

[Shri Karmarkar]

elements. There are so many undesirable elements, speculators, people who profiteer, etc. But there is a small element—I would not say undesirable element, but a very difficult element—which even in the case of measures which are good for the country beyond all reasonable doubt, still obstructs the work of the normal operation of Government's measures, which, it is very obvious on the very face of it, lead to the good of the country. I do not refer to any other undesirable element though there is certainly a section of that element in our country. So, we have to take care to see that we bring to the people the usefulness of the measure.

With these words, I appreciate very much the general tenor of the debate, including the rather carping observations my hon. friend made, which smelt of a little strong pepper—I should tell my hon. friend that I am a lover of pepper and very strong chillies—and also the other mild types of observations that he made, though in my humble opinion, they were not very relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
 MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEO-
 LOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS
 (DECLARATION OF NATIONAL
 IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT
 BILL.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of Na-

tional Importance) Act, 1951, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very brief and more or less routine Bill which seeks to amend the list of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains. As the House is aware, article 246 of the Constitution gives to Parliament exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule. Item 67 of this Union List I of the Seventh Schedule deals with this subject which is under discussion here and for which I have moved this Bill. According to this, the Government must obtain the prior sanction of Parliament to declare any monument or historical remains and sites as objects of national importance and each historical monument or site which is to come under Government protection and care must receive the sanction of this Parliament. That is why this Bill is before the House.

This amendment Bill was first moved in the Council of States and since then Government have given consideration to some more monuments and sites and amendments to this effect are also before us. I have already given notice of these amendments and they will also be moved in due course. In the very nature of things, such a work of investigation and examination has become a continuous process. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that further additions to the Schedule to the 1951 Act are to be made due to the fact that some more monuments, sites and remains have to be declared as of national importance, and they always are under examination. Therefore, I hope, Sir, that this brief Bill will not take much of our time and the amendments that have been tabled will be dealt with summarily. With your permission, I will move the amendments also notice of which has been given by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Later On.
 Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

शेठ गोविन्द दास : (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण) जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे किसी को विरोध नहीं हो सकता। परन्तु यह विधेयक जिस प्रकार से यहां पर लाया गया है और इस में जो इतने अधिक सुधार पेश किये हैं, उसके कारण इसमें एक सैद्धान्तिक प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है। यह देश बहुत बड़ा देश है। और इस देश का इतिहास भी बहुत पुराना इतिहास है। इस देश में ऐसे अनेक स्थल हैं कि जिनकी रक्षा होना नितन्त आवश्यक है, और इसी लिये हमने देखा कि इस विधेयक के आने के बाद यहां पर इतने सुधार सिद्ध्यूल में रखे गये। जहां तक मुझे याद है, हमारे वर्तमान संविधान के पास होने के पहले इस प्रकार के यदि कोई ऐतिहासिक स्थान रहते थे तो उनको सरकार अपनी रक्षा में एक विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा ले सकती थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फिर से इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो सके कि जिसमें हमको बार बार इस प्रकार के विधेयक भिन्न भिन्न ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के लिये न लाने पड़ें। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि हमारे संविधान की एक धारा इस प्रकार की है कि जिसके कारण सरकार किसी विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा इस प्रकार के कोई ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को अपनी रक्षा में नहीं ले सकती। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस समय हमने संविधान स्वीकार किया उस समय इतनी अधिक बातें हमारे सामने थीं कि इस प्रकार की बातों की ओर हम अधिक

ध्यान नहीं दे सके। मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ कि वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए भी, कुछ लोगों का यह मत है कि, इस विधेयक में इस प्रकार का सुधार किया जा सकता है कि जितने भी ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व के स्थान हैं उनको एक विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा रक्षा में लिया जा सके। मैं कोई बकील नहीं हूँ और मैं नहीं जानता कि यह दोनों मत, एक यह कि हम अपने संविधान को वर्तमान अवस्था में रखते हुए इस प्रकार के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को अपनी रक्षा में नहीं ले सकते, और दूसरा यह कि वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए भी इस प्रकार के स्थान रक्षा में लिये जा सकते हैं, जो प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, इनमें से कौनसा मत ठीक है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इस प्रकार के स्थान वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए सुरक्षा में नहीं लिये जा सकते तो संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। संविधान में जब और भी अनेक परिवर्तन होने की आवश्यकता हमें जान पड़ती है, तो इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन भी होना चाहिए, नहीं तो समय समय पर इस प्रकार के विधेयक हमारे सामने आयेंगे और उनमें लोक सभा का बहुत सा समय जायगा। जैसा मैंने अभी आपसे निवेदन किया, यह बहुत पुराना देश है और इस में बहुत ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं और इनकी सूची शतानुक्रम के आंत के सदृश्य लम्बी होती जाती है। मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि यदि वर्तमान संविधान के रहते हुए भी किसी विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा ऐसे स्थानों को रक्षा में लिया जा सके तो इस विधेयक में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाय। यदि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता तो संविधान में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाय कि सरकार की विज्ञप्ति के द्वारा जिन स्थानों को उचित समझा जाय उनको रक्षा में लिया जाय

[सैठ गोविन्द दास]

और इनके लिये बार बार इस प्रकार के विधेयक इस लोक सभा में लाने की जरूरत न पड़े। मैं इस विधेयक का तो समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं इस के साथ यह निवेदन अवश्य कर देना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. R. K. Chaudhuri.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): He is himself an ancient monument.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Of national importance.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): I shall not be surprised if some day my hon. friend brings in a motion to put me in a museum.

Shri Gadgil: I am willing to oblige you even now.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I think he would make a very good specimen. (Interruptions)

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Sir, I do not know if the hon. Minister is aware that Assam is a very ancient country. It used to be known in the past as 'Asam'. The name 'Assam' has been given by the British people. It was 'Asam' before which means that this country is unequalled by any other country in this world.

Shri Gadgil: And so it is.

श्री बरार के चौधरी : इसके समान कोई और देश नहीं है, इसके बराबर नहीं है। लेकिन इसके आगे का नाम या कामरूप और पश्चिम के आदमी इसको कामरूप कमरुया कहते थे।

That is the way in which this country was known. What is most deplorable and what would be the most relevant matter in this Bill is that even the road, which is made of huge stones, of about a mile in those early days of Mahabharata period about three thousand years ago is being entirely

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mahabharata is 5000 years old.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am not very correct in dates. Whatever it is, it was mentioned in the Mahabharata about six thousand years ago. No attention has been paid to that road which is about a mile long. That road was built, according to the story of Mahabharata, in a single night. It would be incomprehensible to the engineers of today. It so happened that King Narakasura had sent his troops to Kurukshetra to fight on the side of the Kauravas, on the losing side—just as I am now fighting a losing cause; ours is a habit for fighting for lost causes—and then this road was built, because the Devi said 'If you build this in a single night, then you shall get the boon which you pray for'. And it was nearly completed in a single night.

Sir, joke apart, I would say seriously, that the people—Hindus from all parts of India and even non-Hindus—go and visit the Kamakhya temple, and this road is one which should be carefully preserved and improved, if possible. I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. It is very regrettable to find that in all the declarations of ancient places, of things of national importance of that kind, there is not a single mention either in the present Bill or in the Bill of 1951 about any place of importance in Assam. That is the place full of importance so far as the ancient relics are concerned. But there is no mention of it in the 1951 Act or in this Bill. So, I think the hon. Minister will pardon me if I refer to a few instances of such ancient monuments of that kind which have been entirely neglected. Before I do so, I should like to tell the House that no attempt at excavation of archaeological sites has at all been attempted in that province up till now. Excavations have been done in various places where important finds were made but no attempt has been made to make

any kind of excavation in the province of Assam. Is it not regrettable, Sir?

Shri Gadgil: Is there anything down below?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: There are lots of things down below, more things than you see on the surface there. In the museums and other places you will find a lot of things from Assam. They are all the things which have been collected from private individuals. No attempt has been made by Government to recover anything from underground. Even near the Kamakhya Hill, you will find a spring which private enterprise tried for some time to preserve. The House probably knows that Assam was never brought under the conquest of the Moghuls. The Moghuls and Pathans had made 14 attempts to conquer Assam, but they failed to make any conquest. Even during the brief sojourn, there were some inscriptions made by the Moghuls in the place where the hill road to Kamakhya starts. This is only three miles from the town and on a tarred road. But, no Government officer or no searcher of old finds goes there. Seventeen miles from that place there is a tank of very ancient origin, but no attention has been paid to the preservation of that. I can cite hundreds of instances. Even from the Muslim point of view, there is a place of interest, a sacred place 15 Miles off Gauhati. It was built during the brief sojourn of the Moghuls there and that is known as Duamakka and nothing has been done so far to have a road for the pilgrims to go there. I can multiply instances like this; in every nook and corner you will find a place of ancient importance. Nothing has been done by Government to preserve them. I can understand the British Government before 1947 being indifferent to it; but, I cannot, for a moment understand why our national government should be so apathetic to Assam.

In the district of Shibsagar which was the capital of the Ahomans there is a subterranean path.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to say that this history of Assam is interesting. There may be a number of monuments. I went the other day to Madhya Bharat. Almost every mile can speak of history dating back to the Mahabharata period, sometimes to the Rig Veda period. We have got a few monuments to be added to the list. Can we now go on with a list of the monuments that should be included, in which case it will become an endless affair? Hon. Members must write to the Government and try to get them also included. Under these circumstances, let us confine ourselves to things in general.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He has not come forward with any specific suggestions. I might inform him that there are 59 monuments already in Assam which have been declared to be so.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will you kindly mention one or two?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will refer him to the 1904 Act.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: In those days of the British Government the department was not an organised department. Now it is organised. I challenge the hon. Minister to say that a single excavation has been done so far.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has not been done lately unfortunately.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: You find fault with me, Sir, for mentioning this glaring omission.

