskrit literature and our science which they have taken away.

In our country also there is no question of doing research on the epic basis only. Even our epics and puranas contain ever so many things and research should be done on them. My humble submission to our hon. Minister is that the Archaeological Department should protect the ancient monuments in a proper way. They have only protected the birth place of the great poet, Kamban, namely Therezhundur, just with a fence. They should realise the importance of the great poet Kamban not only from the epic point of view but from the scientific point of view. I can prove it. Kamban Ramayana is a great literature and when research is done we can find ever so many things.

Even as a student of science myself, as a student of botany and zoology, I feel that the money allotted to these two subjects is not enough. Due to the emergency they have to cut down

[Shri Karuthiruman]

their expenditure as an austerity measure, as money is required for the national defence fund. As a matter of fact I would request the hon. Minister to ask for more funds and see that more researches are done in regard to zoological survey, botanical survey and geological survey. In our great literature we find ever so many things; and not only in science, but even in arts and other things there are ever so many works that if we do research we will be successful even in our scientific field.

Take the great saint poet Thiruvalluvar. His maxims constitute some of the every great political maxims for the entire world, and Thirukinal has been translated into as many as eighty-five foreign languages. But Kamban's epic, the Ramayana, is only a commentary on Thiruvalluvar, and it is the best part of it.

We have studied in the nineteenth and twentieth century that the atom is an indivisible element. But Kamban, the great poet, who lived in the tenth century itself, has expressed in his epic—in his Ramayana—that even the atom may be divided into a hundred equal parts. For your information I will give just one or two instances to show the importance of that, so that research may be done on it and scientifically also our country may be benefited by it.

In his great epic, Kamban has said:

Or Thammai Anuvinaí Sathakooritta Kooninum Ulan.

That means, take the uniform atom—even in an atom the sizes are different—you just select a uniform atom. If it is divided into a hundred equal parts, one hundredth part is "Kone" etc. That is, even in the tenth century he has propounded this in his epic. Even about the latest discovery, the so-called Sputniks, from the

scientific point of view I can say that this is what Kamban had said:

*Meruvai uruval vendil
Vin pilandu ehal vendil
Eeerezhu puvanam yavaiyum
Mutruvittu iduthal vendil
Ariyan pakazhi vallathu.*

Kamban said in his epic, the Ramayana, that it is possible to pass through the greatest mountain; outer space can be conquered. This is the "Sputnik" which the great Kamban had referred to. Now this may be taken as an ordinary thing or as a matter of *bakthi* etc. But, as I said, if we do it on a research basis we can find many vital things, and not only from the epic point of view. But on scientific point Kamban was a scientist, Kamban was a politician, Kamban was a lawyer. In the Annamalai University research is going on on the great epic, Kamba Ramayana. I would therefore request the hon. Minister again that in the place where the great Kamban was born, namely Therzhundur, the Archaeological Department should put up a memorial instead of simply a fence. The ardent students of Kamban may be given a chance to do research work and the nation will be benefited by it. It is only for mentioning this that I requested you, Sir, to allow me to participate in this discussion, and I hope the hon. Minister will look into it. The great scholars of Kamban can be given opportunities to do research work.

Regarding cultural affairs I would like to make one or two points. The so-called Sangeet Academy and the funds that are allotted to our States have been utilised and availed of only by the urban areas in the cities and not in the rural areas. If we want to see that each and every part of our country and the rural people get the benefit out of this I would request the Minister to see that the funds allotted are well utilised by the

rural people, because it is only on a rural bias that the standard of our cultural matters may be raised to a higher level.

With these words I request the hon. Minister to see that this great memorial is properly preserved and research is done on this great poet Kamban. And the cultural affairs may be spread to the village parts. As I said already, these are the two vital things, like the two eyes, of a nation. If we do that we can have improvement all round.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Sir, I want your permission to move my cut motion. I was not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is over now.

Shri Hem Barua: Our Prime Minister is never tired of telling the nation that science should be geared up in the interest of our backward economy, but then, Sir, the Chinese had to come and tell us that we have so long been fools, as Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has pointed out. And when he rose to speak on the Demands of this Ministry I had expected that there would be some sort of defence orientation in this report. But unfortunately there are no programmes like that and we continue to be in the same abyss of foolery.

Now, Sir, what is the defect in the scientific planning in this country? I feel, and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has rightly said, that there is some flaw in the planning. At the same time I also think that our science suffers from administrative bureaucracy, and in an atmosphere of administrative bureaucracy scientific research cannot grow. Like any other

creative activity, science wants an atmosphere of freedom, and that is what is wanting in this country. The administrators wield enormous powers and the scientists who want to engage themselves in research work suffer from constant irritation. And that is why, possibly, Prof. Chandrasekhar, one of the distinguished, possibly the most distinguished, Indian astrophysicist who is now in America said that our state of science is disappointing and disparaging. It is because of the fact that the position of the scientists in society and in the scheme of things is not assured. The scientist must have an assured place.

The Prime Minister made an appeal some time back to the Indian scientists working abroad to come back and serve in this country. But mere appeal would not do and they do not want to come back because of the fact that they get better emoluments there and, at the same time, they do not get a proper atmosphere here. We must not forget that.

What have we succeeded in doing in this country? We have produced a number of papers, papers have been manufactured out. And, according to a technical journal we are the second country in the whole of Asia so far as the size of production of scientific papers is concerned. The first of course is Japan. But what about Japan? Japan has chalked out a consolidated plan for ten years with social and economic objective. But in our country the Planning Commission has not chalked out a plan like that; and whatever plan we have, the plan is only desultory and merely scissors and paste work, you cut a piece and paste it there or something like that. It is a piecemeal plan.

Then I would say that science is no luxury for India. Science is a compulsion because of the fact that our economy is backward. Then, at the same time, there is no dearth of scientific talent in this country. What is wanting is direction. There is no

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direction; there is no proper mobilisation of scientific talent in our country. I remember, some time back it was our Prime Minister who told the National Institute of Sciences that most of our scientists are engaged more in administration than in research and it was Professor Humayun Kabir who told the Calcutta Rotary Club in September that there was an Indian scientist who happened to be a member of 110 committees. When our scientists are made members of so many committees, our scientific research is bound to suffer.

What about our research papers? True that we produced 6,363 research papers during 1960 and if you want to judge by the number of research papers produced by our scientists, really our science has made a tremendous advance in that sense; but it is not so. There are certain difficulties about these things because we have not framed out a perspective before us. Do we want quite a number of Einsteins in this country who engage themselves in fundamental research or do we want some Thomas Alva Edisons also so that our people might enjoy the benefits of science and technology? There must be some sort of an understanding like that.

So far as co-ordination between scientific research and industry is concerned, that co-ordination is lacking in this country. For instance, upto March 1962, 527 inventions were reported to the National Development Corporation, but then of these 277 were withdrawn and only 156 were sold or bought by individuals and companies. My suggestion is that a scientist must not stop at the discovery of a scientific process and patenting it but he must also see to the last stage of commercial production of the patent so that it does not suffer.

The Report says that the Ministry is making certain arrangements for educating or training our technologists. It is going to have 9,000

people in diploma course and 3,000 people in the degree course. But then the present indication is that they would be accommodating them in the existing engineering colleges and polytechnics. I would say that accommodating them there would lead to the deterioration of quality and standard. There is already an alarming gap between the teacher and student ratio in this country and I would request the hon. Minister to see that this gap is bridged and that on no account it is allowed to widen.

Our hon. Minister himself has rather admitted some time back that there is huge intellectual waste in this country. According to information that I have during the first two years of our Plan there was intellectual waste to the tune of 55 per cent so far as diploma course is concerned and to the tune of 35 per cent so far as the degree course is concerned. Therefore I would say that there should be some attempt made to see that this intellectual waste is avoided and, at the same time, we succeed in maintaining the standard and quality of our trained personnel.

I would just say a word about the India Office Library. The issue of the India Office Library has been hanging fire for a long time. I will not accuse the hon. Minister—he was my teacher—but, at the same time, I do not see that any effort is being made to solve this issue. Mr. John Tilney, the British Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, has come out with a statement very recently that the India Office Library is British property. I do not know whether our learned Professor has objected to this statement of Mr. Tilney or not. I do not know that much.

About cultural programmes I would say that the Report contains an impressive enumeration of cultural programmes both international and inter-State. About international cultural programmes I have only to say this much that the cultural teams and

groups that come to this country are confined to the sophisticated precincts of the cities. Who needs culture the most today? It is the people. Therefore the people must get an opportunity to enjoy the cultural developments in different countries.

About our own international cultural troupes I would say that they might be given a respite in the context of this emergency although I would say that our international troupes have done commendable work and have brought laurels to this country.

About the inter-State cultural exchange programmes I would say that they must be given a greater fillip. It is true that in the context of this Chinese aggression, the people in our country are united. They are united as never before in history. But this is also true that when we were engaged in the fight for freedom from foreign rule the country was united. But what about this unity that is there today? This unity is more apparent than real. That unity is to be consolidated. With the advent of freedom as soon as the blanket of idealism was removed, the fissiparous tendencies came to the surface and there were tensions in society. I would say that this might recur or happen again as soon as this present emergency is over and the blanket of this unity is removed. Therefore there should be a serious attempt made to see that these cultural exchange programmes are intensified.

But at the same time I have a complaint. These cultural troupes go to a particular State, put up a show or two and all that, but they are not given an opportunity to fraternise with the people, to understand their customs, ways of life, cultural patterns and all that. If you want these programmes to be meaningful, you have to give them an opportunity of freely mixing with the people of the place they visit.

May I confide in you, Sir, that recently, on the 24th November, I with Shri Kamath had been to Allah-

abad where in the course of a day we addressed as many as four meetings including a huge public meeting, but there was not a single woman in any of these meetings? The next day I asked my Allahabad friends, "Why was it that there was not a single woman in any of our meetings? Was it because of the fact that the UP menfolk are such rogues that no woman would venture out in the streets?" They said, "No, no; that is not so. This is Moghul tradition. We have preserved this tradition."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with scientific research.

Shri Hem Barua: It has to do with culture. I would conclude with one sentence. Let there be no Moghul tradition, the tradition of isolation, segregation and closed minds in matters cultural under Professor Kabir's dispensation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan... Absent. Hon. Members give their names and then they are not found here. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs holds an important portfolio. In one hand he holds science and in the other hand he holds culture. His task is to adjust the modern with the ancient—science is modern and culture is related to tradition, that is, the ancient. May I remind him that inasmuch as he is successful in adjusting the modern with the ancient and the ancient with the modern, the success of his Ministry will be appreciated and accepted in the country?

I have been hearing some of the speeches. In her speech Maharani Gayatri Devi referred to some collections or to smuggling out of art treasures from this country. I feel that this is a very important thing. I will make a suggestion in this regard. In Calcutta and in different families of West Bengal a large number of art

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treasures had been collected from the very advent of the British days, but with the zamindaries gone now those families cannot maintain themselves and these art treasures are being sold out for paltry prices. In fact, we saw these treasures of the Burdwan Raj Family being sold out. In Burdwan, very valuable things acquired from very old periods were sold out. So, I suggest to him that he may contact these old families in Bengal as well as in other parts of India and collect those treasures which they are not now in a position to keep or maintain. The houses that come to my mind are the Murshidabad House, the Cossim Bazar house, the houses of the different branches of the Tagore Family, the Burdwan Raj house, the Paikpara Raj house and there are other houses also which he will be able to find as he has an idea of larger areas in India than I have. He is administering them. So, these may be collected and kept in different national art galleries in different centres, in Calcutta, in Allahabad, in Bombay, in Madras, in different places, before these pass out of the country.

About, smuggling of these treasures, I may tell you how these things are being smuggled. I will give an instance. These are not always smuggled by professional smugglers. Even persons in high places do it. The case that I know of is that a person of intellectual eminence who came to Calcutta—it was not he, it was she—she wanted contact with these different families in order to study the art treasures. She was given an opportunity to get into these places and nobody was there to keep a watch on her excepting the guard and the guard watched her for two or three days. He watched that she had a bag with her; and what she used to do was, in the course of her movements in the hall, she would pick up things and put them in her bag and get out. Then, the guard brought it to the notice of the master of the house and the master of the house ordered the guard to stop her the next day she attempted

doing so. Actually, she was stopped and things were found in her bag and they were taken back. This is how smuggling takes place, not only by professional smugglers but even persons in high places do it. These may be in a minority.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi gave certain instances. I may give one instance, that of a museum in Philadelphia. The hon. Minister will find the entire front portion of a South Indian temple erected in the Philadelphia Museum.

How could it be done? Those parts of the temple must have been removed part by part. Whole temple could not have been removed and packed up at once. These things were done by arrangement. So, these things have got to be looked after.

My second suggestion to him would be this. He has one chapter in his report—External Cultural Relations. I would suggest to him that he may have another chapter about the study of cultural achievement of India outside India, in Asia, particularly in South-East Asia. In South-East Asia, in all the places beginning from Burma right upto Saigon, the entire area is strewn with Indian cultural achievements. I believe, they are greater in number than what we have in India itself. I may tell you my experience. I was moving in the capital of Cambodia in my usual dress as it present. A youngster there approached me saying, "You come from India?". I said, "Yes". Then, he said, "We are also Indians. Why don't you come to us and see us now and then?". I asked him, "How do I know that you are an Indian?". He said, "You can easily find out from the features." Then, I came to know from him that they followed the Indian cultures and traditions. In fact, in the State of Cambodia, in the Government notes which they used, they did not put it as 'Cambodia', but the name put was 'Kamboja', the old name that you find in the Indian mythology in Maha-

bharata and in other places. The word 'Kamboja' is still printed on the Government promissory notes with a lotus having 16 petals.

Then, in the course of my movements in the capital, I found the names of the streets there in Indian language, much more beautiful than the language that we use in naming our streets. One street was named as 'Pushpabeethi'. That is a better name than what we have in Delhi or Calcutta or in other places. So, these contacts that India had with these areas are still in existence. If we collect them and if we preserve the records that we may still get, we shall have a glorious chapter of Indian history revived and resurrected. That is my suggestion.

Then, I am glad to find that the hon. Minister has stated that the educational standards in the country should not be permanently lowered. May I suggest that they should not be even temporarily lowered? If we do so in the name of emergency, that will suffer a permanent injury. That should not be done.

Then, in the report I find the scheme of employment of university students during vacations. It is stated that the scheme of employment of university students during vacations was continued in Calcutta, Varanasi and Aligarh. I would like him to state in some details as to what this scheme is. I have been in contact with the Calcutta students during all these vacations. I do not find them taking up any particular training or particular scheme during their vacations.

Then, I compared the previous report with the present one. In the previous report, it was stated that during the course of the year it was proposed to send seven Tagore scholars to USSR. But in the present report, I find, that only six scholars were sent. What happened to the seventh one? I do not know. The hon. Minister might enlighten us when he replies to the debate.

Then, Sir, one hopeful feature is that the first part of the gazetteer has been sent to the press and the second part of "The Freedom Movement" is going to be sent to the press in the course of the year. I hope this has been carefully checked about its facts and presentation so that some of the objections that were raised about the first volume may not be attached to the second volume that is being printed now.

About the Botanical Survey that the Government of India has taken up in West Bengal, I would suggest that instead of the botanical survey being dispersed in different parts of Calcutta, it should be brought together in one place and the sooner it is done the better for the survey as well as for the departmental work.

Lastly, I have only one word to add about the India Office Library. There I differ with some of my friends over there and I am afraid, I am also on a different footing with the hon. Minister himself. The India Office Library is certainly our property. But if in the attempt to get this property back to India, we come to a position when the entire library gets disintegrated and parts of its records have to be transferred to a State where we know we shall never get an access to them again, it is better the library remains in London. I know, whenever necessary, any student of India can go there and make a study there. My suggestion is that the library should be, in no case, disintegrated or broken up.

With these words, I conclude.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if what I say may appear to be critical, I should like to preface my observations with a sincere tribute to the elder, eminent and seasoned academician who presides over the working of the Ministry whose demands for grants we are discussing this afternoon.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

In offering some criticism on the working of this Ministry, I shall not invoke the ghost of Dr. Joseph, though I should like to warn the Minister that the spectre of that ghost is not wholly exercised. I would also not refer to such episodes as the Haldane incident or the incident to which my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua referred, that a single scientist was a member of more than a hundred different committees.

15 hrs.

