years there was a departure in one case.

So far as the year under report is concerned, 1957-58, there were 8,676 cases in which advice was tendered by the Commission, the Government accepted their advice in all the cases. This is a matter which has to be noted, and the Commission in their Report have rightly pointed out that in no single case was their advice departed from.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister likely to take some more time?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue the next day.

17 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION-contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Supakar on the 5th May, 1959, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958".

and also of the amendment moved thereon.

Shri Raghunath Singh may now continue his speech

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वागणमी) उपाष्यक्ष महोदय, कल यादव जी ने सस्कृत के ऊपर प्राकमण किया ग्रीर कहा कि सस्कृत सामन्तों की भाषा है।

उपाय्यक सहोदय . एक बात मै माननीय सदस्य से कह दू कि वह बहुत ही समेप में प्रपत्ती बात को कहें। दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी बोलना चाहते हैं घौर मै चाहता हैं कि सका माज बरम कर दिया जाए। AKA) Report of 15704 Sanskrit Commission

भी रचुनाथ सिंह : १५ मिन्ट में भारन कर दूगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : १० मिनट में सत्म कीजिये ।

भी रघुनाव सिंह: कल मै सिर्फतीज चार मिनट बोला था, मुश्किल से १४–१६ लाइने बोली थी।

उपाम्पक महोदयः छः मिनट कल लिये हैं मौर दस मिनट ग्राज ले लीजिये । स्रोलह मिनट हो जायेंगे ।

भी रधुनाथ सिंह : बारह मिनट सद्दी ।

उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि सस्कृत का स्थान भारतवर्ष से बाहर के देशों में १२वी शताब्दी तक रहा और वहाकी यह राष्ट्र भाषा रही। कल यादव जी ने कहा था कि यह सामन्तो की भाषा है। मैइसके उत्तर मे उनको तीन चार बाबें बतलाना चाहता ह भौर स्थिति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हू। बर्मा मे एक मौन साम्राज्य या ध्वी शताब्दी तक भौर उसकी राजभाषा संस्कृत थी। कम्बोडिया से फुनन ग्रीर क्ष्मेर साम्प्राज्य थे. जिन की राज भाषा संस्कृत थी। इडोनेशिया में श्री विजय शैलेन्द्र मौर मजहपीठ साम्राज्य थे। इन तीनो साम्राज्यो की जनता की राजभाषा संस्कृत थी। थाईलैंड में भाज भी में बतलाना चाहता हू कि १३,००० शब्दो में से ४,००० सस्कृत के है झौर झाज के दिन भी थाइलेंड में हिन्दी से ग्रधिक संस्कृत के शब्दो का प्रयोग होता है। कम्बोडिया में ११,००० शब्दो में ४,०७० शब्द संस्कृत के है।

मै झापको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हू कि जब चीनी पर्यटक इत्सिंग भारत झाए वे तो अपने पर्यटन के अनुभवो में उन्होंने लिसा है कि श्रीविजय संस्कृत का केन्द्र है। वहां के लोग संस्कृत को समझते हैं।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होने यह मीलिसा बाकि जो लोग भारतवर्ष साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में जायें तो उन्हें श्रीविजय में दो वर्ष तक संस्कृत के व्याकरण का प्रघ्ययन करना चाहिये । प्रघ्ययन करने के बाद ही भारतवर्ष में वे जाये ग्रौर तभी उनको लाभ होगा ।

इतनाही नही, जितने भी साम्प्राज्यो का मैंने नाम लिया है उन सभी की जो लिपि थी, वह नागरी लिपि थी। सुवर्ण डीप मे जो सस्कृत का प्रवीग होता या उसकी लिपि शुद्ध रूप से देवनागरी थी।

धाज भी झगर घाप देखे तो पता चलेगा कि धफगानिस्तान के एयरवेज का नाम ग्रायॉना एयरवेज है जबकि हमारे एैयरवेज का नाम इडिया इंटरनेशनल है। यह तब है जब कि वहा की ६९ परसेट झाबादी मुसलमान है। इडोनेशिया मे भी जहां की घाबादी १९ परसेट मुसलमान है, एयरवेज का नाम श्री गरुड है । घाज मुसलमान देश तो सस्कृत का प्रयोग करतो है लेकिन हमने सस्कृत का प्रयोग करना छोड दिया है । उनकी भाषाग्रो में सस्कृत का प्रयोग भारत में बोली जाने वाली भाषाग्रो से ग्राधिक होता है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि संस्कृत का सम्बन्ध हिन्दू धर्म से है व गल्त कहते हैं। धर्म से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नही है । हम किसी भी धर्म को मानने वाले हो सकते है, किसी भी भाषा को मानने वाले हो सकते है, किसी भी भाषा को मानने वाले हो सकते है, फिर भी संस्कृत का प्रयोग कर सकते है । अफगानिस्तान मे श्वी धताब्दी तक ब्राह्मणधाही थी धौर वहा पर संस्कृत राज भाषा थी । वहा के लोग बहुत ज्यादा मुसलमान होने के ही कारण वे धरबी नही बोलत बें । हमें मानना होगा कि काला-न्सर में इस्लाम फैला तो लोगो से धरबी धारम्भ की । सस्कृत ग्रायोग की मिकारिशों के बारे में दो चार सब्द कहना चाहता हू। वाजपेयी जी ने जो सशोधन पेश किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हू झीर मैं भाशा करता हू कि यह सदन भी उसका समर्थन करेगा, हृदय से स्वागत करेगा। उसके पक्ष में वाट दंगा।

संस्कृत कमिशन ने यह रिकमेडशन किया है कि सकेन्डरी स्टेज तक सरकृत कम्पल्सरी होनी चाहिये । संस्कृत जरूर कम्पल्सरी होनी चाहिये । मैं झापको ऐतिहासिक उदाहरण देना चाहता ह कि सन् १८५७ में जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीन यनिवर्सिटिया कायम हुई प्रयति् बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मदास तो तीनो युनिवर्सिटियो ने ऐट्रेस और इटरमिजिएट के वाग्ते संस्कृत को कम्पलसरी रग्वा। श्राज १०० वर्षको परचात भी संस्कृत बढ नही रही है, वह पीछे जा रही है । इन तीन युनिवर्सिटियो ने मस्कृत के प्रचार के वास्ते जिस तरह में पहले कदम उठाया था झाज उस ढग से कदम न उठा कर हम पीछे जा रहे है। यह एक प्रतिक्रिया-वादी भावना है। इस भावना को हमको झाज रोकना चाहिये । ग्राप देखेगे कि हमारे सामने यह सवाल पैदा हो सकता है कि सेकेडरी स्टेज तक हम सरकृत को क्यो कम्पल्सरी नरे ? मैं कहता ह कि हिन्दी भाषाभाषी जो क्षेत्र है वहा तो हमको उसे सेकेन्डरी स्टेज तक कम्पल्सरी करे, लेकिन जो ग्रहिन्दी भाषाभाषी है उनके वास्ते मेरा एक सशोधन है। वह यह है कि वहा के विद्यार्थियो को ३० नम्बर की छट दी जानी चाहिये। भगर कोई विद्यार्थी संस्कृत में ऐपिभर होता है ग्रौर ३० नम्बर पाता है, साथ ही किसी सब्जेक्ट में फेल हो या ३० नम्बर कम हो तो सस्कृत के ३० नम्बर उसमे ऐड कर दिये जाने चाहिये । मगर घौर सब्जेक्ट्स मे ३० नम्बर ऐड कर दिये जायेगे तो उसको डिवीजन प्राप्त करने में सूविधा होगी । इस प्रकार उससे महिन्दी भाषामाणी क्षेत्र पर संस्कृत

सादी नहीं जायेगी बल्कि वहां के विद्यार्थी के वास्ते यह चीज सामने प्रायेगी कि प्रगर मैं किसी सब्जेक्ट्स में कमजोर हूं, या एक विषय मेरा प्रच्छा नही है तो मुझको ३० नम्बर संस्कृत के प्राप्त हो सकते हैं।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि बहत से लोग है जो कि इंडियन लेंग्वेज में एम०ए० पास करते हैं। हिन्दी में एम० ए० करते है, बंगला में एम० ए० करते है, और और भाषाओं में भी पास करते है। पेरिस से जाकर हिन्दी की डिगरी लेकर आते है, लन्दन से पी० एव० डी० की डिगरी लेकर आते है। उनसे यह कहना चाहिये कि झगर कोई इंडियन लेग्वेज में डिगरी कोर्स ले तो उसके वास्ते कम्पल्मरी होगा कि वह संस्कृत में भी एक इम्तहान पास करे क्योकि संस्कृत भारतवर्ष की भाषाओं की माहै। जब तक वे माको नही समझेगे तब तक बेटी को क्या समझेगे? इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जो लोग इडियन लेग्वेज में डिगरी प्राप्त करना चाहते है उनके वास्ते यह कम्पल्सरी होना चाहिये कि वे सरकृत का भ्राध्ययन करें ग्रीर सरकृत का कोई न कोई इम्तहान पास करे।

