

[Mr. Speaker]

may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On behalf of Shri S. K. Patil, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Coconut Comm.ttee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12:26 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Shri K. C. Sharma will continue his speech.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was speaking about the necessity for the establishment of an institute of Indology with a view to bring together the systematic history and development of Indian thought and various philosophies of Indian culture and development. My point is that the larger aspects of culture all over the world have been taken from the ideational, idealistic and sensate truths. This has been the cultural phenomenon all over the world in different stages, and the number of great thinkers—you may call them prophets or seers—should be something between 200 and 300 in every great culture. If any attempt is made in this direction, it will be good. Indeed, very great efforts are needed to succeed in that attempt. It should be brought home to the people that it is not the privilege or the right of any section of the people to have exclusive claims to truth or to any system and say that they only know the truth in toto. So, a sort of catholic view of life should be developed, and then it might be possible to realise what is called the universal man.

Another point is that all countries, when they develop a new phase of their life, when that life comes into being, take resort to get possession of what already exists in the world. They take possession of all the views not of those who are privileged, the university professors or the big intellectuals, but of the common man. The common man lays claim to truth simply through his own language. So, I would like the hon. Minister to establish a good department of translation. The Turkish Education Minister himself was a great scholar, and he worked hard; he himself translated not less than 1,200 great classics. What I mean to say is that between 560 B.C. and the present age, something like 500 great thinkers or great prophets—whatever you may call them—have

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

contributed to the development of thought, and the development of thought should be available to the people, to the common man. It would also help in the integration of our society.

For instance, I may submit that we have got three or four distinctive features of the present social structure. One is secularism. But Secularism is misunderstood in that it is said that it is an accident to the present juncture of society. But then, it dates back to 2,000 years ago, the time of the Roman lawyers. They said that justice, reason, order and humanity should be above any religious system or any dogma whatsoever, and that these will hold the society together. Any social structure should be based on these four principles, that is, justice, order, reason and humanity. In the same way this non-alignment theory of our foreign policy dates back to the days of Buddhist thought, and so, socialism had its origin in the Indian systems of philosophy. In this way, it would be possible to appreciate the different ways of truth and what is called a catholic man or universal man may be the result of these great efforts.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्ल) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान अब तक भारत में किया गया है, उस के द्वारा मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही कम काम किया गया है। जो भी अनुसन्धान हुए हैं उन से आम लोगों का कोई भी फायदा नहीं हो पाया है। जहाँ तक पुराने मन्दिरों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है उस के बारे में भी मैं चन्द मुझाव मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि आज से १०० या २०० वर्ष कबल तक के जितने बड़े बड़े लोग हमारे भारतवर्ष में हो चुके हैं उन की जो सेइंस या कथन हैं, और उन के अलावा जिन लोगों ने हमारे मूवमेंट्स में हिस्सा लिया है और जो हमारे ऐतिहासिक व्यक्ति हो चुके हैं, उन का जो भी लिटरेचर ताड़ के पत्तों पर,

तांबे की शिलाओं पर या पत्थरों पर मुल्क के कोने कोने में पड़ा हुआ है उस को शायी किया जाये और उन की किताब बना कर दुनियाँ भर में उन का तेजी से प्रसार किया जाय।

इस के बाद मैं दक्षिण के उन मन्दिरों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चन्द मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जो कि मैसूर स्टेट के हम्पी और विजयनगर में हैं और बहुत मशहूर हैं। अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन को हाथ में ले कर कुछ काम शुरू किया है लेकिन वह बहुत नाकाफी है। वह जो मन्दिर नेस्त नाबूद होने वाले हैं उन को तेजी से दुरुस्त करने के लिये काफी पैसा भी मुहैया किया जाना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में जितने सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र हैं उन में मैसूर स्टेट में पंचाक्षरी अन्धे गवैयों का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है विशेषकर सितार आदि के गायकों का। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय को पता है या नहीं, लेकिन वहाँ मुल्क के हर कोने से अन्धे लोग आ कर गायन सीखते हैं और वहाँ से खास तौर पर कर्नाटक संगीत का प्रसार किया जाता है। इस लिये कर्नाटक संगीत की रक्षा करना बहुत ही ग्रहम है और जो अन्धे वगैरह नाटकों आदि से अपना गुजारा करते हैं उस के लिये आप को चाहिये कि आप कुछ ग्रान्ट्स दें।

इस के बाद मैं चन्द बातें टेकनिकल कालेजों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इंजीनियरों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि मुल्क में उन की बहुत कमी पाई जाती है। लेकिन फिर भी जो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज वगैरह हैं उन की संख्या बहुत कम है और विद्यार्थियों को कालेजों में भरती होने में बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस लिये देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेकनिकल कालेजेज खोले जायें ताकि जो लोग इंजीनियर बनना चाहें वे किसी तरह से सफर न करने पायें।

हमारे मंत्रालय को यह भी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि कुछ इन्वेन्शन्स के काम भी शुरू

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

किये जायें साइंटिस्ट्स के द्वारा। अगर वे बोग किसानों के लिये दियों में जलाने के लिये कोई चीज तेल जैसी निकाल सकें तो उस को जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में ले कर गवर्नमेंट को निकालने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

मैं मंत्रालय से यह भी बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आज आम लोगों के पास और दूसरी जगहों पर लाखों किताबें पाई जाती हैं, खास तौर पर दक्षिण भारत में कन्नड़, तामिल और तेलगू आदि भाषाओं का लिटरेचर बहुत पड़ा हुआ है। हमारी सरकार को उन को जमा कर के, और अगर वहां से न मिले तो म्यूजियम आदि से ला कर जल्द से जल्द शायी करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस के लिये सरकार को लिबरल ग्रान्ट्स देनी चाहिये। उन पुस्तकों में बहुत सी बातें हैं जो दुनियां में शान्ति को फैला सकती हैं और लोगों को सन्तोष प्रदान कर सकती हैं।

कल हमारे श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री कह रहे थे कि भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति से सम्बन्धित चीजें दूसरे मुल्कों में पड़ी हुई हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ उन्हीं पर निर्भर न रह कर भारतीय संस्कृति को फैलाने वाले हमारे विवेकानन्द जी और उन की तरह से जो दूसरे ऋषि और मुनि हो चुके हैं उन के साहित्य के खजाने और पुरातन संस्कृति से सम्बन्धित चीजें हमारी किताबों में पड़ी हुई हैं। गुरु नानक, बस्वेंस्वर, शंकराचार्य और दूसरे लोगों ने जो रिलिजस बातें कही हैं उन को छोड़ कर उन्होंने जो आध्यात्मिक या दूसरे प्रकार की बातें कही हैं, या जो हमारे देश में सोशल रिफार्मर्स हुए हैं उन्होंने समाज की उन्नति के लिये जो कुछ कहा है या जो लिख कर छोड़ दिया है वह चीजें शायद आज हजारों की तादाद में पड़ी हैं। उन को आज कल की रोशनी में प्रकट करने की और आप की खास तौर से दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिये और उस के लिये आप को काफी पैसा भी खर्च करना चाहिये। इन चीजों का शायी होना

जरूरी है। इस से मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनियां के अन्दर हमारी संस्कृति का जल्दी से जल्दी फैलाव होगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua. I will request him to be brief.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I would be very happy if you could give me a little more time. I will try to be very brief.

The amelioration of the living conditions of the people from the state of medieval backwardness and poverty to a stage of economic growth and national development is a tough job, and so it is a very welcome thing that the Ministry is trying to improve the conditions through scientific research and technological research. But I would say that science and technology alone are not enough; they might bring material comforts, but material comforts would be meaningless as a barren desert unless and until they are imbued with a will and opportunity to draw sustenance from the living waters of a nation's greatness, and if the Ministry can achieve this purpose, I think the stirrings of the deeper waters of the nation's soul would be reflected in it, and that is why I say that the Ministry over which Professor Kabir, one of the best products of Modern India—my old professor also—presides has a very very responsible job.

Then there is the cultural aspect of it. The past is rich in its wealth, the future beckons to us with its inherent possibilities and the present is rich in the dynamics of its own. Now, to evolve a pattern out of these different aspects is a very serious job, and that is why I say that the Ministry is destined to a very great responsibility towards the reconstruction of this country. I do not have to quote Dr. Waterman, the Director of the Science Foundation in the United States of America, or I do not

have to quote, for instance, Mr. Arnold Toynbee—I do not have the necessary time at my disposal.

Mr. Speaker: But the Professor would be knowing what his pupil has in mind.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. He knows that.

Now I do not have to quote Mr. Arnold Toynbee either to establish what importance science and technology hold in the context of our economy, or in the context of the economy of under-developed countries. But then I will say that in the attempt to accelerate the speed, quality must not be sacrificed at the altar of speed. That is what I find. We have to keep pace with other countries of the world so far as education in science and research in science are concerned. If we fail to keep pace with the other nations so far as these things are concerned, we shall be washed back, or washed away rather, into the back eddies of intellectual progress and scientific growth. That is what I think.

What about our scientific education? The scientific education that is imparted in this country, whether it is in the universities or in the Council's laboratories, is a type of formalised sort of education. I would request the hon. Minister to see if the needs of our economy can be associated with this.

Besides, there is an impression with our people that scientific and technological education is a drab matter. But I would say that there is a scope even in scientific and technological education for stimulating curiosity. I remember Charles Lamb said—and the professor who taught us English literature in the University knows it—

“Credulity is a child's weakness but a man's strength.”

I would say that credulity is the basic ingredient of human growth. That is why I say that that spirit of credulity, that spirit to stimulate ideas and thoughts is to be generated in our laboratories. But I do not find any attempt to transmit the scientist's faith and vision to our people. If we do not transmit the scientist's faith and vision to our people, science is not bound to be popular with the people. In that case we might succeed in producing a few Thomas Alva Edisons, people who have devoted to the fruits of science so that those fruits might be utilised for the material benefit of the human family, but we shall not be able to produce an Einstein, a man who gave a vision to the world. I remember a very beautiful quotation from Einstein:

“The most incomprehensible thing is that the universe is comprehensible.”