Shri Syamnandan Sabaya (Muza-farpur Central): There was some excavation in the Khasi hills when you were a Minister in the charge of the department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not one hon. Member address another hon. Member.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

What is the good of stating all this here in this House. If the hon. Member had taken this into his head earlier he could have made additions here.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I will sit down, Sir. But, I will mention this, that instead of feeling sorry for this glaring omission the hon. Minister is exulting over it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Member is always cheerful.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I will confine myself to certain general observations which I feel are really important to consider when we are having this Bill before us. I was not surprised, Sir, that my friend the Deputy Minister made very short speech, suggesting that it was merely a technical matter and that much time of the House should not be spent over a consideration of this Bill. I take it, Sir, that it is only one instance of the step-motherly attitude of the Government towards archaeology. I think, Sir, that this is a very serious act of omission and commission on the part of our Government because, if we try to examine our ancient legacy, perhaps I should say our archaeology comes first. It may be that some of us might think that the gift of India to the world is the gift of philosophy. But, I am sure if we have eyes in our heads we can see these stupendous piles which confront us in so many places. At least I for one am convinced that architecture is the greatest thing that we have got as the legacy of our country's civilisation. But this Bill, Sir, is one instance of how in a most cavalierish fashion the Government proceeds. I know that there are certain difficulties; as far as the Constitution is concerned it requires certain things to be done and so on and so forth. But, I wanted the Government to come forward with a definite and positive scheme in regard to the ways and means which it is going to adopt about the maintenance of our ancient and historic monuments, and

archaeological sites and remains. As far as the Bill goes the only silver lining in the cloud I have been able to find is in the amendment of which notice has been given by my friend Shri Gadgil where he says that authority should be given to declare ancient monuments etc. to be of national importance to the Government, because, Sir, I do not understand how Government can go on from time to time with schedules amended overnight so to speak. Only last night or perhaps this morning we were sent this document by the hon. Deputy Minister. It said that there would be certain changes in the schedules that had been presented to us already.....

Shri Gadgil: That is the casualty list.....

4 P.M.

.....because the recognition of certain places of national importance should be withdrawn in some cases and certain other places have to be added to the list of places of national importance. This is the kind of way in which things are done. I do not know why it should be left to us, laymen, Members of Parliament who are not always in a position to assess the relative merits, national or local, of the archaeological remains—why it should be left to us to make, as the thing comes to our head at the moment, certain suggestions in regard to the character and the list of monuments in this schedule. On the contrary, I should say that there ought to be a definite plan, under which the Archaeological Department—under the guidance of an expert committee if that be necessary to be appointed—should get up lists of places of national importance and local importance after a real inspection of the different areas in our country.

I accused our Archaeological Department of inability to pursue this task properly. I know that the officers of the Archaeological Department are not so much to blame, be-

cause the Government does not give them any money to go round the country and do their job properly. Only the other day, in Orissa they have discovered certain statues, large and monumental statues. One is said to be a statue of Vishnu. It is almost as large, but not quite as large, as the famous statue in Sravan Belgola. It was lying on the ground. It was lying in the forest. It was discovered by accident. In our country,—as you, Sir, found in your tour of Madhya Pradesh—there are so many areas which ought to be visited assiduously by our archaeological officers. As I said, I do not blame them, because they have not got the money; they have not got the staff, and they have not got the equipment. And further, for a long time our Archaeological Department was pursuing methods of excavation which it has been discovered later were rather dangerous to the remains, and that kind of excavation had better not be pursued. That is the way in which the Archaeological Department's work has been conducted so far. That is why I say, it is necessary for Government to come forward with a very positive scheme and ask Parliament for money. I ask the Government to come forward and say that for archaeology they are going to spend a great deal more money than they have spent so far.

I find, Sir, that the money spent on archaeology in 1952-53 was Rs. 38.54 lakhs. The original estimate in the budget amounted to Rs. 44 lakhs; it was reduced to Rs. 38.54 lakhs. It is amazing. This morning we had a question about an iron and steel plant to be set up in the near future. With a German combine we are going to have a contract and that contract means that we are going to spend Rs. 75 crores. I mention this because Mr. J. R. D. Tata had told a meeting of his shareholders recently that he could produce 5,00,000 tons of iron and steel at a cost of about Rs. 40 crores and he was suggesting that perhaps there could be an economy effected in regard to this iron and

steel transaction to the extent of nearly Rs. 35 crores. I do not know the exact position, but the fact of the matter is that we do not think of crores and crores of rupees being poured down the drain, particularly in regard to so many river valley projects about which the Estimates Committee and other organisations have made very caustic observations, and Government does not bat an eyelid as far as expenditure of money is concerned for those projects in tens of millions, but when it comes to archaeology, Government cuts down the original estimate of Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 38.54 lakhs. We find that, for example, only Rs. 5.05 lakhs were given for the maintenance of monuments in Part B States. Now, the princely States, when they were in existence used to spend four or five times that amount in their own individual States. (An Hon. Member: Ten times.) I bring it before Government as a challenge. Why should that be so? We know that the princely order is absolutely outmoded. We have no patience for the princely order, but if the princely order in this country could have that much consideration for the archaeological treasures of our country, why should the Government of this country, which prides itself on being called a National Government and all that sort of rot,—why should this Government behave in regard to our archaeological treasures in this niggardly fashion? But that is what is happening.

I remember that in the other place a member of the Mayurbhanj house complained that after the integration of the States, the library of Mayurbhanj raj containing 1000 Sanskrit palm-leaf manuscripts was burnt down after the Government had taken that State over, and he brought it as a charge against Government that real care was not taken of this library. This is only one instance of how things are done. I would ask you to question anybody who has been to Ellora or Ajanta in recent years and also who has been there some years

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

previously when the Nizam's Government was in charge and ask him about his impression. Right or wrong—I do not know; the report is current that today Ellora and Ajanta are not looked after even as well as they used to be by the Nizam's Government. I am not in a position to vouch for this statement, but this report is there. It is made by people in whose responsibility we have very great reason to put our credence.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is utterly wrong.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I visited Ajanta and Ellora recently and I must say that the impression that was left upon our minds was this—not that they were in neglect, but rather I was told that they are now attracting more tourists and they are in much finer shape than they were ever before. I visited them only last December.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): But what is the point?

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): That he went to Ajanta : that is the point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am very happy that my friend went to Ajanta, but the fact remains that as far as our archaeological treasures are concerned, they are not being looked after with that much care which it is our duty to show towards them, and that is why somebody remarked in the other place that Curzon in 1904 had more reverence for our antiquities than most of us in Swadeshi India have. This is the kind of statement which was made in the other place. It is on record.

I want to ask the Deputy Minister as to what plans he is making regarding an integration of the knowledge which we are acquiring in the maintenance of these archaeological monuments and sites and remains, and it is there that I would like to ask him what is being done regarding keeping up a liaison with the Archaeological Department of Pakistan. I say so,

because—whatever might have happened lately in regard to the State structure of India—our country is one, our culture is one, our traditions have one uniform origin. As far as the most ancient part of our history is concerned, we know it is the period of the Indus Valley Civilisation, as far as our present knowledge goes. Now, Mohanjodaro and Harappa are both in Pakistan. In India also there are certain places like Bikaner, like Himachal Pradesh, like areas of Rajasthan, which also can give us a lot of relics in regard to the Indus Valley Civilisation. I want to know what is being done in order to pursue further research into the Indus Valley Civilisation and what is being done in order to keep up a liaison with the Archaeological Department of Pakistan. I do not know what they are doing on that side, but I saw a book published under the auspices of the Pakistan Archaeological Department, edited by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler—5000 Years of Art in Pakistan. Naturally, it is necessary for us to have some sort of liaison, because our tradition is one; our culture is one; and therefore, as far as our past is concerned, we should try to reconstruct it as well as we can possibly do.

In regard to certain other points also, I would like to know more about what is being done. I am sorry I miss the presence of the father of the House, Mr. B. Das, but I remember him getting up several times to ask what happened to the recommendations which were made about the Konarak Temple. There was a committee appointed some time in 1949 or 1950, but it seems that its recommendations are not being implemented properly or if they are implemented, they are implemented with such protracted delay that actually the results are not very satisfactory. If the Konarak Temple, which as you all know is a gem of architecture, one of the loveliest which we have, if that temple is damaged, then that would be a tremendous calamity for our

country. I would like also to know what is being done in regard to the excavations in Nalanda. I see that the Pataliputra University's Vice-Chancellor is sitting here. To Pataliputra, of course, we have given the go-by. Dr. Jayaswal tried to do something about it and after that, hardly anything was done by our Archaeological Department. There again, I cannot blame the officers. They have not got the money. Maulana Saheb is not here. He says, *jeb khali hai*—there is no money in my pocket. This is the kind of pretext that he puts forward. This is the kind of thing that is going on. A stop has to be put to it. The Nalanda excavations have stopped for some time; at least, that is the report. If I am wrong, I shall be very glad to be corrected. There are so many other places to which a reference may be made, say, about Kausambi. I think in Kausambi, there is a very promising area for investigation, but that investigation, is not properly proceeding. What about Mahabalipuram? Are we undertaking really serious steps to preserve the *raths* of Mahabalipuram? Are we trying really to preserve these temples from the effects of the sea water? Have we any idea in regard to the transportation of these by hydraulic engineering methods—the buildings which are right on the sea—and put them backwards so that no harm is done to them. I don't think any ritual worship goes on there from day to day and there will be no religious susceptibilities in this respect. These are days when buildings can be transplanted and I say that these buildings are facing the danger of continuous damage over years from sea water and the effects of likely erosion and surely we must save these monuments.

I could refer to so many other instances where greater care ought to be taken and where further investigations should be taken in hand, but I am afraid I would not have the time to do so. I don't wish to take too much of the time of the House, but I am very serious on this point, because

speaking as a communist, one belonging to a group of people who are accused of having no reverence for the past, I would say that that is a calumny. We do not accept such accusations which are completely out of tune with the real facts. I would tell you that in the magazine *Peoples China*—you may happen to read it, it is available in Parliament Library—you will find that a large number of expeditions have been made to many of their old sites and they have discovered certain hills which are sculpted almost in the same style as our Ellora and they are popularising this matter, because they know that if they are going to build the future, they have to think of the past. The past, present and the future are all linked up in a golden thread and it is necessary for us to understand our past and appreciate the treasures of the past and find out what exactly our civilisation was in the past. As Indians, we are so proud that we have wonderful archaeological traditions, unparalleled in the history of civilisation. As compared to the Indian examples of architecture, and sculpture, the Chinese or any other people cannot claim anything greater or even equal in artistic quality and excellence. Here is something of the great achievement of our people, but this achievement is now being lost sight of, because our Government is not taking any precautions regarding the maintenance of these archaeological remains.

