

to pay market prices. What is needed today is that we should assure our ordinary masses minimum quantities of various essential commodities at the most bearable and reasonable price level. Once that is satisfied, in regard to all other people, if they wish to indulge in luxurious ways of life, let them pay for it. If the market price goes up to Rs. 10/- or Rs. 12/-, let them pay. Otherwise, let them be satisfied with one sweet. Why should they insist upon *rosgolla* and *sandesh* all the time?

Similarly in regard to clothing and rice also, I have ration rice. But some of these people would like to have *basmati* or other varieties, which are luxury ones. They are welcome, but let them pay. This is the policy of this Government.

I am glad that as far as sugar is concerned, the present Government is pursuing the right policy, and achieving success. I am happy to find that we are today in a happy position to assure an economic price to our farmers much higher than the minimum price. If Government succeeds in helping them to gain more and more, by starting their own cooperative factories and also peasant-managed and peasant-owned factories even otherwise, and if they are prepared to make sick mills effective and efficient, it will be all for the good not only for the poorer people, but also richer people and the middle class, I am not prepared to accept the marketing economy which was sought to be propagated by my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He was asking what is this economics? There is a round and round economy, cycling all the time people's money into the pockets of only capitalists and not of the general folk. Our is the welfare economy; and I am in favour of it; and I hope and I am glad that we are making success on this front. I hope, since hon. Minister is in charge of the civil supplies, he will be able to try and introduce

it for as many commodities as possible and see that the distribution is much more satisfactory than it is today.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is nothing much to say. I only thank my friend Mr. Ranga who is one of our most senior members and a grand farmers' leader. I assure him that the policy that we are following, the Government intends to continue it because we want to provide cheaper sugar to the weaker sections at Rs. 3.65 per kg. and at the same time, we want to give some liberty, some freedom to the sugar mills to make good their losses, if any, on supplying of levy sugar quota to the Government. But you know that even in the free market we have controlled the prices of sugar and around festival seasons, sugar has been selling even in the Capital in Delhi around Rs. 6 per kg; and with this policy, I am sure, we shall be able to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers as was advocated by my friend, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and at the same time, we shall see that the sugar mills, most of which are in the cooperative sector, do not suffer any losses and they continue to make profit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.22 hrs.

RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): on behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, as pass-

(Shri Mallikarjun)

ed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, was originally established as a personal collection of Nawab Faizullah Khan relating to the year 1774—1794 A.D. and was given the status of a separate Department in the year 1851 during the period of Nawab Syed Mohammad Saeed Khan. It was in 1953 that the Library was declared a public library by the late Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan. In 1975 the Government of India declared it to be an institution of national importance *vide* Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975. Under the same Act, a Board under the Chairmanship of Governor of Uttar Pradesh was also constituted in 1975.

Section 27(1) of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975 empowers the Central Government to make rules to give effect to the provisions of the Act. Section 27(3) of the Act provides that the rules so made shall be laid before each House of Parliament. The requisite rules pertaining to the Rampur Raza Library were notified in June, 1975. Copies of these rules have also been laid before both the Houses of Parliament. Section 28(1) of the Act empowers the Board of Library to frame regulations, with the previous approval of Central Government, to enable them to discharge their functions under the Act. There is, however, no provision in the existing Act for laying of regulations before the Parliament.

In its 7th Report, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has desired that like rules, regulations framed by subordinate bodies under delegated powers is authorised by the concerned Acts of Parliament should also be laid before Parliament and there should be a provision to this effect in the relevant statutes. Likewise, there should invariably be a provision in the relevant statutes for publication of the rules as well as the regulations

to be made thereunder from time to time to be published under the Gazette of India. The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. It is therefore proposed to amend the Act by adding Clause 4 to Section 28 of the Act. A minor amendment is also proposed to sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Act so as to insert the words "by notification in official gazette" after the word "the Central Government". This will meet the requirement of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1979, now 1980, was accordingly introduced in Rajya Sabha on 28-3-1979. The amendments contained in the Bill are in consonance with the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. I, therefore, move that the Bill to further amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): At the outset I support the Bill. This Bill is in response to the Seventh Report of the Committee on Delegated Legislation. This legislation would go a long way to ensure the authority of our Parliament over the regulations made by the management of the Rampur Raza Library.