नीसरी बात यह है कि रिकमेन्डेशन्स में एक सस्कृत युनिवर्सिटी का सुझाव दिया गया है। उसमे यह है कि एक संस्कृत युनिर्वासटी साउथ मे होनी चाहिये। हमारे काशी में एक मस्कृत युनिर्वासटी है। तो जो साउथ के लिये युनिर्वासटी का सुझाव दिया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हू मौर साथ ही साथ यह भी कहता हू कि इस तरह से नार्थ में युनिर्वासटी हो गई, साउथ में युनिर्वासटी हो जायगी, बीच मे उज्जैन पडता है वहा भी एक सस्कृत युनिर्वासटी होनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश में तीन संस्कृत युनिर्वासटिया होनी चाहिये सौर वे तीनों सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रधीन होनी चाहिये।

एक सजेवान झौर भी दिया गया है रिकमेंडेवान्स में कि एक सेंट्रल संस्कृत बोर्ड बनाया जानां चाहिये । मैं इस सजेशन का भो स्वागत करता हूं । सेंट्रल सस्कुन दोर्ड का होना ग्रत्यन्त ग्रावश्यक है ताकि हमारे देश में एक युनिफार्मिटी हो, एकरूपता हो ।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि जितने सस्कृत विद्यालय देश मे है, जैसे बृन्दावन में एक गुरुकुल है, ज्वालापुर मे एक गुरुकुल है, कागड़ी में एक गुरुकुल है, जहा पर कि मस्कृत का ग्रध्ययन होता है, इन सस्थाओ को सरकार से सहायता मिलनी चाहिये । हमारी काशी युनिर्वासिटी को केन्द्रीय सरकार के झोर मे झमी कोई महायता नही मिलनी है, उसे सहायता दी जानी चाहिये ।

सेंट्रल इन्स्टिट्यूट झाफ इन्डोलोजी की जो रिकमेन्टेशन है मै उसका भी समर्थन करता हू। साथ ही साथ मै यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि जो सस्कृत के प्रच्छे प्रय है उनका सात्रि— कारिक प्रकाशन होना चाहिये।

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sanskrit is a language with which I have long association from my childhood. My first introduction to the study of this language was started at the age of 4 with म्रोउम नम হাৰায at the time of my aksharabhyasa, the commencement of learning. Then, the morning started with the devotional hymn मसतो मा सद्गमय तमसो मा ज्योतिगमय मुत्योर्मा ममुत गमय

Afterwards, Sanskrit became part of my life. Sanskrit is also part of the Indian culture because social and religious customs compel us to have our association with that great language. From my childhood I have had this long association at my father's court. Many eminent scholars from all over India came to Pithapuram to sit for an examination—a competitive examination—in Sanskrit and I came in contact with ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should speak a little more [Mr Deputy-Speaker]

loudly or move forward She is not audible clearly here at the Table

Shrimati Manjula Devi: So, I had a very close association with this great language at my father's court Great and eminent scholars came to sit for competitive examination in this great language There were discourses of the highest argree m the Sanskrit language in Terka, Mimansa, poetry and literature and religion Stavadhana. Ashtavadhana and delightful competition in poetry and tarka and mimansa were earned on in the Sanskrit language There were also thought-provoking subjects discussed and there were religious discourses on Dwaita, Visishtadvaita and Advaita I was thrilled with the richness and beauty of this great language and it is for this that I bow down in reverence to this great language, to our culture and to our country

I greatly welcome the Report of the Sanskrit Commission In this report great mmds of our Indian culture have put forth their ideas and comments I thank the Commission for the great contribution to our culture and I strongly support the Report

The first preference of three languages, the mother tongue, the regional language, Hindi or English and Sanskrit is a commendable idea into Sanskrit to be started at the secondary stage But. I think. Sanskrit should be introduced even at an earlier stage because I do not think 5 years is sufficient

I give my own example of how this ancient language of Sanskrit and the modern language of English and the regional language could be learnt simultaneously I was taught our own mother tongue, Telugu, and after the preliminary learning of the words, Sanskrit was introduced. Simultaneously, I learnt the two languages because without Sanskrit the richness of the regional language cannot flourish It is like the fragrance of the flower. Sanskrit and the regional language are complimentary to each other; and literature buds forth with Sanskrit in all its splendour So, I suggest that Sanskrit and the regional languages should be learnt more or less simultaneously

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Moreover, the child's mind is more receptive to learn languages. It is not a burden, it is not an extra strain on the mind as is in the case of adult life. Either English or Hindi, as the different regions demand and wish to learn, can be the third language The mother tongue and Sanskrit should be com-**Pulsory**

I fully support the demand of this Report I strongly advocate Sanskrit universities because the universities cah give a comprehensive scheme of learning-an elaborate learning-as compared to the process of learning m Gurukuls and Pathasalas Gurukuls and Pathsalas, of course, have their own merit because there the mind is applied in a concentrated way to know the language without any outside disturbance So they become adepts and masters of the particular language, and it is absolutely necessary in some cases I think there is 12 years' course for this gurukul train-1ng

I suggest that both the Gurukul and Pathsalas systems should be encouraged along with the modern way of teaching Sanskrit through Sanskrit urnversities The deplorable conditions in the Sanskrit colleges and other scats of learning of Sanskrit must be remedied and more attention should be paid to Sanskrit learning

I hope the Central Board of Sanskrit studies will soon come into being and help us to bring Sanskrit to its old standard and reverence

There should be great research in Sanskrit There are so many books, and so much of literature not known to us, lying m various places There are some books on Sanatana Dharms which have expressed an expert opi-

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nion on modern trend of thought Manu Samhita, which first introduced the administrative law of the country should also be deeply studied and translated into many regional languages Take Vedas So little 1s known of Vedas by the common man The -Christians know the Bible; the Mussalmans know the Koran But how many of the other sections of the Hindus know Vedas? Along with other religious books the Veda should be brought to the common man's knowledge and translations and cheaper editions should be brought out The depth of knowledge that lies hid--den under the Vedas and Upanishads is beyond the knowledge of the common man

My father has edited the 108 Upanishads in Telugu script Thus I came to know the great depth and richness of all this Vedic language There are certain dictionaries in Vedas which I am sure are not very well known because the language of Vedas is so different to the modern Sanskrit, and these obscure books should be published and should be encouraged

There are other famous books by eminent scholars Dramas, poetical works and the literary gems of Sanskrit literature should all be translated not only in Indian languages but also in other languages of the world There is a great respect and yearning to know more of Sanskrit in foreign countries and I hope that our country would come forward to satisfy the thirst of other nations for knowledge

The importance of Sanskrit language cannot be easily expressed It is not only of national importance but also of international importance The unity of the east and the affinity of India, Tibet and China are only through the language of Sanskrit It is Sanskrit that has brought the great culture of the east to the forefront With all respect, and as a friendly request and advice, I would like to tell the Chinese that the great books of Sanskrit that Report of 15712 Sanskrit Commission

are now in the monasteries of Tibet should be preserved, lest it should be squeezing out the soul of not only India and Tibet but also of China. It is this request I make to our friendly neighbour, the great country of China. Many other manuscripts are lying obscure in other countries There are some in Germany It is Germany that has first and foremost spread the greatness of Sanskrit language abroad and raised the standards of Sanskrit to those greatest heights of modern times It is very commendable that the Sanskrit Commission has come forward with its valuable suggestions how to raise the standard of Sanskrit.

In the utilisation of Sanskrit education, I would like to put forward a few suggestions The students and graduates, as they come out from the Sanskrit colleges and universities, should be employed and there should be a certain security and better scope for them as m the case of other students and graduates of other universities The status of the Sanskrit colleges and universities should be of the same standard and in par with those of other universities, and I hope the University Grants Commission would consider this point

There should also be an economic relief to the great Sanskrit scholars and dramatists, poets and research scientists Unless there is a release from the economic pressure, the mind cannot be applied to the searching studies of this great language I hope that the Government would come forward with all facilities to help them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon Member's time is up

Shrimati Manjula Devi: In the olden days, of course the States and the princely patrons helped them to have the chance to study the great scriptures and the great literature of the Sanskrit language They also gave them scope and the inspiration and the impetus to write m Sanskrit and bring forward all the beauty and excellence of this great language 15713

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[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

With these few words, I would like to close my speech and I do hope that the recommendations and the report of the Sanskrit Commission would be given deep consideration 17.26 hrs.