In the first instance, I would like to say that the report is rather unedifying. It is neither inspiring nor is it really an impressive report of work which is exceedingly important in our national life. I should like to observe that it is rather dull, drab and disappointing. I would like the hon. Minister, who is himself such an eminent author, to bestow a little personal attention to this matter when he approaches this Parliament for Grants for his Ministry. Because it is not only that solid work must be done, but that that work and the manner in which it is being done or the difficulties which it is encountering must be put across to Members of Parliament.

I have risen to support the Demands and to express my regret that the estimated requirements of the Ministry are highly conservative, halting and hesitant. Because, I do think that this is a Ministry which, for the larger good of our country and for our future and for our greater glory, must come into its own. It cannot afford to cling to the embryonic shape and stage which, I am afraid, is still the case. I think that the **expanse of its activity** is potentially so large and likely to be so beneficial to the nation and to the nation's future that this Parliament would not have grudged even granting much larger demands if the Minister had come forward to make them. It is true, it might be said that we are now confronted with a state of emergency.

It is true, it might be said that we are experiencing the compelling need for austerity and economy. But, I think that there has not been sufficient willingness on the part of the Government to come forward with a really massive programme in the field of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. I should like to express my regret over this relative unwillingness of the Government.

I think, scientific research in our country is in a plateau. I think that a multitude of factors is responsible for this stalemate in the progress of scientific research in our country. I think that our Government cannot deny or disown the fact that they have done too little and too late in the field of scientific research. I think it would not be wrong to say that we live largely on borrowed researches and techniques. I am not one of those who would decry or deride international exchanges and the fact that they are very fruitful. But, one approaches this matter with a sense of regret and a sense of sorrow that our country, which had a great scientific past and which had a radiant magnanimity of its own in terms of scientific traditions, is not able today to contribute to humanity's pool of knowledge. I hope, therefore, that in this context, we would not raise this artificial controversy of Einstein *versus* Edison or of the requirements of fundamental research being opposed to the requirements of applied research. I think that the Government's approach in this matter is largely right in not agreeing to under-emphasise or abandon fundamental research as a very vital field of human endeavour in our country. For, if we have to continue to draw on our reserves, if we have to build reserves in this country, if we have to see that these resources are not dried up, we must see that more and more fundamental research is carried on in this country and that we do not merely emphasise applied technological efforts.

I should like to make an observation that fundamental research as well as technological efforts in our country have been rather meagre. With certain notable exceptions of individual attainments, the main stream of scientific research and advancement has not yet gathered a momentum of its own in our country. I am quite aware that the hon. Minister has a very good defence in saying that, after all, in 15 or 16 years time, you cannot build up that momentum in our country. That is true. But, I should like to go further and say that there are not even signs of the main stream of scientific research and advance in our country gathering that momentum. We have to make a beginning somewhere.

In this connection, I would like to conclude my observations by saying that those who emphasise mere technological efforts and advances perhaps live in the illusory assumption that it is possible to order scientific research *a la carte*. I am one of those who think that scientific research has to go forward as a whole. Therefore, the cleavage that is sought to be advocated by some hon. Members is, I think, entirely artificial and un-real. We have also fared rather badly in the field of applied technology and science. I would like to say, as my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua said, that there is a predominance of bureaucratic approach even in matters essentially scientific and cultural. That is an approach for which we cannot possibly blame the hon. Minister alone who is in charge of this Ministry. That is an approach which, unfortunately, has become writ large in the entire labyrinth of our administrative machinery. That is an approach we have to overcome and surmount if we have to make any sizeable progress.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the democratic approach that the hon. Member would suggest in the place of the bureaucratic approach which he disapproves?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not advocat-

ing any democratic approach. Perhaps I have not been heard correctly.

I would also like to say that there is a lack of creative, imaginative approach and this is evidenced, to a certain extent, by the fact that even in the technological field, our progress has not been anything noteworthy. Take, for example, the much advertised invention of oral contraceptive. I do not know if it belongs to the hon. Minister's field. Take, for instance, the solar cooker, the disillusionment over which has now frozen into a sort of permanent attitude of abandonment. Take, for example, the transistors which could be made from rock substances found in the State of Rajasthan, which was recently reported. Unless we are prepared to take really big strides in the field of scientific research, this country, which has lagged behind for centuries, can never really make up. We have to telescope the progress of centuries which have been for us centuries of backwardness. Therefore, the Minister will have to eventually come to this House for larger grants in order to announce a larger programme for our country in the field of scientific research.

Cultural affairs is a miscellaneous if not misleading expression. The wide sweep of the subject is perhaps a convenient excuse and an easy explanation for all sins of omission and commission. I think there is a certain craze for cultural activity which is not necessarily fruitful. Every once in a while we find that culture is sought to be equated with entertainment. I should like to pose a question. What is that "culture" of which so much is heard and seen at present? Has it made us aware of the beauty of life, which reflects life? Has it instilled in us a keener appreciation of our artistic heritage? Has it, in the words of Mathew Arnold, enabled us to know the best that has been said and taught in the world? Above all, has it helped us to be more creative? I think that the

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

answers are in the negative and the negative answers are more eloquent than what I could add in this respect.

I think that there is a great deal of work to be done by this Ministry and by the various Akadamies which function under this Ministry or with assistance from this Ministry. I think that the work of these Akadamis is also being greatly hampered by an incipient approach of partisanship in distributing patronage. The Minister must see that this is eradicated.

There is a large number of unpublished manuscripts in this country, which the Ministry must undertake to publish. We would like the hon. Minister to tell us what his programme in this respect is.

We would also like him to undertake a central library of microfilms of all researches done in all universities in this country as well as abroad so as to really enable us to take a big leap forward.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would take just two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he must conclude now. I have rung the bell twice already.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I started at about 3 p.m. and it is now only 3.12 p.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken thirteen minutes already. He must conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would take just one minute more.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what his plan is or what his programme is in respect of developing the regional languages, because at page 21 of the report what he tells us is not really adequate. We would like him to tell us that he is on the

eve of establishing an all-India institute of regional languages so as to encourage better collaboration and interchange between the various regional languages. At page 21 of this report, the Ministry mentions that they are developing various regional languages including Sindhi which is not one of the recognised regional languages in the Constitution. I would like him to consider the same approach towards Rajasthani which is recognised by all linguists all over the world as a language of considerable beauty and force, and I would like him to see that the same treatment is meted out to Rajasthani language also as is being extended to Sindhi.

I would like to remind him regarding the monument for Kalidas and for establishing institutes of Indology in this country. I would also like to remind him for giving greater attention to places of pilgrimage and also for inculcating, disseminating and uncovering the great martial tradition which has been blazing in the history and literature of this country.

In the end, I would like....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would just take one minute more. There is a very important suggestion which I have to make. Last time also my time was cut by about 15 minutes, when I was speaking on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry, while Shri U. M. Trivedi was able to get those fifteen minutes. After all, it cannot be tailored completely to a minute. I would take just two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken about 15 minutes already.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to suggest in the end that while we are bringing forward a lot of social legislation and bringing into existence a great deal of social institutions, we do not have any Gov-

ernment agency to study the impact and the ramifications of the social institutions and the social legislations. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be a Ministry or a Department of Social Affairs which is found in a large number of modern countries in Europe.

I would like in the end also to say that the History of the Freedom Movement by Dr. Tara Chand should now be abandoned because there is plenty of evidence both here and abroad of a very highly critical approach that has been adopted by the scholarly world in this matter.

I hope that the Minister will really be able to promise us a big step forward in the field of scientific research and cultural affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri K. C. Sharma. The hon. Member is absent. Now, Shri Bagri.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He is challenging the quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want me to count the quorum? I think he does not want it now.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो महकमा है इसका नाम तो बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन काम कितना बड़ा है, इसका पता नहीं। अहमियत तो इस को बहुत दी जाती है कि यह बड़ा अहम महकमा है, बहुत बड़ा महकमा है, लेकिन मेरे खयाल में इस विचार के लिये समय सब से कम दिया गया है। यह महकमा बड़ा किधर से है इस का पता नहीं।

यह ठीक है कि आज के दौर में जब कि देश के ऊपर आपत्ति है, ऐसे दौर में जिस के अन्दर विज्ञान के बगैर, कल्चर के बगैर देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता या तरक्कीयापता मुल्कों के मुकाबले में खड़ा नहीं हो सकता, से वक्त के अन्दर जब कि दूसरे मुल्कों के

साइंसदां चांद और सितारों तक पहुंच रहे हैं, उसमें यह हमारी रिसर्च जो है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं क्या बतलाऊं? वह रसातल की तरफ जा रही है, आकाश की तरफ नहीं जा रही है।

चूँकि समय बहुत कम है, मैं आंकड़े तो नहीं दे सकता, इसलिये मैं आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने और सदन के सामने सिर्फ इस मिनिस्ट्री में हो रहे भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाऊंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भ्रष्टाचार बतलाने का समय नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इसी महकमे के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर इस समय इसका भ्रष्टाचार नहीं बतलाऊंगा तब कब बतलाऊंगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में ?

श्री बागड़ी : जी हां, इसी मिनिस्ट्री के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में, न अपने बारे में और न और किसी के।

अजं यह है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में यह बड़ी मशहूर कहावत है कि इतमें चाचा, भतीजा और रिश्तेदारवाद बहुत चलता है, जातिवाद, प्रान्तवाद और रिश्तेदारवाद बहुत चलता है। जिस महकमे में यह बात आ जाती है, उसके अन्दर लियाकत, काबिलियत और कोई तमीज और लिहाज नहीं रहती। अगर इस तरीके से कर्मचारियों का चुनाव होता है तो वह तबाही की तरफ जाता है, तरक्की नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि वह लियाकत को नहीं पढ़ता है, वहां पर सिफारिश चलती है, लिहाज और मुलाहजा चलता है। एक तो इस महकमे के अन्दर सब से बड़ी बात यह है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कहा जाता है कि इस महकमा के अन्दर जो एक लेबोरेटरी है

[श्री बागड़ी]

उसके लिये डाइरेक्टर नहीं मिला । मैं एक सजेशन मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने देना चाहता हूँ कि डाइरेक्टर्स की कमी तो होगी लेकिन मिनिस्टर्स की कोई कमी नहीं है । एक मिनिस्टर बढ़ा दीजिये इस लेबोरेटरी के लिये । शायद आपका काम पूरा हो जाय क्योंकि काबिल लोग तो डाइरेक्टर बनने के लिये मिलने वाले हैं नहीं ।

इसके बाद मैं इस महकमे के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसके बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । असारे कदीमा इस महकमे का अंग है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस की दुश्ती के लिये काबिलियत की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : वोटों की जरूरत है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि असारे कदीमा जो ताज-महल है जो दुनिया में सब से मुन्दर चीज है, जिसकी मुन्दरता को कायम रखना हिन्दुस्तान का गौरव था, उसकी जो मरम्मत करवाई गई या जो देखभाल के लिये पैसा लगाया गया, उसने पहली खूबसूरती को भी बद-सूरती में तबदील कर दिया । वहां के पुराने संगमरमर के पत्थरों को, जो उसी में से टूट कर निकले थे, उन्हीं को तोड़ फोड़ कर लगा दिया और नये संगमरमर का पैसा ले लिया । पहले वहां मरम्मत के लिये छः इंच कंक्रीट का प्लैन दिया था, लेकिन वहां पर ३ इंच ही कंक्रीट लगाई गई । इस तरह से वहां पर जितने पैसे का भ्रष्टाचार हुआ इसका पता नहीं ।

इसके बाद लेबोरेटरीज के बारे में और जो इन्स्टीट्यूट्स हैं उनके बारे में थोड़ी सी मोटी मोटी चीजें अर्ज करूंगा जिस तरह से वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है । और तो

मैं क्या कहूँ, सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जितने इन्स्टीट्यूट्स हैं उनके अन्दर से बड़े बड़े अफसर लोग, यहां तक कि यहां के बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब भी चीजें मंगवाते हैं । मेरे पास एक रिकार्ड है, जो कि मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ । यहां बैटरी प्लेट्स बनती हैं उन प्लेटों को मिनिस्टर साहब ने मंगवाया अपने घर के लिये लेकिन उनकी रकम नहीं दी गई । उसके बाद आडिटर साहब ने नोट दिया कि यह रकम श्री हुमायून कबिर से वसूल की जाय । यह अक्तूबर, १९६० का आर्डर है, पता नहीं वह रकम दी गई है या नहीं । या कि वह हुकम खते में चला गया । जो आडिटर का नोट है यह उस की फोटो है, अगर मिनिस्टर साहब देखना चाहें तो देख सकते हैं ।

इसके बाद मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस महकमे के मातहत काफी सामान बनता है । यह आम चर्चा है कि यहां पर जो कि यहां रेडियो बनाने का सामान होता है वह जो इस महकमे के बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं उनके घर मुफ्त बन कर जाता है, सेक्रेटरी के घर रेडियो मुफ्त जाता है, अफसर जो है उन्होंने अपने घर के अन्दर छोटी छोटी फैक्ट्रियां बना रखी हैं, प्लेनिग बना रखी हैं, यहां तक कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी इन्स्टीट्यूट के हैं उनके घरों पर छोटी छोटी फैक्ट्रियां हैं । ये उनमें काम करते हैं और अलग से अपना बिजिनेस चलाते हैं । वहां पर उनकी एक एक साल तक हाजरी लगती है । पैसा सरकार का होता है और काम उधर होता है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि कि यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसको रोका जाय । जब तक यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रुकेगा तब तक कोई बात ठीक नहीं हो सकती है । जब बड़े लोग भ्रष्टाचार करके छोटे काम करते हैं तो फिर छोटे लोगों में,

ग्राम जनता में एक भ्रम पैदा हो जाता है । जिस तरह से यह कहा गया है कि :

“चलती चक्की देख के दिया कबीरा रोय,
दो पाटों के बीच में साबित बचा न कोय ।”

कल्चर और साइंटिफिक रिसर्च, इन दो पाटों में आकर भ्रष्टाचार से साबित बचा हुआ कोई नजर नहीं आता । इसलिये इस सारी चीज को रिव्यू किया जाय ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि तालीम का काम दो हिस्सों में बांटा हुआ है । १३ भाषाओं के इंचारज हैं श्री हुमायून कबिर और हिन्दी भाषा जो है उसके इंचारज हैं हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ एजुकेशन । जितने तरह की टेक्निकल तालीमों हैं उनके इंचारज हैं श्री हुमायून कबिर और जो दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियाँ वगैरह हैं उनके इंचारज हैं हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब । एक हंडिया के अन्दर दो पेट हैं । एक में रबड़ी पकती है और एक में खीर । अधिकारों को भी बांट दिया, और उनकी तरक्की को भी बांट दिया । मैं चाहूंगा कि ये दोनों इकट्ठे किये जायें जिससे कि तरक्की हो सके ।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहूंगा । ३४ करोड़ की रकम खर्च होती है । हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और समाजवाद का नकशा सामने रखते हैं । एक तरफ आप देखें कि बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें हैं और बड़ी बड़ी सहूलियात हैं, जिनका अगर हिसाब लगाया जाये तो एक एक आदमी पर कई हजार आता है, और दूसरी तरफ छोटी तनख्वाहों को देखिये और जो उन लोगों को सहूलियतें मिलती हैं उनको देखिये तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उनका जीवन दूभर हो रहा है । आपको इन तनख्वाहों और सहूलियतों में एक और सौ का अन्तर मिलाग सरकार के सहकर्मों में । तो इस प्रकार सरकार बराबरी नहीं ला सकती बल्कि नाबराबरी की खाई को और मजबूत बनाती जाएगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन इस बात को सोचे और माननीय मिनिस्टर महोदय इसकी तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दें, और देखना चाहें तं मुझसे ले सकते हैं और इसकी पड़ताल कर सकते हैं ।

श्री जगबेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा प्रोफेसर हुमायूँ कबिर जी का, जो कि भारत के अग्रगण्य विद्वानों में से एक हैं, एक खास विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है और महत्वपूर्ण खोज करता है । खोज जितनी भी की जाए उतनी ही अच्छी है । इस से भारत वर्ष के लुप्त इतिहास पर प्रकाश पड़ता है । मेरे पास समय बहुत थोड़ा है इस लिए मैं एक विषय की ही ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

आकाश में भ्रमण करने के विमान आदि के बारे में आज यह कहा जाता है कि यह बाहर से आया है । लेकिन ऋग्वेद के मंत्र २, सूक्त ३४ और मंडल एक में कहा गया है :