I shall refer to one other matter which is agitating the minds of many people in this country at the present time and that is in regard to the Nagarjunikonda remains. I happened to attend the other day a meeting of the Central Board of Archaeology as a nominee of this House. I think it is my duty to refer to the Nandikonda project, which is absolutely essential to the welfare of the Andhra Desa. I am told that this project has been held up because there is a danger of Nagarjunikonda remains being washed away if the Nandikonda

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

project is allowed to proceed. So there is a kind of stalemate and the Archaeological Department says "we note with great dismay that this has happened, but we cannot stop it." A suggestion has been made that perhaps those remains which have been found in this place should be collected and put in a museum as the site may be washed away. Archaeologically speaking, if you want a museum which includes the relics found in a particular place, the museum should be situated in that very place; that is an elementary archaeological rule. Besides a number of relics that have been found there, the discovery of a wharf is most important as far as Indian archaeology is concerned. I do not think we have many other similar extant instances of a wharf and this would help us to find out something about Greater India and about our contact with further Asia. Therefore, Nagarjunikonda is very important as a treasure of this country—it is so not only on account of the memory of Acharya Nagarjuna, but also the remains of the civilisation of his times. Let us not take a frivolous view of the matter. The Central Board of Archaeology was told by people high-up in the Education Ministry that if only the Finance Ministry loosens its purse-strings to a certain extent and spends a little more money, certain modifications might be made in the Nandikonda project so that the Nandikonda scheme could go ahead without delay and at the same time the Nagarjunikonda remains might remain untouched. Both these things are very important and one should not suffer at the cost of the other. Let us spend some more money on the Nandikonda project so that Andhra Desha can get whatever good emerges out of it, but at the same time the Nagarjunikonda remains are not damaged in the way it has already begun to be damaged. If I had my way, I would tell the Deputy Minister to go up to the Prime Minister and say "This can't happen. How can our treasure in

Nagarjunikonda be allowed to be washed away? It is a slander on our people's sense of values." I think this matter should be taken up at the highest possible level and I ask that Government is in a position, before we pass this legislation, to say something about it.

I would then mention only two other small points which relate to treasures taken out of our country by foreigners. I know, Sir, at the present moment there are some restrictions as far as the export of artistic treasures is concerned, but there are many of the artistic treasures which are already abroad and which have been taken away from our country. I don't see why we should not negotiate with foreign governments to get back those treasures. We know that there are so many good things which belong to our country in the British Museum and so many good things, for example, in the Boston Museum in the U.S.A. Should we not use our good offices with at least the Commonwealth which, we are always told here, is such a wonderful organisation. Should we not try to have some kind of negotiation with the British Government regarding the return to this country of her own treasures? That is most important. Why should we not also use our good offices with the American Government, with which my friends on the other side are so very friendly, in regard to the return of our treasures from Boston and other museums and make them disgorge our treasure in their public and semi-public collections. I want some kind of assurance in the matter.

There is another point and that is in regard to certain relics which are still here—all over the place—statues of British Viceroy and Commanders-in-Chief and that kind of thing. They are found for example, in Rashtrapati Bhavan where I happened to go for listening to some music.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: These may be sent in exchange for the return of our antique treasures.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A very sensible suggestion. In Rashtrapati Bhavan I saw an array of paintings and statuettes which were only illustrations of our shame—a shame which we have not succeeded in effacing. Let us do something about it now. So far as the Archaeological Department is concerned, let an assurance be given to Parliament that this calumny would be effaced as soon as possible.

I shall conclude by saying that archaeology is a matter of the greatest national importance and that if we are going to build our future, we have to enthuse our people and they will really be enthusiastic when they know how great the country has been in the past and how much greater she can be in the future. That is why archaeological excavations, maintenance of archaeological sites and remains are of such great national importance. That is why I suggest that there ought to be a positive plan for further exploration, for the kind of discovery which has been made in Orissa lately cannot be an accidental phenomenon. Let money be found for this and let the Government come forward with a positive plan and I can say, at least on behalf of a very large part of the Opposition, if not for the entire Opposition, we shall certainly vote larger grants of money with pleasure.

Shri Gadgil: So far as the form of this Bill is concerned, I have already given notice of an amendment which will enable the Government by mere notification in the Government gazette to declare what are ancient monuments, or archaeological sites or remains.

The first Act in this connection was passed in the year 1904. Before that things of interest, historical interest, were more or less looked after by the various Provincial Government. Whatever Lord Curzon may have done in the sphere of politics, he

did one good thing, Sir, and that was: he took great interest in ancient monuments and historical remains with the result that a new Department was constituted and the Act of 1904 was passed.

When the Constitution was passed in 1950 the subject of protection of ancient monuments and historical sites was reserved for the Union by List I, item No. 67 and it was laid down that only a law passed by Parliament can declare what is or what is not of national importance. Now this is a very curious thing. As you will find, Sir, there are so many amendments and I do not know how many site and remains or monuments have been recommended by the various members in the form of their amendments for being included in the Schedule. Now this is a thing which cannot, with fairness, be dealt with in Parliament at all. If you are to judge each thing by its history, by its sculpture, by its architecture it will be difficult for most of us are not connoisseurs; but at the same time, it is necessary that Government must have an adequate and competent machinery to do this. And when I find my esteemed friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee taking keen interest in this, and very rightly, I should welcome the Government to come with a definite proposal to improve the working of the Archaeological Department on a long term programme and any grant that Government may desire for giving effect to that programme will be accepted by this House.

But at the same time, the proposition that every little piece because it has been built some centuries ago should be protected or preserved is one which is too tall and which I do not think any reasonable man will accept. What I would lay down as a test is, that whatever is outstanding importance from the point of view of architecture or history or sculpture or religion, or even from the point of view of religion only, those things should be preserved and protected.

[Shri Gadgil]

Now there is another question for us to consider: whether the activities of this Department should be confined only to the preservation and protection of these things, or should the activities extend to recreating certain things, not in the modern fashion, but in the same old way, and in the same old style with which the original thing was built. Now, Sir, I have some experience of this, because I am one of the trustees of the Somnath Temple. When the Junagadh business was over and I and Sardar went to Viraval and from there to Somnath, we found the temple, one of the biggest pieces of architecture, in ruins. A decision was taken that this should be rebuilt and reconstructed. Then in the course of discussion with the authorities of the Archæological Department the question arose whether it should be preserved and protected as it was with a repair here and a repair there, or it should be rebuilt in the old style. There was a feeling that it was not possible to rebuild it in the old style, because nobody knew those things. Fortunately for us, even now, there are communities whose business is only to build temples and nothing else and one of such communities is the Somapura community. One of them is an engineer. We consulted him and he said: "This temple is of this particular variety." And he produced a big book in which there were specimens of 120 styles of temples. He told us that if we dig here you will find this *kund*; if you dig there you will find this sort of staircase. We actually did and he was correct. Now the Trust has decided to build the temple completely in the old style, not in a modern way.

Therefore, I wish that the activities of this Department should expand and should not merely be confined to preservation and protection, especially when we find that some of the pieces of art like the temples at Konarak, at Bhuvaneshwar and several temples down South are matters of great pride for us and it would

be really doing a distinct disservice not only to this generation but to generations that are still to follow us not to preserve them: not only to protect them but if possible to effect repairs or even rebuild in the same old style with the same spirit of pride and inspiration.

Very recently, Sir, I had an occasion to visit Dwaraka, one of the finest temples built in the tenth century. The moment its jurisdiction was transferred from the Maharaja of Gaekwar to the Bombay State there were no funds available even for its normal repairs. While it was under the regime of the Gaekwar every year some allotment was made and some repairs one could find. But for the last five or six years nothing is being done. I had the honour of writing both to the Chief Minister of Bombay and also to Maulana Sahib. He has promised to look into it.

The point I was making was that apart from places of architectural beauty, there are places round which historical traditions have grown up and they are sources of inspiration for our men in the present as well as in future. Now you might go and say: here is the place where Christ was crucified. There is nothing there present except a tablet. But the very fact that that place is identified to be of importance brings thousands of pilgrims to that place and inspires millions of people. If we are to live as a great nation with tradition, a noble tradition at that, it is necessary that things which have been handed down, things round which the web of history has been woven, things which have become part and parcel of our life and daily traditions which affect our life and being, it should be the duty of Government to preserve them—not only to preserve them but do something more. I therefore desire to express one thing very clearly, one that has already been expressed by Shri Mukerjee, that so far as the policy of this particular Department is con-

cerned the time has now come when it should not be treated in a left-handed manner, as he said, but should be treated as a matter which has very intensely to do with our civilisation and culture, and with our education too. Therefore, so far as the policy is concerned this is what I have to say.

So far as the form of the Bill is concerned I have already given notice of the amendment. It may be said that there is some constitutional difficulty. I do not want to anticipate what the hon. the Law Minister may say. I had some discussion with him. My own humble view is that the wording as it is, namely, "by law declared to be of national importance" does justify delegation of power. Now, in what respect that power is to be delegated is really for this House to agree to; because in many important things this House may not like to delegate any power to the executive. But this is such a matter in which if the House delegates the power to the executive government of the day, nothing is lost but many things are gained. For preparing a little Bill even of one clause it goes through several Ministries, just as a man is born after going through 84 million *yonis*. Similarly it goes through several places, the Law Minister, drafting, this, that and the other. Then it is introduced. And then amendments are moved. Even the smallest Bill must be costing Government not less than Rs. 5,000 just as a little question costs about Rs. 100. This little thing will come every year. The excavations are going on continually. We are looking more to the past than to the future. We are excavating history rather than making it. We are looking more to our memory than to our vision. Let us at the same time cut down our expenditure and proceed systematically and in such a manner as not to waste the time of this House, for that time is required for better purposes, for something which deals directly with the life and activity of this country.

Sir, about the constitutional aspect I shall speak when I move my amendment.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to call so many hon. Members on this? I have no objection. Until closure is asked for, I will go on calling every hon. Member. I would only request hon. Members to confine themselves to individual cases which have been brought in the list. There may be many other things, but they can make general observations. Bearing this in mind they may speak. I am sure they would do so even without my suggestion; I am only reminding them of what they will naturally do. Ten minutes each.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, I would not have stood up but for the fact that I have given notice of an amendment and that I represent a constituency which is full of historical monuments, which is India's history for two centuries, which has preserved the culture of India; and on account of the fights that we have given in that part of the country we are alive today and able to give vent to our feelings of our civilisation and culture. Coming from that part of the country...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that part?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I come from Chittor. I represent the Chittor constituency in this House and I am proud I come from that part.

Shri S. S. More: That is why he is always in a fighting mood, Sir.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Fighting mood is always given to the Peasants and Workers Party.

Sir, the words that have come today from two such opposite persons as Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Gadgil gladden our heart that we are still talking of culture and civilisation of our country and hope that we pursue these very sentiments as we go further.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

It is true that the Archaeological Department sometimes wakes up, sometimes but not always. We go to these places which are protected monuments, about Delhi, Agra, and we find so many chaprassis, assistants, curators posted there. Everything looks clean and neat. All these buildings are well looked after. The Taj Mahal is preserved in its ancient splendour. The beautiful garden is there. But when it is a question of any monument in Chittor being preserved, not one man is posted for preserving those monuments. We took over those monuments, the whole of the Fort of Chittor, in the year 1951. Yet we have done absolutely nothing there, so much so that we have permitted sacrilege of Hindu temples in that place. Very recently Mr. Chatterjee and I had an occasion of visiting Chittorgarh and we found in the Sas Bahu temple where a natural spring falls on the Siva Lingam a Mahomedan was washing his feet over the Siva Lingam. Because now the Maharaja is no longer there and we have a secular State. This protection of monuments is there but there is nobody to look after that temple. We cannot protect this temple from even desecration, what to talk of its preservation.