भी भ० हो। जिस्म (केसरगज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संस्कृत प्रायोग पर माज तीन दिन से संसद् के समक्ष विचार किया जा रहा है। संस्कृत की महत्ता के सम्बन्ध मे हमारे प्रधिक मे अधिक माननीय सदस्यो ने म्रपने विचार प्रकट किये है यह भी बताया गया है कि संस्कृत भाषा के महत्व का वैदिक साहित्य मै लेकर उपनिषदो मे, पुराणो मे वाल्मीकी रामायण मे, गीता मे किस प्रकार से वर्णन किया गया है और उसकी क्या देन है। इसके संम्बन्ध मे काफी विचार प्रकट किये जा चुके है, मै तो केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता ह कि

यदिहास्ति तदन्यत्र यन्नोहास्ति न तत् क्वचित्

संस्कृत साहित्य में जो चीज नही मौजूद है मैं कहूगा कि उसका कही भी पतान लगेगा। इस चीज को लेकर हमारे देश क लोगो न विदशो से जा कर के उपनिषो का प्रचार किया, ब्रह्म विद्या का प्रचार किया, तत्व झान का प्रचार किया, जिसकी छाप मब भी विदशो पर पडी हुई है। इमीलिये यह कहा गया है कि विदेशियो ने

स्व स्व चरित्रे शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्या सर्वं मानवा

भारत में साकर ग्रपने-प्रपने चरित्र का शिक्षण प्राप्त किया।

जहा तक सस्कृत शिक्षण मनिवायं होने की बात है ग्रायोग ने बहुत बड़ा परिश्रम करके कुछ व्यक्तियो से भौर सस्कृत जानने बालो से भौर उनके साय-साथ कुछ सस्थाम्रो से पूरी तरह से खोज की भौर उस खोज के बाद उन्होने जो भ्रपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उसपर विचार करते हुए मैं समझता हू कि सर्कुत का मनिवार्म होना भावच्यक है। सरकृत का भारतीय सरकृति भौर भारतीय सम्यता से मन्योन्य सम्बन्ध है। भारतीय सरकृति किसी तरह पनप नही सकती है, बढ नही सकती है भौर उसका प्रकाश दुनिया के सामने पहुच नही सकता है जब तक सरकृत साहित्य का पूरा-पूरा प्रसार हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक न किया जा सके।

साथ ही मझे खेद है कि भायोग ने संस्कृत साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में गिपोर्ट देते हुए उसका प्रकाशन अग्रेजी में किया है। आज भी मै ेखता ह कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रथ्रेजी को ही विगेषता देती है। सम्भवत आपको मालम होगा कि उज्जैन में अभी काली-दास जयन्ती मनाने के समय एक रशियन विद्वान ने ग्राकर यह कहा कि कालीदास जयन्ती के सम्बन्ध में भी ग्रग्नेजी में भाषण सूनकर मुझे बडा खेद हम्रा मौर मै तो समझता ह कि इस सम्मेलन में मुझे भाग नही लेना चाहिये । ऐसी बाते होते हुए भी संस्कृत साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में ग्रायोग की रिपोर्ट ग्रग्नजी में ग्राई है। यद्यपि उसमे सकत किया गया है कि उसका संस्कृत में भी अनुवाद करके प्रसारित किया जायेगा, परन्तू मुझे खेद है कि वह मुल रूप से संस्कृत में प्रकाशित नहीं की गई। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि उसकी रिपोर्ट संस्कृत मे प्रकाशित की जाती झौर झावश्यकतानुसार उसका भग्रेजी में घनुवाद करके जो लोग संस्कृत नही समझते थे उनको ग्रवसर दिया जाता कि वे उसको पूरी तौर से देख सकेंं। ऐसी ग्रवस्था में जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम लोग इसकी मोर मधिक ब्यान दें।

सस्कृत साहित्य के सम्बन्ध में परम प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस सदन के प्राय सभी सदस्यों ने उसका समर्थन किया है झौर वास्तव में उसका समर्थन इसलिये झावस्यक है कि झाज राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी घोषित हुई है भौर उन क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का भी प्रसार करने के लिये, जो कि हमारे संविधान में रक्सी गई है, संस्कृत का ही उपयोग करना होगा। वास्तव में उन सब भाषाम्रो को भी पूरा-पूरा बल तभी मिल सकता है। उनको तभी पूरा-पूरा साहित्य का भडार भी मिल सकता है जब सस्कृत साहिता का प्रचार पूरी तरह मे सार्वजनिक रूप से देश के कोने-कोने में किया जाय। इसलिये मैं सबसे पहले इस नुझाव का समर्थन करता हू कि सस्कृत की शिक्षा मनिवार्यरूपेण हमारे देश में प्रचलित होनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ सैं ग्रपन शिक्षा मत्रालय सें इस बात को भी कहना चाहूगा कि प्राय. हमारी रिपोर्टें ग्रा जाया करती है ग्रीर उन रिपोर्टो पर विचार होकर फिर वे आफिमेज में पडी रह जाया करती है। मै तो समझता हू कि स्वतत्रता प्राप्त हुए ११ वर्ष हो चुके है भौर ११ वर्ष बाद कितने विलम्ब से इस बात पर विचार किया गया है । लेकिन ग्रब भी मगर विचार किया गया है तो मै इसके लिये मत्रालय की मराहना करता हू पर यह प्रार्थना करता ह कि वह घथिक से ग्रथिक तीवता के साथ इस संस्कृत प्रचार को भपने हाथ मैं ने झौर एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक संस्कृत शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाये भौर साथ में मस्कृत को पूरा-पूरा बल दें। म्रापको यह भी तिदित है कि देश में स्वतत्रता की लड़ाई प्रारम्भ होने पर हमारे स्वर्गीय बंकिम चन्द्र चैटर्जी ने जो राष्ट्र गीत सबसे पहले रखा था, वह वन्दे मातरम गीत संस्कृत भाषा में रक्खा था। उसकी कडिया संस्कृत भाषा में ही प्रेरित की गई ग्रौर जिन को लेकर हमने भ्रपना स्वतंत्रता का म्रान्दोलन किया मौर हिन्दस्तान में स्वतंत्रता की स्थापना की ।

संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह भाषा तो झाज गौण हो गई है। झाज बहुत लोग इसकी जानकारी नहीं रखते। हुनिया के झन्दर उसके जानकार बहुत कम है। Report of 15716. Sanskrit Commission

में मापको बतलाना चाहता हं कि वास्तव मे, जैसा कल हमारे एक सदस्य ने कहा, संस्कृत भाषा माज बाह्यणों की भाषा न हो कर एक सामन्ती भाषा बन गई है। मैं तो यह कहुंगा कि यह बाह्यणो को ही गौरव प्राप्त है कि जिन्होंने उस जमाने में भी जब कि विदेशो शासन यहा पर कायम था ग्रौर जब कि हमारी भाषा को, हमारे देश को भौर हमारी भावनाम्रो को हर तरीके से कुचलने की चेष्टाकी जा रही थी उस समय भी बाह्मणों ने ही संस्कृत को भ्रपनाये रक्खा मौर ग्रघ्ययन ग्रौर ग्रघ्यापन के कम को जारी रक्खा श्रौर ग्रपने दरवाजों पर बैठ कर विद्यार्थियों को संस्कृत की जिक्षा दी ग्रौर संस्कृत भाषा को जीवित बनाये रक्खा। म्राज यही कारण है कि संस्कृत का ग्रस्तित्व दूनिया के सामने मौजुद है । केवल व्याकरण पढ़ लेना ही लोगों ने संस्कृत का पठन-पाठन समझा 🕨 वास्तव में राजे महाराजामो की तरफ से. कुछ धनीमानियों की तरफ़ से केवल धर्म का ग्रंग समझ करके संस्कृत का प्रसार हुग्रा । मंस्कृत का प्रसार इस दुष्टि से बढ़ी हुआ क्योंकि विदेशी शासन था मौर विदेशी शासन में संस्कृत के पनपने की कोई गुजाइश नहीं थी। इसलिये झाज वह समय झाया है कि जिसमे हमें भारतीय संस्कृति भौर सम्यता को बढाने के लिये झौर भारतीय संस्कृति को वह स्थान देने के लिये जो कि किसी समय में भारतीय संस्कृति को प्राप्त था. उस संस्कृत भाषा को भनिवार्य शिक्षा करना परम. आवश्यक है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा था कि स्वतत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से संस्कृत भाषा भौर गिर गई है मौर सस्कृत भाषा मे परीक्षा देने वाले विद्यायियो की संस्था बहुत कम हो गई है तो उनकी बहु बात बिल्कुल सत्य है मौर उसका कारण यह है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पहले संस्कृत भाषा तो केवल व्याकरण का ज्ञान या कुछ साधारण ज्ञान प्राप्त करके धार्मिक वृत्ति बाले कुछ व्यक्ति