While supporting this Amendment Bill, I intend to point out to the Government some facts and some aspects of the Library concerned. This Library contains very old manuscripts of the seventeenth century. These manuscripts are of Urdu, Arabic, Hindi and various other languages. All these manuscripts have been preserved with care, I think so. As far as my knowledge goes, I know that some Arabic

manuscripts are of Nashtalik and Shekesta style. This Nashtalik and Shekesta style may be comparable to the present day shorthand-type. Very few experts are there who can understand this Nashtalik and shekesta type of Arabic manuscripts. The number of those experts is fast dwindling. I, therefore, bring to the notice of the Government that the number of such experts who are capable of understanding and preserving this Nashtalik and Shekesta type of Arabic manuscript and who are few and those manuscripts should be protected so that our future generations do not lag behind in going through the manuscripts and understanding them properly.

Many foreigners do visit our country and those who are interested in the cultural aspect go to visit the Rampur Raza Library. They also go there for their research work and it is very difficult for them to get accommodation there, because the Library is situated in an interior part of the town. So, I suggest to the Government that some hostel accommodation should be provided there, so that foreigners and other scholars who go there for research work or to fulfil their curiosity should not find any difficulty in the matter of accommodation. While the principal Act—the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975—was moved in both Houses, the Minister concerned gave some assurance that they would try their level best to collect the manuscripts lying scattered all over the country in rural areas. How far Government has attempted to collect such manuscripts from rural areas should be made known to the House and the nation. It would enrich the collection of the Library if those manuscripts are collected from those rural areas.

The management of the library is trying to preserve the manuscripts with some care, but as far as my knowledge goes, there is still scope for improvement of the measures of pre-

servation. The other day we read in the newspapers that some valuable manuscripts are being smuggled out of the country. I do not know whether any manuscript from this library has already been smuggled out. I have no specific information in this regard, but I urge upon the Government that more precaution should be taken so that such valuable manuscripts of 17th century are not smuggled out in any way.

Some memoir notebook for Hindustani classical music has been preserved in the library. It is very helpful for the development of classical Hindustani music and Government should take proper care to maintain this memoir notebook, because this would be very helpful to the musicians.

Last but not the least, the Central Government should come forward with a National Library Policy, which would help scholars and researchers and those who have got special interest and taste in the cultural activities of the country. Our society is not static but moving forward. For a moving society, it will be helpful if the cultural aspect is preserved in a very organised way. So, I urge upon the Government that not only should they establish their authority over the management of the library but they should also try their level best to collect the manuscripts and the cultural relics lying scattered all over the country in our rural areas. I again appeal to the Government to take necessary action in this regard.

श्री मल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
सभापति महोदय, जब यह बिल ऐक्ट बना
या उस समय के जो प्रभारी मंत्री थे
उन्होंने यह बात कही थी :

"Rampur Raza Library has the finest collection of Mss. in Arabic, Persian and Urdu along with Moghal

and Iranian miniature paintings of immense value from arts point of view. Besides paintings and mss. the library has a very rich collection of old printed material in the form of books and periodicals."

हमारे उप शिक्षा मंत्री जी नये आए हैं इसलिए मैं उनसे कुछ अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता, सिर्फ एक बात ही उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा। इस सदन में हर साल एनुअल रिपोर्ट पेश करने का प्राविजन है, हर साल सदन की मेज पर एनुअल रिपोर्ट पेश होनी चाहिए तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन-कौन से साल में आप ने एनुअल रिपोर्ट पेश की है ? ऐक्ट में दिया हुआ है :

"21(4)...that Government shall, as soon as may be after the receipt thereof, cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament."