त्रि नक्तं याथास्त्रि रश्विना दिवा

महर्षि दयानन्द ने इसका भाष्य किया है कि २४ घंटे के अन्दर, १२ घंटे दिन के और १२ घंटे रात के, सारे ब्रह्मांड के तीन चक्कर कर सकता है, आकाश का विमान भी, समुद्र का यान भी और भूमि पर चलने वाला यान भी । बाहर से इन चीजों को लाने पर आप बहुत रुपया पैसा खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप संस्कृत के ग्रन्थों की भी खोज कराइए तो आपकी अनेक बातों का जो अपने यहां थीं पता चलेगा ।

एक उदाहरण और है । कहा जाता है कि न्यूटन ने पृथ्वी के गुरुत्वाकर्षण के सिद्धान्त का पता लगाया । लेकिन यह

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती]

बात गलत है। यहां प्राचीन साहित्य में सब कुछ है। वैशेषिक दर्शन, न्याय दर्शन और योग दर्शन तीन विज्ञान के ग्रन्थ हैं हमारे यहां उन में लिखा है अणु के बारे में :

परं वायुटे:

संस्कृत ग्रन्थों में अणु उसको कहा गया है जो कि अन्तिम टुकड़ा होता है और जिस के आगे टुकड़े नहीं हो सकते। उसका लक्षण यह है :

धारणाकर्षणोपपत्तेश्च

उसके दो धर्म हैं, एक धर्म है धारण करना और दूसरा धर्म है आकर्षण करना। यह अणु का धर्म है। एक अणु दूसरे को धारण करता है और दूसरे को आकर्षण करता है। पृथ्वी में भी यही धर्म होगा, जल में भी होगा, अग्नि में भी होगा और वायु में भी होगा। चारों प्रकार के परमाणुओं में यह चीज है। न्यूटन ने एक फल को गिरने हुए देख कर केवल पृथ्वी पर विचार किया। हमारे वैशेषिक दर्शन के भाष्य में लिखा है कि प्रत्येक पदार्थ की जो प्रकृति होती है, जो उसका मूल है ऊपर ही जाता है। पृथ्वी पृथ्वी की तरफ जाएगी, जल जो ऊपर से गिरता है तो वह पृथ्वी के नीचे जाएगा जहां उसका स्थान है, अग्नि नीचे नहीं जाएगी क्योंकि उस में भार नहीं है, इस लिए वह आकाश में गमन करेगी। वायु बीच में बराबर रहता है। तो वायु के द्वारा और सूर्य के द्वारा जितने लोक लोकान्तर हैं, जितना ब्रह्मांड है उन सब का धारण और आकर्षण किया जाता है। यजुर्वेद के अध्याय ३३ मंत्र ४३ में कहा है:

आकर्षणेन रजसा वर्तमानः सविता

देवो याति भुवनानि पश्यन्

न मालूम न्यूटन को कहां से ले आए ये पाश्चात्य विद्वानों की जूटन खाने वाले लोग। अपने ग्रन्थों में सब कुछ लिखा हुआ है। हमें इस

की खोज करनी चाहिए। इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निम्न प्रार्थना करूंगा कि संस्कृत के ग्रन्थों की खोज कराने का विशेष यत्न करें। उस में यह चीजें मिलेंगी।

मैं निवेदन करूँ कि आप का महकमा काफी काम कर रहा है। मैं किसी पर आश्रय नहीं करना चाहता। जिस ने जो काम किया है उसका अहसान मानूंगा, जो नहीं करता है उस को छोड़ता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करूँ कि अभी हाल में खुद ई में इज्जर गुरुकुल के आचार्य पूज्य ब्रह्मचारी श्री भगवान् देव जी को प्रीथेय काल के सिक्के मिले हैं। प्रीथेय वे लोग थे जिन्होंने महाभारत काल में अर्जुन से १८ बार युद्ध किया था, तो उन के सिक्के उन के पास हैं, कुशाण वंश के सिक्के उन के पास मौजूद हैं और बाद के मुगल काल के भी सिक्के उन के पास हैं।

अभी दो तीन दिन हुए एक विद्वान ने दिल्ली में भाषण किया था। उस में उन्होंने बताया कि यह जो कुतुबमीनार है इस को कुतुब ने नहीं बनवाया था, यह विष्णु ध्वज है। जो लोहे की लाट लगी है उस में संस्कृत और प्राकृत में लिखा है कि इस मीनार को संस्कृत काल में समुद्र गुप्त के पुत्र ने बनवाया था। यह खोज हो रही है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस की अन्तिम इत्यम् न मान लें पर इस की खोज तो कराएं। और जिन लोगों ने इस प्रकार को खोजें की हैं, जैसे श्री आचार्य भगवान् देवजी, उन लोगों को अपने सम्पर्क में लीजिए और उन को सहयोग दीजिए। वे बड़ी खोज कर रहे हैं और इस खोज के आधार पर भारत का इतिहास बनेगा।

आपकी अधीनता में एक इतिहास निकला है जिसका अभी पहला भाग छपा है, दूसरा छपाने वाला है और तीसरा भाग आगे आवेगा। तो उस पहले भाग में लिखा है कि सिद्धान्त कौमुदी का बनाने वाला

पाणिनि है। यह कितनी भद्दी भूल है, संस्कृत का एक छोटे से छोटा विद्यार्थी ऐसी भूल नहीं कर सकता, पर इस इतिहास में यह लिखा है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस काम में योग्य विद्वानों को लगाइए जो कि इस विषय में पारांगत हों, यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो आप की मिनिस्ट्री में सरविस के लोग हैं उन को ही इस काम पर लगा दिया जाए। जो इस विषय के विद्वान हों उनको इस काम पर लगाया जाए। जब उन का उस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि सिद्धान्त कौमुदी और अष्टाध्यायी पाणिनि की बनायी हुई हैं। सिद्धान्त कौमुदी वास्तव में भट्टोजिदीक्षित का बनाई हुई है जिस को थोड़ा समय हुआ और पाणिनि तो बहुत पहले हुए थे। हमारे पास इस का प्रमाण है।

अल्पावशिष्टे तु कृते युगे

हमारे सूर्य सिद्धांत के ग्रंथ को बने हुए २१ लाख ६५ हजार वर्ष हो गए हैं। यह खोज करने की चीज है। इस ग्रंथज में सूर्य का, चन्द्रमा का और पृथ्वी का जितना भी बोध होता है वह २१ लाख ६५ हजार वर्ष पुराना है, इधर का नहीं है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि सूर्य सिद्धांत २१ लाख ६५ हजार वर्ष पहले बनाया गया था। इसकी खोज करायी जाए तो बहुत सी बातों का आपको पता चलेगा। जो अनेक सिद्धांत पाश्चात्य जगत में चल रहे हैं वे आपको अपने ग्रंथों में मिल सकते हैं।

योग दर्शन एक छोटा सा दर्शन है। यह संस्कृत का अद्भूत ग्रंथ है। इसको महर्षि पातंजलि ने बनाया था और इसकी टीका महर्षि व्यास ने की है। उन्होंने उसमें कहा है कि मनुष्य प्राणायाम के बल से आकाश में गमन कर सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इन बातों को सत्य न मानिए लेकिन इनकी खोज तो कराइए, खोज कराने से आपको पता चलेगा।

इसी भांति वैशेषिक दर्शन है जिसको कणादि ऋषि ने बनाया था। उनका नाम कणादि इसलिए पड़ा था कि उन्होंने कण कण को बीन लिया था, उन्होंने एक एक अणु को छान लिया था। महर्षि गौतम का नाम अक्षपाद था। उनके पैरों में आंखें नहीं थीं लेकिन दुनिया भर के विद्वान आकर उनके चरणों में सिर झुकाते थे। कणादि बड़े बड़े महलों में नहीं रहते थे बल्कि जंगलों में झोंपड़ी में रहते थे। और जिस समय किसान खेत काट लेता था। और बीनने वाले शिला भी बीन ले जाते थे, उस समय जो दाना खूड में पड़ा रह जाता था उसको उठाकर कणादि खाते थे। उन्होंने संसार को वैशेषिक दर्शन जैसा ग्रंथ दिया। तो उसमें वेंग से आगे की भी बहुत सी चीजें लिखी हैं और बताया गया है कि एक अणु कैसे फोड़ा जा सकता है। उसमें सूर्य की महत्ता के बारे में भी लिखा है। उसमें लिखा है कि सूर्य से भी बलवान वायु है। पृथ्वी के अन्दर चार धर्म हैं। परन्तु जल उससे भी सूक्ष्म है, अग्नि जल से भी सूक्ष्म है और वायु अग्नि से भी सूक्ष्म है। तो इस प्रकार संसार चार प्रकार के परमाणुओं से बना है, पार्थिव, आप्य, तैजस और वायवीय। इस रचना के बारे में खोज कर के उसे आपको संसार के विद्वानों को देना चाहिए। और इस कार्य के लिए आपको संस्कृत के ग्रंथों की खोज करवानी चाहिए। हमारे देश में संस्कृत के बड़े बड़े अच्छे विद्वान हैं, हमारे दक्षिण भारत में संस्कृत के विद्वान हैं और बंगाल में हैं। दुर्भाग्य से वे अंग्रेजी के भी विद्वान हैं। उनसे सहायता लीजिए। दुर्भाग्य, मैं ने इसलिए कहा कि उन पर आंग्ल भाषा का दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है तो वह भी हमारी जो प्राचीन वैज्ञानिक संस्कृति थी उस को वह भूल जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि एक शब्द “विष” है। अब विष का जब हम उन से अर्थ पूछते हैं तो इसका अर्थ वे जहर, पीयजन करते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन इंगलिश वालों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पीयजन का क्या अर्थ है,

[श्री जगदेंव सिंह सिद्धांती]

रूट मीनिंग क्या है तो वे चुप हो जाते हैं । लेकिन अगर संस्कृत वाले से यही प्रश्न किया जाये कि भाई विष का रूट मीनिंग क्या है तो वह झट से बतला देगा कि विष—विप्रयोगे । विष धातु विप्रयोग अर्थ में है । विष धातु विरुद्ध प्रयोग में आता है । नाजायज इस्तेमाल की विष हैं । घी, दुध व अन्न का नाजायज इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो वह विष बन जाता है । अगर संख्या का जायज इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो वह अमृत बन जाता है । यह महता संस्कृत में ही है कि वह सारी चीजों को मूल रूप से बतला देती है ।

संस्कृत में थोड़े थोड़े पृष्ठों के काफी अच्छे ग्रंथ उपलब्ध हैं । छहों दर्शन के अगर संस्कृत के मूल ग्रंथ लिये जायें तो वह लगभग तीन, चार रूपों में आ जायेंगे । इसी तरह भारद्वाज मुनि का विमान शास्त्र बनाया हुआ है । उसकी व्याख्या स्वामी ब्रह्म मुनि जी ने की है जोकि प्रकाशित हो गई है । वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को भेजी गई है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आप के मंत्रालय में भी आ गई होगी । यदि नहीं आई है तो उस को मंगवा कर देखें ।

भारद्वाज मुनि ने विमान के ऊपर बहुत कुछ लिखा हुआ है । हमारे यहां पहले पेट्रोल से यह चीजें नहीं चलती थीं । हमारे यहां पहले विमानों में पारे का प्रयोग किया जाता था । अब पारे की विशेषता यह है कि विमान जब चलता है तो पारा वाष्प के रूप में हो जाता है और भूमि पर उतरने पर ठंडा पड़ कर वह वाष्प फिर पारे के रूप में आ जाता है । यह चीजें सामान्य जनता के काम के लिए नहीं आती थीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के लिए राज्य शासन के लिए काम में ली जाती थीं । शत्रुओं से अपने देश को बचाने के लिए और संसार में खोज करने के लिए भ्रमण करने में वह विमान काम में लाये जाते थे ।

सब से पहले इतिहास को महाभारत यह बतलाता है कि "त्रिविष्टप" जिसको कि

आज तिब्बत कहते हैं दरअसल यह भारत की पवित्र भूमि है । यहां राजा उपरिचर यह विमान ले कर हिमालय पर्वत में चारों दिशाओं में घूमा और यह देश चूंकि उसे सब से अच्छा मालूम पड़ा तो आर्यों ने इसे बसाया । इसलिए इसका प्राचीन नाम आर्यावर्त है । इस से पहले कोई नाम नहीं रहा है । यह कहना कि यहां पहले आदिवासी बसते थे बिल्कुल झूठ है । इसलिए आदिवासी नाम बिल्कुल गलत नाम है । यूरोपियन इतिहासकारों द्वारा इस तरह की बातें कह कर जनता में भ्रमक धारणाएँ पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है । यह भूमि सब से पहले आर्यों ने ही बसाई और इस देश का प्राचीन नाम आर्यावर्त है । इससे पहले इस देश का और कोई नाम नहीं था । प्राचीन इतिहास की खोज कर देख लें तो इससे पहले कोई नाम नहीं था । मुझे आशा है कि यह मंत्रालय इन बातों की खोज करायेगा ताकि असली तथ्य देश की जनता के सामने आ सकें । धन्यवाद ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Let me thank you for giving me an opportunity to make a few observations.

These Demands for Grants are for the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, which is assigned to my friend Shri Humayun Kabir. There can be no two opinions on the point that the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Scientific Research are complementary and supplementary to each other. The two together complete the entire orbit of the field of education. At one time it was so, but for the sake of administration convenience, it has been divided into two parts, and we are now dealing with the latter part.

An important function of this Ministry is to undertake research in order to ascertain the nature of our ancient culture. From that point of view it is entrusted with the work of archaeological excavations, publication of an-

cient texts and so on. All these things come under this Ministry. It is necessary for us in these days in order to visualise what our ancient past was like, to take recourse to these modern method of investigation, and one of the modern methods of investigations is excavations. By means of excavation, certain commodities and articles are brought to light and inferences are drawn from them as regards the nature of the life that the people were leading in the old days. Excavations in India gained great importance by the work of Marshall in Mohanedaro and Harappa. This was then carried on in many other parts of India.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a particular point in this connection. If we read our puranas and also the ancient books, we shall find that Vindyachal, the territories of old around Vindya mountains, have been described as the main part where great battles between the Asuras and the Devas were fought. The kingdom of Bali described in the Puranas was there. His wife was Vindya-vali. It is written that the Haihaya kingdom was also in that part and so on, but up to this time I do not think sufficient attention has been given by the Archaeological Department to the finding out of the spots where excavation can be usefully carried on in the vast regions of the Vindya mountains.

After that, I come to the other part of the work which the Ministry has to do. It is to encourage the publication of old literature which will throw light on our ancient life and our ancient culture. I am associated with an institution which does this work. First, I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister the work done by the institution. Shri Humayun Kabir had condescended once to pay a visit to that institution at Poona, the Vedic Samsodan Mandal. That Mandal has been carrying on investigations and research work in regard to Vedic literature. It has published the Rig Veda with Sayana Bhashya in five

volumes which was almost unavailable to the people after the old edition published by Max Muller became practically extinct. We have now brought out this new edition, and that work has been appreciated. We have taken up similar other works also. A work called *Srautha Kosh* is under way, and two volumes are published and remaining under publication. That work will go on for some time more.

The other important work which this institution is doing is this. It is not confining itself to the research in the Vedas alone, but is taking up other cognate research also. Most of the members know that our Parsi friends have got their Bible, the *Avesta*, which is the book from which the Avesta religion has come to them. Up to this time the *Avesta* was published only in the Hebrew script, and not in any other form. Sometimes it is published in Roman script. So, Indians have to read it in either Hebrew or Roman characters. We have made the first attempt to bring out an edition of the *Avesta* in Devanagiri. The first part of it has been published. I do not know whether it has reached the Minister or not.

Not only that. But have also opened classes to teach people the Avestic literature, to learn the way in which the *Avesta* has been written and is being studied and its rules practised and observed by the followers.

What I mean to say is that this institution, though mainly devoted to the study of Vedas, is not working on sectional lines, but on broad lines. We have to bring together all the cultures of India and make them live like friends and brothers. There should be harmony among the different cultures of India. It is in that spirit that work is being done. In response to their appeal, I am told that the Government of India and the State Governments have already done something. I again appeal through you, Sir, that the spirit of generosity and the appreciation may be continued so that the work taken up by this

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

institution may progress rapidly through their support. There is the Pandit Satwalkar's Vedic institute at Pardi. He has devoted his whole life to the study and propagation of Vedas. There are other four or five institutions like that. There is one in Hoshiarpur. I want that their activities and their work in propagating knowledge and study of Vedas, of these small and big institutions, require to be encouraged. We had suffered in the last hundred years and more. There has been a good deal of awakening and encouragement given to the study of Vedas by oriental scholars of the west but they had their preconceived notions and they found their way in their interpretation and exposition. So, all those works require to be studied afresh from our point of view and an attempt has to be made to restudy all our old texts and reinterpret them after going through them carefully and taking benefit of the light through western scholars so that people know properly what is contained in all these works. It has been stated very rightly in Manu:

येनास्स्य पितरो याताः
येन याताः पिता महाः
सताम् तेनैव मार्गेण
गन्तव्यम् भूतिमिच्छताम् ॥

Those who want to have a bright future for themselves should try to know what is the old way their father had gone and their fore-father had gone so that they may be able to go by the same path. I believe that the work done by this department in this connection though not as quick or as rapid as we desire it, is still a good beginning. I hope greater progress will be made on that line.