[धी भ• दी॰ मिथ]

से छोटी सी नाम मात्र की जीविका लोग प्राप्त कर लिया करते थे लेकिन स्वतनता प्राप्ति के बाद भीर उन राजा महाराजामो का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो जाने के बाद आत्र सर-कृत पढ़ाने वालो की जीविका का कोई समचित प्रबन्ध नही है क्योंकि गवर्नमेट ने उनको कोई सहायता देने की व्यवस्था नही रक्सी है। अब तो शास्त्र का ही मत है कि विद्या ग्रर्थकरी होनी चाहिये उससे जीविका निर्वाह की भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यह तो ठीक है कि सस्कृत का ग्राष्ययन करके गौर भर्मशास्त्र झादि पढ करके मनुष्य को तत्व-ज्ञान प्राप्त हो सकेगा जिससे उसको शाख्वत सब ग्रीर शान्ति भी मिलेगी लेकिन उसके साथ ही जीविका निर्वाह की भी व्यवस्था होनी मावश्यक है जिसकी उपेक्षा माज तक हमारी स्वतत्र गवर्नमेट करती झाई है झौर माज भी कर रही है। हमन देश के वास्ते पच-वर्षीय योजनाये तैयार की है झीर इस समय दितीय पचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है और उस योजना के ग्रन्तर्गत पाच लाख गावो के उत्यान करने का बीडा हमारी गवर्नमेट ने उठाया है और उस दिशा में बहत कुछ काम हो भी रहा है। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस झोर दिलाना चाहता ह कि वहा पर जो ग्राम सेवको ग्रथवा ग्राम सेविकाम्रो की नियक्तिया की जा रही है तो उनके लिये ऐसे लोगो को ही चुना जा रहा है जो कि बी० ए० ग्रौर एम० ए० पास है ग्रौर जिल्होने कि मग्नेजी की डिग्री ली है मौर ऐसे लोग ही गामोत्यान के काम में लगाये जा रहे हैं भौर विकास खडो के काम में लगाये जा रहे है । में नम्प्रता से यह पूछना चाहता हू कि हमारी सरकार इत बी० ए० भौर एम० ए० पास लोगो को ग्राम उत्यान के काम के लिये नियक्त करके कहा तक इस बात की झाशा करती है कि वह हमारे ग्राम जीवन से मिल जल करके झौर उनके बीच में रह करके -सामदायिक विकास कर सकेंगे, माज हम देख ग्रविक से ग्रविक पैसा खर्च करके

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कम से कम साभ हम उठा रहे है। इस बाब की तरफ गवर्नमेट का घ्यान में दिसाना पाहता ह मौर उसका विशेष कारण यह है कि झाज मावश्यकता इस बात की है कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी जिसको कि सविधान में मान लिया गया है, तथा वह प्रान्तीय भाषायें जिनको भी भपने सविधान में मान लिया गया है. उनके उत्पान के लिये हमारी केन्द्रोय सरकार ने ग्रब तक क्या किया है [?] मै समझता ह कि उसके लिये सफलता की कुजी यह है कि जीविका देने के लिये ग्राम उत्थान की जो भी योजनाये हो उनमें पूरा पूरा स्थान हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को या सरकतज्ञो को दिया जाय । ऐसा यदि हो तो मै समझता ह कि सस्कृत इतने जोर से पनप सकती है भौर विकास कर सकती है कि कोई भी भाषा इस तरह से विकास नही पा सकेगी। म्राज यह हमारे दुर्भाग्यू की बात है कि हमारे यहा के लोग जो कि बद्धिजीवी कहे जाते है वे यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में झग्रेजी भाषा की बहुत भावश्यकता है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता ह कि हमारे लिये यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है. सत्य ही म्रग्नेजो की राजनीति तथा पाडित्य का द्योतक है कि उन्होने अपने थोडे से राज्य काल में किस तरह हमारी भाषा ग्रौर हमारे देश के ऊपर इतनी बडी अपनी छाप लगा दी कि आज यहा के लोग भी यह कहते है कि अग्रेजी भाषा के बिना काम नही चल सकता। मैं कहता ह कि ग्रगर शासन का बल पाकर के लोगो ने अग्रेजी भाषा सीखना जरुरी समझा तो उनको भपनी मातुभाषा को सीखने में क्या कष्ट हो सकता है। कुछ लोगों ने यह कहा है कि संस्कृत का विषय मनिवार्य कर देने से लोगो पर बहुत ग्रधिक बोझ पड जायगा । ग्रब हमारे उन मित्रो को मालुम होना चाहिये कि सस्कृत भाषा केवल व्याकरण मात्र नही है. सस्कृत भाषा के अन्दर कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र मौजद है भौर इसी सस्कृत माथा में महाभारत काल में भीष्म पितामह ने राजनीति का उपदेश दिया था । इसके झतिरिस्त खुक बीवि

भौर बिदुर नीति के ग्रंथ भी संस्कृत में है। आज भी संस्कृत में अमूल्य निषि पड़ी हुई है जिस की जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में पहुंच एवं आवश्यकता है। अब यदि भीष्मा प्रौर शुक हारा दी गई राजनीति की शिक्षा प्रौर शुक नीति ग्रौर विदुर नीति के झाधार पर हम एक राजनीति का ग्रंथ तैयार करे झौर उस के आधार पर लोगो को राजनीति सम्बन्धी शिक्षा दें तो ग्राप स्वयं भन्दाजा लगा सकते है कि कितनी हमारी शिक्षा मफल होगी और सुखद होगी।

भव यह जो हमारे सामने योजना रन्ली गई है कि हमारे यहां एक संस्कृत विद्यालय केन्द्र की तरफ से खुलना चाहिये, मैं इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हू। इस तरह का विद्यालय केन्द्र की तरफ से भवश्य खुलना चाहिये लेकिन उसका काम केवल रिसर्च करना होगा. ग्रन्वेषण करना होगा । वह केवल यह देखेगा कि संस्कृत भाषा के अन्दर कौन-कौन से मानव धर्म शास्त्र मौजुद है, राज-नीति कहा तक मौजूद है, हमारे मन्दर कौटिल्य ग्रर्थशास्त्र यानी एकोनामिक्स कहा तक मौजूद है, इन सब बातो का विवेचन करने के बाद वह दुनिया को बना मकेगा कि हमारी भाषा श्रौर हमारी संस्कृति ही एक ऐसी संस्कृति है जो कि दुनिया को शास्वत गुम्ब झौर शान्ति का संदेश देती है ग्रौर विश्व को सही मार्ग पर लेचलेगी ।

सस्कृत भाषा के एक छोटे से इलोक के ग्रन्दर भ्राप कितना गुढ़ तत्व भरा पायेंगे ।

- "प्रष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचन द्वयम् परोपकारः परायाय व पाषाय पर
- े परोपकारः पुरायाय ग्र पापाय पर पीडनम् । "

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस से भी ज्यादा विश्व को सिखाने के लिये और मानव जीवन के लिए कोई ग्रच्छा मंत्र हो सकता है? एक खोटे से सूत्र में "पर पीडनम्" दूसरों को पीड़ा पहुंचाना पापा है यह बताया गया है और दूसरे बाघे श्लोक में ''परोपकारः पुरायाय'' में यह बताया गया है कि दूसरों को सुज्ज पहुंचाना पुण्य है।

ग्रव चूंकि मेरे पास बहुत कम समय है इसलिए में ग्रब समाप्त करूंगा । ग्रापने जो मुझे इतना समय दिया उस के लिए मैं झापका भाभार मानते हुए कुछ सुझाव झापके सामने रखना चाहता हूं मौर एक सुझाव तो यह है कि राष्ट्र भाषा और प्रादेशिक भाषा के साथ-साथ संस्कृत को शिक्षा भी पढ़ाई के लिए ग्रनिवार्य विषय कर दिया जाय । मै तो ऐसा भी समझता हं कि प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का प्रसार करने मौर उन की प्रगति करने के लिये संस्कृत भाषा का एक म्रनिवायं विषय होना जरूरी है मौर जो लोग यह कहते है कि ऐसा होने से हमारे विद्यार्थियों पर यह तीन प्रकार के भार हो जायेंगे झौर उस भार का वहन करना उनके लिए कठिव हो जायगा, मैं उन से इस में सहमत नहीं हो सकता। जैसे कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस को कहा है कि सस्कृत तो हमारी प्रान्तीय भाषाम्रो भौर राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी की. जननी है और जब ऐमी बात है तो मैं सम-झता ह कि वह भार रूप न होकर सहायक रूप होगी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं और हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को बल देगी झौर उनका विकास करेगी ।