मैंने लाइब्रेरी में जा कर जांच की कि कोई सालाना रिपोर्ट वहां पर आती है या नहीं तो मुझे बताया गया कि उनके पास केवल एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट आई हुई है। शायद मंत्रीजी के पास बाकी रिपोर्टें होंगी जिनको वे इस सदन में रखेंगे। पुरानी रिपोर्ट जो मैंने पढ़ी है उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां पर स्कालर्स बहुत ही कम आते हैं। आप इतना रुपया वहां पर खर्च करते हैं फिर कम स्कालर आने का क्या कारण है ? सिर्फ 48 स्कालर्स रिपर्व करने के लिए आए—एक साल में या दो साल में, यह समय भी उनमें नहीं दिया हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि लाइब्रेरी को साइंटिफिक ढंग से मेनटेन भी नहीं किया जाता है और न विद्वान लोगों को लाइब्रेरी रखा गया है। वहां पर कुल 28 स्थान हैं और अधिकतर पैसा प्रशासन पर ही खर्च किया जा रहा है। वहां पर

कोई हास्टल भी नहीं है जहां पर कि स्टूडेंट्स आ कर ठहर सकें और स्टडी कर सकें। आपने जिसे नेशनल लाइब्रेरी घोषित किया हो उसको साइंटिफिक ढंग से मेनटेन किया जाना चाहिए। वहां पर तो पूरा कैंटलाइन भी नहीं है। साइंटिफिक ढंग से सूची भी नहीं बनाई गई है। ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छा होगा कि मंत्री जी वहां पर जायें और देखें कि किस प्रकार से इस लाइब्रेरी में सुधार किया जा सकता है। रिपोर्ट में 1087 अर्द्धर यूजर्स दिखलाए गए हैं। पता नहीं वहां पर कौन से अखबार आते हैं। आज आप इसमें संशोधन लाए हैं लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि आज पार्लमेंट पर अगर कोई हावी है तो वह है एग्जीक्यूटिव। क्लस एण्ड रेग्युलेशन्स जो बनाए जाते हैं वह भी इस सदन के सामने नहीं रखे जाते हैं। 15 साल के बाद जब नींद खुली तो हमारे उप-मंत्री जी से कह दिया गया कि उनको यहां पर रख दो। लेकिन आप देखें कि जो पहली लोकसभा थी उसका ही यह निर्णय था कि जो जो भी क्लस एण्ड रेग्युलेशन्स और बोर्ड-लॉजिक निकलें, उनको सदन की मेज पर रखा जाए। मैं आपकी वह सुनाना चाहूंगा। मैं उसको कोट कर रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं उस समय हमारे उपमंत्री जी भी इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं होंगे। वह इस प्रकार से है :

"The Committee observe that as far back as May, 1955 the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in para 37 of their Third Report (First Lok Sabha) had emphasised on Government to make a suitable provision for laying and modification in all future Bills which may seek to delegate power to make rules, regulations, etc."

यह फर्स्ट लोक सभा ने कहा था कि आप क्लस-रेग्युलेशन्स रखिये, लेकिन आप ने नहीं रखे। इस के लिए आप के यहां

कौन एक्शन लेता है ? हम बारबार अपनी रिक्मेण्डेशन करते हैं—फस्ट लोक सभा ने किया, थर्ड लोक सभा ने किया, आज आ कर मंत्री जी कहने लगे—मंत्री जी बड़े होशियार हैं—कहने लगे कि 6ठी लोक सभा ने रिक्मेण्डेशन की थी, इस लिए हम जल्दी ले कर आये हैं। मंत्री जी, आप जरा अपने डिपार्टमेंट से पूछिए कि कब रिक्मेण्डेशन आई थी ? आप के यहां इन बातों को पूछने वाला कोई है ? एक्ट बन गया, काम चलने लग गया, बिना रूल्ज-रेगुलेशन के गाड़ी चलने लगी। हम ने आप को यह पावर्स नहीं दी थी। आज देश में एक खतरनाक हालत यह हो रही है कि हम बिना कोई रूल्ज-रेगुलेशन बनाये काम चलाने लग गये हैं और हम भी सब को एग्जामिन नहीं कर पाते हैं। एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज अपनी मर्जी के रूल्ज बना लेती हैं, लेकिन हम ने आप को एसा अधिकार नहीं दिया था कि आप जो चाहें कानून बना लें। आज सुबह जिस बिल पर बहस कर रहे थे, मने कुछ नहीं कहा, चूपचाप सुन लिया, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री जी जब बंद दे रहे हैं और मैं जानता था कि वह मेरी अमेण्डमेण्ट नहीं मर्गे।

फस्ट लोक सभा ने कहा था --

The First Lok Sabha has said that they should be laid on the Table of the House so that we can go through them, study them and find out whether they are in accordance with the Act or not. But nobody cares.