We cannot forget that we had a Library in London—India Office Library—for which there is a keen feeling in this country. With the partition of Pakistan, it has become very difficult to solve. Is it to be partitioned also

again? Probably the Minister knows it better than I do. But when they are thinking of solving many intricate problems between India and Pakistan by negotiations, let this culture problem also be taken up and let us see to what reasonable point the Pakistan Government are prepared to go as regards this question and get this India Office Library from London back to India which is its proper place.

It is stated in the report that 690 scholars were sent abroad but it does not give any further information. There should be a little more information and some report should be published saying as to what was the purpose for which they were sent and to what extent that purpose has been or is being fulfilled.

This is the last point and I shall conclude. Gazetteers have been published in some cases and a very good beginning has been made. I have read some gazeteers of Maharashtra State so far as the three districts of Kolhapur, Wardah and Jalgaon are concerned. I am afraid that the work is being entrusted to persons who seem to have a special view of history; they seem to have some peculiar ideas. It is not desirable. I am prepared to discuss this matter with those who are responsible for this. These books should be scientific and authoritative; the information should be factually correct and could not be challenged. But I find something very different. From that point of view I feel that another committee should be appointed which should carefully and seriously consider and examine the manuscripts before sending them for publication. Much of the information gives a queer view of what took place from 1875 to 1919 and after 1920. This is a suggestion that I am making for his consideration.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I am thankful to the Members who have taken part in the discussion, those who have had a good

word for the Ministry and those who had criticism or sometimes perhaps a word even stronger than criticism. Fortunately, the number of such persons was very few, I think it was only one person who went beyond what I would regard as legitimate criticism on the floor of the House.

I shall take up the points raised seriatim. They can broadly be divided into three groups: the national laboratories, department of technical education and cultural affairs. Shri Kar who started the discussion said that scientific research work and technical education in this country were planned for peace and they have had to meet the emergency. I think it is on the whole a tribute to the planning which has gone on before that inspite of a state of emergency, all these demands have been met. In the field of technical education, even though there were unprecedented demands placed upon us, I think that with the existing facilities, we have very largely been able to meet them. The expansion which has taken place over the last five or six years has put the country in good stead today. Before the beginning of the second Plan, the number of admissions in engineering colleges was roughly of the order of about 5,000 to 6,000. Last year, in 1962, the admissions were about 17,600. You can easily realise the great advance that has taken place and we are proposing to expand the facilities without incurring additional expenditure as far as possible.

A number of hon. Members referred to the fact that the budget of this Ministry has been somewhat reduced. We have saved about Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores this year and there will be a saving of about the same order next year. And they very rightly pointed out that in a time of emergency, the scientific research and technical education budget should perhaps have been expanded. So far as technical education is concerned, there has been really no cut in the budget. There is a slight increase. So far as scientific research is concerned, there also, even though certain cuts have

been imposed in the first instance, we have been negotiating and I believe I am in a position to say today that the additional funds which will be required will be provided as the need arises.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have no doubt that we will not allow the scientific progress of the country to be held back or the progress in technical education to be held back, because of the lack of funds. We shall of course try to learn by experience. Every time a laboratory is planned or an engineering college is planned, we learn something. Therefore, as a result of the experience which has been built up over the last few years, we hope that we shall be able to utilise more effectively than has been the case in the past, the funds which are provided for these different purposes.

One complaint which Shri Prabhat Kar mentioned and which a number of other hon. friends also repeated was that the research processes in laboratories are not fully worked out, when a scientist starts a process, all the details are not worked out. One of my hon. friends went so far as to say that the scientist should not be allowed to leave the work, not only till he has invented the process or thought out the process but he should be compelled to work out the industrial process also till it is ready for production. I am afraid that this last demand is too tall. Nobody in the world can compel a scientist to work in that way, and whenever there is any industrial process to be worked out, there are the scientific laboratories to work on them, and there are also pilot plants. After the pilot plants, when the question of industrial production comes, there are in other countries consulting engineers and a number of other experts, sometimes private firms, sometimes other organisations which will come into the picture. To expect that a scientist who has worked out a theoretical solution of the problem should be required also to work out

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

the technological, engineering and chemical engineering problems would be to make an impossible demand.

We are, however, conscious that there is need for improving the functioning of the laboratories. In this respect, if you look at the report, you will find that in the last year or two, we have placed a far greater emphasis on the development of pilot plants in the different national laboratories. A list is given in the report where you will find the different pilot plants that are mentioned. Through these pilot plants, the scientific work is advanced to further stages, almost up to the stage of semi-commercial production, so that it is easier for the industry to pick up those processes.

I submit therefore that while there is an element of genuineness in the fears which were expressed, they were at times exaggerated. Now, we are thinking of further progress. Only this morning, they were discussed at the meeting of the Board of Scientific Research and it has been accepted in principle that in addition to the design section which we have in every laboratory there will also be some kind of central unit attached to the Director-General who will advise on these matters. How exactly it will be worked out, all those details are still under consideration. We are keenly conscious of the fact that unless scientific processes are given a more concrete shape, the engineering and chemical engineering schemes cannot be put into immediate effect; action is being taken to meet that challenge.

References were made to the visit of Prof. Dedijer and Prof. Blackett. They are all very distinguished scientists. I think the time has also come when we should try to judge our scientists and our own laboratories on our own standards and not always go merely by what distinguished scientists elsewhere say. We always welcome their participation and value their advice. It is in fact on our invi-

tation that Prof. Blackett came here. I would like to make it clear that when Prof. Blackett was invited to review the working of the National physical laboratory, it was not that there was any administrative enquiry in order to find out defects. It was for a review of the working of the national physical laboratory and to make suggestions for its better working in the light of the last ten years' experience. I think the House will be glad to hear that Prof. Blackett in his report has paid a very high tribute to the work which is being done in the National Physical Laboratory. He has mentioned three or four departments where he has said that the work compares with the work done almost anywhere else in the world. In a critical review like his, it is natural that in some places there will be praise and in some places there will be criticism or perhaps even some amount of suggestions for alteration. We have to take it on the whole. Therefore, any suggestion that the National Physical Laboratory is under any kind of opprobrium or that there is anything basically wrong with it would be an entirely wrong picture.

Reference was also made to the fact that there has not been any Director for the National Physical Laboratory for sometime. This is a fact, but the main reason is that the people who were invited to become the director, for one reason or another, were not in a position to accept it. I have felt that instead of appointing somebody who is not fully suitable, it is better to wait till we can get a right person, and in the meantime to have a Deputy Director in charge. We have a number of other laboratories also where we have appointed comparatively younger people as deputy directors, so that they can grow with the laboratories. I feel this is a better way of encouraging scientific talent in this country, giving an opportunity to younger people than to look always only to distinguished men and appoint them to the position of Directors.

Shri Prabhat Kar also referred to the question of instrument making in the country. That is also before us. I think the House is aware that the Scientific Instruments Organisation has been set up, and very recently it has been decided that Prof. Gill will take up the directorship of that organisation. It is at present under the charge of Prof. Mathur. Both of them have advanced the work with collaboration from Switzerland. We hope this laboratory will go a long way in devising scientific instruments and in meeting one of the basic requirements of the country.

Then the question was raised by a number of other hon. friends, namely, that the scientists should be used only for scientific work and be completely relieved of any administrative work. The scientists do not agree; most of the scientists say that they are not prepared to accept a position where the scientists will be only on tap and never on top. Scientists want that sometimes they should have control in the matter of administration. I entirely agree that research scientists have genuine interest in research. But, at the same time, the people who are in charge should also have a scientific background, and there should be collaboration. I have nothing against either the scientist or the administrator. In fact, both of them are the instruments through which we want to do scientific work in this country, and only proper co-operation and collaboration between the administrator and the scientist will advance this work. We should not try to make out as if there is any clash between them, and any suggestion of a clash very often produces a clash because that would put all kinds of ideas in the minds of people who have not thought about them before.

In that connection, I would also like to say that reference was made to one scientist who had been on 110 committees. It is a question of "was" and not "is". Now, instead of complimenting the Ministry for stopping

such practice, that issue has been raised again. That kind of thing will never happen in future; it has been put a stop to; it had obtained over a long time past. To bring up something which had happened three or four or five years ago, and which I had mentioned two or three years ago, I think, either shows that my hon. friend and my former pupil, Shri Hem Barua, has a very tenacious memory—something which gets into his mind never gets out of it, or I can only say that he perhaps gets so concerned with any one single item that he overlooks the rest.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
He is your old student!

Shri Hem Barua: You said that in September last, at the Calcutta Rotary Club.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I made it quite clear that it was something which happened several years ago.

16 hrs.

Mr. Kar also referred to the question of ban on engineering colleges. There is no ban as such. For 1963-64 we have decided that no new engineering college will be started, because we are able to meet the requirements during the current year. My hon. friend knows that two of the major difficulties in engineering education today are lack of teachers and lack of equipment. We have been for a long time pressing the State Governments to raise their salary scales and bring them to a level where the best type of people can be attracted and retained. I am happy to say that after about three years' effort, almost all the State Governments have generally fallen in line. There are perhaps at the moment one or two exceptions, but I have every hope that they will also fall in line. As a result, some of the deficiencies and shortage in the number of engineering teachers have been overcome. It has not yet been fully overcome. Therefore, we thought that for the

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current year, it would be better to consolidate the colleges which have been already started.

The second shortage is about equipment. In view of the foreign exchange difficulty, there was some difficulty in providing equipment for new colleges. We felt here also, it would be better to concentrate on improving the existing colleges and to see that they are fully equipped. From 1964 again we shall take up the programme of starting new colleges wherever necessary. In the meantime, steps have been taken to see that the facilities are expanded.

Reference was made to the figure of 3000 additional places. I think there was some misunderstanding in the minds of hon. Members who spoke. These 3000 additional places in engineering colleges are not going to be during the current year. This is during the Plan period. We hope that by the end of next year, we would have reached almost the whole of that target. Hon. Members will remember that in the third Plan, the target of the number of places in engineering colleges was 20,000. We have already reached the figure of 17,600. If in two years' time we have another 3,000 places without starting new colleges—some new colleges will be started next year—I am sure we will exceed the target of 20,000 places for the third Plan.

The same thing applies to the diploma institutions also. There were roughly 10,000 places in 1956-57. Today the admissions are of the order of almost 30,000. We propose to increase the polytechnics on an even larger scale. So far as polytechnics are concerned, we have not placed any ban on their establishment. In fact, a number of polytechnics will be established during the current year.

I think it was Dr. Melkote who mentioned about the training facilities for membership of the Institute of Engi-

neers. He would be glad to hear that 3000 candidates are being trained for such membership at 19 centres under a scheme which was sponsored about 2 years ago. The facilities available in the existing polytechnics and engineering colleges are being fully utilised. Wherever other facilities are available, we shall utilise them also. But we are very particular that the standards must not be lowered. There was a great pressure, just after the emergency, that the courses should be shortened. But so far as the engineering degree courses are concerned, we have resisted the pressure. We have said, we will not shorten it because the five year integrated course has been introduced after a good deal of thought, care and study. It has not yet been fully tried out; to make any change in the five-year integrated course at this stage would be premature and a step backward. We have not, therefore, agreed to reduce the standard or the duration of the course. We have said that to meet the emergency, in the case of the students in the two final years—fourth and fifth year students—they may cut out their vacations and do some additional periods. In this way, they might complete the course by about 6 months in one case and by 8 or 9 months in the other case, without sacrificing either the standard or the duration of the course.

Dr. Melkote asked about the kind of projects we have undertaken for defence. I am afraid we cannot publish them. In fact, if you give figures for defence, immediately you are able to know how many regiments or divisions are there. We are told by the defence authorities not to divulge the figures. I can only say that the national laboratories are working on about 120 to 130 specific projects for defence purposes. In this way, the national laboratories have been geared to the needs of defence. They have made a contribution which has been already admitted. I have no doubt in future they will continue to make this contribution.

Dr. Melkote referred to lack of overseers in this country. He has touched on one of the weak points in technological development not only in India, but throughout the world. Only yesterday I was talking to an American educationist who said even in USA, they are facing today this shortage of personnel at the middle level. The number of graduate engineers and scientists has increased considerably. We have also a sufficient number of people who are skilled workers. But the intermediate link has been a weak point in our country always. Hon. Members will remember that for the last three or four years, one of my constant endeavours has been to try and rectify it. Formerly the ratio of admission to polytechnics and to engineering colleges was almost 1:1. As a result of our efforts today, the ratio is about 1:2. I would like the ratio to be 1:3 or 1:4, but it takes time. Perhaps as a result of the emergency, at the end of the third Plan, the ratio may be something like 1:2½ or 1:3. We are proceeding in that direction, but this shortage of overseers is a problem faced in every country, including even U.K. We will, however, try to rectify it to the extent that we can, but it will take time. Unless there is a much larger industrial development of the country, this problem cannot be solved fully, because many of the overseers will have to come from the floor. Many people who have joined as skilled workers, with experience, will gradually rise to the position of overseers. When we have a proper admixture of people trained in educational institutions and people coming from the floor at this overseer level, then and then alone we can expect the best possible results.

Both Dr. Melkote and Mr. Bade spoke about the reduction in the budget. I have tried to explain that while there is an apparent reduction, it will not perhaps be a real reduction. However, we will make every effort to get additional funds. I am however grateful to both of them and to other hon. Members who have pleaded for a larger budget. I am entirely at one

with them that in the emergency scientific education should be extended.

Shri Bade: Has the Ministry given notice to some of the clerks that their services will be terminated from 31st March?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member did not raise the point in his speech. However, since he has asked now, I will give the answer. In the department of archaeology, there are a number of people who have been declared surplus. It is a fact that notices were issued, but we have issued instructions that anyone who has worked for one year or more should not be retrenched; temporary posts should be created for them till they can be absorbed in some permanent vacancy somewhere. So, we have taken measures as far as possible to see that nobody is thrown out.

Shri Bade talked about trenches in the National Physical Laboratory. I am afraid I have nothing to do with trenches; it is not a part of the work of my Ministry. If he has any comments to make about trenches, I have no doubt he would make them when the appropriate time comes. I was surprised to hear from him that laboratories are a luxury. I do not have to say anything about it because every other hon. Member who has spoken has said that laboratories are not a luxury. They are not only a necessity but in the present emergency, they have acquired even added importance.

Then, Shri Bade spoke about security of job for scientists. He was surprised that Professor Thacker had gone to Geneva to preside over the United Nations Conference at the invitation of the United Nations. I do not know why he was angry that an Indian should be given the honour of presiding over an international conference and that the United Nations should select an Indian.

Shri Bade: Within five months he went twice.

Shri Humayun Kabir: On both the occasions he went for the same conference. It is a great honour to an Indian. I may add also that so far as finances are concerned, when the United Nations invites somebody to preside over a conference all his expenses are usually, taken care of by the United Nations. So, neither on account of expenses nor on account of national prestige should be object to it (*Interruption*).

Then he asked whether we have to go to Geneva to find out what is the backwardness of our country. This was an international conference to see how science can overcome the technological backwardness throughout the world. And, if an Indian was invited, as I said, it is a matter for happiness.

Shri Bade made another statement which, I thought, was quite astonishing. He mentioned that all the 29 laboratories are in Delhi. I do not know from where he discovered this information. So far as I know these 29 laboratories are scattered all over India. There is one in Jammu and Kashmir, there is one in Hyderabad, there is one in Jorhat, there are laboratories in Madras and Karaikudi and other places. I did not know that all of them had come to Delhi.

Shri Bade: That is a wrong statement. You must not have understood me correctly. I only said that out of 29 laboratories in India, two-third are in Delhi.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have the National Physical Laboratory in Delhi and we have also the Road Research Institute a few miles outside Delhi. If two out of 29 makes two-third, I accept Shri Bade's statement and I have no further comments to make.