ग्राचार्य विनोवा भावे ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही सुन्दर विचार व्यक्त किये है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम प्रान्तीय भाषामों ग्रीर राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी इन दो नेत्रों को लेकर संस्कृत का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर के शंकर बर्ने ग्रीद समस्त संसार को शकर प्रयात कल्याण का संदेश दें जिस से कि दुनिया का कल्याण हो सके क हमारे यहा कहा भी गया है:

"सर्वे अबन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निराभया : सर्वे भद्राणिपक्यन्तु मा कश्चिद दुःस्त भाग्यवेत् "

[ধ্বী ম০ বী০ দিম]

इस महान भादर्श को लेकर हम विषव को 'यह संदेश दें कि हमारा साहित्य इतना ऊषा है और हमारी संस्कृति इतनी ऊची है इस से भापको शिक्षा भीर दीक्षा लेनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ में घायोग ने जो संस्कृत के साथ मंग्रेजी को भी भनिवार्य विषय रखने का सुझाव दिया है इस मंग्रेजी वाने सुझाव को न मानते हुए संस्कृत भाषा को घनिवार्य विषय रखने का और प्रचार भषवा विकास करने का समर्थन करता ह।

Some Hon. Members rose-

Mr. Speaker: We have been carrying it on for full three days now and we must conclude it today How much time does the hon. Minister propose taking?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): Twenty to twentyfive minutes,

Mr. Speaker: We must close it at +6-30, I think

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava one thing (Hissar): May I submit for your consideration and that is that the conclusions of the Sanskrit ·Commission and of the Official Langu-.age Commission, as a matter of fact, rto a certain extent overlap each other When we consider the question of official language in the next Session, may I humbly submit that along with that discussion we may have further discussion of this question also. because it is very important and the questions raised are somewhat alike. With your kindness we have been furnished with this book (Sanskrit Commission Report). We have gone through this during these two days but we have not been able to finish that entirely. We must consider the observations and recommendations of that Commission as well as this Commission together so that we may arrive at the correct result. So, I will beg of you not to conclude this dis--cussion today but continue the discussion along with the other discussion in the next Session. I want that the Report of Parliamentary Committee on Official Language must be considered along with this report.

Mr. Speaker: Now that Hindi is the official language of the Unionthat is a settled fact so far as our Constitution is concerned-whatever might be the recommendation of any other Commission that make Sanskrit the official language of the Union-I am not talking of the Sanskritic language or whether it ought to be made compulsory or not-is not hinding. The point which certainly can be made is that for a proper study of our sanskriti, culture, sahitya and our language, this is the mooladhar. Of course, one can say so and then irisist upon it. Hon. Members may consider the amendment of Shri Vajpayee also Then there are many other points, like Board and so on. But to say that this will stand over for the consideration of the question as to whether Sanskrit ought to be made the official language or not shall not be all right In this we proceed only on the existing Constitution.

An Hon. Member: That is barred.

Mr. Speaker: If it comes in the other one, it shall be all right. Let hon. Members then say that and do so So far as this matter is concerned, what kind of fillip should be given to Sanskrit, whether it should be made compulsory at any particular stage and, if so, in what areas, what is the Board, these are the only matters which need be gone into here But I am in the hands of the House so far as this matter is concerned. But how can we indefinitely put it off?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You were pleased to say that each one of the 21 hon. Members, who stood up, would be given an opportunity. At least those hon. Members must be given an opportunity to express their opinion. 21 hon. Members had stood up when you asked them to do so. They may be given an opportunity. At least that must be kept up. Mr. Speaker: Now those 21 will be -endless.

Sari Narayanankuity Menon (Mukandapuram): Some more time be given on Saturday. Some time will be left over on that day as only the consideration of the Report of the Union Public Service Commission is left. So, if we go on till 6.30 today and for some more time on Saturday, you will be able to give a chance to all those who are desirous to speak.

An Hon. Member: Continue for one more day.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Nobody has spoken . . .

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You may consider even of giving more representation also.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister be here on Saturday?

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): This is one language which has no linguistic barriers. There are several speakers who would like to participate m the discussion

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am in your hands. But I may submit that the discussion has not centred round the recommendations of the Commission. Most of the speeches that have been made have been with regard to the importance of Sanskrit in our national life. There can be no two opinions about it. Except one or two hon. Members who have differed on this matter, everybody is agreed on this point. So my humble submission is that discussion has not centred on the recommendations of the Commission, but on the importance of Sanskrit in our national life.

It would be more fruitful if the discussion centres on the main recommendations and my owr submission is that since no new points are being made we might as well conclude it today. But I, am in your hands; whatever you order I will do.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is in my hands; I am in the hands of the House! I am happy about it.

KA) Report of 14774 Sanskrit Commission

An. Hon. Member: The House is in a mood to continue.

Mr. Speaker: But as the hon. Minister says, hon. Members must assist him He is anxious to do something for Sanskrit and culture Now there is the Report of the Commission. If hon Members concentrate on what exactly they want to be done with regard to those recommendations that will be more helpful than saying that Sanskrit is a hoary language and all that—that is admitted.

Inasmuch as so many hon. Members are interested, I would request the hon Minister to devote some time on Saturday also That is the last day of the session We rise on that day; let us rise with Sanskrit (भी बाजवे : म रू-यी रेण समर्पयेत) Now, I would allow only to hon Members. ten minutes They may eschew from consideration whether Sanskrit ought to be made the official language or not. That may be reserved for a later occasion when the discussion on the official language would come up They may confine their remarks to the recommendations of the Commission, what kind of help or assistance can be given to propagate Sanskrit and how it can be done. Shri Ghosh, he wants to fly to Calcutta now

15.49 hrs.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Sir, yesterday we were told that instead of indulging in platitudes we should more usefully express our views on the recommendations of the Commission I am going to follow that advice

At the same time I must say that after independence, Government has not given a fair deal to Sanskrit. During the British regime when we were students from Class VI right up to the entrance class and then in the first Arts course, Sanskrit was compulsory The present-day tendency is to somehow push it out of the curriculum I think that will not be good for the country

After twelve years of independence, unfortunately for us, we are seeing fissiparous tendencies everywhere. If we realise how much we are indebted to Sanskrit for the concept of deshamartrik, how much Sanskrit served as the golden thread to knit the whole of India together, then we could not have been so negligent about the study of Sanskrit

I would strongly support the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission that not only m the school standard, but in respect of those students who take up arts Sanskrit should be made compulsory, in the case of those students who go in for science at least in the school standard some basic knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary for them For those who want to prosecute their degree course in the regional language, some basic knowledge of Sanskrit should be made compulsory That is one of the recommendations, which I strongly support

I have gone through the Report of the Commission from cover to cover and it is extremely difficult for me to disagree or differ from any of the recommendations of the Commission. I fully realise that it is not possible for us unless the constitution is changed to make Sanskrit as the second national language That was the suggestion of the Commission and that will require the consideration of the House at a later stage I would suggest that at least for certain purposes Sanskrit should be used as a matter of convention as an informal national language Barring that, I would submit that so far as the other recommendations afe concerned, all may be implemented by the Education Minis try

In this connection I would only submit this, that on account of the language question there have been differences of opinion nay disputes in the different tracts of India We should remember that we were taught in our schools by the British people that India is not a country, that it is a sort of a continent, that there is actually no unifying force-no reality-m the concept of our country. I would ask the hon Members of this House to read the wonderful book of Dr. Radha Rumud Mukerjee, Fundamental Unity of India, and see how he has traced the origin, growth and submission of the concept of the motherland, the Concept of desh apri though Sanskrit-culture, how actually Sanskrit Was responsible for this idea. The famous sloka which we recite as 8 Purificatory mantra just after rising. (गगे चयमने - चैथ I know that many of the Members. know this sloka how it beautifully reminds us every morning this concept of the motherland as a whole,

You know that according to Puranas the body of Sati was cut up into fiftytwo fragments and they all fell throughout India, emphasismg and Sanctifying the idea of the unity of India as a whole before the eyes of the Hindus At the same time we should know and remember that all the languages of Northern India are born out of the matrix of Sanskrit, ahd as regards South Indian languages that practically all of them have been transmuted by Sanskrit Telugu has got about seventy per cent of Sanskrit Words, Malayalam a little more, and Tamil a little less But, as a matter of fact, if we have invoked the aid of aby unifying force, if we want to dissolve this difference between the Northern and the South Indian languages, we can do so only through the help of Sanskrit by propagation of Sanskrit, the whole of India will be knit and united together in the same concept and ideology It is already there, we are merely to develop it