That sort of basic idea or basic vision cannot be produced in the atmosphere of our laboratories. The atmosphere that prevails in our laboratories is far from encouraging. That is why I say that there should be a complete reorientation of the curriculum so that it might be fitted into our developing economy. At the same time, the quality of research has also to be improved. There should be a better climate of research in our national laboratories, or else original thinking would not be possible.

Now I come to another thing. We are on the escalator of economic development at the present moment. Since we are on the escalator of economic development India needs a group of well trained scientists, ardent and arduous people who devote themselves to the cause of science. What has happened in this country is this. There are some scientists, no doubt, who are still working in foreign countries and we want their services. Some time back, I remember, our hon. Prime Minister

[Shri Hem Barua]

made an appeal to those scientists to come back and serve this country. But to that appeal—what should I say; what would be the better expression—only the echoes have responded.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Does it not add to our glory that our scientists are working all over the world?

Shri Hem Barua: It does add to our glory, but that is a false or borrowed glory.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not borrowed glory.

Shri Hem Barua: It is borrowed in the sense that when the country is suffering from want of the services of scientists and technologists and when the country complains of lack of development for want of scientists and technologists, it is a vain glory to send our scientists abroad.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If this is glory, why did the hon. Prime Minister want to deprive us of that glory?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister made an appeal like that and I say that he made that appeal rightly, but only the echoes have responded. On that suggestion perhaps Professor Kabir had thought of a scientists' pool. It was constituted in 1958 with 100 scientists, I suppose. Now its strength is 300. Then I do not know what happens to these scientists. They do not get an atmosphere. There are scientists in the pool who have been swimming in the pool for months and months without any hope of being placed anywhere. Yesterday morning, I would tell you, a scientist in the pool came to me with his pretty wife and told me, "I have to go back from this country not because I do not love this country but because this country does not offer any opportunity for work."

That is the type of thing that is happening in our country. I would request the hon. Minister to make a psychological approach to this problem and if such an approach is made I am quite sure that the scientists will come back. I say they should be given decent emoluments not only to save off hunger but also to enable them to live a decent life without the worries of the world impinging on them. That is what I always feel.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Some scientists already here do not like these scientists from abroad coming here.

Shri Hem Barua: That is why there should be encouragement; as it is there is no encouragement.

But what about scientists working abroad? They say: we are better off abroad; we have better atmosphere here and the men under whom we work are men of eminence in science. But here what do we find in our national laboratories? I have come across cases where administrators at the top do not encourage the scientists at the bottom, who are young men. The tendency in this country is that the older generation stick on to all the powers they have, all the advantages they have and do not wish to transmit them to the younger generation. That is the trouble in this country.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): There is no decentralisation.

Shri Warrior: Power without responsibility.

Shri Hem Barua: Then what about the fruits of scientific research and technological research? They are like Eve's fruits for the industrial Adams of our country. And what about our Adams, Sir? They are not inspired by

the fruits that are offered by the Eves in the laboratories. There should be healthy cooperation between industry and scientific research. As it is there is no healthy cooperation between the two. What we find in highly advanced countries is that there is healthy cooperation between the two. But that healthy cooperation between industry and scientific research is absent in this country—it is conspicuous by its absence. Therefore, I would ask the Minister to see if it is possible for him to generate a sense of social mobility among those who are working under him.

Now, Sir, scientific research in India is conducted in different places in the country—in the Defence Science laboratories, laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the universities and by the Atomic Energy Commission. Why is there no attempt to coordinate these efforts? Coordination is the *sine qua non* of science and without coordination what happens is that there is duplication of effort and duplication of effort results in loss of national resources. I can give many examples of this, but time is short and I find you are about to ring the bell.

What about the Third Plan? The Third Plan—let me quote from it—has definitely laid down “coordination of research work carried out in national laboratories, universities, technical institutions, laboratories of scientific associations and Government Departments.” May I know from Government whether there has been a blue-print in order to implement this recommendation of the Third Plan for coordination? There is nothing like that.

What about our National Laboratories? The original purpose with which these laboratories were established has defeated itself. These laboratories have become apothecarys' shops for sampling out degrees.

718 (Ai) LSD—5.

People should be made to appreciate science more and more and that can be done only by two ways. The first is by harnessing the fruits of science and technology in order to improve the living conditions of our teeming millions; and, secondly, by blending science, if possible, with our culture.

And about our culture I would say that diversity is the destiny of India, and diversity is the beauty of India also. There must not be any attempt to obliterate this diversity. But there must be an attempt to weave a pattern out of these diversities. Just as the fragrance, the composite fragrance of a lotus lies in the fragrance of the individual petals that compose the lotus, the composite fragrance of Indian culture is dependent on the fragrance of the different cultural patterns that obtain in this country. If you take away or if you pull out the banks of a river, what remains of the river? If you pull out the petals of the lotus, the lotus dies. In the same way, if we want to obliterate the different cultural patterns in this country, Indian culture as a whole dies.

Therefore, I would say that there should be more attempts to acquaint people of different parts of this country with the culture obtaining in other parts. There is a programme no doubt, this Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme. But it is not executed with the verve and clan that is necessary for it. I would say that for some time, if necessary, even our international cultural programmes might be given a respite, so that this programme might have a greater flilip.

I congratulate the Ministry on organising the Tagore Celebrations on a vast scale. Tagore entered into every phase of our national life and gave best expressions to some of our highest aspirations. Tagore belonged to that grand line of poets to which Valmiki, Vyasa and Kalidasa be-

[Shri Hem Barua]

longed. But what about the celebrations? Did they help the people to understand even an iota of Tagore? There was no attempt at any critical appraisal of Tagore, and these celebrations became ceremonies. I had the honour of attending the International Literary Conference, as a delegate. Even there I did not find an attempt at a critical analysis or a critical understanding of Tagore. I say that too much of adulations is as destructive of values as too much of abuses. That is what happened there.

And what about the conference that was opened by Dr. Radhakrishnan in the Vigyan Bhavan hall? Would you believe me, Sir, if I say that three-fourths of that hall was empty? At the same time, because of these celebrations, possibly, Tagore became a fashionable commodity with the 'U' section of our population. It was nice to see modern women, lip-sticked, very smart, I would say, with lips like Shri Jagjivan Ram's letter-boxes, accosting you—if they accosted you, Sir, or not, I do not know...

Mr. Speaker: It is rather an insult that he is offering to those fashionable ladies.

Shri Hem Barua: They will accost you and say—and some of them accosted me in this Anglo-Indian city of New Delhi and said, "Well, Mr. Barua, don't you think that Tagore was a wonderful man?" Tagore became Tajore to them and that's what the celebrations achieved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Did you try to correct them?

Shri Hem Barua: Why should I? As a gallant man I always welcome imperfections in women.

Sir, I will take only a few more minutes. There are three Academies, for instance. I would say this

much about these Academies that they must try to extricate themselves from the over-powering influence of Government, so that they might gain in vigour and strength. At the same time, Government must have a machinery of vigilance on the working of these Academies, because we give financial aid to them out of our public exchequer. This is heightened by the fact that one of these Academies landed itself in disgraceful financial irregularities, and our Professor knows it.

Then, this question of the India Office Library has been hanging fire for a long time. In 1858 the Government of the United Kingdom inherited from the East India Company this property, the archives, the records. And naturally enough, they belong to us now, because we have inherited India from Britain. But somehow or other Pakistan is behaving like an usurper. There was a talk, and there was a question here about micro-filming of these records, so that Pakistan might reap a benefit out of it. There was a positive question, because it was served by the newspapers in Britain. And we are not enlightened about that, we are still in hazy darkness.

And lastly I would say this. I do not know why there have been no cultural agreements with countries like Israel and East Germany. Should political considerations be allowed to outweigh cultural considerations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members of this House who have taken part in the discussion. Perhaps, because my Ministry deals with scientific research and cultural affairs, there was something of the spirit of science and culture in almost all the speeches. Even when hon. Members had certain criticisms to make I found that most of the criticisms were either on very

minor points, indicating a broad agreement on the fundamental approaches of this Government and this country towards the problems of science and culture, or the criticisms were generally made in a very friendly spirit. I welcome this atmosphere in the House, and I am grateful to the House for the treatment it has always given me, because I have found in the past three or four years, on every occasion when the Demands relating to my Ministry have been discussed, all sections of the House, including Members who normally consider it their duty to oppose the Government, have extended in many cases their helping hand and support.

Even yesterday my hon. friend from the Communist Group who opened the discussion started with a very handsome compliment to the work of this Ministry, but I was rather surprised to find that immediately after paying the compliment and saying that the work had been done in a most satisfactory manner, he suggested that the Ministry should be bifurcated. I did not quite see the connection between these two statements.

An Hon. Member: It was a left-handed compliment!

Shri Humayun Kabir: If you read the speech you will find that it was not a left-handed compliment. It was quite warm and sincere, and the language used left no doubt about it.

His suggestion was probably due to a superstition which we find not only in our country but in many parts of the world, that there is something incompatible between science and culture. There are people, not only in India but elsewhere also, who hold that science has some kind of a materialistic approach, that science means immediate practical gain with regard to various affairs of public administration or commerce or industry or the management of men,

whereas culture is something a little airy and vague and mysterious, very desirable, but also very intangible, and therefore rather difficult to reconcile with the requirements of science.

I think from many points of views the constitution of this Ministry some four years ago marks a landmark not only for our country, but it has also attracted notice in other countries of the world where many distinguished scientists and representatives of culture have said that they desire that some similar combination should be achieved in their countries as well.

13 hrs.