कोई केअर नहीं करता है। आज आप ने यहां आ कर कह दिया कि 6ठी लोक सभा ने रिक्मेड किया था, मैं पूछता हूं यह भी 1978 में हुआ था, तीन साल तक क्यों सोये रहे, आज ही यह बिल क्यों आया, इससे पहले क्यों नहीं आया...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन से पूछो ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कौन पूछ सकता है ? हां, चेअरमैन साहब पूछ सकते हैं, प्रिसाईडिंग आफिसर पूछ सकता है क्योंकि इस वक्त ये स्पीकर हैं। हमारी एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज को कानून में रूल्ज तथा रेगुलेशन बनाने की पावर दी गई है—वे बनाते हैं या नहीं बनाते हैं, कौन पूछेगा ? रूल्ज तथा रेगुलेशन के लिए नियम 234 में लिखा है—ये बहुत पुराने हैं --

Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, we can raise objection under Rule 34.

एक्ट पास हो जाता है, रूल्ज तथा रेगुलेशन बनाये जाते हैं—मंत्री जी आप मुझ इतना बतला दीजिए कि कौन-कौन से रेगुलेशन बना लिए हैं और कब तक उन को यहाँ रख देंगे ? इस एक्ट के तहत भी आप ने जो बना लिए हैं, उन को भी यहाँ रख दो

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : छोड़ो, इनको।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह कहते हैं कि छोड़ो। चलिए मैं दूसरी बात को लेता हूँ—आप लाइब्रेरी को जो एमाउण्ट देते हैं वह इतनी मीगर है कि उस में कुछ नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह की नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन को सिर्फ तीन लाख रुपया दिया जाय, इस में वे क्या करते होंगे, लाइब्रेरी को चलाने के लिए लाइब्रेरियन भी नहीं मिलता होगा। जो थोड़ा-बहुत पढ़ा-लिखा होता है उसी को रख लेते

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

है, वही लाइब्ररियन बन जाता है। इस काम के लिए कोई स्कालर रखा जाना चाहिए जो संस्था में इण्टरेस्ट ले, दुनिया भर के अब्दारी को इकट्ठा करे। हर साल यह मालूम होता चाहिए कि वहाँ क्या रिचर्स हुई है, कितने थोसिज आये हैं, रिचर्स के लिए कितने रिचर्स-स्कालर्स आये हैं और कितने-कितने थोसिज दी हैं। आप मंत्री जी हमें यह भी बतलायें कि जो रिचर्स स्कालर्स आयेंगे उन के ठहरने की क्या व्यवस्था है? जो स्कालर्स थोसिज देते हैं उस के प्रोजर्व करने की क्या व्यवस्था है?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सभापति महोदय पर निर्भर है कि वे इन से कहें कि ठीक से रूल और रेगुलेशन बना कर व सदन में आएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for he has come forward with an amending Bill though late in this House. This is the result of the observations made by the Subordinate Legislation Committee. Otherwise than this, the library movement in this country is almost dead movement.