Mr. Gadgil has suggested that we might amend this law. I do not want to speak from the legalistic point of view, but I find that this amendment will come into conflict with the provision of the Constitution.

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

Apart from that, is this Government which is not able to open its eyes or its ears by so much shouting and so much show, going to wake up of its own and declare that this monument is to be protected? My amendment was given in the last session also and it is before the Government for a long time. It has been repeated today according to the law. But the Government has not yet come forward and the hon. Minister has not

yet suggested that these amendments will be accepted. Why these amendments are not being accepted or why Government do not come forward and say that they will be accepted, passes one's comprehension. A full list of all the locations is given. The curators are already there. I had a consultation with the curator at Udaipur and with a professor of History, a man who was on the Historical Records Commission. I had consulted everybody. And it is after consultation with such people that the list was prepared. And yet Government has not found out whether or not it will accept the amendments moved by me.

The same is the position about the amendments moved by the other Members. Perhaps, the hon. Ministers do not get opportunities or have not the time to go to all these places. An amendment has been given notice of by my hon. friend Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta about Jawar being declared an ancient monument. Most of you have not gone to Jawar. Even if you are not interested in the historical associations of Jawar, even if you are not interested in the archaeological finds of Jawar, still it is a place, perhaps the only place in India where silver is produced. It is a big mineral producing centre. Apart from that, you can see wonderful things. I would ask you, instead of going to Kashmir to enjoy, instead of going to the other hills stations,— I would ask the Government to negotiate with Members to go and visit Jawar. What is the beauty there? You will find that the walls...

Mr. Chairman: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that we are discussing archaeological monuments: not beautiful places.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Jawar is an archaeological find. I am glad that the Chair has drawn my attention to this. Jawar has been included in an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Archaeological monument, is the subject matter of the discussion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am talking of archaeological monuments. Jawar town is one of the unique things in the whole world. Generally you will find that houses all over India or any part of the world are built with brick, mortar and stones. What is the building material here? Crucibles. It will be wonderful for you to see that all the walls of all the houses in the whole of the deserted town of Jawar are built of crucibles and crucibles alone.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Government also is in a crucible; that is the trouble.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is why I say, examine yourself and spend some more money; don't be stingy in this matter. You are going to spend 38 lakhs for preserving these monuments whereas even the Maharana used to spend about 5 lakhs single-handed only in Mewar; what to talk of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Dholpur and all these States in Rajasthan. I would therefore urge that if you go through the list that I have submitted along with that submitted by my hon. friend Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta, you will find that we are pressing for your attention to be concentrated on places like Chittor, Bijolian and Bhensrorgarh where all the fights with the Moghuls have taken place, where these monuments which we have enumerated are lying completely in a deserted and dilapidated condition. These have to be looked after. It is now six years since we have attained independence. It is now three years since the Union Government have taken over charge of these States. We have come into the Union Government. It is for the Union Government to look into these affairs and be not stingy about spending money. I would request that in the next year's Budget, provision should be made for at least 50 lakhs of rupees for preserving the monuments in Rajasthan alone, leaving aside

those of the other States. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): From the Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it is clear that the Bill has been introduced in this House to add a few sites which are of national and historical importance. But, I find from the list that there are so many omissions and among these the most notable is the site of the Vikramshila University. I have no time to give an account of that for the information of the House. It is a few miles from the place to which I belong. But, it is the most callous disregard and disinterestedness shown by the officials for the last so many years, which could not be brought before this House, that I wish to place for the consideration of the Members and for drawing the attention of the Minister also.

For long, they have been misguided this House and the Government regarding the Vikramshila University. A question was put in this House regarding this university and the reply of the Government was that it is being protected by the department. It was the most misleading information given by the Minister to hon. Members. They said that it is being protected. What are they protecting? Of all the areas where the Vikramshila University was located, the most important is the Bateshwar hill top. There is a mountain called Bateshwar hill and now eminent historians have found,— I shall quote some historians just now—that the site of the Vikramshila University lies not only round the Bateshwar hill, but also on the hill top. These gentlemen who visited the area said, we will protect it, we are protecting it, and we are proposing to protect it. I will show either they were blind because they could not see things, or they were dumb because they could not explain their difficulty or deaf because they could not hear.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: All the three together or alternately?

Shri Bhagwat Jha: One fine morning we were told—it was communicated to us—that it is not possible to protect the Bateshwar hill top because it is not of national importance. They were protecting the ground. I will specially draw the attention of the House to the fact that they are protecting the ground up to 300 feet of the Bateshwar hill top, but not the top. They say that the site of the university is up to this and not further.

In the mean time, something had happened and a Bengal company came in to excavate on the hill top. After that the idea changed. The Bengal company, I am told are more expert regarding monuments and historical things. They are a greater authority than Shri Mazumdar and N. L. De, the greater historians. We were told that it is being excavated by the Bengal company. The people were greatly agitated and a *samiti* was set up in the area and Shri L. K. Mishra, the great historian was the Secretary. We had to undertake a lot of litigation and under section 144 many persons were charged. We had to spend a lot of money. We went from house to house to collect money to fight all this litigation. We had no money like the Bengal Company. All our money was voluntarily contributed by the poor villagers around the area in whom we tried to rouse interest regarding history. We fought all that litigation. Then, they stopped. Once again they started. Regarding this most important site of the Vikramshila University, these officials do not agree, do not admit, and do not interest themselves to see the things. They have got plenty of money to protect this area or that containing statues of Hardinge, Irwin, Queen, Englishmen or Victoria which remind us of their atrocities, tales of woes and tragedies that have enacted against the Indian freedom movement. But, they have reached the conclusion to protect the Bateshwar hill top, which is nothing less than the seat of the Vikramshila

university. I shall put a few questions. Is it not a fact that the report of Shri Krishna Dev, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Patna, who carried out these excavations, supports the ancientness of these remains and shows that the structure of the Bateshwar hill top belongs to the Pala period, that it is the remains of a vast tower, that a spearhead was found in one of the rooms exposed by the excavations, and that North Indian brown potteries were found in the excavations which anti-date the Christian era?

There are conflicting opinions regarding it by historians. Some said it belongs to the Pala period, some said it belongs to the Sena period, and some said it belongs to the Christian era, but the most important and established opinion is that it belongs to the Vikramshila University. All these were thrown to the winds, and it was said: "Well, it was a servant quarter of one Howard, some Englishman living there."

In support of my contention, I am quoting some historians. It was Mr. Mazumdar, the wellknown historian, who first said that these monuments belong to the Sena period. Then, I am quoting here the opinion of Mr. Aney, the then Governor. He said:

"I have gone through some of those papers and I believe yourself and your Committee have given enough material for establishing that Bateshwarsthan and its surroundings represent the site of Vikramshila University, of which we read some glowing description in the accounts of Chinese travels."

Then, I am quoting from an article on Vikramshila published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member given an amendment?

Shri Bhagwat Jha: Yes. But if you want, I have no objection, I will sit down and speak on the amendment later.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will hear me. At the time of moving the amendment, he can speak extensively.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: If you so wish, then I will take my chance again, but it must be very clear that you will not rule me out then. So, I am finishing, and not taking more time on this assurance.

So, these facts clearly establish that, as given in my amendment, Bateswar hill top should be included in the Vikramshila University. This is established not only by the surroundings there but by the facts which have been quoted by historians like Mr. Mazumdar and Mr. L. N. De and also the opinion of Mr. Aney, the then Governor of Bihar.

There is volume of correspondence which we have entered into with the Government of India. At one stage they admitted the fact. At the second stage they rejected the fact. All I have to put before the hon. Minister is this. If you are bringing a Bill in this House to add to the list of things of national importance, kindly see that you include this Vikramshila University which has been disregarded, which has been treated with a callous attitude and indifference by our officials. People in that area have fought since long with money, time and energy, but your friends who had been kind to visit the place could not tell us what are the difficulties in their way in finding out if it is an ancient mounment. These mounments have had the vitality to withstand the wear and tear of centuries, and they have shown that they want to exist on the earth as the remains of the Vikramshila University. Let them not further deteriorate on account of these officers who, sitting in their chairs, imagine that this is of historical importance and this is not.

I hope this will be taken into consideration.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह (शाहबाद दक्षिण):

इस बिल के बारे में.....

Mr. Chairman: May I make a suggestion? There are so many hon. Members who want to speak, and there are archæological monuments almost all over India. So, if each Member confines himself to his point it would be much better.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : मुझे इस बिल के बारे में केवल दो चीजें कहनी हैं। पहली चीज यह है कि जिन महाशय ने इस बिल को तैयार किया है, हालांकि यह बिल अप्रैल के महीने में पेश हुआ था लेकिन आज तक उन को नहीं मालूम कि इस में ऐतिहासिक गलतियां हैं या नहीं। और जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल पेश किया गया था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है या नहीं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से जिन स्मारकों को संरक्षण में लिया गया है उनकी अच्छी तरह से रक्षा नहीं की जाती। इसके सबूत में मुझे एक चीज कहनी है। पहली चीज यह है कि एक प्रश्न के जवाब में इसी साल १६ सितम्बर को मौलाना आजाद साहब ने कहा था कि रोहतास किले में हरिश्चन्द्र और रोहतासन मन्दिरों की मूर्तियां १९४८ में तोड़ दी गयी थीं हालांकि दोनों मन्दिर सरकारी संरक्षण में थे। उनके लिये उन्होंने कहा था कि वे मूर्तियां ऐतिहासिक महत्व के नहीं हैं और इस लिये उनकी मरम्मत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस विभाग में इतिहास पढ़ने के योग्य ज्ञान है या नहीं जो कि वह समझ सकें कि हमारे यहां हरिश्चन्द्र और रोहित का कोई ऐतिहासिक महत्व था या नहीं। फिर एक ही दो महीने के बाद २६ अक्टूबर को जब बहुत प्रेस किया गया वहां के लोगों की ओर

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

से तब फिर उन्होंने बयान दिया। पहले उन्होंने यह कहा था :

"The images were broken in 1948. The images are of no high antiquity or of aesthetic merit."

लेकिन २६ अक्टूबर को उन्होंने यह कहा :

"...the temples in question are protected and in a good state of preservation. The "Argha" of the Shiva Lingam in Rohtasan is broken and it is proposed to repair the same during the current year, but repairs to the broken Bhagwat image in the Harishchandra Temple are out of question."

इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की कंट्रिब्यूटरी बातें कम से कम शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से नहीं कही जानी चाहियें। शिक्षा का ठेकेदार होने के नाते इस विभाग को ऐतिहासिक चीजों को समझना चाहिये। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों मन्दिरों की मूर्तियों को तुड़वाने की जवाबदेही इस गवर्नमेंट की है क्योंकि १९४८ में यही गवर्नमेंट थी और इसी गवर्नमेंट के संरक्षण में वे दोनों मन्दिर थे और उन्होंने खुद ही माना था १६ सितम्बर को कि उन दोनों मन्दिरों की मूर्तियां तोड़ दी गयी हैं। उन दोनों की उन को मरम्मत करानी चाहिये और भली भाँति रखना चाहिये।

इस विभाग की दूसरी गलती आरा हाउस के बारे में है। इस बिल के शुरू में ही पहले नम्बर पर आरा हाउस को रखा गया है। यह लोग हिस्ट्री आफ दि फीडम मूवमेन्ट लिख रहे हैं लेकिन उनको पता नहीं है कि सन् १८५७ में जब स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम छिड़ा था उस समय उस में किन किन लोगों ने

भाग लिया था और उनका मददगार कौन था। इस विभाग के लोगों को इतिहास पढ़ लेना चाहिये। आरा हाउस वह स्थान है जहाँ उन अंगरेजों की कब्र है जो कि उस सड़ाई में मारे गये थे और उस आरा हाउस को इस गवर्नमेंट ने नेशनल मानुमेन्ट बना कर पहला स्थान दिया है, लेकिन जिस व्यक्ति ने उन अंगरेजों को मारा, उसकी कोठी और दूसरी जो चीजें हैं, उसका हाता उस का मन्दिर जो उस जमाने में तोड़ दिया गया था, इनका कोई पता नहीं कि क्या हुआ।

5 P.M.

सबसे अधिक आश्चर्य मुझे इस बात का होता है कि अप्रैल में जो अर्गमेंट दिया गया आज नवम्बर हो गया लेकिन इस डिपार्टमेंट को यह पता नहीं है कि उसका क्या हुआ। न इन लोगों ने कोई इन्क्वायरी कराई और अगर इन्क्वायरी कराई भी हो तो उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं मालूम होता। जो इस सरकार का रवैया है उसे देख कर मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार अपने उद्देश्य को अच्छी तरह से समझ ले और जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर चलता है उसे भत्ता भाँति पूरा करे। अभी आज जो चीज हमको सरकुलेट की गयी है उसमें एक जुमा मास्क को राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों में शामिल कर लिया गया है। उस के बारे में यह लिखा है :

"The inscription in Persian was fixed above and the central archæology of the front wall of the prayer hall records that it was built by Maksooz in the reign of Emperor Akbar, and it is a fine and powerful product of the Akbar period."

श्री गाडगिल : उचित है तो रखें।

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : जरूर रखें उसको। पर मकसूस से तो हरिश्चन्द्र ज्यादा

ऐतिहासिक हैं। इनको चाहिए कि सोच समझ कर, जरा दिमाग लगा कर इतिहास पढ़ें, जब इन चीजों की तैयारी करें तो लोग सोचें नहीं। जो महत्व की चीजें हों उनको रखें। जैसा कि गाडगिल साहब ने कहा, सब चीजों को संरक्षण में नहीं लिया जा सकता। यह ठीक है, लेकिन जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व की चीजें हैं उनको भ्रवश्य लीजिये। अगर हरिश्चन्द्र और रोहित ऐतिहासिक महत्व के नहीं थे तो उनको हटा दीजिये। लेकिन यह मकसूस साहब कौन हैं, इन्होंने क्या किया था। मेरी भी कुछ इतिहास की जानकारी है। मालबोय साहब बतलायें कि यह मकसूस साहब कौन थे और इन्होंने क्या किया था। इन्हें कुंवर सिंह की जानकारी थी या नहीं? कुंवर सिंह ने बनारस में जाकर लड़ाई लड़ी थी, आजमगढ़ में लड़ी थी, रीवा में लड़ी थी, और सारे बिहार में लड़ी थी। जिस तरह से इस तरफ झांसी की रानी और तांतिया टोपी का नाम प्रसिद्ध है उसी तरह हमारे यहाँ उनके नाम की पूजा होती है। लेकिन इस सरकार को उस इतिहास का पता नहीं है। पता नहीं कि किस दिमाग से यह लोग स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की किताब को लिखेंगे जिसको कि यह लिखने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि आरा हाउस को, जिसको कि यह नेशनल इंपारटेंस का मानमैट बनाने जा रहे हैं उसको तो बनावें या जहन्नुम में जाने दें, लेकिन जिनकी बदौलत वे कब्रें बनीं, आरा हाउस बना, यानी जिन्होंने सन् १८५७ के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम को शुरू किया, जिसके फलस्वरूप आज हम स्वतन्त्र हैं और आज एक एक विभाग में दो दो और चार चार मंत्री हा गये हैं, ऐसे लोगों के महत्व को मानें और सोच समझ कर के काम करें। श्री बटेश्वर हिल टाप के बारे में कहा गया। जगदीशपुर में जो कुंवर सिंह का अहाता है और उसका जो मंदिर तुड़वा दिया गया था उसको रेस्टोर करें। जैसा वह था वसा ही

रेस्टोर करें, नया न बनावें। कम से कम उस स्थान को दे दें और जिन गद्दार लोगों को उनकी प्रापर्टी दे दी गयी है उसको वापस दिलवाया जाय। मगर कहा जाता है कि उनके नाम में कोई प्रापर्टी ही नहीं थी। प्रापर्टी कहाँ से हो। सन् ५७ में लड़ाई हुई। उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को मारा, प्राक्स के बहुत से स्थानों पर और बाहर भी दखल किया, बहुत से दुश्मनों को मारा और अन्त में स्वयं भी मरे। उसके बाद उनकी सारी प्रापर्टी जब्त हो गयी। उनके घर में अंग्रेज लोग रहते थे। सरकारी रिपोर्ट आती है कि उनके नाम से कोई चीज नहीं है। यह कैसी भ्रवल की बात है कि जो आदमी इतना बड़ा जबरदस्त विद्रोह या यों कहें कि स्वातन्त्र्य संग्राम खड़ा करे उस आदमी की प्रापर्टी उसके नाम में हो और उसका घर उसके नाम में हो। आप रिपोर्ट की ऊल जलूल बातें न लिया करें और ईमानदारी से काम करें।

तीसरी चीज है बटेश्वर हिल टाप की।

श्री के० डी० मालबोय : सभापति जी, मैं आप की इजाजत से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग न किया जाय जो कि बिल्कुल अनपार्लियामेंटरी हों। अगर थोड़े बहुत अनपार्लियामेंटरी हों तब तो इस्तमाल किये जा सकते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I do not understand Hindi, well.

डा० राम सुभाष सिंह : अगर आप बहुत विद्वान हैं ता बतलाइयें कि कौन शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की इसी में जांच करता हूँ। इसी तरह से यह बिल भी तैयार किया गया है। जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है उसको आप पाइंट आउट करें। मैं उसको इटाने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ऊल जलू ,
 बेईमान ।

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है। मैंने 'बेईमान' कानहीं 'ईमानदारी' का प्रयोग किया है। ज़रा फिर से स्टडी करें।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may proceed with whatever he has got to say.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : रोहतास किले के हरिश्चन्द्र के मन्दिर की और रोहतास के मंदिर की मूर्तियों की मरम्मत करावें जो कि उनके जमाने में तोड़ी गयी है। कुंवर सिंह की ठोठी, ग्रहाते और मंदिर को नेशनल इंपारटेंस का मानुमेंट डिकलेअर करें। बटेस्वर हिल टाप की आप रक्षा करें जहां पर कि बंगाल कम्पनी पाटरी बना रही है और उसको नेशनल मानुमेंट डिकलेअर करें। नालन्दा बगरह को तो छोड़ ही दिया गया है।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को हर चीज़ पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं जैसा कि आरा हाउस पर दिया गया है। कुशीनगर बुद्ध धर्म का इतने महत्व का स्थान है कि वहां पर चीन जापान तक से यात्री आते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर कुछ लिखा हुआ नहीं है। ऐसे स्थानों पर लिख कर लगवा देना चाहिए कि यह स्थान क्यों महत्त्व रखते हैं ताकि जो कोई आवे उसको जानकारी हो सके।

इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय जी हमारी मांग को मंज़ूर करें :

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon the next hon. Member, I would like to make one suggestion, viz. that the Bill in its very nature, is confined to

addition of entries, in respect of matters of importance, archaeological and national. I find that there are a number of amendments to this Bill. If hon. Members who are interested in particular areas can confine themselves only to saying something about those areas, I think people will understand, because the principle of the Bill is admitted, that all ancient monuments should be preserved. The only question, therefore, is which should be preserved. I think it will be more useful if hon. Members take a little less time, and just speak with regard to those monuments, which they want should be preserved. This is my suggestion, because it will shorten the time, of the debate, and serve their object also.

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): The amendments may be formally moved now. (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not a stage when amendments have to be moved, but I take it that when hon. Members who have given notice of amendments speak with respect to particular matters, I think they will not take the time of the House by repeating the same thing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think one of the most depressing things said on the floor of the House, when the Deputy Minister spoke, was that this Bill was a routine Bill. There was another very depressing statement made by another Members, and it was this that the time of the House should not be wasted on Bills of this kind, and that it should be utilised for things which have more immediate urgency, and have more value for our day-to-day life. I am sorry to say that I differ from both these statements, which I think, are not very profound and do not carry conviction.

I remember a statement which a very noble lady—who made our country her own, though she belonged to a foreign country—made

about the monuments of our country. I refer to Sister Nivedita, who once said that the history of India has so far been written round the heroes of this country—I do not want to omit the heroines, and so I would say, round the heroines of the country also. But she added that it would be a very fine way of dealing with the history of this country, if it were written round the monuments of this ancient country. When I look at this Bill, I think, slowly and gradually, we are trying to build up the material for writing the history of the country along the lines which that noble lady who looked upon our country as a home, suggested. Of course, one cannot deny the impression that the whole thing is being done in a very perfunctory manner. There is no doubt about it.

There is no planning behind it. There is planning in other directions. For instance, I read in the papers that some people are coming to make plans about our cottage industries. I am happy to hear that; it is a matter of urgent public importance. But I think, Sir, that in the matter of archaeology also, in the matter of these ancient sites and monuments, in the matter of these relics, there should be a plan and that plan should be adhered to as strictly as possible. And that plan, Sir, I think should relate to the different aspects of this work, because one of the chief aims of a Bill like this is that we should become archaeology-minded. No country can progress which is not archaeology-minded, because archaeology is not only racial memory, but I should say, Sir, it is also racial vision. Some people think that we have to concentrate more on memory of the past events, but when I look at an ancient monument, it not only reminds me of those days but also reminds me of the vision which those people had when they built that monument—a vision which we can imbibe by looking at that monument.