We must recognise that science is essentially a deep cultural activity. It is pursuit of truth unravelling the mysteries not only of the outside world, but also in course of time, the mysteries of the human heart and enabling us to organise human affairs in a way where many of the conflicts and discards may disappear. Unless we recognise this character of science, we shall have completely misunderstood its nature of science.

Reference was made by my hon. friend and former pupil Shri Hem Barua to Tagore. If I may for a moment quote Tagore, Tagore described the *Upnishads* as an expression of the deepest science which human genius has evolved. Tagore said that they were statements which are universal, binding and true from age to age and from generation to generation, universal truths which have application beyond all limits of race, religion, caste, community, country or age. This fact has to be recognised. Science is a deep cultural activity. Whenever we want to provide what we call culture, we cannot provide this without a basis in science. Every advance of human society has been based on increased knowledge about the resources which nature offers

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to us. If, in culture, we provide various kinds of services, utilities and values, and these can be based only on a deep understanding of the nature of reality. Science and culture have to be much more closely integrated than has been the case in the past. If we recognise this unity, perhaps, one of the major problems of the modern world will be resolved.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, in that connection, raised a question. What is the nature of Indian culture? He asked, if we were only sending out certain outward manifestations in the world of art as representative of Indian culture. He himself admitted that especially in the last year, there had been considerable expansion in the representation abroad of other types of Indian cultural activities the thought of India, the poetry of India, the literature of India. At the same time, he felt that perhaps, sometimes, we have not given sufficient attention to these other aspects, I think the reason for that is, if I may say so with all humility, that he did not read the report which has been submitted about the activities of this Ministry last year. In fact, a good deal of the criticism, especially by my hon. friend the Leader of the Swatantra group, most of the statements that he made, related to events which had taken place a few years ago and some of them discussed last year and answered. Those questions he raised again as a belated annual after the problem had been raised and the answers given.

Before I take up a detailed reply to the various points raised by hon. Members, I would with your permission, like to place before the House a very brief account of some of the achievements of this Ministry in the last four years. As hon. Members know, our work can be divided into four major responsibilities: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Technical Education, Cultural Activities and Administration and assistance

to scientific societies, associations and services. When the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was formed in 1958, there were 18 National Laboratories or Institutes, some of them only in a very preliminary state of development. I am sure, hon. Members who are familiar with the working of laboratories or, in fact, any major institution, know that you cannot expect results from the moment an institution is established. It takes a little time for the institution to get going. In the case of the National Laboratories, I would suggest that at least 4 or 5 years time is the period necessary for organising the various services, setting up equipment, gathering the various scientists together and building up teams. It is only after that period, perhaps, from the 7th or 8th year onwards that you can expect substantial results. To expect that scientific research will give results like magic is, I think, unjustified and unscientific. We find in the circus people who come and plant a seed before you. The next moment, they cover the seed with a pitcher or with a basket. You see a plant after a minute or two. Again, the plant is covered. After a minute or two, you get the flower. After another minute or two, you get the fruit. Then, the whole thing disappears. There is no reality about it. Where you have this kind of magic development from the planting of the seed to fruit within a period of about five minutes, the whole thing, in the end, proves to be illusory. Where you want substantial results from substantial plants, you will have to give time. Therefore, if all the National Laboratories, twenty-seven of which are functioning today, have not yet been able to give substantial results, we have to look at the time factor as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In 1950 they were established: 5 or 6 years?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1949 the National Physical Laboratory. As I

said, when this Ministry was established, there were only 16 Laboratories of which about half had been established only a few years before. Since that time, the number has risen to 28. There has also been a great expansion of work in research.

In addition, the last few years have seen a new development which, I think, we should all welcome. This is the establishment of co-operative research associations through the initiative of industry itself. Just now, my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua, and some other speakers earlier, said that there is not enough co-operation between industry and these research institutions. The fact that industry is coming forward today to establish research laboratories on their own, shows that they have started to recognise the value of research for industrial production and the utilisation techniques which are developed there. Seven such Research associations have already been established. Three or four more are in the process of establishment. I think hon. Members will be glad to have in regard to tea, which is one of our main foreign exchange earners, for which, till recently we were not able to do much in the field of research, very recently the Tea Research centres have agreed to come within the purview of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, so that we can pay far greater attention to the development of one of the prime foreign exchange earners of this country.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will it improve the flavour of tea?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Taste of one individual differs from another. My hon friend, I do not know, may like only very strong tea. I cannot drink tea if it is strong. We will give all kinds of tea, all varieties of tea. The major purpose of this Laboratory is to see that there is greater yield—per acre, that there is better utilisation and there is no wastage. Still more important, alternative uses are found of

materials which come from tea. One thing I might mention straightaway. Very recently, we have found that some of the caffeine which can be isolated from tea can be fixed. This experiment has been carried out only in the laboratory at this stage. But, the moment it is followed up in the pilot plant scale, it will not only save us a lot of foreign exchange, but may, in course of time, itself become a source of foreign exchange from abroad.

The Council has also, in the last three years, not only continued the work of maintaining the National Register, but has developed a Scientists pool. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua referred to the Scientists Pool and said, it was at first a hundred. We have 300 in the Scientists Pool now. I may tell the House, the Pool is never full. Our experience is that selection to the pool is regarded as such a high assessment of quality that the moment a person is selected to the pool, he finds employment somewhere other, either in public enterprises or in the Universities or in the Government. Though the pool has only 300,—I am speaking from memory—I believe about 1200 to 1400 scientists have passed through the pool in the course of the last three years. It is a continually shifting thing. All that we want in the pool is that a good scientist should not be thrown to the wolves. He should be provided a decent emolument; not a very high emolument. We pay a member of the Scientists pool anything from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 and in certain cases a higher figure if their age, qualification and experience justify it, as retention fee. They are free to work anywhere they like. Just now, my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua said that some member of the Scientists pool came and told him that he was lying idle. If he is lying idle, it is his fault. Because, every member of the Scientists pool is free to work wherever he likes in India. There are the Universities; there are National laboratories; there are private organisations and Research associa-

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tions. If this gentleman, instead of coming and complaining to my hon. friend, had tried to find out a Laboratory where he could work this complaint would not have arisen at all. Then, about the question of emoluments. If we pay Rs. 600 to a young man of 28 or 30 merely as retention fee, I am sure nobody in this House will say that that is a small figure, considering our national income. We have been trying to encourage as far as possible young people, and I shall give an account of that a little later, when I take up some of the detailed criticisms made by my hon. friend Dr. K. L. Rao. But we have, I claim, done something in order to make it worth the while for young scientists to work in our country. There are, of course, differences and difficulties.

Mention was made of the fact that some scientists are abroad, and to that my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur gave an answer, which also requires consideration. If some of our scientists bring dignity and honour to India by working abroad, it is certainly not to the disadvantage of this country. What we want is that the bulk of our scientists must work here, but if a few stay abroad for one reason or another and bring added glory to this country, we should certainly not resent it, but welcome it.

We should not forget that Ramanujam about whom we are talking all the time, did his most outstanding work in Cambridge. If we had demanded at that time that he should be immediately brought back to India, perhaps, there would have been no 'Ramanujam mathematics' as it is very often called in modern science.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He died in poverty, of tuberculosis.

Shri Humayun Kabir: He died not because of poverty but because of certain food habit which he was not prepared to change.

Again, if we have a man like Professor Chandrasekhar abroad, who is recognised today as perhaps the leading astro-physicist in the world, if not the leading, one of the two or three leading astro-physicists of the world, does my hon. friend want that he should be dragged back here and denied those opportunities of which he is taking full advantage and bringing credit to this country? We certainly do not want that he should be dragged here. So, we should not make a fetish of this again and again.

We are always keen about export promotion, and that export promotion should also be there in the field of human personnel. Under the exchange programmes with different countries, we receive quite a large number of experts from many countries of the world, but it will surprise many hon. friends to know that in the exchange we are not losers but we are gainers. We send more experts out of this country than probably we import into this country. The UNESCO, the WHO and other United Nations and world organisations recognise that India is one of the major centres for the drafting of such people for various scientific, humanitarian and cultural purposes in different areas of the world.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Restrictions on import also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our supply of scientists is increasing very fast, as I shall be able to point out to my hon. friend in a moment. I do not like generally to give figures in terms of rupees, but often it helps us to have a vivid idea. Some idea of the expansion of the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research can be seen from them. Whereas in 1958, the figure was Rs. 3½ crores, in 1961-62 it was almost Rs. 9 crores; so, we have gone up, not quite three times, but certainly more than two times, and the number of research

schemes which we have started during this period has increased, I think, more than twofold.

In the field of technical education to which many hon. friends have referred, as I have said once before in this House, and as I shall in all humility repeat, perhaps, our expansion has no parallel in the world. The rate at which we have expanded during the last four years is perhaps without a parallel anywhere in the world.

On the event of the formation of this Ministry, there were 74 institutions giving the first degree course in engineering and technology, and 129 institutions for the diploma courses; the annual admissions were about 8700 at the degree level and about 15000 at the diploma level. By April 1962,—and the admissions in 1962 have not yet been made, and when they are made, there will be a further increase, but even in April 1962, on the basis of 1961 admissions—the number of institutions for degree course had increased to 111, and that for diploma courses to 210. The admission capacity increased to almost 16,000 for degree courses and to about 28,000 for diploma courses. In other words, the number of institutions at the degree level increased by 50 per cent in four years at the diploma level by almost 80 per cent, and the admissions almost twice in each case; the figure was almost doubled in four years. I think we can take some pride in this achievement, and we are trying to meet the requirements of the technical personnel of this country. I am sure that with the support of this House, this rate of progress can be maintained and perhaps even accelerated after some time. But we shall also have to keep constantly in view what the requirements of the country are. We do not want to create a glut, and we certainly do not want to lower the standards. At this rapid rate of expansion, I think hon. Members will agree that there is the risk of some lowering in standards

because the teachers—about whom Dr. K. L. Rao had a lot to say, and about which I shall also have certain observations to make—are the key to the situation, and increasing the number of teachers is not so easy as increasing the number of institutions or even the supply of equipment.