He talked about the State Technical Boards. So far as the State Technical Boards are concerned, we have invited every State to set up a Technical Board. As far as I remember, most of them have set up this Technical Board.

If a few have not done so, I am sure they will do it very soon.

Shri Bade: Has the Government of Madhya Pradesh set up one?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think there is a State Technical Board also in Madhya Pradesh.

My hon. friend Shri Saraf spoke about the low pay of scientists. I am afraid I do not agree with him. We always want better scales of pay or emoluments for scientists, but today, on the whole the scientists are not badly paid. Senior scientific officers are on a scale of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,250 and the Assistant Directors are on Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,600. Many of these people are below forty and sometimes below thirty-five even. If my hon. friend Shri Saraf looks up the list he will find that quite a substantial number of the Assistant Directors are either in their early thirties and many of them are below forty. If a person is getting about Rs. 1,300 at this age, it is very good.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Then what is the attraction for them to go abroad?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are a number of causes. I think my hon. friend is not paying a compliment to our scientists when he says that our scientists go elsewhere because of money. They do not go merely for money. The major reasons for them to go out are two. The first reason is, science today is such a co-operative effort that it is almost impossible for single individuals to make any significant break-through. In our country we are trying to create those conditions. We do not have sufficient teams today, and very often our scientists have to work in isolation. We can afford only one or two scientists in a laboratory in a particular field, whereas if they go abroad there are probably 20 people in that particular field in a particular laboratory. It is the critical size of the team which makes

for an effective break-through. That is one of the major reasons why they prefer to go abroad. The second reason, I am very sorry to say, is that there is a certain lack of sympathy among our scientists at all levels, between the senior scientist and the junior scientist and between the junior scientists themselves. And, unfortunately, in our country, whatever be the reason, we are very often sharper in criticising others than in criticising ourselves and that applies to the scientists also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is what we learn from the Ministers.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Ministers are after all Indian. Therefore, if it is a characteristic, we share it. I have said: "we". I cannot, of course, say: "you", Sir, because you are above all criticism. I cannot even say "they" because that would mean I am making a distinction between me and them. Therefore, I always use the word "we" and not "they" or "you".

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma must have been excluded from that "we".

Shri Humayun Kabir: The ministers cannot be excluded.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some of these scientists might have married foreign ladies, and that may be the reason why they are not coming back.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Those, I have mentioned, are the two main reasons. We are trying our best to overcome them.

Mr. Speaker: If some do not marry at all, others are available to marry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are today trying to see that more and more encouragement is given to our younger scientists. I mentioned one thing before. We are appointing our younger scientists as Deputy Directors. That is an incentive which we are giving to them.

My hon. friend Shrimati Gayatri Devi spoke about a number of subjects. I have already dealt with most of her points. My hon. friend Dr. Aney also spoke about the question of return of our scientists. About 670 or 690 scholars are studying abroad. They are studying in different subjects. Most of them return at the end of their career—it may be a three-year course, a two-year course or even five-year course. Therefore, there is not always a co-relation between the number which goes out in a particular year and the number that returns. By and large, over 5 years, 10 years or 15 years, most scientists return. Sometimes, if they study abroad for one or two years extra it is not always a disadvantage.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are they expected to come back?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Those who go out on scholarship are expected to come back.

Then, she also referred to the question of polytechnics for girls. She said that the number was only 3. I think she was, again, misinformed. 23 girls polytechnics were approved during the Third Plan, 7 have already been established and I think one or two are in the process of establishment. But this is a new venture, something which we initiated only a short while ago. At first the State Governments were a little reluctant, excepting Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, but now most of them are anxious to have them.

She was most inconsequential—but I think it is one of their privileges to be inconsequential at times—and talked of images being smuggled out of India. She suggested that the Government should themselves start sending these things out. We are taking every possible action to see that they are not smuggled. But India is a vast country and there are so many points of exit. It is not possible for anyone to give a guarantee that nothing will be smuggled outside. But we have made the rules stringent and

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we are making them as stringent as possible. In one case punishment has been given. I believe one gentleman who indulged in this sort of thing two or three years ago is now enjoying the hospitality of the Republic of India. If there are other people who do that sort of thing, to them also the same hospitality will be provided. But it is not always possible, especially sometimes, as was mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharyya, when high personalities are involved. But we make every effort to see that these are kept under control.

My hon. friend also referred to atlases. She, probably, does not know that the atlas which we have brought out has been acclaimed throughout the world. In fact, in the United Nations Organisation they have selected one or two of our maps as models to be followed by other countries, and even in Europe these atlases are being purchased. But, obviously, the demand is much bigger than we can meet.

Then, Shri Karuthiruman asked for more funds for research in science. He desired that the works of Kamban should be studied. I have the greatest admiration for Kamban, and recently we have given some grant to one of the State Governments for translation of the works of Kamban into one of the Indian languages.

He also said that there should be more cultural work in rural areas. It is a very laudable object and we would like to do it. But India is a vast country and it is not possible to cover the entire rural areas in a short period.

Then I come to the remarks made by Shri Hem Barua. I think I have covered most of his points excepting one, and that is about the India Office Library. This was mentioned by a number of other speakers also. This is a very delicate matter. Reference was made to the fact that one British Minister, or Under Secretary of State,

has mentioned that according to his opinion and his legal adviser, the Library belongs to the United Kingdom. This is nothing new. This is what they have been claiming and they have been told in categorical terms that, so far as our legal advice is concerned, and so far as the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan are concerned—because, both the Governments are united on this point—this is a completely fallacious and untenable claim. Our legal advisers are equally firm in their opinion that the library belongs to us. I do not think any further purpose would be served by simply bandying words; but we cannot make any advance till India and Pakistan make a claim jointly. And when that claim is made, we shall keep in mind the fears expressed by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya and Dr. Aney. I can assure the House that the Government will see to it that even when the India Office Library is transferred, scholars are not in any way hampered by the loss of any material which is necessary for research. In fact, it will be our aim to see that these facilities are expanded and multiplied and not retarded in any way, and that is the line on which our negotiations will proceed.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya made certain suggestions about valuable collections with certain families. I shall keep them in mind, but I can tell him that there is an Art Purchase Committee already in operation and it tries to collect such things wherever they are available and keep them in the various national museums. We shall pursue it more vigorously, subject to the limitation of funds.

That he asked a question—this is not a very important point but it is rather curious and so I would like to reply to it—when seven scholars on Tagore were invited to USSR, why only six had gone? The reason is very simple. One of the invitees

could not go and had to cancel his trip at the last moment. The other six left and it was not possible to find a substitute.

Then he talked about the "History of the Freedom Movement", about which there have been some criticisms. This House will also remember that we have now appointed an advisory body, and Dr. Tara Chand is one of our well-known historians. There may be difference of opinion about particular statements, it is also possible there may have been some errors here and there, but I do not think it would be fair to make any sweeping criticism of his work. In any case, let the House judge the book when it is released. Our general attitude is this, once the scholar has been selected we should not interfere with his freedom.

Now I come to my friend, Dr. Singhi. One of his criticisms I partially accept. He has complained that this Ministry has not taken a very revolutionary approach to some of the problems of science, technology and culture. He has called our approach somewhat conservative. To some extent, perhaps, this criticism is not entirely unjustified, but we have to consolidate at time. In the field of technical education we made quite rapid progress with the result that we have to sit back for a year or two and consolidate. In Scientific research and cultural affairs, if this emergency had not happened, I would have been very happy to carry out his wishes, but there are certain limitations under which everyone of us works, and we cannot go beyond those limitations. But I wish to keep in mind his advice and see what we can do in future.

Then he referred to the publication of manuscripts and the development of the Rajasthani language. He will be glad to hear that Rajasthani, like many other Indian languages, is also receiving support. In fact, I would claim this is an area where this Min-

istry has again shown some big progress. Before the constitution of this Ministry, the amount spent for the development of modern Indian languages other than Hindi was negligible. It was hardly a few thousand rupees but, since 1959, we have been substantially increasing the grants, and this year, as you would have seen, it is Rs. 11 lakhs. We could have provided even larger sums this year, but it was not done only because the State Governments, the universities and Akadamis were not ready with schemes. I am sure, my hon. friend will agree with me that we should not squander money, and we should spend money only when the schemes have been properly worked out.

As regards partisanship in akadamis, we will certainly look into cases which are brought to our notice. Unless individual cases are brought to our notice, how can we take necessary action? General statements will not do. We can advise them to take necessary action only if individual cases are brought to our notice. If they are brought to our notice, I shall certainly bring them to the notice of the Akadami concerned which will be very happy to take action to meet all legitimate criticism.

Then I come to Shri Bagri. I am very sorry to say that his speech was a series of allegations. He talked about communalism, casteism etc. in the Ministry without giving any instance. I do not know where he got his facts and figures from and I really do not know why he made that kind of sweeping allegation and condemnation. Criticism is far more effective if it is relevant and confined to the point. He talked about Taj Mahal. I can certainly look into it.

श्री बागड़ी : इन्स्टांस तो मेरे पास काफी मौजूद हैं लेकिन समय की कमी के कारण उनको नहीं रख सका ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: He can send them; I shall certainly look into

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them, if they are brought to my notice. In the case of repair to Taj Mahal, I have visited it recently, and I think the work has been done very well. I am, of course, not an expert in this matter. If Shri Bagri is an expert and he knows that the work has not been done properly, he can send the material to me. I will see that there is proper scrutiny.

Then he made a reference to me, which astonished me. He said that from one of the national laboratories some battery plate has been brought to me. It may or may not be true—he has shown me some papers—but this is the first time I have heard about it. If any battery plate has been given to me, certainly it will be paid for, I can assure you. In any case, a battery plate does not cost more than perhaps 12 annas or Re. 1 or Rs. 5. I do not think it will cost more than that. So, I do not know if it is really in consonance with the dignity of this House to say that a Re. 1 battery plate was not paid for. Whatever the amount may be, even if it is 1 nP, it shall be paid; even if it is Rs. 100, it shall be paid. But I can tell you this was the first time that I heard about it. And if there be any substance in what he has said, I will try to find out why such a thing was supplied to me and why it was not charged for immediately.

Then he made certain allegations about other officers also, again, without giving any instance or any names. As I said, he has, as a Member of Parliament, to guard the public conscience and public money. It is not only his right, but it is his duty; it is his duty to see wherever there is any aberration from the stern standards of conduct. But I think the effect would be far more, far greater, if it is done in a more dignified way. Criticism can also be made in so many different ways, and when criticism becomes violent and personal and sometimes almost, if I may be excused for using that word, wild, even

valid criticisms may sometimes be ignored.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Sidhanti talked about the publication of rare documents. He probably knows that we have a programme under which rare documents are being published systematically. We have undertaken that programme, and there is a very high-power committee of great scholars in this country which has given us a programme. I think for three, or it may be five years we shall go on publishing them.

I fully agree that there are many things in ancient literature which ought to be re-discovered, which ought to be found and we should re-interpret them. I agree with Dr. Aney when he says that we should not take them literally or give literal value to every claim that is made there. Sometimes, the imagination of a poet far out-run the actual achievement of science or technology. Therefore, if in any literature there is some reference to some great achievement, we cannot immediately conclude that achievement had actually been made, but I certainly agree that every effort should be made to study these and bring them to the notice of scholars throughout the world.

I would also like to tell my friend, Dr. Aney, that assistance is being given for Vedic research to Hoshiarpur and to the institute at Poona. Then he referred to the study of *Zend Avesta*. We are fully aware of that and I think we are already giving them help.

I think I have covered all the points which were raised by the different speakers. In conclusion, I would only say this.....

Shri Hem Barua: What about the Mughal tradition?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I was coming to that. Because it is a tradition, I thought I should conclude with a tradition.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Let us not go back to the Mughal period.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In a way, as one hon. friend has put it, the two parts of this Ministry look in two different directions. Scientific research and technological education are concerned primarily with the future of the country. But I would like to remind this House that there can be no future without a past. Therefore, if we forget our past, that would be a loss, not only so far as we ourselves are concerned, but in terms of the future of the world.

Some people have made unkind references to these cultural activities. One hon. friend asked, "Does culture mean entertainment?" Certainly, culture does not mean only entertainment, but it means also entertainment; it is not mere entertainment. Culture is the development of all the aspects of the mind. I may tell the House that one of the things which has been happening in the last two or three years is that in our cultural programmes we have been shifting the emphasis slowly but steadily towards the intellectual content. That does not mean that there will be any neglect of the fine arts, that is, dance, drama or music, but simultaneously we are trying to place a greater emphasis on philosophy, on lectures on thought content and on literature. It is my hope that through the development of this cultural aspect not only shall we be able to make a contribution to the world but we shall be able to bring the people of the whole country nearer one another as well.

I am very glad, several hon. Members referred to the inter-State cultural exchange programme. This programme we initiated three years ago and it is already paying good dividends. As a result of this programme, every area of the country is a little more aware today of the culture of other areas of the country. In a vast country like ours, it will take a very long time before knowledge can per-

meate to the entire masses, but a beginning has been made.

A criticism was made as to why this internal cultural exchange takes place mainly in towns. The reason is that if you want to send them to all the villages, then the troupe from a State will have to stay probably for two, three or four years in another State. That is just not possible. They go on a tour of a fortnight or perhaps a month—sometimes, maybe, a week—and they have their other pre-occupations and engagements as well. Therefore we have to make the best of the situation. We must not forget that the towns are also in a way the focal points. Once you make an impact on the towns the surrounding area is immediately affected. It is like a concentric circle in which the influence continually spreads wider and wider. When our resources are limited and the time is also brief, we have to concentrate more on towns than on rural areas in this kind of a programme. But we have also tried simultaneously to do something for the rural areas. Sometimes these troupes do go to the rural areas. We are also trying to develop rural theatres.

The last thing I would say before I conclude is with regard to the development of all the modern Indian languages. By encouraging translation from one language into another, by trying to create in this way the corpus of a common Indian literature in all the Indian languages, I believe, we are laying the strongest foundation of that common Indian nationhood which is today necessary not only in our own interest but, I believe, also in the interest of the world.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): May I ask a small question with your permission? I hope the hon. Minister knows about the acute shortage of atlases for school-going children. Many students are being handicapped. What is the Ministry doing to alleviate this difficulty?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a very short notice question, but I shall try

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to give an answer. The first edition of the atlas sold out and we are trying to reprint it as soon as possible. I believe, we will be able to meet the shortage fairly quickly.

Mr. Speaker: There are only two cut motions, Nos. 1 and 3. May I put them together?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: 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, 1964, in respect** of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, before we take up for discussion the other Demands I should like very much to make the plea to you that it was felt in all sections of the House that the time allotted for the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was much too short. I think, the hon. Minister had also concurred with it. Now that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here, I may submit that you may consider the claim of this Ministry for allotment of more time next year. It was much too short. We cannot possibly discuss anything within that time.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say whether I will be there next year or not and it has to be decided then. This time it was put to the House and no hon. Member objected to it. When the

House accepted it at that time, what can I do? If the hon. Member had objected to it at that moment, perhaps the House might have considered it. Probably, by next year some hon. Members might forget that he had taken exception to it.

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 106, 107 and 147 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy for which 2 hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,42,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 107—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,79,18,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND NO. 147—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,09,20,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Mr. Speaker: These Demands are now before the House. Shri Mukerjee.

The time allotted is only two hours and I hope he will take only his own share.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak with some hesitation on the Demands of the Atomic Energy Department partly because I am deputising at short notice for somebody else who should have spoken but also because I am conscious more than ever of my being completely illiterate in matters of science and technology. Even so, I expect, I could, on the basis of a commonsense reading of the reports which the hon. Prime Minister has supplied us, praise the good work which has been done by the Atomic Energy Department.

It is a proud thing for us to find whenever we are in Trombay or read about it that Indian technologists are no longer merely maintenance engineers—they are not merely copyists; they are proving their own worth. I was very happy when I read in the papers a statement by Dr. Bhabha that the third atomic power unit that is going to be set up a little while later would be entirely designed, fabricated and constructed by Indian scientists. This is a matter on which surely the country can congratulate itself.

Atomic energy is important because while our economic growth might appear to be impressive if we happen to be rather modest in our aspirations, we all know that it is by no means enough and we know very well in particular that the power requirements of our country are bound to grow at a staggering rate with the development of our economy. Therefore it stands to reason that all sources of power, conventional or unconventional, should be harnessed into use in an integrated manner. In regard to this we have been told many times how there are certain parts of our country, specially in the South,

which are far away from the coal belt where on account of the absence of snow-fed rivers, hydro-electric development also be certain difficulties and therefore nuclear power should be the answer for the future.