I am extremely sorry to say that this is a piecemeal approach to the library problems. I am emphasising upon the Government to call experts, scholars and all those connected with the library movement and take national view and a national approach to the libraries in the country. This is a small library, but it is a very important library. There are masterpieces of Arabic literature, Urdu literature and literature on musicology. But

what is its status? We have not even got a catalogue of rare Mss. The real national library movement envisages a *catalogus catalogorum*. You can sit in Bangalore or be anywhere and find out in what library what manuscripts are there. Unfortunately today we do not know anything. When I was doing my Ph.D., I know how I had to hunt for manuscripts on Jyotish-Shastrs. There is not a single *catalogus catalogorum* in the country. Different types of scholars have to take advantage of the library. A mere grant of two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees a year is not sufficient even to maintain the manuscripts or to preserve them. All over the world the library movement has gone much ahead where valuable manuscripts are preserved and not kept in the form in which they are kept in this country nowadays. They are micro-filmed there so that further loss or further deterioration would not happen. The originals are taken to the National archives and the benefit of all the manuscripts is available to the entire country. Here, the apathy of the Government causes a very great concern. I would, therefore, beseech the Government to understand this. Although this Amendment Act is the medium through which we have focussed Government's attention to the development of libraries in the country, this enthusiastic Minister like our good friend, should take some further steps to see that the Central libraries, the public libraries, get a national outlook. The Government's national policy on libraries should be announced and there should be a little more sympathetic approach while giving grants for the upkeep of the libraries. This Library has a very ancient building. It is in the rural sector. The building itself is a monument. The amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs after a few years will not even be sufficient to keep the building in repair. Therefore, a wider outlook is required, when we have these valuable possessions. Therefore, I call upon the Government to come forward in this House with a comprehensive Bill, not piecemeal regulations like this, brought on the

floor of the House. This should have been done a long time back. I am glad that you have done it now. Otherwise, they would have still been undone. But this piecemeal approach to these libraries is not welcome and therefore, a comprehensive Bill regulating all the Central and Government libraries, in respect of archives or ancient possessions to be conceived by experts' views and views of those who are knowledgeable in the library science should be brought about. I have been connected with the library movement for the last sixteen or seventeen years. I have been associated with Royal Asiatic Society and Asiatic Society of Bombay. I know how our Libraries are suffering, not only because of finance but because of no thinking on the part of the Government on this very vital or important subject for research and for our cultural heritage of the country.

श्री मारबड्डे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, इस संशोधन विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

वास्तविकता यह है कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद सामन्तवाद का पूर्व और मूल रूप समाप्त हो गया परन्तु देहाती क्षेत्रों में सामन्तवाद के अवशेष अभी समाज तंत्र पर जमे हैं, हावी हैं और पूर्ववत् प्रभावी हैं। उन्हें पूरी तरह समाप्त करना आज के क्रांति पुत्र का कर्तव्य है। इन सामन्ती अवशेषों का मेल-जोल और साँठ-गाँठ भारत के पूंजोपति वर्ग से है और वे शासन और सत्ता दोनों पर कब्जा जमाए हुए हैं।

इन भूतपूर्व बड़े सामन्तों और राजा-महाराजाओं ने अपने उत्कर्ष युग में वृष्ट जन-कल्याणकारी कार्य भी किए हैं जैसे सिचाई के लिए तालाब, गहरे कुएं, पियाऊ, धर्मशालाएँ, सड़कें आदि-आदि उनकी अवस्था स्वस्त-प्रायः है और अपने जीवन के अन्तिम क्षणों में वे सांस ले जा रहे हैं। इन्हें समापजोयोगी कार्यों में लाइब्रेरियों की स्थापना भी है। पुरातन काल से मध्य युगीन काल तक भारत के राजा-महाराजाओं और बादशाहों ने बड़ी बड़ी लाइब्रेरी जगह जगह कायम की थीं और उनका रख-रखाव भी वे करते थे लेकिन जब सामन्तवाद पुराने रूप में नहीं रहा, तो उन का रख-रखाव, उन के मेन्टीनेन्स का मामला भी बिगड़ गया और वे इतनी उपेक्षित, इतनी तिरस्कृत हो चुकी हैं कि बहुतों का पता नहीं है कि वे कभी रहीं है या नहीं। इसलिए आज सरकार का यह पुनीत कर्तव्य है कि उन लाइब्रेरियों को जो सारे देश में बिखरी हुई हैं, जो छोटे-बड़े पुस्तकालय हैं, उनको वह अपने हाथ में ले और उनका संचालन केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हो इस के लिए राज्य सरकारों से भी सहयोग लिया जाए।