In addition to this, the original Second Plan had a provision for starting only one more higher technological institute during the Second Plan period. All the three had been established during the last four years. The number of post-graduate courses in engineering and technology has been expanded considerably. As against barely 100 post-graduate research students in these subjects in 1957-58, there are today over 500 students in the three higher technological institutions and other engineering and technological institutions. Especially in this field of research and higher studies, this fivefold increase in the number of students of engineering and technology is, I think an achievement for which this Ministry can claim a little credit.

You know, Sir, the demand for engineers today. Even before students have taken their degrees, the employers come to the better known institutions and interview candidates. We have had students who have been recruited during the third year, even though they were going to take the degree only at the end of the fourth year. Now, with the introduction of the five-year course, this tendency has not yet abated. In this, what we may call, the market for the engineering employee who commands very often his terms, we have to persuade people to take to research and further studies instead of taking up immediate employment. In fact, a lot of persuasion is required, but I think it must be maintained, because unless we get these higher personnel, there may be later some fall in the standards all along the line.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, who, I think, is ~~at~~ ~~not~~ today,

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and two other Members also said that the Cultural Wing of this Ministry was neglected. I do not think that they have looked at the report which we have submitted. In fact, it was rather interesting that there were two contrary criticisms. Some hon. Members have said—and I know I have some very honoured and valuable friends among them who are continually saying it, that we pay too much attention to culture. There are some hon. Members here who would even like to abolish altogether the Departments like the Department of Archaeology, or Anthropology or some of the Akadamis. On the other extreme, we have some friends who that my hon. friends admit that I am right, and I hope that I shall justify their confidence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That shows that you are right.

Shri Hem Barua: That shows that you are right.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am glad that my hon. friends admit that I am right, and I hope that I shall justify their confidence.

I do not want to go into the details, but I do want to mention a few of the more important things which have been done during the last three or four years.

The first thing to which I would like to draw the special attention of the House is the introduction of a scheme of inter-State cultural exchange. Reference was made to this by a number of hon. friends. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also said that different parts of the country must get to know one another, but they can get to know one another more only if there is greater movement among them. In the year 1959, we introduced a scheme for inter-State cultural exchange. Till that time, cultural delegations were sent

only outside the country, but in 1959, we introduced this idea of cultural exchanges between one part of the country and another; and delegations came from Kerala to Bengal, or from Kashmir to Madras.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the composition of those delegations.

Shri Tyagi: What was their function? Was it merely sight-seeing or something else?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They gave performances in music, dance and drama, and writers also came.

Shri Tyagi: If it is music, then it is on *tabla* and *sarangi* only.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think my hon. friend should let me explain the position. If he would attend some of these cultural functions by the cultural delegations, I am sure that after that, probably, in this House, he would not come forward and make these remarks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why do you not invite people?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We do invite. One of the conditions for these cultural exchanges is that the tickets shall not cost more than one rupee each.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not less than one rupee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is sometimes four annas, and sometimes one rupee. In certain special cases where there are very distinguished and outstanding artistes performing, the ticket can go up to two or three rupees each. Under the normal programme these artistes perform on very much higher tickets. This was in order to give the ordinary man the opportunity of listening to the greatest exponents of music, dance or drama in this country.

There were three such exchanges in 1959; there were 23 in 1961-62. I am sure even my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, will not say that from 3 to 23 in 2½ years is very slow progress. This is in spite of the fact that one particular State, which I shall not mention, said that they did not want to participate in this programme till the elections were over. I personally did not see what connection there was between elections and this exchange of cultural programmes. But that particular State was perhaps engaged in electioneering work and did not have time or this.

An Hon. Member: Which State?

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Shri Humayun Kabir: There were outstanding artistes who performed outside their regions. This programme was initiated only in 1960-61, and yet we have been able to have 17 such performances in the last two years. These programmes and performances have to be also in the rural areas. We have also introduced another innovation in the last three years, that when foreign delegations come with their cultural troupes from abroad, some of these are also sent to rural areas so that some of our rural people have some idea of what are the cultural patterns in other countries of the world.

I come to a second programme. I consider this to be in a sense of more abiding and deeper importance. The first type is useful as it catches the public eye immediately. My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, complained: why do we send abroad troupes and delegations of dancers and musicians?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answer is very simple. They want them.

Then my hon. friend said that the number of such people sent had increased considerably in preference to other people. I can give the figures. We sent 14 delegations of dancers and troupes in 1961-62. Against that, we sent 28 delegations of lecturers in various fields of Indian culture. I am sure 28 is not a smaller number than 14; even according to the arithmetic of my hon. friend. He said that the number of delegations which were sent of musicians and dancers was much greater. The number of such delegations was 14 and the number of delegations of lecturers was 28.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The number of lecturers might be less.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The lecturer often goes alone. If you arrange for 5 lecturers to go on lecture simultaneously, then the only result would be pandemonium. Even if you have one speaker for every subject, very often there will be much more confusion. But here we have also to pay attention to what people abroad want. It is not only that we may send lecturers; we have to see if they will have audience. Suppose the audience does not come. I do not think sending a delegation will be of much value then. When you send a cultural troupe of musicians and dancers, you are certain that not only there will be audience, but very often hundreds, if not thousands, will be refused admission.

I remember in 1959 in Moscow, the Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union and a large number of critics, telling me: 'Why don't you send more of your dancers and musicians? This is the best way that India can win the heart of the Soviet people'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You earn foreign exchange also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have kept in view two aspects of culture, one which is on the surface, which makes

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an immediate appeal, and the other which has a deep and abiding influence by influencing thought I would submit that the Tagore centenary celebrations last year have done India greater good in the field of international relations than many other things that we have done. Many important politicians, thinkers and philosophers in different parts of the world have openly admitted, said in speeches, press conferences or writings, that they understand India far better today, and even some aspects of India's foreign policy, as a result of their study of Tagore. Some of his deeper writings, the interpretation of Indian culture, the catholicity and universality which has always characterised the best expression of Indian culture have made an appeal to the finest minds of the world.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : क्या नाचना ही इंडियन कल्चर है ?

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) : उस के महत्व को देखिये ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend did not listen to what I was saying. If he thinks that the universality and catholicity which has been expressed by Tagore is the result of only dance and drama, I will only ask him to read Tagore again. I do not know if he has read Tagore. If he has not, he should first study Tagore and then come and speak about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You teach him.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This made a deep impact not only culturally but even on the political, plane. Many people have said and written that they understand some of the political decisions of India much more clearly in the background of what Tagore has written. Therefore, this suggestion that only dance troupes go or musicians go is, I think, to say the least, quite unjustified.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : डान्स आदि क्या कमी पूरी करेंगे देश की ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As regards the development of modern Indian languages, we have in the last four years turned almost a new leaf, since this Ministry was formed. In the Second Five Year Plan, there were Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the development of Indian languages other than Hindi, because for Hindi separate provision was made in the Ministry of Education. Only about Rs. 5,000 had been spent in about 15 months when this Ministry was formed. After that, in the very first year, Rs. 1 lakh were spent in helping the different Indian languages. In 1961-62, the amount spent was over Rs. 10 lakhs. We have provided in the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 99 lakhs for helping the development of other Indian languages.

My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a question yesterday: why should other languages be taken separately from Hindi? This is a matter of distribution of work. But I certainly agree with him that there should be co-ordination and co-operation among all the different Indian languages. Every Member of this House should develop the feeling that when any Indian language has been developed, it is the development of his culture, his heritage and of the outlook of the Indian people. Any narrow rivalry or jealousy between one languages and another in the Indian context is, I would say, not only un-Indian, but it is unethical and, one might go further and say, uncivilised. So when any hon. Member tries to exalt any one language at the cost of any other, he is not being true to the traditions of this country and he should better change his attitude and have equal respect and regard for all the languages of this country. I do claim that in the last three or four years we have pursued this policy as steadfastly and as vigorously as we could.

Shri Hem Barua: This could have been said in Hindi.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not interrupted any Member when he was speaking.

I am making statements on the basis of facts.

Shri Hem Barua: I only said that the hon. Minister could have said this in Hindi for the benefit of the Swamiji.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not go on interrupting like that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, in the last four years, we have paid special attention to the development of all the Indian languages. Today, we accept it as the responsibility of the Government of India to help develop every Indian language, which probably was not the case four or five years ago. I believe this has helped in real intellectual and national integration of the people by bringing them together. I would also add this in the modern world, unless all the fruits of knowledge, whether in the field of humanities or in the field of science, are available to all citizens of the country in their own language, a large proportion of the people will be denied the advantage of modern advance and development. That is why we would like that before the Third Plan is out, there should be at least one book in every major department of knowledge in humanities, in social sciences, in physical sciences, in every Indian language. Our only difficulty is the shortage of authors. If hon. Members themselves undertake to write books in their own languages, if every Indian who becomes a graduate considers it a moral obligation to give one book at least in his own language in any field of knowledge, either by translation or by writing an original book, Indian literature would be enriched at a rate of which all of us could be proud. I have been saying this again and again.

Shri Hem Barua: That is good.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would also mention that apart from the impact of the Tagore centenary celebrations outside India, inside India also the Tagore celebrations brought the thinkers and writers, the actors, the theatre supporters and musicians of India together in a way of which we have had very few parallels in our recent history.