What I wish to say in this connection, however, is that I do hope that while the importance of nuclear power is by and large recognised, even though sometimes the figures which are shown us appear to be rather on the high side, we do hope that at least attempts are being made by Government to co-ordinate the effort, the total effort, in regard to power generation in the country. Only today I got a report, the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee, and I discovered there a recommendation of the Committee which wishes Government to prepare blueprints of all the remaining hydro-electric schemes since hydel is the cheapest source of power in India and make sure that in the Third Plan and in the Fourth Plan also there is not a shortage which can be avoided.

I know that nuclear power, unconventional power sources have got to be utilised in our country and to that extent whatever is being done or is sought to be done by the Atomic Energy Department deserves our support. But I do hope that there is a sort of co-ordination in the effort so that we know what is going to happen at the time when the Third Plan terminates or a little while later. I do hope that there is a kind of effort, if that is possible, technologically speaking, at co-ordination between conventional and non-conventional sources of power.

I noticed from the report of the work of the Atomic Energy Department that lately under its auspices there has been set up a sounding rocket project in Kerala which has had international support, specially the support of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. I have read in the papers

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how the site is unique and offers unparalleled opportunities for scientists and I do hope that it becomes a centre where our Indian scientists as well as their foreign friends can cooperate together.

I notice also that in a recent seminar in Ahmedabad—Seminar on Space Physics—Dr. Bhabha spoke, and according to the press reports, he is reported to have said that the project to put a man on the moon and to retrieve him might cost twice the outlay on the Third Five Year Plan. Now, this is the kind of thing which sometimes strikes some of us. When I was recently reading the reports of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, especially with a view to helping the underdeveloped countries—it was held in Geneva—I had a feeling that perhaps—and I know a great deal of work was done at the Conference; our representatives took a very large share, Prof. Thacker presided and Dr. Bhabha and others spoke in that conference—sometimes more glittering prospects of scientific advance are being put forward, and as far as we are concerned, we sometimes think that, maybe, even the maximisation of the conventional technological resources might help in solving the problems which are facing us so very sternly; and by this I do not wish to suggest that therefore we should be rather chary of supporting rather unconventional enterprises as is represented by the atomic energy project. I have already expressed my appreciation of its work. But I feel that there is a feeling in the country that perhaps these glittering things are being given a certain amount of importance which might wait till the day after tomorrow and in the meantime we might maximise the utilisation of other technological resources. I do hope that the Government keeps that in mind that while we do make plans regarding the atomic energy projects, we go ahead faster with scientific research schemes that we have already got. I say this especially because of

what my hon. friend the hon. Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has just said in his reply to the debate in regard to his Ministry.

I have a feeling also that in regard to the third project which is to be set up in the South, somewhere near Mahabalipuram, and I do hope that it is sought to be expedited if that is technically feasible. In the South there is the prevailing feeling that as far as the utilisation of its resources is concerned, the Central Government is not doing as much as it should. Now that the third project has been allotted to the South, I do hope it is done as quickly as it can.

Then, I discovered one little matter which seemed to me somewhat disturbing and that was in relation to the work of Travancore Minerals Ltd. which in regard to one or two of its branches appeared to have shut up shop and caused a certain amount of retrenchment of qualified workers. I have been supplied a copy of a communication sent by some Members of Parliament to the Prime Minister regarding the closure of the Minerals Co. at Chavara—I think, it is somewhere in Kerala—and in this communication certain suggestions are made of which I do hope the Government has taken due note. The allegation has actually been made that while foreign exchange was earned to a certain extent by this industry, very little was spent for research, for the study of market trends, and the result is that the demand for ilmenite seems to have come down in the world market and that is why closure has taken place. If this communication gives us a correct idea, from American buyers there had come the complaint that there was the presence of chromite in ilmenite, but no research was conducted to eliminate chromite by physical or chemical process, perhaps there could have been devised some physical and chemical methods for separating chromite from ilmenite and then possibly the export of this

material could be guaranteed. I am not so sure. But I find in this communication the demand is made that the ban on the exports of monozite and thorium should perhaps be slackened at least as a relief measure and those who have been unemployed as a result of the closure of the Travancore Minerals Ltd, would get back their work and an important item in the working of the atomic energy department would continue.

I hope the Government would try to apply its mind to these things and do something about it.

Not so very long ago, I had an opportunity of going to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. It was in connection with the meeting of the Board of Archaeology. Every Member of that Board was interested in finding out how the Carbon 14 idea is worked now in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. I do not have any hesitation in saying that I did feel rather jealous because, I wished that in my part of the country and other parts of the country also, there were comparable institutions where such facilities were available for the conduct of fundamental research.

The Tata Memorial Hospital is now the administrative responsibility of the Atomic Energy Department and the Prime Minister's report tells us that diagnosis, treatment and research in cancer with the help of radioactive isotopes and radioactive substances is being conducted there and research is being made in order to see that cancer in the mouth and in the throat which is very widely prevalent in this country can be countered. In Calcutta, there is the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital which, I think, has got a reasearch wing. I wish there are provisions for co-ordiating the work which is done in the Tata Memorial Hospital as well as other similar institutions in other parts of the country.

I find in the report also reference to the work of the Health Physics division. We are told that in order to ensure industrial hygiene and safety and to tackle problems of air and water pollution, the idea of radiation and its control is being pursued. I do hope that as far as our industries are concerned, the results of the work done in the Health Physics division are being made available. I am afraid that from the report, we do not get any idea of the link that there is already set up between the results achieved by the Atomic Energy department and their communication relevant interests in the country.

In Calcutta, there is the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics. But, as the Report itself acknowledges, it does appear to be in rather a bad way for some time and the cyclotron is shut down for quite a while. It needs a good deal of looking after. I say this because the late Meghnad Saha was a Member of this House and so many of us remember him very vividly. If he was alive, I am sure he would make this Institute of Nuclear Physics a great deal more vital and dynamic than it happens to be today. Possibly Governmental encouragement goes not so much to this particular Institute because its originator is no longer there. I do wish that more is done in order to see that the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics does not suffer from any kind of avoidable neglect.

I want to refer only to one last point and then conclude. I do so because only yesterday I got from the Indian School of International Studies Study group, which brings but a cyclostyled magazine called **Analyst**, an issue which gives a special article on China and the Nuclear Race. It gives details of what has been done in China as far as could be found out by the writer and it refers also to the progress which China has made in this matter. From time to time we find in the papers reports which

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may be very tendentious about China proposing to have a nuclear explosion in order to have the atom bomb and all that kind of thing. As far as we are concerned, the Prime Minister has explained India's policy which is that we want the utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and while we can make a bomb if we wish to, we shall not do it. That is a very human, a very civilised and a very dignified attitude to take up. That reminds me that possibly along with that, we might pursue the concept of having an atom-free zone in our Part of the world. I remember that in the Gandhi Peace Foundation Conference, which took place some months ago, this idea was mooted by a few speakers and as far as I remember,—I may be wrong—the Prime Minister had also given his opinion to be somewhat in favour of the possibility, if that possibility could be concretised, of having an atom-free zone in regions like Africa and Asia.

Perhaps I have taken more time than I should have done because of my illiteracy in scientific matters. Even so, I have tried to say a few things which struck me as a lay student of the subject.

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vaiyavada): I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Atomic Energy. The Department has been doing excellent work. A word of praise is due to the chairman, Dr. Bhabha, and the distinguished and talented scientists and engineers working with him.

I am venturing to make a few suggestions only for the favour of consideration. It is necessary first of all to understand the purpose and the importance of this Department to India. For a long number of centuries, man depended on the power of his muscles and that of the beasts. Then, he burnt firewood just to get the heat. Later on, about seven centuries back, he discovered coal. But, still, the power pro-

duction was not greatly increased. It was only during the last one hundred years after the discovery of oil and after the discovery of the conversion of energy into electricity that he began to use power at a very tremendous rate, with the result that today the power that is being consumed all over the world has assumed very stupendous proportions. Added to that, it is one of the strange phenomena that the population for some unknown reason began to increase very tremendously only during the last three hundred years; it had remained more or less stagnant till about 1650 AD. The more the population, naturally, the more the energy which is consumed, with the result that it is now calculated that the coal, the oil and the gas will last only for about 150 to 200 years.

That is why the scientist has now gone on into this realm of atomic energy and has discovered the process of producing energy by fission. He takes uranium and thorium, and by splitting up the atoms, he produces energy which is many million times more than what he could get by the tame chemical reactions that were there when he burnt the ordinary coal. Now, it is estimated that even this kind of production of energy will not enable the energy to last for long; it may be able to last only for another three hundred or four hundred years. In order to keep civilisation on a continual track, he went on, and he is now trying to get this energy from fusion. That is, he now wants to take water, get out of it heavy hydrogen isotopes and then heat them to set them to great velocity so that the particles impinge upon one another thereby giving rise to large amounts of energy.

What I mean to say is that this science is just in its stage of infancy. It is just at that stage when by our energetic action we can catch up with the advanced Countries. It is for that purpose that I look upon this Department chiefly as a pioneering body whose lot it must be to make well known this

science to India. For doing this, it is very essential that we should do everything ourselves. We should not depend on the foreigners, or on the package deals. If we indulge in package deals, if we just try to copy what others have done, then we shall not progress very far. It is very essential that we should undertake every kind of research ourselves; we should not let go any opportunity without exploiting it in the best interests of the country.

I might mention just a small example about oil discovery. Oil was first discovered by an English chemist somewhere about 1847. Then, it led to the drilling of a well, and later on, a pipe for the transport of oil followed. They first tried wood, then cast iron and then steel, and now the present development has taken place. All this has occurred more than eighty or hundred years ago. But we in India have been completely oblivious of all the developments, and today, we are running to the Italian and other firms, thinking that it is impossible for us to develop those techniques ourselves for many years. All this has happened because we have not grown along with this development. Therefore, we should not repeat that mistake in the development of this branch of atomic energy.

I will illustrate what I mean by an example. We are now trying to set up the Tarapore power station. It is a very good. But I wish that we had adopted the method of using our own uranium instead of depending on rich uranium that we have got for these stations from America. We can never in the foreseeable future think of preparing that rich uranium in India. We have to depend all the time on outside sources. Every year we have to spend Rs. 2 crores for getting rich uranium.

More than that. We will not get any experience out of this package deal. On the other hand, I would have preferred starting with a station where we can use ordinary uranium

as we are trying to do in Rana Pratap Sagar and then adopt this technique of rich uranium for the second station. That is more in the order of things. I say this because our aim must be to get experience and improve our knowledge with each development.

With regard to the selection of sites for the atomic energy stations, I am afraid we are wasting time trying to go about finding out if there is some speciality about those sites. After all, the selection of a site for an atomic energy station depends on three factors, very simple ones. First, there should be a rock, so that it may be able to stand up to the heavy weight of the reactor. The other one is availability of water for cooling purposes and the third is that it should be away from heavily built-up areas. Those considerations can be satisfied at a suitable site in any State. Therefore, what is the necessity of sending out a big team to go all round the States, creating a sort of emotion, a sort of scramble and competition among States for location of sites? I submit it is not necessary.

Take, for example, England which is a small country. It has an area of only 100,000 square miles, the area of Andhra Pradesh. At the moment, there are already 11 atomic energy stations. Therefore, whenever we want to have an atomic power station, we can decide upon the site quite easily. There is no necessity to send out a team all over the country.

Also because atomic energy production is financed by the Centre and because it has to be in the common interest of all, it is necessary that this atomic energy is shared not by a particular State alone but by all the States within a range of 300 or 400 miles, an economic distance for the transmission of power.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has two minutes more.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would like to have a few more minutes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is a highly technical subject. He has mastery over it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Atomic Energy Authority must have some permanent members and some temporary members. Membership must be on the basis of duties. It is no use putting some ICS officers or administrative officers. What we want is a member for engineering, a member for reactor, a member for isotopes and so on. If we do that, the scientists who are working in the department will get encouraged and will feel that they are partners in this development.

There is another aspect. No doubt it may be very costly to go in for trying to use nuclear energy in ships. Nevertheless, we should not wait till other people discover the techniques. We should in some small way carry out model experiments and gain experience in the use of nuclear energy for ship propulsion.

There is one thing more. We should not diversify or detract from our set purpose. Our set purpose is to attain the maximum knowledge in the field of atomic energy. What I mean is this. Suppose there is a power station. The Atomic Energy Authority should not divert their energies by taking up the work connected with thermal station. For such purposes the Central Water and Power Commission is there. Those people have got experience of this work. I would definitely say that the time of the atomic Energy authority should not be wasted in drawing up specifications for boilers, erection of thermal plants and so on. This is the practice all over the world. It is necessary to follow it in this country as well. The Atomic Energy Department can be consultants to the power energies on nuclear fuel aspects.

This department also deals with space research. It would have been better if there were two sections in

the Report one dealing with nuclear energy and the other devoted to space research. Space research is an entirely different field. It would have been better if it had been the responsibility of a separate department or separate authority itself, because it has assumed very great importance in the modern world.

We should not mix up this and that. I am anxious that our entire energy must be devoted to the development of atomic energy, which is most essential for the survival in the community of nations.

17 hrs.

Both space research and atomic research are subjects which are very fascinating, no doubt, but they are very difficult to understand. Therefore, very simple and popular books are very essential. It is always the rule that these books are best written only by the specialists. I would, therefore, submit that the Publications Section of the Atomic Energy Department can put out some of these books suitable for various types of people, and permeate the entire nation with knowledge of atomic energy, what it means, how it is of use, etc. The whole nation must get into that spirit.

Lastly, I would only submit that in so far as we have got very little money for a very vital subject like this, on which several crores are spent by foreign countries, we must spread it out, we must achieve the utmost economy by putting up simple buildings, by eliminating as far as possible non-technical and non-productive staff, and by adopting well-proved techniques in the present phase of our development.

श्री बडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एटॉमिक इंजिनरी का विषय बहुत महत्व का है और यह बहुत टेक्निकल भी है। आज जिस में हम रह रहे हैं इस को एटॉमिक युग कहा जाता है। आज इस युग में रूस और अमरीका दोनों ही आणविक अस्त्रों से सज्जित हैं। पर हमारा उद्देश्य इस युग में एटॉमिक

इनरजी को केवल पीसफुल परपजेज के लिए इस्तेमाल करना है जैसा कि हाल में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रोहतक में कहा था। मुझे इस के बारे में कुछ कहना है।

हमारे देश में चार पांच अच्छे अच्छे माइटिस्ट हैं। और हम को गर्व है कि डा० भावा जैसे माइटिस्ट भारत वर्ष में हैं। उन्होंने जो शोध कार्य किया है उसके लिए मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। यह बात सुन कर जनता को बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हम साउंडिंग राकेट छोड़ने वाले हैं। यह देख कर हम को प्रसन्नता होती है कि एटामिक इनरजी के क्षेत्र में हम प्रगति कर रहे हैं। एटामिक इनरजी कैंसर के इलाज के उपयोग में आ रहा है और मनुष्य शरीर के वास्ते उस का प्रयोग हो रहा है। कैंसर के लिए चित्तरंजन कैंसर अस्पताल खुला है जिस में एटामिक इनरजी से इलाज होता है। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है।

जब चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया उस समय रूस ने कुछ मिसाइल्स उसके पास भेज दिए थे। पता नहीं कि चाइना के पास एटामिक वैपन्स हैं या नहीं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उस के पास नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर उस के पास होते तो वह उन का प्रयोग करना मैं समझता हूँ कि इस स्थिति में अपने यहां भी हम को एटामिक वैपन्स का निर्माण करना पीसफुल परपज मानना चाहिये। हम उनका निर्माण अटक के लिए नहीं पर आत्म-रक्षा के लिए करें।

शरीर मात्रम् खलु धर्म साधनम्

देश की रक्षा के लिए जो साधन हमारे पास हैं उनका प्रयोग करना चाहिए इस बात को एक आदिवासी भी सही समझता है। मेरा विचार है कि हमारे देश में जो अग्रगण्य माने जाते हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, उनको भी अपने इस सिद्धान्त से हटना होगा कि हम

