

defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 117 relating to the Ministry of Education."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

**DEMAND No. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND No. 15—EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,44,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Education'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

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

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

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

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

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 82—ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

## DEMAND No. 83—SURVEY OF INDIA

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

## DEMAND No. 84—BOTANICAL SURVEY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

## DEMAND No. 85—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

## DEMAND No. 86—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,11,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

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

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,93,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

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

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,81,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ing of the various treasures in the Library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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cording to the genuine needs of the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[श्री बड़े]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Shri Bade:** I beg to move:

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

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

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

[Mismanagement in National Physical Laboratory. (3)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Let me conclude.

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

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

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

Another point is . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

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

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

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

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

steps to see that this does not happen again.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Karuthiruman]

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

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

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

In his great epic, Kamban has said:

*Or Thammai Anuvinaï Sathakooritta Kooninum Ulan.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Hem Barua]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With these words, I conclude.

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

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

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

15 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the end, I would like....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह अष्टाचार बतलाने का समय नहीं है।

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

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में ?

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

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

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

### [श्री बागड़ी]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

त्रि नक्तं याथास्त्रि रश्विना दिवा

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

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

### [श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती]

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

परं वायुटे:

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

धारणाकर्षणोपपत्तेश्च

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

आकर्षणेन रजसा वर्तमानः सविता

देवो याति भुवनानि पश्यन्

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### अल्पावशिष्टे तु कृते युगे

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

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

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

### [श्री जगदेंव सिंह सिद्धांती]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Shri Bade:** Within five months he went twice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The ministers cannot be excluded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

valid criticisms may sometimes be ignored.

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

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

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

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

**Shri Hem Barua:** What about the Mugha tradition?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of **March, 1964, in respect** of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 137 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

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

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

#### DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

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

#### DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

#### DEMAND NO. 107—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,79,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,09,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."