Certain very interesting developments have also taken place. I may mention, for example, the marriage of Tagore music to *Bharata Natyam*. When this was originally suggested, there were many people who said it could not be done, and that *Bharata Natyam* could only be done with *Carnatic* music. But, when the experiment was made by one of the leading exponents of *Bharata Natyam* in India, Shrimati Rukmini Devi, the result was, every one said, I am quoting, 'marvellous'. It was one of the most successful fusions of two different traditions of Indian art which has taken place in recent times. Similarly, there were fusions of Tagore music with *Kathak* and *Kathakali*. That is only one example.

Most of the State capitals have suffered from the lack of a suitable auditorium where meetings could be held, where cultural functions could be held and where lectures could be organised, where the theatre movement could be properly encouraged. On the occasion of the Tagore Centenary, they have taken advantage of the centenary to see that every State capital secures a theatre of that type; and we already have in a number of State capitals magnificent Tagore theatres. And, in the course of the next year or 18 months, all these theatres will be completed. Here is a permanent contribution to the cultural life of every State. In this way, the Centenary celebrations have not only helped to strengthen Indian unity but have helped also in projecting India in the world outside.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

I may now refer to the development of museums. You are aware that the Salar Jung Museum has been recognised as a National Museum. The Indian Museum has been reorganised and we hope it will make still greater progress and become one of the richest museums which this country has. In fact, it has been described sometimes as, perhaps, one of the richest museums in Asia. We hope that under the new organisation it will make still more rapid progress.

Then, there is the National Museum at Delhi. It used to be a joke 4 or 5 years ago that Delhi is hardly a city. In fact, it has sometimes been said that it was a village; it had no national theatre, no national library, no national museum. It has a national museum today, a national museum which can compare favourably with the national museums of most countries in the world.

A national theatre is under process of implementation and we hope that before the end of the Third Five Year Plan we will have a National Theatre. And, for the National Library here, you are aware, Sir, that it has been decided to develop the library of Parliament itself as the National Library for this part of the country.

These cultural activities, especially the support to the different Indian languages, the exchange of cultural troupes among different regions and States and the co-ordinated development of the museums throughout the country have a special importance in the present context, when we have to strengthen the forces that help in the emotional, intellectual and cultural integration of the country. And, I would claim that the Ministry of Cultural Affairs is fully alive to this very important role it has to play in bringing together the nation as a whole, in evolving that rich and composite culture which has always been the pride of India.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, compared our culture to the lotus. I would probably differ from him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: rose.—

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our culture is a bouquet. There is a place for the rose; there is a place for the lotus there is a place for the camellia, there is a place for every known and unknown flower in that . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unknown flowers!

Shri Humayun Kabir: Many unknown flowers. I am sure that I can take my hon. friend to the field and point out to him many flowers which will be unknown.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unknown to you and me or unknown to all?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are some unknown flowers.

Shri Tyagi: Cactus. (*Interruption*).

Shri Humayun Kabir: If you have the louts you have only one kind of flower and one kind of perfume. The petals do not make different flowers; all the petals are of the same type. Therefore, Indian culture has to be compared to a bouquet in which there is not only a single flower, however rich it might be . . .

Shri Tyagi: Well said.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I now come to the fourth wing of my Ministry dealing with scientific societies and research. Here also, I would submit that there has been considerable development in the last 4 years. I will mention only a few. Summer schools formerly almost unknown in this country. Only in 1959 we had the first summer school in Physics and invited brilliant scientists, old and young. And, I think, this should please my hon. friend, Dr. Rao to know that half of the scientists were below 35.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In fact, a number of them were below 30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good.

Shri K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Very good.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This first summer school was first organised; and since then we have had a number of summer schools. This year we have 4 summer schools. One started on geography a few days ago, one started yesterday on Bio-chemistry in Srinagar and we will have two more summer schools during the current year. This has caught on and we are starting other summer schools. The Atomic Energy Commission organised a summer school last year. The University Grants Commission also organised some schools this year. We hope to have more and more summer schools in the Country.

In these summer schools young and old scientists come and live together in an atmosphere of science; and more work is done in the summer schools than in regular University curriculum. Some very noted scientists told me after the Summer School of 1959 and after the one of 1961 that they had themselves learnt more in those two or 3 weeks than they had learnt, probably, in the last 2 or 3 years and they had again got abreast of the developments of modern science. Everyone knows that science today is marching at a pace which is almost staggering. If you are out of touch with it even for 6 months, you often find it difficult to catch up. These summer schools provide a form for intellectual collaboration among young and old scientists.

I will give one other figure. In the Indian Science Congress in 1957, only 8 academies from abroad co-operated in scientific research. But, in the Indian Science Congress of 1961, 31 academies from abroad sent their

distinguished scientists. We have also recently introduced this change that the distinguished scientists who come from abroad go to certain institutions and give lectures there. We also encourage them to stay for about a week so that our younger scientists may come in contact with them and be inspired by their example and their inspiration.

The Survey of India has been strengthened; and, for the first time, uniformity of control on all border surveys and demarcation has been established by the creation of a Northern Directorate. I was, therefore astonished to hear my hon. friend, Shri S.M. Banerjee, who has made himself almost a specialist in the Survey of India affairs, making a remark which is not only reactionary, but if you will forgive my saying so, completely against the trend of scientific thinking on surveys all the world over. Everywhere they want to have united control, a united agency in order to ensure that the scientific surveys are properly carried out and the types of standards and techniques are used. My hon. friend here comes and says that what we have built up over 200 years—almost 200 years—one of the finest surveys in the world should be disrupted, and you should have two separate surveys, one military and the other civil just because there have been in the past, occasionally, some discrimination between civil and military surveyors. My hon. friend should also know that, for the first time in the history of the Survey of India, a civilian was appointed, as the Surveyor General last year. We have broken from old precedents. Therefore, if you now suggest that the Survey should be disrupted and that the Survey of India should be broken up into military and civil, it is a retrograde step, which, I am sure, on second thoughts and consideration, my hon. friends himself, will not press.

The Botanical Survey is also being reorganised. Here again, I take some pride in saying that what has been

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attempted for almost a hundred years unsuccessfully till now, has been brought about in the course of last year. We have, now, on the recommendation of a high-power committee of which the Chairman was Prof. Maheshwari, one of the greatest botanists in this country and a botanist who has received recognition throughout the world, secured control of the Sibpur Botanical Garden. He had recommended that the Government of India should try to secure from the West Bengal Government, the administration and control over the Sibpur Botanical Garden. The Government of India has been pressing this for almost 70 or 80 years till now. I am very happy to announce to the House that the West Bengal Government have now agreed to hand over the Sibpur Botanical Garden to the Survey of India. We will take care of many of points made by my hon. friend, the Leader of the Swatantra Party, who was very anxious about the Roxborough collections and several other collections and the National Herbarium. We have now decided that the National Herbarium, the National Botanical Laboratory and the headquarters of the Survey of India, all these three institutions will be located in or near the Botanical gardens of Sibpur. It is one of the finest botanical gardens anywhere in the world and it has reared specimens and trees which are not found anywhere else. Bringing the three units together will not only help scientific work but will also help in preserving the wonderful collection in the national herbarium and also looking after the botanical garden properly.

I may also mention that in the case of zoological survey it has a unique spirit collection and it is one of the richest in the world. It has always been in danger because there was no fireproof building. Here again discussions have been going on since 1931 for a fireproof building. It has been sanctioned again and gain but nothing

was done. I am again happy to announce to the House that we have started construction of that fireproof building so that this invaluable and precious collection could be safe. It was in the Indian Museum, Calcutta and it was taken out and placed in the Jabakusam house in a rather commercial area. After about 30 years of efforts we succeeded in starting the construction of that building.

Shri Tyagi: Everything goes to Calcutta.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Many things go to U.P. including the Prime Ministership of India . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): They have taken the capital away from Calcutta.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I made an appeal to the House a moment ago that we should not have linguistic jealousies. Should we now indulge in these territorial jealousies? Any part of India is my territory. We should develop that feeling . . . (*Interruptions.*) I referred to Prof. Maheshwari I apologise to the House if even by accident I have said anything which was in any way against this general principle that we must always think of the unity and union of India and recognise every part of India as something for which we should have love, admiration and affection.

I have already mentioned the need of popular literature in science in every language. An hon. Member said that unless the scientific spirit was disseminated among the masses, we could not get any great scientific advance. We have made a small beginning in that direction. There is this literature in the different Indian languages. The *Wonderland of Science* has already been published in eight languages and we are trying to get it in the other languages. We will try to see that more and more of scientific books are available in a popular form. But the difficulty is again writers. We

are translating wherever possible but translations are not always suitable. Standard text-books can be translated because they are dealing in general terms. But popular books try to bring science within the knowledge of the ordinary man and they have local references and local affiliations which it is very difficult to translate.

Another thing I may mention the establishment of vigan mandirs. There were 18 established between 1953 and 1958 and between 1958 and 1962, twentythree more have been established. Here also the only limit is the lack of local enthusiasm. It is not possible and, you will agree, not even desirable that everything should be done from Delhi in these matters. Unless there is local initiative and local support, things may be started but they will not flourish. I have told the Chief Ministers of different States again and again to have Vigan mandirs at the rate of at least one per district and that we shall be willing to give all possible help.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What are these vigan mandirs doing?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a small science museum with a science library and a science club in the rural area. They show film strips about the different scientific things, how diseases occur and how they could be eradicated. In addition, they undertake very simple soil analysis and help the cultivator in this way. They also undertake on a very rudimentary scale some clinical analysis. We do not encourage this very much because when you are concerned with the health of human being; and questions of life and death, people who are not fully qualified should not be given too great powers.

Some hon. friends raised the question of national integration; exchanges between north and south. I have dealt with it and spoken of exchange not only between north and south but also between east and west and north

and west and south and west and as many permutations and combinations you like. My hon. friend Shri Pottekkatt spoke with a certain amount of authority because he himself is a writer and is a member of the Kerala Sahitya Akademy; he spoke about the relationship between Sahitya Akademy and State akademies. This is a matter which the Akademy should take up. We want that it should have as great an autonomy as possible. My hon. friend yesterday used the phrase 'ridiculous' in describing the method by which the Sahitya Akademy makes the awards. 'The method of the Akademy is to consult leading writers of that particular language, leading critics of that particular language. If that is ridiculous, I shall have that ridiculous method and not adopt the non-ridiculous methods which my hon. friend would like to adopt.