एटामिक वैपन्स नहीं बानाएंगे। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यदि चीन ने हमारे ऊपर एटामिक वैपन्स से हमला कर दिया तो क्या उस वक्त हम रूस से या अमरीका से कहेंगे कि हमारी मदद करो। जिस प्रकार आप दूसरे माडर्न वैपन्स का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जैसे आप अटॉमेटिक वैपन्स का निर्माण कर रहे हैं उन्ही प्रकार एटामिक ऐनरजी की रिसर्च का लाभ उठा कर हम को एटामिक वैपन्स का भी निर्माण करना चाहिए।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम चाहें तो आज एटामिक वैपन्स का निर्माण कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम करेंगे नहीं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की नान एलाइनमेंट के सिद्धान्त में भी आस्था थी लेकिन परिस्थित के अनुसार उनको उस नीति को मोड़ना पड़ा और नानबायलेंस की नीति होते हुए भी हमको अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी है। जिस प्रकार सर्वोदय वाले अपनी शान्ति सेना ले कर जाते हैं, अगर उस तरह हम चीन के सामने शान्ति सेना ले कर जाते तो वह नष्ट हो जाती। वहां शान्ति सेना से काम नहीं चल सकता। चीनी तो कहते हैं—पविर् मीन्स वार। उनका विचार है कि सावरेनटी पावर से हो सकती है। जब हम एटामिक वैपन्स तैयार कर सकते हैं तो क्यों न डिफेंस के लिए उनका निर्माण करें, और ऐसा करने को एटामिक इनरजी का पीसफुल परपज के लिए उपयोग मानें।

इन के साथ साथ मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज यह माना जाता है कि यू० एन० ओ० के कारण संसार में शान्ति स्थापित है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि अगर अमरीका हिरोशिमा पर एटम बम न डालता तो इतनी जल्दी दुनिया में शान्ति न आती और हिटलर का अन्त न होता। यह जो शान्ति स्थापित हुई है यह अमरीका द्वारा जापान पर एटम बम डालने से हुई है। यदि यह

[श्री बड़े]

सत्य है तो आज हिन्दुस्तान को विचार करना चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री साहब को विचार करना चाहिए कि हमको अपनी रक्षा के लिए एटॉमिक वैनस का निर्माण करना चाहिए, क्योंकि सम्भव है कि चीन के पास ऐसे वैनस हों। हमको डा० भार्गव को इस काम में लगाना चाहिए और इस काम को एटॉमिक इनरजी का पीसफुल परपज के लिए इस्तेमाल मानना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां कुछ लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि यहां चीन राज्य करे या रूस राज करे। ऐसे लोग कभी नहीं कहेंगे कि हमको एटॉमिक वैनस बनाने चाहिए। वह तो इस बात की प्रशंसा करेंगे कि हमारा उद्देश्य एटॉमिक वैनस बनाना नहीं है। वे लोग तो जानते हैं कि यहां चीन का राज होगा तो तो अपने भाई का राज्य होगा, रूस का यहां राज्य होगा तो अपने भाई का होगा। लेकिन जो हम लोग भारतीय संस्कृति को लेकर चलने वाले हैं और जो चाहते हैं कि देश में डिमोक्रेसी रहनी चाहिए उनका यही कहना है कि हमको केवल अपने डिफेंस के वास्ते एटॉमिक वैनस का निर्माण करना होगा। इसी कारण मैं कहता हूं कि इस के लिए बजट बहुत कम रखा गया है और समय भी कम दिया गया है। इस बारे में शुक्रवार को मेरा प्रस्ताव भी आने वाला है कि हमको डिफेंस के लिए एटॉमिक वैनस बनाने चाहिए और उसको एटॉमिक इनरजी का पीसफुल परपज के लिए इस्तेमाल मानना चाहिए।

मेरी प्रधान मंत्री जी से विनती है कि हमारे यहां जो एटॉमिक रिसर्च में इतनी उन्नति हो गयी है उसका लाभ हमको उठाना चाहिए, और जैसा कि उन्होंने ने कहा था कि हम चाहें तो एटॉमिक वैनस बना सकते हैं, तो हमें चाइना से अपनी रक्षा के लिए एटॉमिक वैनस अवश्य बनाना चाहिए। यही मेरी उन से विनती है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands in the Department of Atomic Energy. My predecessor referred to the controversy whether we should start manufacture of atom bomb in our country or not. We do not take Members of the Jan Sangh seriously in these matters because I do not think they have given any due or serious thought to this problem before giving an opinion on whether India should also join the nuclear race in the world. I am sure that all the right thinking people in the country will feel that it is a very wise and right decision not to make atom bomb in our country even though technically we are absolutely capable of making it. Apart from the tremendous amount of money that would be needed in manufacturing them it would not be of any practical utility. We have seen nuclear power attacking non-nuclear powers and getting the worse of it. Such was the case when UK and France attacked UAR. They could not use their atom bombs; they had to retreat. This is a small example. In other circumstances, too, atom bomb is not finally deciding things. The larger question of humanity is also there. The Jan Sangh Member probably did not know that making atom bomb means carrying out tests, a series of tests to make the bombs more perfect. We do not have any colonies anywhere to test and we will have to do it right on our own soil. There are several other complicated problems. Any reasonable man giving any thought to this matter will come to the conclusion to which the Government of India has come, namely that it is not in our interest to indulge in the manufacture of nuclear bombs in our country.

Sometime back, there was a controversy about the development of nuclear power in our country. It was said by many experts, many power experts, that nuclear power being very costly, it is a luxury for us. It may be costly. It is not yet

certain whether it is costly or not, compared to hydel or thermal power resources. Even if it is costly, it is essential that we keep in touch with the development of nuclear power production so that in the coming decades, when it will become the main source of supply for all production of energy, we shall not be lagging behind in the knowledge of this vital matter.

There is a very nice paper, a very well-argued paper, that has been put out by Dr. Bhabha—*Atomic Energy in Indian Economy*. It is a very well-argued paper, and it has pointed out many factors which make it doubtful whether thermal or hydel power production is cheaper than the production of atomic power. Again, Shri Gopala Ayyangar has also written a beautiful article entitled *Capital coefficients for some power schemes in India*. That also deals in effect with the same subject. It is a very disquieting feature that the Central Water and Power Commission has come out with another paper which controverts or denies certain things which have been said by the Atomic Energy Commission. It sought to prove that what has been said by the Atomic Energy Commission is not true or is not correct. I personally feel that two Commissions of the same Government should not enter into a public controversy of this nature and try to disprove what each other is saying about these matters.

Another important activity that has been taken up by the Atomic Energy Department is the space research programme. I compliment the department for undertaking this, and although we have made a very modest start, we have started very well, and I am sure we will press on with it, so that we can keep in touch with the latest developments in this regard; particularly, this project known as the project Satellite Communications which is being established in our country is extremely important for a country like ours, where the communication facilities are yet far from

perfect. This will not only enable us to communicate to each other efficiently from one part to another part, but will also aid international communication. It will be extremely important and it will bring India closer to many friendly countries all over the world.

Then, this international equatorial sounding rocket launching facility which is being set up in our country also points to the fact that we have taken up the space programme seriously, and we want to develop it so that our country could also benefit from the advancement of these things.

We have a fairly rich source of atomic minerals in our country. Apart from fulfilling our needs, we can also develop big export trade of these atomic minerals, particularly to such countries as have declared and which have said that they are devoted to peaceful use of atomic energy. We have been exporting some ilmenite to other countries, but I am sorry to say that the export of ilmenite has recently fallen very badly. It is said that the Government of India are making efforts to recapture the lost market, and are trying their best to see that the export of ilmenite is again increased. I am sure this could be done if this matter is properly handled in a commercial manner. I am afraid this was not handled in a commercial manner before.

There is one point about the power house. It is not clear whether the American company which is advising us in setting up this power station at Tarapore has taken the complete responsibility about the performance; if they have taken the complete responsibility about the performance, when the station is to come, and whether they have also bound this item with a guarantee clause, with a penalty incorporated in it—that in case the station does not give the performance as stated in the project report, then, whether they would be liable to pay any penalty on that.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

I am glad that the second atomic power station at Rana Pratap Sagar is being put up by our own technicians, engineers and scientists. The scheme is being given by a foreign collaborator. Here also I would request the Government to see that the people who are supplying this scheme are bound down to certain agreements, which will enable us to recover penalty from them, which is very unlikely, if this does not come up well.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, we are proud of the achievements and the devotion with which the scientists, both young and old, in the Atomic Energy Commission work. I take this opportunity again to point out certain matters, which I had the privilege to raise in this House on a previous occasion, i.e. regarding the organisation of the Commission.

We are also happy that we have at the head of this organisation. That such a reputed scientist as Dr. Bhabha gives it an international prestige. At the same time, I think the time has come when the Government should seriously think whether top scientists, who ought to devote more time to supervise and give advice to the workers regarding research, survey, etc. in different parts of the country under the auspices of this Commission, would devote their entire time to this or they should be saddled with the responsibility of administration of this Commission. As it is found, Dr. Bhabha has very great responsibility to discharge in other parts of the world also. Hardly he gets time to look to research work I do not know; I will be happy if I am told if he has also had occasions to go to the actual field to see what are the practical difficulties faced by the young scientists who are taking up this work in mountainous terrain and how he is going to solve them. Probably it has not been possible for him to go, on account of the fact that the time he

can afford is mainly concerned with the administrative aspects of it.

I will give one example. On the last occasion, I raised the question of the appointment of a Director for the Atomic Minerals Division here in Delhi. Dr. Ghosh was a very renowned person and it has to be admitted that when Dr. Ghosh was the Director the work of this division expanded like anything. The scientists working under this division were very happy because he was paying particular attention to the problems of the scientists who are working in very difficult regions. But some years have passed and still the Government have not been able to appoint a whole-time Director. I have nothing to say against the present Geological Adviser who has been entrusted with the task. But he has also certain other duties to attend to and I do not think that such an important post should remain vacant. Am I to understand that in this country, there is no sufficient talent to come forward to be appointed as Director of this division? These are things which I think ought to receive immediate attention.

I feel that not only in the Atomic Energy Commission, but in other departments too, efforts should be made to see that there is division of work so far as scientists and administrators are concerned. I do not say that there should be parallel departments, but there should be co-ordination. Overall charge must be of the scientists, but the administrative aspect of it must be entrusted to persons who devote more time, rather the entire time, for this type of work. Sir, regarding manufacture of atom bomb, I do not accept this view. I fully agree that this country should stick to its policy of not manufacturing nuclear bombs or atom bombs, come what may. At least the peace voice of India must not be a pray to the mad race. We are very clear on this. Of course, in the context of the

present situation, the present emergency and the Chinese aggression, I do not know what the thinking of the Government is. Do they contemplate taking assistance from other countries when situation demands. Even then I am not of the opinion that we should also manufacture or use nuclear bombs against our enemy, whoever he may be.

But what I want to know is, if that is our fixed policy, then why are we creating the capacity to manufacture these bombs? What happens to the investment that we are making? If we have taken it as a principle that we would never manufacture atomic bombs, what is the necessity of creating the capacity and taking money for this purpose? If we are really having any machinery for this purpose, that should be devoted entirely for other beneficial use in this country which has been indicated by many hon. Members. I want to be clarified in this matter as to whether this capacity that we are creating for manufacture of atom bombs would also give us sufficient facility to look to the other aspect of utilisation of the atomic energy, to the beneficial use of atomic power.

Then, about this report I want to say one or two things. I do not think the report is very satisfactory as it has been presented to us. I find that on page 13 details are lacking about some areas where investigations are going on—areas like Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I think that on future occasions the actual achievements in these areas should be given in the reports. On the same page it is said:

“Prospecting in the Umra and Udaisagar areas of Rajasthan, however, has been discontinued due to lack of reserves.”

The prospecting in these areas was started a few years back. When did the Department come to know that

there was lack of reserves? Could it not have been stopped two years back or even before that when they got the information that there was lack of reserves? Why was it carried on till now, and at what cost? I also find that there is mention about a separate project for the Jaduguda Mines. Was it necessary to have a separate mining project for this? Was this Atomic Minerals Division not capable to carry out the work of this project also?

When I am speaking about this Department, I would like to ask one thing. The Prime Minister gave me a reply on 19th August, 1961, when we discussed this matter in this House on the annual report, about the pay, facilities and other emoluments given to the scientists who are working under this division. He said that taking the recommendations of the Pay Commission, although no special mention was made there about scientists as such, and taking all other factors into consideration, some decision would be taken very soon and retrospective effect would be given regarding special pay and other things. I want to know whether that has been done.

Lastly, I only want to impress that there should not be any occasion for grievances that scientists are not getting proper opportunities to work in the departments which they have chosen to work in, because at least this is one of the departments where we should create conditions in which a scientist who once chooses a department should feel assured of his services, of his future prospects and he may not have the temptation, for reasons other than the work that he has undertaken, to go to other departments in search of other opportunities.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, we have before us this Report of the Atomic Energy Department, which tells us a

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

story of heartening all-round progress in the expansion of research and development in atomic energy. We in India have three reactors, Apsara, Zerlina and their big brother CIR. All of them have been operating satisfactorily, at power levels, appropriate to their capacity. I shall not spend more time on this part of the report, but shall proceed directly to consider something which is of more immediate importance to us, and that is the development of atomic power stations in this country.

In the report we have a fairly detailed account of the steps that have led to the acceptance, or approval I should say, of the tender of the International General Electric Company for the establishment of a power station at Tarapore. Of course, some things have still to be settled, negotiations have still to be completed with the US Government with regard to several important matters such as arrangements for financing, fuel supply, safeguards and allied matters.

We are glad to know that the power that will be supplied by the Tarapore power station will be available at an economic rate of 3.25 nP per k.w.h. That compares very favourably with the cost of conventional thermal power. Besides, we in this region of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and for that matter many other regions in this country, have not much to choose. We are all power-hungry regions, and we also know that power stations are not so easy to get; they are not sold in a shop round the corner. A lot of work has to be done before a power station can be a reality.

The Tarapore power station is a kind of, what they call, a turn-key contract station. In other words, it would mean that GEC will handle the job more or less completely, that there will be little opportunity or not much opportunity for Indian scientists and engineers to participate. However, there is going to be another

power station in Rajasthan, which has been planned and where some progress has been made. In the case of this power station in Rajasthan there is a fundamental difference, and that difference lies in the fact that here in the Rajasthan project, which will be our second power station, there will be greater interest for us, because this station will be built by Indian scientists and engineers themselves. Only the designs would be obtained from Canada. We are all very proud of the fact that this new station is being undertaken. It is not going to be a small station either. It is going to have a capacity initially of 200 megawatts with a provision for doubling that capacity if required.

We have to be very careful of our steps from here on. We have seen that very often the response to the needs of the Atomic Energy Department from authorities who control finance is not of the kind that would help. I would like that whether on account of negotiations for finance with the Canadian friends or negotiations connected with provision of safeguards and other allied matters, it should be seen that this fundamental feature which is inherent in the second project for Rajasthan, that is, that there will be greater initiative, greater participation for our scientists and engineers in completing the job with greater independence for them at all levels, should be preserved. If, for any reason, Government finds that there are difficulties in getting the Canadian friends to agree to finance on reasonable terms or to accept safeguards which are reasonable, I think, the need for a second power project in Rajasthan is so vital, so immediate and urgent and also the need for our scientists and engineers to learn the trade is so very important that I hope the Government will not allow considerations of finance to come in the way. I say this because I know things of this kind have happened even in instances of lesser importance.

I am informed that in the case of the uranium mill at Jaduguda difficulties are being experienced. I do not think here the finance involved is of any very large proportion but the response from those who are supposed to release foreign exchange for such important projects is not of the kind that would be helpful. The work of the uranium mill is likely to be held up for delays in finance being available. Here in this uranium mill we know, have something which is a link in the chain that leads to the production of plutonium as the final product and we all know enough by this time to realise and appreciate the importance of plutonium in our future. It is an indispensable matter for our future. It is wrong to hold up progress for want of foreign exchange release to the department at any time and it is dangerous to do so at such a critical time.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the hon. Members who have spoken before me have praised the work of the Atomic Energy Commission and Dr. Bhabha. Now, it is about six years that the Atomic Energy Commission succeeded in putting the reactor in action and during these six year the development is so good, so big, that, of course, anybody would praise it. I myself had an opportunity of participating in the same conference where two of the scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission participated and I could easily see their worth, their brilliance and their originality.