अभी हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता महोदय ने लाइब्रेरी साइंस के ऊपर बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं और मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता। यह संशोधन विधेयक इस दृष्टिकोण से भी लाया गया है कि इन के ऊपर भारत सरकार का इस संसद का

[श्री शारखडे राय]

भी नियंत्रण रहे। यह एक स्वागतयोग्य बात है।

रामपुर राजा लाइब्रेरी किसी जमाने में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत अच्छी लाइब्रेरी मानी जाती थी। जब वहाँ के नवाब थे, वहाँ पर विशेष कर उर्दू, अरबी और फारसी के बहुत ही दुर्लभ ग्रन्थ पांडुलिपि रखी गई थीं जो बहुत खराब हो गई हैं और खराब होती जा रही हैं। उनका सुधार करने में जो भी प्रयास अभी तक किया गया है, वह कम है। मेरा सुझाव यह है और मैं भी इस राय का हूँ जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने कहा था, कि पूरे देश की लाइब्रेरियों के संचालन नियंत्रण और रख रखाव के लिए एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाया जाना चाहिए। एक पीरामील सोल्यूशन, एक आंशिक समाधान अब इतने बड़े महान देश के लिए जचता नहीं है और न इस से कोई लाभ हो पाता है। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपने में पूरा एक सम्पूर्ण विधेयक लाया जाए जिसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में प्रभाव क्षेत्र में, चिन्तन क्षेत्र में देश के सभी छोटे बड़े प्राचीन, अर्वाचीन, मध्य-युगीन सभी पुस्तकालय आ सकें और उनकी व्यवस्था हो सके।

यहाँ पर जो फोडम फाइट्स हैं, अब तो उनकी संख्या भी कम होती जा रही है, उन्हें गद होगा कि उस जमाने में देहातों में गांवों में एक छोटा सा पुस्तकालय कायम करना एक बहुत बड़ा क्रांति और देशद्रोह का काम समझा जाता था। अगर किसी गांव में कोई पुस्तकालय कायम हो जाता था तो सी० आई० डी० की नजर उस पर पड़ जाती थी और उस पुस्तकालय के चलाने वालों के चारों तरफ लगातार

खुफिया लोग घूमते रहते थे। अब वह बात नहीं है। वह बात समाप्त हो गयी है। लड़ाई का दौर बदल गया है, संघर्ष का रास्ता बदल गया है। पुरानी मान्यताएं समाप्त हो चुकी हैं, नयी मान्यताएं बनी नहीं हैं। यह संक्रमण काल है। इस में अव्यवस्था, अराजकता सब चीजें हैं। वे शिक्षा जगत में भी हैं, लाइब्रेरी प्रशासन में भी हैं।

इसलिए आखिर में मैं यह कहूंगा कि एक बहुत बड़ा विधेयक लाया जाए जो कि पूरे क्षेत्र को संभाल सके। तब देश का शिक्षा जगत भी कल्याणकारी हो जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश के एक बहुत बड़े पुस्तकालय का इस से भला होगा।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman Sir, this is a very simple Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Seventh Report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. But the surprise is the long time it has taken to come before us. It concerns an important subject, namely, the recommendations of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. The recommendations were made quite long ago. Even when the Government moved the Bill, it has taken an unduly long time to come before us. In the case of the present Bill, we find that this Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28th March, 1979. Then, it took nearly one year to pass this simple Bill and it was passed on the 20th of November, 1980. Then, again nearly one more year elapsed. And today we have taken it up in the Lok Sabha. The Government has no time to bring forward this Bill and it appears that there is no sense of priority in arranging its business. It is a matter of pain that the implementation of the recommendations of one of the House Committees takes such a long time and is given a very low priority.

However, Sir, I must at this juncture also make a number of references to the situation that is prevalent with respect to this Library. This Library is the biggest Urdu Library in India. It is the second biggest in Asia. Such being the case, we know the importance of the Library. The hon. Minister has himself enlightened the House about the importance of the Library. There are nearly 40,000 volumes and nearly 15,000 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi.