One person has said that merely by looking at great books you imbibe

their spirit. I say in the same way that merely by looking at these great monuments, we imbibe their spirit. Therefore, I think, Sir, the department of archaeology does not mean only a kind of memory, dim memory, of things past and forgotten, dim memory of things broken and ruined, dim memory of things damaged which need repair, but it also means a vision of their grandeur which we can achieve in the long run and in the future. Therefore, I say that the purpose really of this Bill is to educate us—I mean the members of the House of the People and also the country—about the value of archaeology. If I can make a suggestion, Sir, this work should be taken up at different levels and it should be the business of the Ministry of Education—because we do not have any time to bring these matters to their notice—to make people archaeology conscious at all levels of our democratic life—at the *panchayat* level, at the civic level, at the State level and at our national level. And unless that is done, I think we would be losing a very precious part of our heritage.

Well, Sir, I want to ask a few questions of this Ministry. I want to ask them what they have been doing to educate the people so far as the subject of archaeology is concerned.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): Nothing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Well, you are much older than I am and it is very dangerous to differ from old people. At the same time, with due deference to you, I would qualify your suggestion and say 'not nothing, but a little more than nothing'. (*Interruptions*)

Well, Sir, what have they been doing to educate people in these matters? I know some work of exploration has been going on and a little survey has been made here and there. But all these are the result of accidents. Somebody has done it, but

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

it is as a matter of accident. Our country has made archaeology merely a matter of accident. It is a lucky dip into something. It is not always there. Here it has been made like that. What have we done in the matter of research? Have we produced any books or any publications? Have we tried to draw people to the great monuments of our country? Have we endowed any research scholarships at our Universities? Have we roped in the services of some Professor of History for doing this work? Nothing has been done. I think, Sir, archaeology remains, as somebody has put it, a neglected child. It is a subject which has not received due recognition. Therefore, I would say that it is for this reason that we should discuss this Bill in this House so that people become aware of their past legacy.

Now, Sir, you have said that we should confine our attention to those specific points which we want to bring to your notice. Sir, I think my friend, Mr. 'Azad', did a great deal of service to his own State when he brought to our notice its wonderful history in so many books. Other people have done the same thing. Now, Sir, I think about my own State. The State of Punjab. Sir, as you know, has a history stretching into the dim regions of antiquity. I say—I am not saying this in any spirit of useless pride—that the Punjab has a history dating farther back than any other State. Even if it is not so, I think Punjab is a very very old State with a history which dates back to thousands of years.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Assam?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course, Assam is there. (*Interruptions*) When you come to Assam, I dare not open my mouth because you know a very learned gentleman who is representing Assam is here.

Well, I want to say this. What has happened to Punjab? In Lahore, we used to have a museum. It was a

big museum, it was a good museum, it was a museum which used to give us a connected account, in some ways of the development of the history of the Punjab, and incidentally, of the history of India. But on account of partition, Sir, we lost that museum. Of course, I am told that at Chandigarh we are going to build a museum. Well, it is good that we are going to build it at Chandigarh, but when will that happen? I can tell you, Sir, that a State without a museum is like a railway station without any signals or platforms or anything of the kind.

Shri Gadgil: Like a museum without exhibits.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I come from a State—a very unfortunate State—where we do not have a museum. What have we to say about the prospect, a long distant prospect, of building up a museum? You know, Sir, museums do not grow up like hotels in New Delhi. Museums take time to build. Museums take time to grow. They are the accretions of many years. But we have no museum here.

Again, Sir, I talk about my own constituency. I represent a backward area. I can understand that I represent an area economically backward. But I represent a backward area which is very rich in historic associations. It has many fine legacies from the past for us. Recently I went to a place called Sujanpur. I saw there an old temple. Some friend was talking about the glories of architecture. But in that temple the glories of architecture were combined with the splendours of painting and the glories of sculpture. It was a wonderful temple. In the same way it is a historic temple. What are we doing about it?

In the same way, Sir, whenever I go, I find so many forts, old buildings and other things. Of course, they are in ruins. But when I look at them I say 'What is our country going to do about them?' They are going to do nothing about them. The local

inhabitants of those places will take away the bricks and will build their edifices and after some time we will find nothing left there. But I say, Sir, that in that area of mine, the Sikh rule has left its mark, the Rajput rule has left its mark, the Gurkha rule has left its mark, the Mughal rule has left its mark and the Aryan rulers have left their marks. All these marks are there in that constituency of mine.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Maharatta rule has left its mark.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Maharatta rule has left its mark. In this House, Sir, every hon. Member wants to give the impression that he ruled over the Punjab.

But what I want to say is this; there are many places, where there are reminiscences of so many years. There is a place Haripur, which was known at one time as Hardwar on a small scale. There is Kurukshetra which reminds us of the days of the Mahabharata. What have we done for all these places? What have we done for this place where the Gita was born?

What I am urging is this. For this purpose, our Ministry of Education should draft into service all the Universities of India. The Government want to do things in their own way; let them do it. They should draft all the Universities of India for research; they should be given some subsidy and they should be asked to go about in that particular area where the University is situated so that they can bring to our notice, to the notice of Government, all those things of which our great country had been proud. Not only this, Sir; of course, there are monuments which remind us of our hoary past. But there are others which can remind us of our immediate past, of the days of our struggle for freedom. They should also think of those places where the battle of freedom was fought at a crucial moment or in a historic sense and where the leaders of the freedom

movement did something momentous which changed or which had a great effect on the fortunes of our country. I find that they probably think that all this is routine and it should be taken in the routine spirit.

Sir, most of the things which remind us of our past have been left behind in Pakistan. Pakistan people have also left some things here. What I say is that there should be some kind of agreement arrived at between our country and Pakistan that we exchange some of those articles. At the same time, they should preserve those monuments which relate to our history and we would also preserve the monuments which are reminiscent of their history. Therefore, I would say that these suggestions should be pondered over and should be made use of. At the same time, I say, Sir, that it would be a very disastrous day in the history of the House of the People if Bills like this do not come up, making provision for things which give us a vision of the past but only a list is given or only some statement is laid on the table. I therefore say that Bills like this should be brought before the House of the People every year so that we can review our work and do things better.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): Sir,.....

Mr. Chairman: May I just remind the hon. Member that though to some extent the question of what is being done and the method by which monuments should be preserved and all that may have some relevancy, so far as the present Bill is concerned, that is not the main thing. The present Bill is concerned with what should be included. Of course, I have allowed some remarks because I do not want to curtail discussion on a matter like this but, at the same time, hon. Members would remember that this is an accepted principle and the subject matter of the present Bill is about the inclusion of certain monuments. Therefore, I would again repeat, as far as they can, they will please avoid observations of a general nature.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I have no local interest to plead for and I have no historical monument or any archaeological remains to recommend for inclusion in the list of protected monuments. I wish to make a few general observations on the question of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains.

Mr. Chairman: I think this is just contrary to what I was saying. If the hon. Member has nothing to suggest of any importance, then his observations would be certainly outside the scope of the Bill. The whole question of how they are to be preserved and in what manner could be the basis of a long discussion on a matter which is not before the House. I would ask the hon. Member that he would better avoid that.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: May I explain, Sir? Here the Bill proposes an additional list of monuments to be included in those that are declared of national importance. Now, I want to suggest how far we should go and how far we should not go.

Mr. Chairman: To that limited extent, it will be all right. Otherwise, general observations are not proper.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Thank you, Sir. It seems this evening this House has been rather in an unusual mood, a beneficent mood, some kind of sentimental mood. All the speeches that I have listened to so far, have been speeches in support of making additions to the lists of protected monuments. The amendments also, all of them with the exception of one, the amendment by Mr. Gadgil, have new lists to recommend for inclusion in the list of protected monuments.

Now, Sir, this is a very laudable desire and quite an understandable desire. We in this country, Sir, are known for our veneration for our forefathers. I do not think any other people in the world, with perhaps the exception of the Chinese, would excel us in this sense of

veneration. This veneration for our forefathers quite logically gets transferred to other objects, animate and inanimate. We start venerating mountains, rivers, temples and mosques. I am quite sure in this country there is much that is worthy of preservation. Hardly any country in the world can present a history as this country, a history in which there has been a blending of so many races, so many cultures and so many religions; and it is therefore natural that we should have a rich heritage which is worthy of preservation. And yet, Sir, this is the time when someone should utter a word of caution. All this, Sir, is a very fine sentiment. But this House is a responsible body; it should pause and see that it is not carried away by fine sentiment. We have to consider our attitude to the past on the one hand and our attitude to the present and the future on the other. When we are considering the disposition of our historical and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains in our country we have to compare the country with our own home. What do we do in our own homes? There are many proud homes which have inherited precious and invaluable treasures. But our houses cannot be cluttered with these heirlooms. We order the rooms in the house in such a way as to suit the requirements of our present life. The son of the family wants to study, so he must have a room, the head of the family may be an archaeologist for all we know. He wants to work, so he must have a room. So, a room is provided for him and the rest of the family want a house that is efficient, comfortable and healthy, so the heirlooms and relics recede to some dark, obscure corner of the house, even though they are valuable. For the sake of those heirlooms, you cannot afford to go without doors, windows and other conveniences for an efficient, comfortable and healthy home. Similarly, when we are considering the disposition of our national historical monuments and archaeological remains, we should allot them a proper place. If you are going to

make a list. I can tell you it will never end and the enthusiasm will know no bounds. I do not know how we can arrange this matter best. Perhaps the Constitution may come in the way, but I suggest that some of the work should be entrusted to the States. Better than that, I would suggest that if people are really very enthusiastic, and if their desire for the preservation of these monuments is really sincere, they should be asked to come forward and donate what is necessary for the preservation of these monuments: that would be the real test of their sincerity.

Mr. Chairman: The principle of preservation is contained in the Act of 1904. The only question here is what monuments are to be included. All this is out of place.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Very well, Sir I would only point out that if all this business of preservation is going to be done at the cost of the tax-payer and the Central Government, then these additional lists have to be scrutinised carefully. There should be a very strict selection. Some kind of criteria or standards must be laid down, which alone should entitle these monuments to be protected and reserved at the cost of the Central Government. Those standards and criteria should be somewhat on these lines: mosques may be classified according to types and periods; temples may be classified according to types and periods; temples according to architectural types and so on. Different kinds of classifications should be made. So far as the Central Government is concerned, it would be justified in spending the tax-payer's money only on some representative monuments of each one of these selected classes. It is no use trying to preserve 200 mosques all over the country. We should select representative types of certain periods, say, five or ten, and leave the rest to the States or to the generosity of those men of wealth and taste who would like to donate the funds necessary. After having classified

them and having selected the representative types, these should be distributed all over the country. Let not one State get all the good monuments. If there are ten mosques selected, they should be distributed over a number of States. I am sure there would be many valuable monuments, but only few would be selected.