I would therefore ask the hon Edu-Cation Minister who himself is a Sreat Sanskrit scholar, that we will not be doing our duty to our culture of which we are proud if we neglect Sanskrit in that way As a matter of fact it is apparent that very few peo-Ple are now learning Sanskrit, because Sanskrit has been neglected, has been practically pushed out of the curriculum of our educational system. The Education Minister knows it 15727 Motion re:

So far as the Northern languages are concerned, it will be useful to remember that Oriya contains about 85 per cent Sanskrit words, Bengali and Assamese about 80 per cent, the languages of Bihar-Maithili, Bhojpuri and Maghadhi the same percentage I should mention here that even in Hindi, Sanskrit predominates from 70 per cent to 55 per cent as you travel from east to west

Therefore, the most unifying factor which can unite the whole of India in one ideology is through the propagation of the Sanskrit culture which we must try to inculcate in our life, m our university education

I may here refer to article 351 and the great rule that Sanskrit is called upon to play Article 351 wants to make Hindi as the rashtra bhasha, not Hindi as it stands at present but Hindi as will be influenced and enriched hy drawing very largely upon the vocabulary of Sanskrit That is the provision of article 351 of the Constitution Therefore, if we are to make the rashtra bhasha acceptable to the whole of India, we must also change it, transmute it How? By drawing upon the mother language, namely upon the vocabulary drawn from Sanskrit. and by the impact and influence of the regional languages. Then and then only will it be acceptable to the whole of India I am quite sure if it is Sanskritised if it changes its form substantially from the present dialect of West UP, there will be no difficulty or dispute about its acceptance by the South Indian people also Because. their own languages contain a very large percentage of Sanskrit words I particularly support the general recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission as stated in page 268 of the book the general recommendations of the Commission and also the recommendation about the preservation of the manuscripts We know, about 50 years ago, one of the scholars of Bengal went to Tibet and got some Sanskrit books copied from there There was a vast treasure of lost Sanskrit books or their translation in their monasteries Unfortunately for us,

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perhaps, those books have been destroyed We will not be able to get them now There are a large number of books to be found in Mongolia and in other regions, Indonesia and even in some portions of China and in our own country Unless these books are salvaged, unless we make some arrangement for preservation of these books and for copying of these books, a large quantity of our ancient literature will be loat for ever

I would also request the hon Minister of Education to create an atmosphere for Sanskrit and not to pit Sanskrit against Hindi There should not be any dispute between Hindi and Sanskrit Sanskrit should be made compulsory That would help the propagation and acceptance of Hindi as Rashtra Bhasha for the whole of India As regards the language formula, I would also ask the Education Minister to take into consideration the recommendation of the Commission The Commission has made a very valuable suggestion

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Is the hon Member aware that the Commission has recommended that Hindi should be reblaced by Sanskrit in the language formula?

Mr. Speaker: As official language?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: In the three language formula, they have suggested two alternatives In one alternative, they have suggested that Hindi should be taken out and Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the place of Hindi

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: English has been given the place of preference in that formula

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not a single member from the Hindi-speaking area in thit Commission

Mr. Speaker: The hon Members is not of the view that Hindi ought to be given up As I understand him, he ssys that there ought to be no conflict between Hindi and Sanskrit Hindi has been accepted as the official langu-

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[Mr. Speaker]

age. Hindi must be taught. Sanskrit must be taught in addition. There is no good pitting one against another. That is what the hon. Member says. In the areas where Hindi is the mother tongue, there is no difficulty about three languages at all: Hindi, Sanskrit and English, if necessary. Some difficulty arises with regard to other areas where one language has to be learnt. That may be part of the language.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: What I was going to submit was an observation in the report. In any scheme which is made, the Commission is against providing Hindi as an alternative to Sanskrit 1 never said that Hindi should not be there. Hindi must be there. Hindi should not be pitted against Sanskrit. That is all that I wanted. I would humbly submit that the report of the Sanskrit Commission is a unanimous report, well argued and well documented. Many of the Members have got international fame for their scholarship and they are all highly respected patriotic Indians. My humble request to the Minister is that the recommendations should be carefully and seriously considered by the Minister and as far as possible those recommendations should be implemented. 18.00 hrs.

बौ० रणवीर (सह (रोहतक) : मध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संस्कृत मायोग की एक सिफारिश को छोड़ कर बाकी तमाम सिफारिशों की सिफारिश करता हूं भौर वह एक सिफारिश है तीन लैंग्वेज फ़ारमूला के सिलसिले में मैं मानता हूं कि इस देश के बहुत थोड़े मादमी होंगे, जिन्हें मंग्रेजी पढ़ने की जरूरत होगी । हम मासानी से मंग्रेजी को छोड़ सकते हैं । तीन भाषायें हम पढ़ें--एक मातृज्जबान, दूसरी रिजनल लैंग्वेज हो या हिन्दी हो मौर तीसरी संस्कृत । मै समझता हूं कि जिसे मंग्रेजी पढ़नी है, वह कालेज में जा कर पढ़ ले । भाज हमारे देश की तरक्की में मंग्रेजों का कोई हाथ नहीं है । यहां रूसी जानने बाले माई माये है मौर मिलाई के कारखाने हो बना रहे हैं। जर्मनी वाले झाये, वे कढ़-केला में बना रहे हैं। इसी तरह से इसरे जावा आवी लोग हमारी इमदाद कर गई हैं। लिस तरह से उनकी जबानें सीखने या पढने के लिये यह कोई जरूरी नहीं मानता है कि उनको हमारे पाठ्यकर्मों में स्वान जिले, उसी तरह से में जानना चाहता हं कि झैंग्रेजी को क्यों जारी रखा जाये ? मैं समझता ह हं कि जैसा रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा है कि जी प्रायोग के सदस्य थे वे तकरीबन सभी ऐसे इलाकों से माने थे जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी नही थे, इसलिये उन्होंने यह सिफारिश की कि हिन्दी के पाठयकम को स्कूलों में जरूरी न समझा जाये झौर कालेजों में जरूरी मान लिया जाये। मै चाहंगा कि अगर जरूरी हो ती मग्रेजी की जगह जरूरी हो ।

इसके झलावा, झध्यक्ष महोदय, झाप जानते हैं कि गीता का जन्म कुरुझेव में हुझा झा---

डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : _हरियाना मे ।

चौ॰ रण्यवीर सिंह : मौर कुरुझेत्र के इन्दर विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है । मै समझता हू कि उस विश्वविद्यालय को संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के बैकग्राउन्ड में चलाया जा सकता है मौर उसको सहायता ही जासे ।

भी वाजपेमी (बलरामपुर) : वहा के बाइस-चासलर को संस्कृत नही झाती है ।

भी॰ रणवीर सिंह : मेरे साभी बाइस-चांसलर की बात करते हैं। यह पता नहीं है कि जिन्होंने संस्कृत मायोग की रिपोर्ट लिखी है, उन्हें भी संस्कृत माती थी या नहीं। इसथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना भाहता हूँ कि हर एक की मावा में संस्कृत का कूछ न कुछ हिस्सा तो है ही। इसलिये उन्हें भ्रपनी भाषा जानते हुए यह तो मान ही लेना चाहिये कि बह संस्कृत का कुछ न कुछ जानते ही है।

Mation te:

अभ्यक्ष महोदयः किसको संस्कृत नहीं माती है, वह भी संस्कृत का बढा प्रेमी हो सकता है।

बौ० रणबीर सिंह : यही मैं कह रहा

भी वाजपेयी : प्रेमी हो सकने है, मगर संस्कृत विद्यविद्यालय के वाइस-वांसलर कैसे हो सकते हैं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to submit that all the members of this commission are learned scholars in Sanskrit.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Where is the doubt? Who doubts it?

Shri Raghunath Singh: But they have not written their report in Sanskrit; they have written it in a foreign language?