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

On the one hand, we have a Library which is the second biggest Urdu Library in Asia and which is the biggest Urdu Library in India and, on the other hand, that biggest Urdu Library in India has a skeleton staff of only 17. Till last month, that is, October the Library was without any head whatsoever. I do not know the position right now, this month. I, therefore, beg to submit before the House that contrary to the noble ideas that the Government has, contrary to the noble sentiments on the basis of which the Act of 1976 was passed in this House, contrary to all these, the Library today is facing a crisis of neglect. I have, therefore, risen only to emphasise upon the Government the necessity to see that its noble sentiments are reflected in reality also and that necessary adequate and immediate steps are taken.

Sir, you please visit the Library and you will know how poor is the maintenance of even its building. It also needs attention. There are also hardly any plans for the development of this Library. There was, if I am not mistaken, a plan to microfilm all the manuscripts that are there. They are very precious. But it pains us to see that hardly a hundred manuscripts—there are 15,000 of them—have been microfilmed. I must, therefore, suggest that greater attention has to be paid to this Library which contains the finest treasure of books and manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi.

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Formerly, there was an idea to microfilm all manuscripts and to keep them in a fire-proof safe. I would, therefore, suggest that we should have a microfilm unit in the Library itself. Please don't bring all those precious manuscripts from Rampur to Delhi for the purpose of getting them microfilmed. We know what can happen to these valuable manuscripts in transit, to and for from various places. So, let there be a microfilming unit in the Library itself.

The Library should be developed as an active centre for research. I must, therefore, reiterate the demand that has been made here for a proper hostel so that the scholars can take full advantage of this Library.

I do not want to consume much time of the House. The Bill, however, is limited only to the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. We have only taken this opportunity to place before the House and the hon. Minister some important aspects of the Library which need his immediate attention. We have here a Minister who is known for quick work. I know it because he is in the Railways also. I am also a Member of the Railway Consultative Committee and, as such, I have personal knowledge of the fact as to how quickly he works, provided he takes up a particular thing.

Now he is also in Education.

Therefore, I have placed a few aspects of the library which need immediate attention here and hope that necessary expeditious action will be taken.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
गृह लाइब्रेरी जिस के बारे में गृह विधेयक आया है हमारे देश की बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लाइब्रेरी है। सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। सरकार अच्छा काम बहुत

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कम करती है लेकिन कभी कभी करती है तो उसका स्वागत करना पड़ता है। विरोध के लिए विरोध करना कोई मतलब नहीं रखता है। इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइब्रेरी के सम्बन्ध में जो आज आप कर रहे हैं इसको बहुत पहले किया जाना चाहिए था। यह एक कमी रही है जिसको आप आज धूर कर रहे हैं। यह बिल बहुत पहले आया था लेकिन इस पर सरकार पहले डिसकशन नहीं करवा सकी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकालय की सुरक्षा और विकास पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि वहाँ पर जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत ही कम है, बहुत ही सीमित है। उस पुस्तकालय को और अधिक उपयोगी बनाने के लिए, उस का और अधिक विकास करने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाए। इस से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सकेगा और उस पुस्तकालय का सदुपयोग भी ठीक ढंग से हो सकेगा।

इस पुस्तकालय का अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए विशेष रूप से उपयोग किया जा सकता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि उसे इस लायक बनाए ताकि जो विद्यार्थी हैं और अन्य लोग हैं और जो अनुसंधान कार्यों में रुचि रखते हैं, वे इस कार्य को ठीक ढंग से कर सकें। जो वहाँ पुरानी पांडुलिपियाँ हैं, मैनस्क्रिप्ट इत्यादि रखे हुए हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का विशेष प्रबन्ध करना भी आवश्यक है। ये जो मैनस्क्रिप्ट हैं उनकी सुरक्षा इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि ये हमारे देश के सांस्कृतिक विकास की एक धरोहर है। साथ ही उनकी सुरक्षा इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि अनुसंधान

कार्यों के लिए वे बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि विशेष रूप से इस पुस्तकालय के लिए योजना बनाई जाय और इसको विकसित करने के लिए जो धनराशि आवश्यक है, उसका प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): Sir, I am extremely thankful for the unanimous support extended by the House while discussing the Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill.