We are sometimes inclined to think of tourists in this connection. Let me tell you that the old type of tourist who used to come to this country is there, but even more numerous are the new types of tourists who have come into existence. The new visitors come to our country not just to see our old forts and temples—they are welcome to see them—but they also come to see our river valley projects, our national laboratories, our colleges, our universities, our workshops and achievement of our men and women of today.

Mr. Chairman: I think he has sufficiently expressed himself.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will just add one more word. I would support the proposal made by Shri Gadgil and also the proposal made by Seth Govind Das that something should be done to see that the time of the House is not taken by Government having to bring such Bills every time a new addition is to be made to the list. I can understand that, but I am not in favour of giving that power or discretion to the Government without there being some kind of check. By all means, let Government have the power to add to the list, but before doing so, there should be some kind of check upon the selection of Government and for this purpose I would suggest that there should be a commission made up of scholars, historians, representatives of States, curators, of museums of States and a representative of the Finance Ministry. Finance is the chief consideration and there should be somebody representing the Finance Ministry who should have a say in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: I think he should conclude.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Yes, Sir. I conclude by saying that some kind of a commission should be associated with the Government in this work of selection.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): I am in hearty agreement with most of what other hon. Members have expressed in regard to this Bill. I endorse most of what my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, said excepting his remarks with regard to the steel plant which were quite irrelevant in this context. The hon. Deputy Minister said that this is merely a routine Bill and it should not take much time of the House. It is with regard to this attitude of the Ministry that this Bill is a routine measure that I have to express my dissent. This attitude has been responsible for approaching this problem in a very unsystematic manner. Otherwise, there would not have been so many grievances and so many complaints. I would draw your attention to the fact—it is a significant fact—that for more than five and a quarter years the Ministry in charge of archaeology, viz. the Ministry of Education, quite forgot the existence of the merged States. You all know that the Indian States were merged in some of the A class States beginning from January 1948 and the present amending Bill was introduced in the Council of States in April last. Even in that Bill the existence of these States had been forgotten entirely and it was only after certain amendments were moved by Members in the Council of States that we find that only one amendment with regard to one of the Orissa States has now been incorporated in this Bill.

Now, I will just read out an extract from the Report of the Education Ministry, 1949-50. In 1948 and 1949 though some of the Indian States had already merged in the Part 'A' States, there was no mention about them in

the Education Department's Report. It was only in 1949-50 that they said:

"With the change in the political set-up of the country and the merging and integration of Indian States a substantial change in the administration and organisation of the Department will very soon be called for. The Archaeological Departments in the merged States have already come under the control of the Department and those in the Unions of States will be taken over by the Department from 1st April 1950. All monuments of national importance in these areas will now be preserved by the Central Archaeological Department."

But I ask, Sir, whether those monuments of national importance in those States are being preserved. Since 1949-50—1953 is almost over now—what has happened? What has been done to preserve any of the monuments in those States. Soon after the merger of the Indian States, the late Sardar Patel expressed somewhere in regard to sports that sports had received patronage from the Indian Princes in the past, but now that the States have merged, it has become the additional responsibility of the Central Government to see that sports do not deteriorate due to lack of patronage. The same principles apply equally with regard to the artistic and cultural activities which used to receive patronage from the rulers of Indian States in the past and I am glad that the Central Government have also realised that responsibility and the Ministry of Education is also trying to organise different academic institutions to promote these cultural activities. But with regard to the archaeological departments of the States, I am sorry to say that nothing has been done. Some of the Orissa States had archaeological departments before their merger. Mayurbhanj had a fine archaeological department which has done lots not only for preservation but for restoration of some of the

temples, including the Khiching temple, which has now been included in this Bill. Similarly Patna State had an archæological department and so did Kalahandi State. But after these departments were taken over under the control of the Central Archæological Department, nothing was done either to maintain those departments or any of those monuments. Sir, these small States were handicapped because of their small resources, and yet they were spending lots of money on preservation of these archæological monuments. Realising the impossibility of the individual States preserving all these monuments and carrying on these activities efficiently, some time before the merger took place, some of the Orissa States had come together and in a co-operative effort they had formed a society called the Kalinga Historical Research Society and that used to receive patronage from the different States. It had a band of very enthusiastic workers and research scholars. It used to publish a very high class journal, which for its get-up and for its matter, has received praise from scholars and eminent historians from all over India. But after this merger, all those grants were stopped, all patronage to this Society was stopped and the result is that its library, its papers and everything are now in the charge of a clerk who has not received his salary. Though the Orissa Government is supposed to take it over, uptil now they have not done so.

[SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN in the Chair]

As regards the monuments that were being preserved in the States formerly, what has been done by the Central Archæological Department? Therefore, Sir, I have suggested a general amendment to clause 2 by the addition of the words "or have been declared to be protected monuments by the respective princely State prior to its integration with a Part A

State." They should have automatically been taken over as protected monuments by the Government, but since that was not done either then or even in the Act of 1951, at least that lacuna should be made up by including my amendment now, but I do not know what the attitude of the Ministry of Education would be towards that amendment. In all fairness, I feel those monuments which were declared to be protected monuments by the respective States ought to be taken over by the Central Government and if they have not done so far, this should be done at least now. The reason for my suggestion is this. Some of the monuments because of their neglect are deteriorating and they are of national importance. For instance, if we are keen on reconstructing the history of the different regions of India, it is necessary for us to preserve these monuments in a satisfactory manner. If we wish to study the development of the technique of engineering, of architecture, or sculpture, etc., and how these developments took place, then we must preserve representative specimens of the monuments in a chronological order just as Chousath Yogini temple near Jabulpore is protected. I would say that the Koshal Guptas migrated from Mahakosal down to Dakshinkosal and then on to Utkal which is coastal Orissa where they became known as the Kesari dynasty, and it is that dynasty that has given us the wonderful monuments of Bhuvaneshwar and Konarka. Besides the Chousath Yogini temple at veraghat another specimen has been discovered at Haripur near Bhuvaneshwar.

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

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I submit that for more than six years now the area which I represent has been neglected and therefore I crave the indulgence of the Chair to have a little more time to express the views of the neglected area and I hope it will not be grudged.

[Shri R. N. S. Deo]

Besides the Chousath Yogini temple at Veraghat another specimen was discovered near Bhuvaneshwar and I am glad that it has now been included. But there was another temple of Chousath Yogini at Ranipur Jharial which was known to be in existence and which was under preservation in the old Patna State. There was no reason why that should not have been included. I am glad that the hon. the Deputy Minister is now agreeable to include it, I may just give him one example. Now we know that the movement of the Koshal Gupta, was from Jubbulpore side down to Raipur, Bilaspur and from there to Orissa States and to the coastal areas. If we want to study the development and technique of their architecture, sculpture and engineering in a chronological order, it is necessary that we must make a comparative study of different types of the buildings that they put up at different periods of time.

Now the Jubbulpore-Veraghat temple is of the earliest type. Then comes the Ranipur Jharial, and then comes the Hirapur ones near Bhuvaneshwar. Even to a layman like me, who has seen both the temples at Ranipur Jharial and at Haripur and the idols that are found there, it is quite apparent that the Hirapur one is of the latest type, because the idols the statues there are more stylish and are finished much more artistically than the former ones.

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

In the same manner the variety of temples that we find along that group, not only in Madhya Pradesh but also in the former Orissa States all along the Mahanadi valley and the Tel valley right down to the coastal area require preservation for comparative study purposes from the architectural and artistic point of view. There are some examples. I could site, like the temples at Baidyanath on the Tel river which the Ministry has not included—I do not know whether

they are prepared to accept their inclusion or not. But they are something of the type of Bhuvaneshwar temples—in fact they are pre-Bhuvaneshwar architecture. Therefore, for comparative study they ought to be preserved.

I am glad the Ministry has now agreed to include the brick temples at Ranipur Jharial. It is not merely from a sentimental point of view that we have tabled amendments suggesting their inclusion. I am sorry that from the list I have submitted an impression has gone round that I have tried to include all sorts of things and get them passed. That is certainly not my object.

I may in this connection point out that when the original Act was passed in 1951 there were 368 monuments included. But they all referred only to B class States, that is the Union States. Not a single monument from any of our States was included there. Again, I would add, Sir, that these 368 items were somewhat deceptive, because actually the number of monuments were many more. Under one item in some cases there were 20 temples, under another there were 20 caves and so on. Then there were so many sub-headings included under certain items, that actually the number of monuments preserved under that Act was much more than 368. There were 76 sites that were declared to be of archæological importance.

Now, with regard to these sites, Sir, I would submit that there should be no hesitation on the part of the Ministry to include any number of sites, because the sites do not cost any money on the part of the Department, excepting when you undertake excavation and that can be arranged according to the budget and the programme. But I do suggest that these sites too do require preservation. Our experience is that once a site is known to have some remains, there is always a tendency on the part of people to dig up in the hope of finding some hoarded wealth and that is how

some relics of archaeological importance are often damaged. Therefore, I do suggest that the sites should be preserved at least legally so that there would be fear of prosecution and prevention of unauthorised people going and digging and doing damage.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken sufficiently long.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: As I submitted before to the Lady Chairman who was occupying the Chair, I am speaking on behalf of areas neglected for the past six years.

Mr. Chairman: Every hon. Member who wants to speak considers his area as neglected.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But I do submit that the merged States are orphans even today.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the hon. Member were to speak on his amendments now it will save some time at the time they are considered.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: At the time of the amendments, I will speak on those amendments only. Just now I was speaking on some general aspects. As I was submitting, so far as the B States were concerned, the monuments there were taken care of very well by their respective Governments and by the Act of 1951. But so far as some of the merged States are concerned.....

Mr. Chairman: I wanted to give some latitude to the hon. member. But he is going on speaking on all the items of which he has given notice in his amendment. I think it is better that he concludes.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But the department has not devoted that much of care which it should have to the drafting of this Bill. The principle of the Bill is not objected to by anybody. Everybody agrees with it. In fact we all suggest that more money should be spent on this Department. We also suggest that the method of work should be improved. Again the

criterion laid down for classification of these monuments should be a standard one and not a haphazard one. One standard should not be applied to one area and another standard to another area

Mr. Chairman: That is outside the scope of the Bill.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: It is inside its scope, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The present Bill is confined only to the inclusion of a list of places in the Schedule to the Ancient and Historical Monuments Act. I will make it again clear for the hon. Members who may speak subsequently that the 1904 Act recognises the principle of preservation. It also lays down what is to be done. All those matters are not open for discussion now, though it may be indirectly. I would suggest to the hon. Member that he has already made so many very useful points and let him confine himself more properly to what he has to say with regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of certain places and generally a few words about the Bill.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: While howing to your ruling I have to point out that the criteria applied in the classification of monuments...