चौ॰ रचवीर सिंह : अघ्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे भाई वाजपेयी जी को क्या मालूम कि हमारे वाइस-चासलर सस्कृत जानते है या नही जानते है । वह तो सनझने है कि चूकि वह भंग्रेजी के विद्वान है, इसलिये संस्कृत नही जानते होंगे ।

भी बाजपेयी : मैं ठीक कह रहा हू

भौ० रलबोर सिंड, म्राघ्यक्ष महोदय, इसमे ज्यादा न जाकर मैं यहु कहना चाहता हू कि जिस समय मेरे साथी उज्जैन के बारे मे बोल रहे ये तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा या कि उज्जैन की तरक्की क्यो नही हो रही है। मैं मापको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे जिले में तीन गुरुकुल है, एक मैसवाल में, दूसरा झज्जर में भौर तीसरा भटिंडू में। लड़कियों के लिये एक गुरुकुल सानपुर मे चल रहा है।

उनकी तरक्की नहीं हुई है। माज तरक्की होती है तो हाई स्कूलों की होती है भौर होगी । इनके लिये लोग लाखों रूपया इकट्रा करते हैं भौर सरकार भी लालों रूपया देती है। उसकी वजह साफ है कि सरकार की नीति जो है वह सभी तक संस्कृत की सहायता करने की नही है। उज्जैन की ग्रगर तरक्की नही होती है तो इसलिये नही होती है कि यूनिवर्स्टी ग्राट्स कमिशन कहती है कि वहां पर उसकी इजाजत के बगैर इसको खोला गया है। इजाजत के बगैर इस देश में लाखो सस्थायें चल रही हैं। माज माप देखें कि इजाजत के बगैर इस देश में लाखों बच्चे पैदा होते हैं तो क्या इस देश के म्रन्दर उनको खाना खाने को नही मिलेगा, कपडा पहिनने को नही मिलेगा। इस वास्ने में कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई जरूरी नही है कि श्रीमाली जी की इजाजत के बगैर कोई यूनिवर्स्टी स्थापित होती है, तो उसको सजा मिले। मै समझता ह कि अगर उनकी इजाजत के बगैर कोई विच्वविद्यालय बनता है तो उसको हमें शाबाश देनी होगी भौर उसकी सहायता करनी होगी ।

मै समझता हू कि मिशन के पास रुपया सीमित है, कम है। इम वास्ते में चाहता हू कि श्रीमाली जी उस रुपये के झलावा झौर भी रुपया इस कमिशन को दे ताकि ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयो की जो कि उनकी झाझा के बिना या बहुत पहले बन चुके हैं, उनकी भी मदद हो सके । यह चीज सस्कृत के विद्यार्थियो के लिये, संस्कृत की पाठशालाझो के लिये तथा उनको तरक्की देने के लिये निहायत जरूरी है और मै चाहता हू कि उनके लिये रुपया निकाला जाये ।

मै चाहूगा कि सस्क्रत स्कूलो के पाठ्य-कम में, सैकेन्ड्री स्टेज में कम्पलसरी हो, लेकिन हो ग्रंबेजी की जगह । ग्रगर मान लीजिये कि कुछ देर तक इस बात के बारे मे कोई फैसला नही हो सकता है तो मै

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[बी॰ रणवीर सिंह]

समझता हू कि हिन्दी साथा सवी इलाको के झन्दर सस्इत को कम्पलसरी बना दिया जाये तीसरी साथा के रूप में । हो सकता है कि कुछ माइयो को इसमें ऐतराख हो । नेरे भाई प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और उनके बहुत सारे हिमायती भी हैं और मै बतलाना चाहता हू कि पजाब के हिन्दी रिजन के झन्दर जो लोग पजाबी या दूसरी रिजनल भाषा नहीं पढ़ना चाहते है, उनका मसला भी इससे हुल हो जाता है मगर हिन्दी के साथ कम्पलसरी रिजलनल भाषा न रहे भीर सस्कृत हो जाये ।

भी जबराज सिंह (फिरोंजाबाद) जन्नेजी से क्यो मोह है।

चौ० रचवीर सिंह : मुझे बिल्कुल मोह नही है । मै चाहत। हूं कि इंग्रेजी जल्दी जाये । लेकिन झाप जानते है कि जिस भाषा ने हमें . डेढ दो सौ साल तक गुलाम रखा वह हमारी दिमागी प्राजादी को बहुत दिन तक दूर रखेगी । लेकिन मै मानता हू कि घग्रेजी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन मेरी बद-किस्मती है कि जितने हमारे हाकिम है, प्राई० सी॰ एस॰ व ग्राई॰ ए॰ एस॰ ग्रादि प्राफिसर है, नये पैदा होते है, पुराने है, बे सब घग्रेजी के विद्यान है ग्रीर जनका न तो रिजनल भाषा से कोई प्यार है ग्रीर न ही हिन्दी से प्यार है ग्रीर न ही सस्कृत से प्यार है, ग्रीर घगर प्यार है तो केवल घग्रर्जा से है ।

मै तो बाहता हू, जैसा मैने शुरू में कहा कि तीन भाषाये जरूरी हो, एक रिजनल भाषा, एक हिन्दी मौर एक सस्कृत । लेकिन मगर मन्नेजी को इस देश के साथ कुछ दिन बिपटाये रखना है तो फिर भे बाहूगा कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषो इलाको के मन्दर संस्कृत को दूसरी रिजनल भाषा की जगह कम्पल-परी तौर पर पढ़ाया जाये ।

Some hon. Members ross-

Mr. Speaker: Shri Narayanankutty Menon I will call Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava later

I will give opportunity to all professors!

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to leave tomorrow I will not be here.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Even non-professors may be given an opportunity

Mr. Speaker: Very well I will call one after the other

Shri Narayanankutty Monon: When the debate began on the Report, we were under the impression that at least as far as the question of Sanskrit was concerned, there would be the least controversy and the least heat generated However, I am compelled to make this remark that yesterday when certain references were made, of course eulogising Sanskrit and emphasizing the need of Sanskrit, the tone of the speeches of some of the hon Members was not at all very fortunate We have experienced in this country that because of overzealous championing of the cause of certain languages, the very causes for which those gentlemen are fighting are sometimes spoiled and defeated Yesterday as the debate was going on, certain references were made not only to Sanskrit alone but to Hindi and English When some people speak about Hndi with as much passion as possible, some other people get an impression that Hindi is the monopoly of somebody We have accepted Hindi as the official language and any person m this country has got as much right to say, and be proud of saying, that Hindi is our national language and it is not the monopoly of somebody But when sometimes some people import so much of passion and heat in their championship of the cause of Hindi, it appears as if somebody is gomg to force Hindi on somebody else,

who has as much right to speak about Hindi as their language as any other person. Such attempts are not going to succeed.

I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Members who are so much proud of Hindi as our official language and want to see as soon as possible English eradicated from this country and Hindi alone made the official language. Let them think in a cool-headed way about the problem. Let them have an understanding of those people who experience real difficulties. If that understanding is there, if they consider this issue in a cool-headed manner, certainly there will not be any language controversy in this country today. But if this over-zealous continues, fissiparous championing tendencies will be there. There are certain reactionary forces and parties who want to take advantage of this over-zealousness and passion, and because of that, certainly the unity of the country is threatened.

Therefore, in order to avoid that, let us have s me cool thinking. We have accepted Hind₁ as the official language and none in the country is against Hindi today, and we all say together that as soon as possible we should have Hindi as the official language. No person coming from any State considers English as our own language. I assure you that in India today nobody is proud to speak in Engl sh and claim that English is the only language in which he can speak. But there is an historic background. We have grown in a tradition, and because of that sometimes we are compelled to speak in English. Language is the medium by which people understand each other. If because of certain difficulties and circumstances, some people cannot understand a particular language, we have to appreciate that it will take sometime before they become conversant with it.

Every State in India is earnest to ach Hindi as part of the educational

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system, as the language of the coming generation, and the coming generation, if not this generation itself, will certainly welcome Hindi as their language, and we will be able to eradicate English from this country. That is certain.

As far as Sanskrit is concerned, all of us may not be able to accept some of the recommendations made in the Report. Certain remarks were made about the learned members of the Commission yesterday. This was quite unfortunate, because there cannot be my difference of opinion on the fact that they are erudite scholars who command respect throughout the country and from every section of this House. It may be possible that because of a certain scholastic approach they made certain have impracticable recommendations. Certainly the Govermment is at liberty, and the hon. Minister, who is as much a Sanskrit scholar as any other, is at liberty, to give the House proposals concerning now the practical difficulties in giving effect to the recommendations could be got over and a via media found so that the teaching of Sanskrit could be carried on. Because of the complicated education system and the shift-over we had after independence, because of the lack of an integrated educational system, it may not be possible in every State to make Sanskrit a compulsory language. You know that the emphasis till 1947 was on Humanities and Arts. Now, it is slowly changing because the entire pattern of society is changing. We are giving more emphasis to technological education, and when we are making the shift, the question of other languages also comes in, as also that of Hindi as the national language.