This does not mean that the report that has been presented to us is absolutely perfect. It is not. For example, I would draw your attention to one point which is very important for me and that is as regards the Tata Memorial Hospital. I really do not understand the link between the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Atomic Energy Commission. The Tata Memorial Hospital is only for cancer. The reason that is being given here is that the treatment and research in cancer

and other diseases is done with the help of radioactive isotopes and other radioactive substances. This is done everywhere in the world. It is nothing new. Today, it is a routine practice. Everywhere in the world, in every good hospital the radioactive isotopes and radioactive substances are being used. That cannot be a reason, for the Tata Memorial Hospital to belong to the Atomic Energy Commission. That is not very logical.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Members and also of the Commission is that—if you read it, you may laugh—this Commission also produces contraceptives. Now, there is nothing wrong in producing contraceptives. But it does not read well in this report. What I really feel is, apart from this linking of the Tata Memorial Hospital with the Atomic Energy Commission, the function of which is completely different from the function of the Atomic Energy Commission—excluding this part—I am in complete agreement with whatever is stated in this report.

There are, chiefly, two important aspects of the report according to me. The first is the atomic power station and the second is the space research. I think the Communist Member referred to the natural resources saying that they are important. Of course, natural resources are important. But, I believe, it was Dr. Bhabha who once said that our position today is of the dung power era and I do believe that this is really the case in India. If you ask any scientist anywhere in the world as to which power should be used in under-developed countries, all of them will say that the power that should be used is atomic power. There are two reasons for it. The first reason is that we in Asia do not have fossil fuel in the same quantity as it is available in Europe or in the United States. I believe—I hope the Atomic Energy Commission will correct me if I am wrong—that it is about one-tenth of the fossil fuel available in

[Dr. Gaitonde]

Europe and less than 1/50th that of U.S.A. That is the strength of Asia. This means that even if we wanted to use natural resources, we will always be behind other countries. That, naturally, we cannot afford.

Secondly, we have to take a jump as far as power is concerned, in the sense that, today, the criterion, the yardstick that measures the development of any country is the per capita consumption of electricity, or energy in general. I believe, in Asia our consumption is about 1/100th of the consumption of developed countries like the U.S.A. or Europe. In these circumstances, naturally, the only thing that remains is, instead of having coal, you have atomic power, which will last for a long time. Therefore, I support the grants for the Atomic Energy Commission. The second point is about space research. I do not know anything about space research. But, I feel that is one of the most important lines for our future work.

Now, I come to a point which is very dear to me, and that is the monazite sands of Kerala. About 5 years ago, I believe, Shri Gopala Ayyangar read a paper in the International Conference as regards monazite sands. I believe he said that radio activity there was between 5 to 20 Roentgen for 30 years of reproductive life. This is very high. He also suggested some work that could be done in this respect. This report does not say much about this work. The only thing that has been said is that they are doing work. What type of work is not known.

Secondly, I would like to call the attention of the Commission to the observation by some doctors that certain types of diseases are more prevalent in Kerala in that zone. That zone has got a population of 1 lakh. These diseases, I think, should be taken into consideration while studying the problem of the action of radio

activity on heredity and other things. This report also refers to an unexpected thing. That is, that the sands in Goa seem to contain some heavy elements. If they are radio-active, some care will have to be taken to study them and their effects.

I come to the general question of policy. Of course, today, I do not believe there will be any scientist in the world who will say that we should make an atom bomb. The scientists who made the bomb had their fears and hopes. Yet, their fears have come true; but only some of their hopes, not all of them, have come true. All of them have always been against explosion. Therefore, more attention has been concentrated on peaceful uses. Up till recently, we knew exactly what is the meaning of peaceful uses. We used to say there are only two types: first through radio-activity and second through power. I came across a very interesting project. Certainly, the Atomic Energy Commission knows about this project—Gnome project of the U.S.A. In 1961, a few days before the action in Goa, the project was put into execution. President Kennedy said on October 25th, about this project that it was a further example of this country's desire to turn atomic power to men's welfare rather than to destruction. What is this project? The project is.—I will read it out from page 208 of the book, *Major activities in the Atomic Energy Programs—January-December 1961*, published in January, 1962.

It says as follows:

"The Commission's Plowshare programme is directed toward demonstrating that nuclear explosives can be used for a variety of peaceful industrial, scientific, and civilian uses such as excavation projects, the tapping of water and mineral resources, and possible heat reservoirs."

I do not know what the policy the Government of India is in this res-

pect, whether this explosion will be considered as a peaceful or not as a peaceful use. I think that some thought should be given to this.

Another thing that I have seen in this report is that there is no mention of accidents. I really do not understand why they have only said that they are taking preventive measures against the accidents. But, are we to believe that there has been no accident in the Atomic Energy Commission where hundreds of workers are working? In other countries, accidents do occur. Of course, they are not of the nature that the Commission appointed by the American Atomic Energy Commission had pointed out. Some years ago, there was a commission consisting of a group of experts on the possible consequences of a bad reactor accident, and the report was known as 'Wash-740'. And they believed that if there is an accident there will be thousands of casualties and thousands of millions of dollars worth of damage. This accident is of a type when you lose control of it.

Up till now there have been only 20 occasions when a reactor went out of control, and where there were only six deaths and a loss of a few hundred thousand dollars. This is all over the world taking all the atomic plants into consideration. But then, those are the major things. But there are always minor accidents, and the country should naturally know what type of accidents take place. The report referred to earlier gives all the accidents and also mentions what is being done about them in the United States. So, I would like to suggest that it would be a good idea for the Atomic Energy Commission to give in the next report an idea of some aspects of this problem.

I think that it was Dr. K. L. Rao who referred to how much power was being used in England. It is good for us to know what other countries are doing. Otherwise, we would be always behind the times. The atomic power plants in England today give about 575 M.W. of energy, and within

a few years, that is, by the end of 1968, they will be able to give 4500 M.W., while the atomic energy power plant that we are going to establish will give only about 380 M.W. So, I feel that all of us should encourage those plants, and we should have not only one but as many as possible taking into consideration the size of our population and the time-lag in the development between us and the highly developed countries.

I shall now come to isotopes. I am very glad that we are now producing our own isotopes for our purposes. Till very recently, that is up to four years ago, we had to import isotopes either from the U.S. or from England. Today we do not need to do it. This is one of those things which the scientists in India have been able to produce. We should be extremely happy over this, that the work that is being done in the Commission is producing very good results.

I will conclude by saying a few words about what happened when the first reaction took place about 20 years and a few months ago. They celebrated the 2nd of December last as the 20th anniversary of the first reaction. The House will be surprised to know that on the 2nd of December 1942, when the first self-sustaining action took place, they celebrated it in the following way. A bottle was opened. It was a bottle of Chianti which is a type of wine. One of the scientists opened it. It was distributed to all the scientists in paper cups. Toady, after 20 years, that bottle of Chianti is as well known as the reactor itself.

For the first time in August 1956, Dr. Bhabha brought about this reaction in Trombay. I do not know whether he had any Chianti....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): There is prohibition in Bombay.

Dr. Gaitonde: He might have distributed some neera to his friends.

Mr. Speaker: Some doctor could supply him.

Dr. Gaitonde: This is only to show the difference between the way we celebrate and the way they celebrate.

Now that we are in an emergency, I feel that we should attach much more importance to the problem of atomic energy because of the power that we need.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this most important debate on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy. Though the Atomic Energy Department was started very late in the fifties, I think it has progressed so much that it deserves our congratulations. I therefore support the Demands for Grants.

Our Atomic Energy Commission has the distinction of being presided over by Dr. H. J. Bhabha whose technical talents and eminence in atomic science are unchallenged and universally acknowledged. Particularly in a poor country like India with a backward economy, which wants to develop at a pace sufficient enough to raise the standard of living of the masses, atomic energy constitutes the ultimate hope, and I should say, the only hope, for economic progress.

I remember to have read somewhere that according to an international survey conducted by some authorities, the known power resources of the world were divided into 40 abstract units. Out of these, the United States was supposed to possess 12 and India only half. But now, because of the revolution that has occurred in the power environments, because of the possibility of using atomic energy, the known power resources of the world is placed at 400 abstract units out of which India is supposed to possess more than 220 units. So, the tremendous possibilities that atomic energy can have for India can scarcely be over-estimated. But with the speed

with which our Atomic Energy Commission moves forward, I think it is futile to expect any revolutionary changes in the power pattern of India as a whole.

I belong to that State which stands to benefit by the establishment of the Tarapur atomic power station. I was glad to hear that the cost of the station, as a result of a change in the design, has been considerably lowered, and that it now favourably compares with the cost of conventional power stations. But I have a grouse against this change in design. The atomic base mineral on which this station will be based will have to be totally imported from U.K. I think in the vital aspect of atomic power, to be totally dependant on even a friendly country like U.K. will mean taking a risk, which the nation cannot afford at this stage. I would have been happy if we had proceeded with the Calder Hall type of station which we had in mind for establishment at Tarapur, which had the benefit of being based on Indian atomic ores. This sudden change, with the intention of achieving economy in the establishment of the Tarapur power station, has placed certain thinking people in Maharashtra in a quandary as to their perpetual dependance on foreign supply for atomic fuel. I think the authorities in the Commission will take due note of this, and see to it that within a reasonable space of time the atomic fuel required is indigenously produced. On this basis I wish to congratulate the Atomic Energy Commission for their design of the Rana Pratap Sagar power station, which they say will be of the Candu type, and will utilise Indian ores. Therefore, I think the setting up of a heavy water plant and the processing of our atomic ores to suit the Candu type of design is a step in the right direction and has come at the right moment.

Further, as has been stated by my hon. friend Dr. Gaitonde, the role of the Atomic Energy Commission in the

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Hopkins Institute is commendable, but their link with the Tata Memorial Hospital leaves much to comment upon. I think the Tata Memorial Hospital should not be singled out for favoured treatment at the hands of the atomic energy establishment.

We are fortunate enough to have only three atomic reactors. We started with Apsara, we then proceeded to establish the Canada-India reactor, and now we have the Zerlina, our own reactor. But this number of three reactors for a vast country like India sounds ridiculous, against the total number of 300 reactors of such type in the world. I think something should be done to see to it that India assumes its place in the field of the development of atomic research.

18 hrs.

India has got the distinction of having Dr. Bose, who is now acknowledged to be the originator of nuclear physics. He was the first scientist who said that if a thin film of hydrogen were subjected to bombardment by ultra particles, it gives the particles a charge. He was the first scientist who propounded the theory that atoms are charged, which ultimately led to the division of the atom. Therefore, the nation which has laid the foundation of nuclear physics, the nation which for the first time raised the possibilities of dividing the atom, the nation which has now got 220 abstract units of power on the revolutionised pattern of power which the world proposes to have, should have some more important and eminent place in the entire development of atomic research, and I think with the co-operation of Dr. Bhabha, and with his eminence, we shall progress satisfactorily, if the House agrees to meet the Demands for Grants which ought to be on a much greater scale than today. Now, we are claiming that we are leading the world in peaceful uses of atomic energy. We forget one

fundamental fact that UK which does not profess to lead the world in this field of peaceful uses of atomic energy is working on a reactor which will be suitably placed on the locomotive. In a nation whose principal cities are divided by thousands of miles, where electric traction possibility or deiselisation possibilities are next to nothing deiselisation requires setting up of huge reservoirs and an elaborate delivery system—it is not late in the day now to think of having reactors on the Indian locos. I think it is not difficult to work on these lines. I do not suppose that our atomic scientists will lag behind. The world has progressed to such an extent that people are thinking of having one atomic mechanism which will give unlimited supply of fuel to the motor car. No one in this House desires India to have a nuclear or atomic bomb. But we are equally serious that our Atomic Energy Commission would move in this direction to see that India really leads in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We have seen atomic particles and tracers used in locating silts, sands, etc. There are unlimited possibilities like that. It may be that in a nation of illiterate people who are, according to our Prime Minister, in the cow dung age, we may lag behind in atomic age. When we have bright prospects of development of atomic science, we can look upon the Atomic Energy Commission to lead the nation in peaceful uses of atomic energy and to see that India gets its own place in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. We propose to put up at Mahabalipuram a design totally constructed by our own scientists. Our scientists deserve our congratulations. Shall I continue on Monday?

Mr. Speaker No; he should finish today.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I think our scientists deserve the congratulations for being successful in fabricating and constructing 200 MW atomic reactors. Our progress in Tarapore project leaves much room to

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]
be desired; we hope that it would be expedited.

Shri Bade: He may continue on Monday, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am concluding the debate today with him.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I will require five more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He will have two or three minutes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Within five minutes I will close.

The sudden change in the Tarapore design does not allow the Tarapore station to progress according to schedule. So, we lag behind and I think we will be successful in meeting this lagging behind. When it is finished it will add considerably to the power potential in Maharashtra and Bombay. It seems to me that this rosy picture of an atomic energy power station being located at Tarapore which will be in a position to meet to a considerable extent the requirements of power hungry regions of Bombay and Maharashtra should not be looked upon from this point of view as being a ground to refuse the other conventional sources of power. I refer particularly to electricity which is a scarce commodity in this region. Because of this, the people of Maharashtra look to Tarapore as a symbol of their future progress and they wish that nothing should be done that would ultimately retard or lead to a slow process of establishment of the power station at Tarapore.

I wish that the Atomic Energy Commission and the authorities concerned see to it that the fabrication of future atomic fuels at Tarapore would be completely in Indian hands and that it will be processed out of the Atomic fuels which are at the disposal of India. I hope it will ultimately, and successfully lead Tarapore to

complete self-sufficiency in this sole and vital respect of atomic fuel.

There is nothing more to be said about our future atomic stations at Rana Pratap Sagar and Mahabalipuram. I only congratulate our engineers and our scientists in the Atomic Energy Commission who have shown remarkably that atomic energy can be the third largest source of power in India, not in the distant future but in the fourth Five Year Plan period. I think further investigations should be undertaken at the techno-economic level for suitable sites for the selection of atomic energy power stations.

Further, I shall make one point clear. I wish that the Prime Minister will be in a position to make an authoritative statement on this. There is much unrest and there are doubts in the minds of people because of the alleged news of nuclear explosion by China somewhere in Tibet. We were informed in this House that we have got our own atomic detector at Gangtok. But our scientists are not in a position to state on the basis of any increase in radio-activity, whether there had been any nuclear explosion in Tibet. I think it devolves upon the authorities in the Atomic Energy establishment that they owe this as their fundamental duty to this nation, to be in a position to scientifically locate the possible sites of nuclear explosions or to state definitely that there had not been any such nuclear explosion in Tibet or Sinkiang by China. In the light of the strained relations between India and China, everyone is concerned about the atomic development in China. When we say that India does not lag behind China in atomic development, it is reasonable to expect that every Member of this House should be in a position to know definitely how far China has progressed and where she exactly stands. When we say that because of nuclear explosions that were

undertaken by French people in the Sahara there have been dangerous possibilities of nuclear radiation, I think that the same possibilities may be there on our own territory because of the alleged explosion of nuclear bomb by China.

I would refer to one last point before I finish. We and our doctors in this nation are faced with a hazard of being exposed to considerable doses of radiation, particularly those working in the TB sanatoria. The doctors especially have to examine with naked eye hundreds of patients. I think due regard should be paid by the Atomic Energy establishment to define carefully radiation hazards which the doctors' eyes will be subject to. They are all protected by aprons, but the eyes are the portions which are exposed. I have been informed that the eyes are the portions which are least affected by radiation. Even then, the hazards of radiation are there. Therefore, there should be a definite statement as to the level of radiation

which the human eye can sustain. Care should be taken to see that our doctors do not suffer because of radiation hazards for the most humane service they render to the people. In this respect also, our Atomic Energy Commission should guide their energies.

I once again congratulate the Commission on the success they have achieved. I hope their success in future will be on a much grander and bigger scale, and what they are trying to do will ultimately succeed in developing the Tarapore power station according to schedule. With these words, I resume my seat.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister will reply to the debate on Monday. The debate is otherwise concluded.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 25, 1963/Chaitra 4, 1884 (Saka).

[Saturday, March 23, 1963/Chaitra 2, 1885 (Saka)]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	COLUMNS	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.	COLUMNS
	5609—18	No. G.S.R. 462 dated the 16th March, 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.	
(i) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the accident at Jamuria Colliery on the 21st March, 1963 resulting in the death of six workers and injuries to several others.		REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED Thirtieth Report was presented.	5619
The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya) made a statement in regard thereto.		DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	5619—5804
(ii) Shri Yashpal Singh called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported heavy concentration of Chinese troops in Tibet.		(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education was concluded and all the Demands were voted in full.	
The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.		(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs commenced and concluded. All the Demands were voted in full.	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	5618	(iii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy commenced. The discussion was not concluded.	
(1) A statement regarding Krishna-Godavari Waters together with a copy of the 'Report of the Krishna Godavari Commission—Summary and Principal Recommendations'.		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH, 25, 1963/CHAITRA 4, 1885 (SAKA)	
(2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification		Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Health.	