It was also said that some book which had been given an award by the State Akademy did not get an award and therefore the Sahitya Akademy was wrong. Perhaps the standards were different. Every hon. Member knows that in the field of literature, it is very difficult to achieve unanimity. There will be difference of opinion. But we take the judgement of 12 or 15 or sometimes 20 persons who are wise and true at least according to our judgment and we go by their judgment. If a particular language in a particular year does not get a prize we are sorry for it but the Sahitya Akademy does not want to lower its standards.

My hon. friend also said that writing was not a paying proposition. I am very painfully aware of that fact. If writing were a completely paying proposition, perhaps I myself and many of my hon. friends would not have taken to any other avocation at all, I do not complain. Writing is a paying proposition but not as paying as we would like it to be. I have no complaints in the matter. But I do not know why suddenly he was so averse to our giv-

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ing grants to the Himalayan Expedition. Of course he prefaced it by saying that he did not grudge grants being given to such expeditions but he felt it was far more necessary that money should be given to the writers. There is no competition between the two. We want to help both. Today, as you know, the Mount Everest Party has already reached South Col. and within the next two or three days, before the 30th or 31st of May, an attempt will be made if weather permits. I am sure every Member of this House will wish success to the Members of that expedition and we hope that when we meet next month there will be an occasion for congratulation from this House to the leader and members of that expedition. Therefore, I was a little sorry that my hon. friend who is himself a literary man and therefore obviously a man of imagination and culture should be reluctant that assistance should be given to this Himalayan expedition.

My hon. friend referred to circus art. He wanted it to be in Tellicherry. I do not know what is the special qualification of Tellicherry and I would not like to commit myself. I would like to tell him something which will probably please him. We are sending a circus item to the USSR this year. We are receiving a circus from the USSR. In addition we are also inviting a circus teacher from USSR in order to study some of our methods; and perhaps train some of our people also. There are also proposals for sending Indian circus items to West Asian countries. My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may object and ask why should they be sent. After all, India has many aspects to show. I think we should show to the world our many face in all its dignity. Some of the circus parties are very good. I think the hon. Members will be pleased to hear that we are sending to the Soviet Union a magician this year. He is the man with X-ray eyes, the famous P. C. Sircar. I hope his X-ray

eyes will see many kinds of things not only all over the Soviet Union but all over the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it in a circus?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not in a circus, but a circus item will be going to the USSR this year.

Shri Doji (Indore): Will there be a circus of Ministers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will invite my hon. friend to become a member of the circus when it goes there and take a lead; he may be the leader! I have no doubt he may be so if he qualifies by other tests. I have no objection.

Shri P. K. Deo referred to the study of Tibetology. I do not know if he is aware that we have already established the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology at Gangtok. That is working since the past four years. There is also a school of Buddhist studies at Leh for young Lamas. In addition, we are employing some of the old Lamas in universities and other institutions to see that Tibetology and many of the developments of Buddhism in that country are not lost to the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: China has destroyed all the manuscripts there.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I find that Shri S. M. Banerjee has suddenly transferred his allegiance from Kanpur to Calcutta, and he referred to the Sangeet Sammelan. I have found that he is generally informed up to a point but never fully informed. His brief is always incomplete. Here also, in this instance, his brief was incomplete. He knew that the Sangeet Sammelan had made an application for a grant, but he did not know that the Sammelan was asked to be recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and make a formal application. That request was in June, 1961. The Sangeet Sammelan has not considered it necessary to send any reply; and since there is no application in the

proper form, the request could not be considered.

I have referred to the point raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, namely if cultural affairs cover only song and dance. I have given the figures. I may repeat that as against 14 troupes of dancers and musicians, 28 lecturers—delegation went out last year. In the current year,—nine delegations which are going for music and dancing and 27 for lectures.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also spoke about more money being given to the Sahitya Akademi than for the Lalit Kala Akademi or the Sangeet Natak Akademi. I want to know why this partiality is there.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि यदि नृत्य को इस में से निकाल दिया जाये, तो देश की क्या हानि हो जायेगी ? उस से देश का क्या लाभ हो रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If he wants to join that Akademi, I have no objection. He can probably join the Dramatic Akademi.

I have already spoken about the development of modern Indian languages. In this connection, the hon. Member referred to the use of a common script. This was certainly discussed in the National Development Council and also in the National Integration Council. But, at the same time, all the Chief Ministers felt that this is a matter where one has to go slowly. The Sahitya Akademi has made a beginning by producing literature in other languages in the Devnagari script. But the other side of the picture should also be considered. If Hindi books are printed in the local script, in the script of the language which is used in that area, it would make Hindi far more popular.

I can tell the House something from my personal experience. I never had the opportunity to study Sanskrit

properly, and I am ashamed of it. But in West Bengal Sanskrit is written in the Bengali script, and I could not help studying a lot of Sanskrit in the Bengali script verses here and there and quotations, with the result that even though I never studied Sanskrit, I can understand a good deal of Sanskrit phrases and usages that are in ordinary use in Bengal. So, if Hindi is written in every one of the other Indian language scripts, it will help in the propagation of Hindi, and I think it is for the consideration of hon. Members of the House.

There was the question of literary pension to Shri Nirala and Shri Rahul Sankrityayan. The hon. Member obviously did not know that we had given a pension to Shri Nirala. After a certain period, the pension was returned to us, saying that he was no longer in need of funds. The District Collector or the Deputy Commissioner—whoever it was—sent back the money saying that it was not needed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: (Calcutta South West): What is the amount of the pension?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He got Rs. 200 from us, and an equal pension I hope from the State Government. I am subject to correction. As regards Rahul Sankrityayan, the moment we heard about his illness and he wanted to go to Vellore—we made a grant for immediate contingencies. We have said that if more money is required, it should be made available. So far, up to March, Rs. 3,800 have already been paid by Government, and we have not heard anything further. He was to have gone to Vellore for treatment, and we said we would be willing to share the expenses. But he went instead to Darjeeling. I do not know why. I am very fond of Darjeeling myself. I think it is a wonderful hill station.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Did you do anything for Nazrul Islam?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have been extending help to Nazrul Islam. If

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my hon. friend cares to enquire, he would know that for Nazrul Islam, the literary pension has been going on for a long time, and at least he and his family have no cause for complaint. I do not know what my hon. friend wants to do about it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is getting too meagre a sum.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It may be a meagre sum. We have to distribute whatever we have to a very large number of persons. But we have also to recognise the limitation of the funds available to us. Parliament may vote the money, but even Parliament can only vote the money which exists. Unless money is there, voting by itself will not be adequate.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the history of freedom movement and said that there should be a Board of Representatives from different States. I do not know, again, why this State approach should be brought into this question. There has been a lot of discussion about the history of the freedom movement. But I might say that I am considering the question of associating some well-known historians with Dr. Tara Chand so that he can discuss with them before he prepares the final draft. I hope this will go a long way in meeting some of the criticisms and objections made in regard to this matter.

Shri K. C. Sharma spoke about non-alignment in culture. I entirely agree with him. We are non-aligned and yet we are aligned. We are non-aligned against sectarianism. I hope we are aligned with all the deepest human values of the world, and I hope that this will continue. He spoke about the historical aspects of Indian culture and said there were no books on Indian ethics. I think he was slightly mistaken there. There are a number of books on the history of Indian ethics. This Ministry had something to do with the History of philosophy—eastern and western.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I am sorry; I may be allowed to explain the position. I said there are books on Indian philosophy or the history of Indian philosophy, but there is no book worth the name on the history of Indian ethics. For instance, Rashdale's book of European Ethics is there. Like that, you have got no book.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about *Indian Heritage*—three volumes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am afraid my hon. friend does not know that there are a number of very good standard books on Indian ethics which have won recognition not only in this country but abroad. From memory, I can give just one instance. S. K. Maitra's *Hindi Ethics* was published some 30 years or more ago, but it is even today recognised almost as a classic. Therefore, I think it would not be fair to say that there are no books on Indian ethics. In any history of Indian philosophy, ethics can never be ruled out. Ethics has always been an integral part of philosophy in all countries of the world, and in India in particular, philosophy has always had an ethical bias. Therefore, we have never had a situation where the history of philosophy excluded the history of ethics. If more books are to be written, if my hon. friend will himself come forward, I shall be most happy. If he brings the new approach—he spoke of three levels, sensate—I forget the other two levels—I am sure it will be of great interest to scholars in this country and abroad.

Then, he spoke about dissemination of the different Indian languages. I have already touched on that point. I completely agree with him that it will be good to develop a school of translators. We are trying in our Sahitya Akademi, the National Book Trust and in the Ministry itself—to find translators, but there again, there is great shortage, and we do not know how to overcome this, unless hon. Members of this House will also

co-operate in another way by becoming active writers themselves.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami spoke about Karnatic music, and literature in Karnatic languages. We are fully aware of the great wealth of Karnatic music and every effort is being made to preserve this heritage. The other points that he made were really repetitions.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन का भाषण तो हिन्दी में था। माननीय मंत्री हिन्दी नहीं समझते वह कैसे उस का समझ गये ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If my hon. friend can understand me and interrupt me,—just as he can understand other hon. Members—he should not regard any other hon. Member as less qualified than himself. That would not be fair, I think.

My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua made some other points, but one statement which he made seems to be astonishing. He said that we “inherited India from Britain”. It was such a startling statement that I took it down lest I misunderstand him. It is certainly news to me. I never knew that we had inherited India from Britain. It is true for a little while the British were in occupation of this country, but that does not mean that we have inherited India from Britain. India has remained ours and it shall remain ours.