Library is a source of knowledge and information for generation to generation to seek and acquire and also to understand the Indian heritage. Therefore, one can very well understand the Government's concern over the maintenance of the Library.

Rampur Raza Library Act was passed by this august House in 1975 and subsequently a Board was constituted under the Chairmanship of Governor of U.P.

So far as the valuables of the Library are concerned, there are about 40,000 books, about 15,000 manuscripts and 300 paintings—in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi languages. Essentially the attitude is to promote the scholars to have the privilege of taking advantage of the Library to make themselves more effective in their research work and to preserve the rich heritage of India as a whole.

Hon. Member Shri Sudhir Giri has mentioned that there are no experts so far as *Nashtali* and *Sheksta* are concerned. There are experts and a survey is also in progress for the collection of the manuscripts through the Department of Culture throughout the country. It is a welcome sugges-

tion that we shall have to collect the manuscripts from the rural areas also.

The main point is that the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has recommended that the regulations made by the Board must also be placed on the Table of the House. To meet that requirement, a small clause is being added to section 28—in order to fulfil this recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation which has been accepted by the Government.

So far as the other part about providing funds is concerned, in this Plan period Rs. 15 lakhs have been allocated; in 1980-81 Rs. 2 lakhs have been spent by the Board; and for 1981-82, Rs. 4.5 lakhs have been allotted. It is true that we must be able to provide accommodation to the scholars who come there. Also it is the duty of the Government to see how best the Library building can be remodelled and restructured. At the moment the Library is in a building called Ahmed Manzil. Adjacent to that there is one building called Rang Mahal. The Board is in touch with the Government of U.P. negotiations are going on and if it is also acquired and if proper proposals are sent by the Board, Government will take cognizance of the need for remodelling it and also for building hostel accommodation, boarding and lodging facilities, and so on and so forth.

My hon. friend, Shri Daga, has said that the Reports have not been laid on the Table of the House. Only in March this year all the Reports were laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: For which year have the Reports been laid? I enquired from the Library. The Reports for the last three years have not been laid on the Table of the House. Can he give me the dates on which the Reports were laid?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: On 28th March, 1981, the Annual Report along with audited accounts has been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): For which year?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: If it has been laid in March, 1981, naturally it might be covering, if there is any lapse, from 1979 onwards. No doubt for passing this Amendment Bill time has been consumed. However, the Government has got a sense of priority of getting through the essential Bills.

With these few words I request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I pointed out that the number of scholars or experts in Shikasta and Nastalik has been declining. So I suggested that the Government should take steps to educate some other scholars so that they can become experts in these two types.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It depends upon the individual scholars to have the taste of learning from the existing experts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1980" substitute "1981" (2)
(Shri Mallikarjun)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, was amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 7,—

for "Thirty-first" substitute
"Thirty-second" (1).

(Shri Mallikarjun)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, was amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.18 hrs.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna was built out of the vast and valuable personal collections of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and books of the late Maulvi Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, father of Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh. In 1891, Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh executed a Deed of Trust appointing the then Bengal Government (now Government of Bihar) as trustees for the management of the Board.

In December, 1969 the Government of India declared the Library as an Institution of National Importance vide Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. Under the same Act, the Government of India also constituted an autonomous Board to carry out the administration and management of the affairs of the Library. The Governor of Bihar is the Chairman of the Board.

Section 27(1) of the Act empowers the Central Government to make Rules to give effect to the provisions of the Act. Section 27(3) of the Act provides that the Rules so made shall be laid before each House of Parliament. The requisite rules pertaining to the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna were notified in July, 1970. Copies of these Rules have already been laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

Section 27(3) is proposed to be amended through this Bill. Section 28 (1) of the Act empowers the Board to frame Regulations with the previous approval of the Central Government, to enable them to discharge their functions under the Act. There