Therefore, it may be difficult in some parts of the country, especially in certain States, to make Sanskrit a compulsory language, because in the very early years, especially in secondary education, it will be overburdening the students. By making Sanskrit

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a compulsory language, the question should be understood in a different way If it is meant that Sanskrit should be a compulsory language, the getting of cent per cent marks in which is a condition precedent if the student has to complete his secondary education, certainly, it may not be acceptable to many States But if the proposition is otherwise, that when Sanskrit is made compulsory, as far as the student is concerned, if it is not a full cent per cent marks paper but is a part of the curriculum, certainly, that may be acceptable to many of the States As it has been suggested, an experiment may be made with

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon Member mean that it should be a part of language paper with some percentage of marks?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It should be a part of the language paper One language paper is there already If this is given cent per cent marks, then it may be difficult for the student But the language paper may be sub-divided and Sanskrit may be made compulsory in the sense that only part of the cent per cent may be given to Sanskrit.

Yesterday, my hon friend, Shri Yadhav—I am sorry he is not here made certain remarks about Sanskrit I do not know whether he knows very well the history of our country, the 2,000 years old history and the p sition of the Sanskrit language in our country When he said that Sanskrit was not the language of the common masses, I was reminded of one of the best classics, which is accepted by everybody, Kahdasa's classic Shakuntalam.

It has been accepted that during those days, it was the privilege of the feudal lords to have poets in their courts None of the poets during those days ever dared to write a theme or story in which the hero was not the king and the king always used to do the right. You will find, going through Kalidasa's Shankuntalam that, for the first time in the history of Sanskrit, the language has been used in a theme where the hero is not the king and where he did not always do the right thing

Kalidasa was also a common man, he was a shepherd and he rose by means of the Sanskrit language alone to write this classic In that classic. he said that the king fell in love with Shankuntala, trespassed into the Ashrama and misbehaved with the girl And when Kanwa returned, certainly, Kalidasa did not say that the King was right When Kanwa returned he could understand the wh le position and he didy not upbraid Shankuntala but put the blame squarely on the king and sent Shakuntala back to the ashram Here the king was not eulogised

When some people go on euloguing Sanskrit and pu ting forward a the ry of revivalism, certainly, modern people may think otherwise I am opposed to that theory of revivalism It is wrong to say that all that is contained in the past is the only truth and no other country or language has got the truth (Interruption) It is also wrong to say that what all is contained in Sanskrit is correct and that alone is correct

Even though what you say about Sanskrit is not accepted m all the countries today-m other countries with other polit cal faiths-they realise the fact that unless you have got the key to the best of the traditions of the land you cannot claim to be a citizen of that country, knowing your own mother country As such. no Indian citizen today—I am convinced can claim to be a citizen of India who knows his country very well, unless he has got a basic knowledge of Sanskrit Not only the literature of our land, but the classics of our land, have been translated into many languages including the languages of those countries where the mythological concepts of this kind are not accepted because of the political philosophy.

They accept these as classics, as epics of those tumes and they translate them as far as literature is concerned.

Take any branch of science, the science of Ayurveda. Even though it has become out-dated, it is still enjoying one of the most important places as far as the system of treatment is concerned. Ayurveda which has been re-written and abridged in the form of Ashtanga Hridaya, is being carried ori as a treatment in many parts of the country and radical cures have been f.und. What is the concept of that?

For thousands of years, our Rishis were trained in science, spent their lifetime in watching the plants grow, in watching biology and anatomy of the human organism. As a result of 2,000 years of experience, they have cod fied their experiences in this Ayurveda and Ashtanga Hridaya. Have we today become ignorant of these rich experiences of those people because we cannot understand Sanskrit and because Sanskrit is a dead language and because we say Sanskrit has gone by? Is it because of these that we do not have the benefit of the richness of Ayurveda and Arhtanga Hridaya? Certainly, we must remember them.

Yesterday, Ramayana was being referred to You forget the story of Rama, the philosophy of the story, the morals of the story If you see the Ramayana, you will find that every science has been referred to therein The ancients knew them When Ramayana was written, it revealed page after page the many sciences that today are known as the western science. I may remind you of one part of the Ramayana where Sampathi speaks. When Sampathi explains things to Hanuman he gives a verbatim, photographic picture, just as in the X-ray, of how the human embryo develops in the womb of the mother, how it comes out stage by stage and transforms. The Ramayana which was written in th as ages showed how the embryo developed in the womb of the mother, how the embryo got the food and how it grew. The Ramayana says how the womb grew in seven days, how it transformed and how the nourishing food was got. Is it not worth while looking to those things where the entire treasure and experience of the past were to be seen?

The classics of Charaka and Sushruta showed how the art of surgery was practised and also pathology. The rishis had practised them thousands and thousands of years ago, and they spent their time in watching Nature grow and all those experiences have been codified in those classics. Therefore, whether it is in the case of philosophy, m the case of history, in the case of art, in the case of science or engineering, certainly we find that the entire tradition of our country from long, long past, has become a treasurehouse in the form of Sanskrit classics and literature. That is fortunate for Therefore, if we want to have us the experience of the past, if you want to see that the synthesis of our civilisation is kept, that synthesis having come down to us through millions of years of study, certainly we have that key, and a basic understanding of Sanskrit is a condition precedent Because unless we understand the past, we cannot claim to know of the future Therefore, nobody will disagree that there should be a basic understanding of Sanskrit for everybody concerned For, culture itself is defined and civilisation itself is defined as a synthesis of experiences of generations to generations, and unless we ourselves realise it, we might forget the past. So far as we of the present generation are concerned, we do not have the experiences of the past We cannot claim that we are civilised and we are cultured in that sense Therefore, it is essential that whatever might be spoken about Sanskrit-whether we are for it or against it---we should have a basic understanding of Sanskrit.

As far as the question of making Sanskrit as a compulsory language of study is concerned, I presume that the hon. Education Minister has not taken a definite stand in so far as the report

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goes, and I think that the Government has not made any resolution as for the specific recommendations.

Motion re:

I place before the hon. Minister my suggestions as I have enur...tated before, and he could find out how to make an integra.ed educational system whereby Sanskrit could also indirectly become a compulsory subject and the students are given all facilities to study the language. One word more and I finish.

There is a recommendation made for the starting of another university in regard to Sanskrit. Whatever might have been spoken in the House, I am very glad to find that every section of the House with a solitary exception yesterday was eulogising Sanskrit. But 4 the state of affairs today is very deplorable, because since the new educational changes came in, absolutely no place has been left for Sanskrit. In any system of study, even in my State. Sanskrit used to be almost a compulsory language and every boy of four used to recite Suddharupa every day and get a basic idea of Sanskrit when he finishes his matriculation. Today, however, I know Sanskrit has no place, because certain farreaching changes have been introduced in our educational system, and an integrated system of education was quite impossible. Therefore, it is for the Education Minister to ponder over this question and formulate an all-India policy whereby this language will have its proper place as far as the educational system is concerned

As far as the Sanskrit University is concerned, I have pointed out that in my State there is a place called Kaladi. There is a college founded in the name of Shri Sankara. The intention of the founders of the college was ultimately it should grow into a university of oriental studies. But unfortunately from every source, especially Government, no help was forthcoming and now the college is undergoing certain trials and tribulations and litigation. But there is every prospect of transforming that college into a college of oriental studies and developing it into a Sanskrit univer-

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sity. I was pointing out to that college especially because, whatever political philosophy I may believe and whatever political philosophy hon. Members on the other side may believe, one thing is certain that the philosophy expounded by Shri Sankara during those days, within the short period of 32 years of his life, created a stur in the cluntry and he has stormed the intellect of every person in this land.

It is certainly a pride that the Advaita philosophy has been expounded by Shri Sankara to which the doors are open for every type of action and every type of thought. Certainly that has created a storm in this country at that time. We will remember and we will have to remember that it was a storm centre and a centre of learning that emerged from Kaladi. I make this earnest appeal to the hon. Minister that he should think over the quest.on of giving some help to that college, not only in the interest of Sanskrit studies, but in the interests of the people, where there is a suitable atmosphere for the study and teaching of Sanskrit and oriental studies. I finish by making this appeal that he should be alive to the situation, and after thinking out how it can be done. he should pr_vide facilities for Sanskrit education, with a little amount of compulsion wherever it is possible.

In conclusion, I shall repeat what I said in the beginning that let those who love Sanskrit, who are interested in Sanskrit and who want Sanskrit to be a language to be studied by everybody, talk with less passion and by doing that—not even talking about Sanskrit—then can do more. That is the case with every language in India

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्मव जनाव स्पीकर साहव में सब से पह ने झापकी तवज्वह संस्कृत कमिशन के टम्सं भाफ रेफेंग की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हं....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue day after tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 8, 1959/Vaisakha 18, 1881 (Saka).