14 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua: I agree with him in his sentiment, but these are the words in his *History of the Freedom Movement*.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not written any history of the freedom movement and I do not know how they can be my words. Certainly nobody in this House will agree that we inherited India from Britain.

He also said that we should give far greater freedom to the Akademis

and at the same time, we must be far more vigilant and control their finances. How can we do it? If we give them complete freedom, how can we exercise vigilance? The two do not go together. Therefore, we are trying to strike a balance. We give them as much autonomy as possible and at the same time, we also try to see that public funds are utilised as effectively as possible.

I come to technical education, about which a number of interesting points were raised by Dr. K. L. Rao. He asked about a course for scientists with higher qualifications. As a member of the All India Council for Technical Education, he probably knows that what he was saying is something which is already being done. The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that for first class science graduates, there will be a condensed three-year engineering course in which the emphasis will be on the fundamental principles of science and not so much on application. An expert committee is already working out the details of this.

Then, he referred to the question of standard in technical education and the very important problem of quantity versus quality. In India, we want both quantity and quality. We are in a position where we cannot afford to forego either. If we forego quality, the danger is obvious. But we cannot forego quantity either, because the demand for engineers is so great. As the country becomes more industrialised, the demand will increase. Therefore, we will have to go on increasing quantity and at the same time try to maintain quality as best as we could.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You are trying to have as many technical institutions as you can. Will not quality suffer?

Shri Humayun Kabir: At the same time, we are trying our best to see that quality does not deteriorate. For that a number of measures have been taken. My hon. friend is

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perhaps aware that for the last two or three years, we have instituted a special scheme of training for engineering teachers. Young brilliant graduates and MScs are taken and given 2 to 3 years' training either at Kharagpur or at the Indian Institute of Science and when they qualify, they are immediately given a higher start and placed in engineering colleges in order to improve the quality of teaching. Similarly, we are sending a large number of young teachers for training abroad. In this way, efforts are being made to improve the quantity of teachers.

We have also done something—not as much as I would like to; I confess I am myself sorry that we cannot go further—in improving the salary scales of teachers in technical institutions. The scales which we have introduced today are not unfavourable as compared to the IFS or IAS scales. My friend, Dr. Rao, said that they must be equated with IFS and IAS. Today they are almost in a sense equated. The only difference is, in the IAS and IFS, once a young man enters, he is sure to go up to Rs. 1800 without any break. In our case, there are a number of breaks. He starts at Rs. 410 if he is a trained graduate as against Rs. 400 in the IAS. Then, he can go up to Rs. 850. Then, there is another scale Rs. 600 to Rs. 1150, another scale Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500, another scale at Rs. 1600, another scale Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2000, another scale Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 and in certain special cases, there are scales of even Rs. 3,000. That is the range we have introduced, though it is not continuous. I think it is a matter for debate whether it should be continuous or we should make selections at certain stages, so that meritorious people can advance more rapidly.

In that connection, Dr. Rao also said that design and research should be encouraged. I have already given some figures to show how we are trying to see that research is encouraged. Now there are special design

courses and we hope to introduce more of them as the four institutes and other institutions develop.

Dr. Melkote referred to the great increase in numbers and at the same time he expressed a doubt if the increase is sufficient. He also suggested a staggering of the time-table, so that the same institution could look after a large number of pupils. He also probably remembers that under the scheme of special expansion of technical institutions sanctioned in 1955-56, this is being partly done. In 17 institutions, the capacity has been almost doubled with only nominal additions to laboratories and workshops by staggering. But there is a limit beyond which we cannot go. We are trying to see that this is used to the best possible effect.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the paradox that on the one hand there is shortage and on other hand there is a time lag in employment. There is shortage in one sense. If we analyse the time lag carefully, we will find that the time lag is only for a few months. Normally, no engineering graduate remains unemployed for more than, I think, two to six months. Within that period, he can find some kind of employment. What he complains and again with some justification is that the kind of employment he finds is not always commensurate with his qualifications and his quality. There is a certain under-employment. We cannot overcome this straightaway, but we are trying to do so. Dr. Melkote and Dr. Rao referred to the fact that many engineers make teaching institutions a kind of stepping stone in order to go somewhere else. This shows that there is movement of engineers. From the point of view of the teaching institutions, it is most undesirable and we are very sorry that they should do like this. We are trying to improve the conditions as far as we can and the science pool will ensure that brilliant graduates, whether they are trained in India or abroad, will be given the breathing

space, during which they can look for employment.

There are two or three other schemes also. There is a scholarship scheme and a scheme of linking up training abroad with teaching in institutions, by which we hope we will be able to keep a sufficient number of able people in the teaching profession. I am entirely at one with Dr. Melkote and Dr. Rao when they say that if there is any fall in the standard of teachers, we will have to pay a very catastrophic price for it later on.

There was also reference to the Training scheme initiated by the Defence Ministry. This scheme was started for training of defence services personnel. In the original proposal which came to us, against 1000 employees of the Defence Ministry, only about 75 or 80 outsiders were being taken. Now they have registered it into a society. Like any other private society, they can start these teaching institutions, subject to the control of the AICTE. We have taken good care to ensure that standards will not fall, by two provisions. Firstly, in the case of non-defence service personnel, some kind of approval will be necessary. Secondly, they should enrol for the membership of the Indian Institute of Engineers. Dr. Rao will be able to tell Dr. Melkote that in the Indian Institute of Engineers, nobody can be enrolled unless he is working in the industry and he has certain minimum professional qualifications. Further, he has to undergo a course. Examinations will also be conducted by the Institute of Engineers. Therefore, there will be a guarantee that there will be no fall in the standards. If within these limitations, the defence services can utilise some of their equipment and teaching potential for training a number of people, I think we should not grudge it. We should welcome it as an addition to the resources which we have in the country.

My friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, said 17 new engineering colleges were not enough. If the demand is felt, we

shall review the position at the appropriate time. But we do not want to create a glut in the engineering market. We know the position which has been created by the multiplication of graduates in arts, by the multiplication of graduates in commerce and multiplication of graduates even in science. That kind of situation should not occur in engineering and technology.

My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, spoke about the IIT, Kanpur. Again, as I said, he is not completely briefed. It is a fact that some people in Kanpur wanted this institution to be named after a great poet; it is equally a fact that some other people wanted it to be named after a great leader of Uttar Pradesh and the UP Government wanted to name it after another great leader of UP. We have made it a rule that these Indian Institutes of Technology, the four institutions established in the four parts of India, shall not be named after any individual, and that is a decision which Parliament has corroborated. Parliament has decided that and my hon. friend, as a Member of Parliament, as a member of this House, who is party to the same decision, has no right to come here and say that Parliament should now go back on that decision. Parliament has decided by enactment that these institutions shall be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. I do not know from where Shri Banerjee brought in the irrelevant question about assistance from this area or that area for these institutions. We have received very generous assistance from the Soviet Union for Bombay, from Germany for Madras and from USA for Kanpur, and we are equally grateful to all of them. They do not come into the picture at all in this context. We have decided that these institutions shall not be named after any individual, and if any individual has to be honoured, the town which wants to honour him

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should find its own method of honouring him.

My hon. friend also referred to the engineering college at Palghat. Again, he is incompletely briefed. He does not know that equipment worth about Rs. 3 lakhs were purchased last year. He talked of it as an engineering college with only black-boards. I do not know if Rs. 3 lakhs are required for purchasing only black-boards. I do not know if he has visited this institution and I do not know who has briefed him. I do not know if he is aware that during the current year they are going to acquire equipment to the extent of about Rs. 8.5 lakhs.

I know that there was a certain amount of jealousy about that college, and the party to which my hon. friend unofficially belongs, and some other party in Kerala had difference of opinion. We have nothing to do with the opinions of different parties; we went on the recommendation of the Government of Kerala. One Government of Kerala made a recommendation; we accepted it. Another Government changed that recommendation; we again accepted it, because the institution had not been started. But if the institution had been started, a subsequent recommendation of another Government could not be accepted. In the initial stages, because the whole matter was in a stage of negotiations, naturally, we accepted the revised recommendation of the Government of Kerala. So, party questions should not be brought into this question. I hope the college will do well and, I am sure, every member of this House will wish that the college should prosper and that this kind of aspersion should not be cast on the college.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, said that technical education should encourage curiosity. Certainly, I agree with him and, I am sure, nobody will disagree with him on this point about the ideals of technical education.

Coming to scientific surveys, a lot of reference was made to Kerala. My hon. friend probably knows that there have been eleven exploration tours of the botanical survey in Kerala and some 24,300 specimens were collected belonging to 3230 species. Not only that, a very big phyto-chemical plant is going to be established in Kerala with Soviet assistance and there will be more research in medicinal plants. Actually, in Kerala we have already started work on a number of plants like *Digitalis lanata*, *Datura innoxia*, *Hyoscyamus muticus* and *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

I have already dealt with the points raised by my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo. He referred to the Sibpur gardens and what was sent from there to the Kew gardens. He is probably not aware of the fact that the original set was retained here and only a duplicate set was sent there. An enquiry was made into this last year. Since we have the original here, there is no point in asking the duplicate set which exists elsewhere to be returned to us. We do not want that our enormous riches of flora and fauna should be confined only to this country; the museums in other countries also should get necessary advantage of it. I can assure the House that if there are any things in these collections which are not available here, we shall make every effort to get them and see that our collections are complete.

Though it is not quite relevant, he also talked about the Kohinoor Diamond. If my hon. friend will lead a delegation for that himself, we will give him non-official support.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Every facility?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, he will have to go on his own, I am afraid, in this matter. Kohinoor Diamond is not such an important thing that we should concern ourselves about it just at present. We are more

concerned with more important things, and I hope he will be content if the Kohinoor Diamond is admired from a distance by people in India.

Some reference was made to algae by both Dr. Melkote and also Shri Pottakkatt. They will be glad to know that work is already being done at the national laboratory in Bhavanagar. Some work is also done in the Research Institute at Mandapam.

Coming to the Survey of India, my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo will be glad to hear that arrangements for the installation of the photogrammetric plant are now being made. It is a 180 ton air-conditioning plant, and because it is a 180 ton plant, it had to be secured from abroad. There is general difficulty of foreign exchange and we could not, therefore, secure it at that time. Since then, steps have been taken to install it.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): How long will it take to complete it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The construction, I believe, has started, but I will have to make enquiries. But it has been sanctioned and there is no further hitch; foreign exchange has been sanctioned and, so far as we are concerned, all action has been taken.

Then he talked about the maps not being printed in time. I think he is wrong there, for no important maps are being held out. And when he talked about river valley projects, he is not correct. What is happening is something different. Sometimes, the State Governments or some of the project authorities come to us with requests for maps which are not the legitimate work of the Survey of India. The Survey of India is a highly qualified scientific and technical organisation, but for many ordinary types of survey, which can be done and should be done by the project engineers or people attached to the State Government or the project, the

Survey of India cannot be expected to undertake the assignment. But I can tell him that very recently we have taken action to increase the number of parties. Recently, four work parties have been added and now, on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, we are planning to have additional parties on that job so that all leeway work is made up.

Then he talked about the National Atlas not being completed. I am afraid, I did not understand him. I think this House was very happy to hear some time back that the Hindi edition of the National Atlas was brought out almost in record time, and there were congratulations for it from geographers in Australia, in Europe and in America that almost in record time the Hindi version of the National Atlas has been brought out. So far as the English version is concerned, the target date is 1966. 200 plates will be published by 1966. Out of that, already 13 plates have been issued to the public and are now for sale—10 plates for population, two for physical maps and one for parliamentary constituencies, in which, I am sure, my hon. friend, is also interested. In addition, print orders have been given for 8 more and 31 are in different stages of proof. So, if within the first year and a half of the Third Plan we have already issued 13 and about 40 are in different stages of completion, I cannot see how he says it has not been done in time. The work will be done in time. Of course, there is the difficulty in printing. Some of the printing machinery is out of date and antiquated and so until we can get more modern machinery it will be difficult to proceed with the work as quickly as we desire. Here again, it is a question of priority in the matter of availability of foreign exchange. I would certainly desire the support of the House in asking for more foreign exchange. But here we have ourselves to consider that among the various competing claims for the national resources, we do not over-stress our own demand—we must

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try to meet the requirements of other Ministries as well.

I have already dealt with most of the points raised by Shri Banerjee, excepting two or three. He talked about differences in pay between the employees of the Survey of India and other departments. Unfortunately, this is true to some extent. But, then, I must also point out that neither the department, nor any of the representatives who claim to speak on behalf of the employees, made any representation whatsoever before the Pay Commission. They did not appear before the Pay Commission. We have had to take it up ourselves. The Ministry has taken it up and discussions are now in progress. As my hon. friend himself admitted, there has been some improvement in certain categories. I hope that before the next Budget comes I shall be in a position to say that many of the anomalies have been removed and the Survey of India employees get all that to which they are entitled and are not in a position of disadvantage compared to any other employee of the Government of India.

I may say one thing that so far as people who work at high altitudes are concerned, already improvements have been made. Shri Banerjee then referred to the question of consolidated pay, but he did not say that it was only for the period of training. As soon as the training was complete they went into the time scale. Now a consolidated pay during a training period has often been introduced and there is one very good reason for it. If you get only a consolidated pay during training, you will try to get the training in as short a time as possible. If you know that you are going to earn the increments whether you undertake the training or not, human nature being what it is, there is a risk that there may be a certain slackness among the trainees. However, we are looking into this question as well.

Similarly, regarding the question of avenues of promotion, with four more new parties and with more new parties in the offing, I hope, this will, to a large extent, be overcome.

Shri Banerjee referred to the question of seasonal employment. I do not know really how to meet my hon. friend. On the one hand, there must be reduction in the cost of administration and, on the other, the salary of everyone must be increased. Not only that, he wants that people who have no work to do must be given full salaries. From the nature of things, employment in the Survey of India is seasonal employment. In the high Himalayas nobody can work in the winter months. Nobody can work in the Himalayas except only for three or four months, I think from about July to September. Are we to have people on the pay roll for the whole year and still reduce administrative costs, and after paying them higher salary? If my hon. friend can ever perform that magic trick, I am sure, he will be in demand not only in this country but every country in the world will look for his services so that salaries will be raised, members of the staff will be increased tenfold in order to provide employment to everybody and at the same time administrative cost will go down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And then Parkinson will come into play.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would ask him to face facts. We pay them a retainer. After three years as soon as vacancies occur they are taken on the pay roll. I may say, in this respect at least the employees of the Survey of India are a little better off than the employees of the CPWD or of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

My hon. friend pointed out very rightly wherever the others had an advantage but he did not point out where the Survey people also have

the advantage. I think to be fair he should have referred to both.

There are only two points left. I think I have covered every point raised by every hon. Member except only two. Regarding scholarships on merit, my hon. friend, Shri Pottakkatt said that scholarships were given to relations—probably of his, I do not know because so far as I am aware, scholarships are given on the advice of expert committees. There are one or two representatives of this Ministry or other Ministries. All the others are well known scientists from universities and independent organisations. Whenever a scholarship is given by a foreign country, there is a representative of that country also in the selection committee. We have never changed the recommendations of the selection committees. I say this with pride and with confidence. We accept almost blindly whatever these committees recommend. Therefore, if my hon. friend says that some scholarships have not been given on merit, I do not understand. We are giving a large number of scholarships every year and the very fact that no complaints ever come excepting a vague and general statement like the one made by my hon. friend is proof that as far as is humanly possible, these are being administered fairly and justly. We want to see that they go to the best available candidates. In fact, they do go to candidates all over the country. The lists are published and in the lists you will find that there are people from Kerala, Assam, Kashmir, Madras, Bengal, Gujarat—every State of India.

The last point is about the India Office Library. I have already referred to the Kohinoor Diamond. My hon. friend found a very simple solution of the India Office Library. He said that we should have all the originals and give copies to Pakistan. I suppose, the British Government would not be anywhere in the picture at all. He has forgotten that there are three parties in the dispute. He has also forgotten that this was practically a

frozen issue till 1959. In 1948 to some extent we ourselves froze it. Then in 1955 there was an attempt to revive the question but without any success. In 1959 for the first time we got Pakistan to agree and to present a joint demand. A joint memorandum was placed. My hon. friend talked about giving a few copies and rights to Pakistan. He forgets that the India Office Library belongs to undivided India and as one of the successor governments Pakistan is as much entitled to her share of the India Office Library as we are entitled to our share. Ours is, of course, by far the major share. But this House itself accepted the suggestion and approved of the proposal that I made last year in the House that we should not only be just but we should also be generous to Pakistan in respect of the India Office Library. That generosity here is also like the old English adage that honesty is the best policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can you partition books?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Unless there is an agreement with Pakistan, India will not get anything at all. After a good deal of negotiations an agreement has been reached and a joint demand has been placed. Certain steps have been taken which I cannot divulge at this stage. But obviously it cannot be solved unless there is agreement between the three governments. We are exploring methods for that. It is linked up with many other questions, the atmosphere in this country, the relations between our two countries etc. Obviously when you want to do something in a co-operative spirit and where you can do it only if you co-operate, we have to encourage the forces of friendship. From every point of view that is desirable because we do want that we should be friends with all neighbouring countries, particularly with a country which till very recently was a part of our own country. Therefore I request my hon. friend to be a little patient. We have waited a long time for many of these things. Negotiations go on for a long time. **But**

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I am sure that if we can carry out the negotiations in the proper spirit and if we can induce the necessary spirit of accommodation and co-operation in Pakistan and the UK Governments—and I am not entirely hopeless—perhaps we will be able to bring back the Library. But obviously I cannot give any date about it.

Sir, I am very grateful to you also for allowing me more time than you had originally allotted to me. But I felt that the House has always been very kind to me and therefore I must try to meet as far as I can every point raised by my hon. friends.

In conclusion, I would say that in this great country of ours, we have solved problems which have proved insuperable in other countries. We have occasional clashes and conflicts between different sections of the people but the vast life of India flows imperceptibly. That massive silent flow is peaceful. We see on the surface little billows and eddies but the deep currents move on. They have moved on for the last 6,000 years. It is because these deep currents have moved unperturbed, with massiveness and strength and, shall I say, with sweetness that Indian life has not been soured at source. Many civilisations have disappeared. Many cultures have been transformed out of recognition, but in India we have a kind of continuity of culture of which there is no parallel anywhere in the world. I have often said and I am sure the House will agree . . .

Shri Hem Barua: You have written a book.

Shri Humayun Kabir: . . . that is is the diversity of India, the heterogeneity of the Indian people, the great manifestations of life and its expression in so many different ways which have permitted us to survive. Biology tells us that where there is a single-cell animal, if that single cell is damaged, the animal disappears. But

where there is a multiplicity of cells and variations, every change in circumstances may bring about a different kind of mutation and the organism can survive. India has survived and will survive and, I hope, will also indicate to the world the way of survival.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want me to put any cut motions separately? . . . No. Then I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 79 to 85 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 79—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 80—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 81—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 82—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 83—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 84—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,88,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in

respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may send the numbers of cut motions which they wish to move. Three hours is the time allotted for the discussion of the Demands of this Ministry. There are a large number of Members who are desirous of speaking. So, we have to limit the time limit of speeches to ten minutes in the case of Members of the Congress Party and not more than fifteen minutes in the case of others.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): In view of our recent experience, does this include the time allotted to the Minister's reply also?