Mr. Chairman: That is not relevant here.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: It is very relevant, Sir.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I make a submission? If we look to the title of the Bill which is "The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill", the object of the Bill is not preservation. The 1904 Act is not being amended.

Mr. Chairman: That is what I have been saying.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: But the principle of declaration of national importance, the criteria on which

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

certain places are declared as being of national importance—that can be certainly gone into.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: That is the very purpose of the Bill—declaration of national importance.

Mr. Chairman: The declaration of certain monuments as being of national importance is done under the Act of 1904. There is a list of these monuments now included in the schedule. And what is proposed by this Bill is that there should be certain additions certain further things which may be of national importance and which may be preserved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Act of 1904 is a different proposition. This is self-sufficient. This is done under an article in the Constitution which requires their enumeration in the schedule. And that is why this Bill has been brought up.

Mr. Chairman: Therefore it is only enumeration.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: The very purpose...

Mr. Chairman: I have given my ruling. He may proceed on the basis of that.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I bow to your ruling, but I would only say that the purpose of this amending Bill is the classification of certain monuments.

Mr. Chairman: I have already held that it is not within the purview of this Bill.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: Then it becomes very difficult for us to criticise or to suggest what monuments should be considered to be of national importance and what should not, because that is the very basis on which this Bill has been brought forward. Therefore, while bowing to your ruling, I would simply say that the principles should not be applied differently to different areas. As a matter of fact, because the Government could not

proceed with the classification of these monuments in all the States for lack of staff and time, when this Act was passed in 1951 a large number of monuments were brought in as suggested by different States. Therefore we find that it has now become necessary on the part of the Government to delete certain items from the list. Only this morning we have got a list from the Ministry in which 8 or 9 items are proposed to be deleted from the old Act and certain new items are suggested to be added. That shows that the classification, as has been admitted in the different reports of the Ministry in different areas, has not been done or could not be done and therefore, a large number of monuments were included indiscriminately. When we are now suggesting the inclusion of further monuments, a stricter standard is being applied to classify certain monuments as of national importance and leave certain others to be looked after by the States. As you know, the scheme envisaged in our Constitution is that those monuments which are declared to be of national importance by Parliament alone could come under the purview of the Centre and the rest remain within the purview of the State Governments. Of course, regarding the sites, there is concurrent jurisdiction for both the Centre and the States. It is with regard to classification that the attitude of the Centre becomes of great importance. It is natural that with the meagre resources placed at the disposal of this Ministry for the purpose of preservation of ancient monuments, they would try to shirk their responsibility and reduce the list so far as it is to be taken over by the Centre and try to shift as many as they can to the State Governments. Therefore I suggest that in revising this list and in classifying, there should be one standard applied keeping in view the necessity of preserving the monuments of artistic, archaeological and historical importance as well as such monuments as would be helpful for a connected chronological study of the

history of the different regions. I would like to have an assurance from the Deputy Minister that in the revision of the lists in future, all these neglected areas would be given due consideration.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: (Mysore): I rise to make a few observations; but I do not want to take much of the time of the House. Sir, before I discuss the Bill, I wish to say that this measure is rather ill-conceived and not well planned. It would have been better for us and it would have been better for the sponsor of the Bill also, if there had been a little explanatory note about the various monuments or ancient historical sites that have been included. Unfortunately we are in the dark. Straightaway we have been asked to include these monuments without knowing the history behind them. Of course, it may be argued that so far as history is concerned, we can go to history book and read it. That may be the convenient way of replying to my question. But I expect that when a Bill is prepared, the importance of each item might be given in a small explanatory note. That would have avoided a lot of debate on the floor of the House.

In archaeology Sir, I feel our progress is rather in the reverse direction. We have not progressed at all. We have advanced in so many other fields. Economically we are a little advanced, politically also a little advanced, but I think our advancement is nil in archaeology. It is not necessary for me to repeat that our ancient traditions and culture and heritage are very important. We talk eloquently of our past glory and, the greatness of India. And all the greatness and glory of India are no doubt preserved in the past. But, unfortunately, no sufficient care is bestowed on the preservation of this ancient heritage and culture, and the institutions which represent this heritage and culture. The main reason for this is that we have been having a set of rulers whose cultural horizon is confined only to Five Year Plans

and election manifestoes. And further we have been having a set of rulers who cannot have any title to culture at all. That is why this important subject has been completely neglected. I cannot call this a step-motherly treatment, because this is worse than that.

If you look into the budget figures, you will see that only Rs. 38 lakhs have been allotted this year for this Archaeological Department, it was reduced from Rs. 44 to Rs. 38 lakhs without strong reasons behind it; and out of this only Rs. 5 lakhs have been allotted to Part B States. The remaining Rs. 33 lakhs are meant for other areas. I cannot understand why this Government has not got the sense to understand the importance of the problem, why such a beggarly treatment is meted out to this vital matter. The money that is given is of no great help, and it does not in any way help the development or progress of this Archaeological Department or the archaeological research and explorations which are very necessary.

A famous historian has said that there is a tremendous gap in the knowledge of our ancient history—too many gaps, too many voids to be filled in. For instance, there is a transition between Ramayana and Maha Bharata. During Ramayana, when Rama went to the South, the whole of it was a forest (Dandakaranya), but during the time of the Maha Bharata it was not so. We are told that there were nearly 56 rulers ruling the South, but in between these two periods there is a gap. There is no continuity between Ramayana and Mahabharata periods. Again, there is a gap before the Buddhistic period. And I can go on quoting instances. Sir, I only want to emphasize that there are too many gaps in our history, and unless we take this problem seriously and try to make investigations and researches, explorations and surveys in such matters, it would be very difficult to produce a coherent history. We have been thinking and

[Shri M. S. Curupadaswamy]

talking of past glories without understanding the fullness of the past glory. And unless we appreciate the past glory in full, it is very difficult to have a full picture of ancient India. In this connection I may also be permitted to make another observation. When compared to Greek civilisation, Egyptian civilisation or the Roman civilisation, or any civilisation, for that matter, the Indian civilisation stands foremost. But unfortunately though the Indian civilisation is more advanced than any other civilisation in the world, due to importance is not given to know what that civilisation was, and what the historical processes were underlying that civilisation.

I am very sorry to note that the Archaeological Department which has been started recently—I think it was started in the latter part of the 19th century—has made a small progress. The many people who are functioning in the Archaeological Department look archaic to me. They are not people who have vision or archaeological grasp of things. I feel that we are not manning the Department properly. That is the reason why there is sluggish progress. This is the one Department which has been completely kept out of our mind and out of our reach. I once again want the hon. Minister to understand and grasp the importance of this Department, and provide adequate funds for that purpose. It is very necessary to have a very good research section. It is also necessary that our students of history should be made to study compulsorily the subject of archaeology. Unless they are forced to study this subject, it is very difficult to advance in the knowledge of our past history and heritage.

Further I would like to point out that many of the monuments in India are in a neglected condition. I might draw your attention to the monument in Sravan Belgola, which is a very beautiful statue, but it is now cracking for want of care. There are

other places also which have been neglected. There are walls of Nalanda in sleeping posture, in the same way as the Archaeological Department is also sleeping. And there have been no further excavations there. In this connection, I want to say one other point. I feel the culture, heritage and tradition of India and Pakistan are the same, for Pakistan is carved out of India. In the Pakistan areas we are having the important excavation sites of archaeological importance, Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The Harappa-Mohenjodaro civilisation is more ancient than the Buddhist or Muslim or Hindu civilisations. It is a common heritage of both Pakistan and India. It is therefore necessary that we should work up those sites, conjointly with Pakistan, and there might be an understanding between the Government of India and Pakistan for that purpose.

I want that more care should be shown in respect of the monuments we have in our country. Further, I might add that when selecting the important monuments and sites for inclusion in this Bill, care must be taken to see that they are maintained also properly. There is a saying that once a thing is taken away from the jurisdiction of State and passed on to the Centre that will prove the end of it all. That should not happen. When any monuments or statues are taken over by the Centre, as being of national importance, more care should be taken by the Centre to preserve them properly. Further I point out that we must have a publication of our own, and we must have well-developed research sections and committees for that. But unfortunately we find that even the one little publication we had has been stopped now. It is due to lack of finance again. So we want a new publication, and for that it is necessary to have more funds.

Some friends on the opposite side was saying that we have in our midst so

many statues and sculptures of Vice-roy, Commanders-in-Chief, and Residents and they must be removed. I also feel that they should not be there in our midst. They are not entitled to preservation at all and they should be removed immediately. Though our Government has come to power years back, till today we have not seen any action being taken in this respect.

**Dr. M. M. Das (Burdwan—Reserv-
 ed-Sch. Castes):** My friend forgets that they belong to history now.

Shri M. S. Gutupadswamy: But I say that these things of history should be removed. They are not fit to be there, because they remind us of our past slavery and political suffering and I want the immediate removal of all those things from our midst.

श्री श्री० जी० देशपांडे (गुना) :
 भारत को शिक्षा मंत्री एक वयोवृद्ध और प्रायः विद्या के प्रकाण्ड पंडित होने की दृष्टि से भारत में बहुत विख्यात हैं और मैं आशा करता था कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उनका भाषण होगा; क्योंकि वह जो राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हैं इनकी घोषणा करने का विषय संसद को अधीन विधान ने इसलिए रखा है कि हम यह मानते थे कि यह विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और किसी सरकारी अधिकारी को किसी सिंजिस्ट द्वारा इसकी घोषणा करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये, ऐसा हम समझते थे। लेकिन कितने दुर्घट का विषय है कि हमारे मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं और हमारे उपमंत्री जी ने भी अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में इस विषय पर कोई खास जानकारी नहीं दी है। सम्भव है वह हमारे भाषणों के सम्मत अपना विद्वत्पूर्ण भाषण करेंगे। मैं यह उतावली नुकता चीनी करने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि इसलिए कहना है कि विधान में यह कहा है कि जो घोषणा हो वह इस संसद के द्वारा होनी चाहिए।

जब वह यहां पर विधेयक लेकर आते हैं तो हमको पता नहीं चलता है कि यह क्या हैं। कहा जाता है कि सासू वृद्ध का मंदिर खालियर में है। हम ने कहा जाता है कि मंदिर इन ला और डाटर इन ला का मंदिर है। उन को यह पता नहीं कि यह सहजवाहु का मंदिर है। हम नहीं समझ सकते कि सासू वृद्ध का मंदिर राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने योग्य हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सवस्य : अगर सासू वृद्ध का मंदिर राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बना दिया जाय तो क्या हानि हो सकती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह मंदिर बहुत ही प्राचीन है।
श्री श्री० जी० देशपांडे : यह बहुत प्राचीन है लेकिन संसद को यह तो मालूम हो जाय कि हम किसका राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बना रहे हैं। वहां सासू वृद्ध का कोई मंदिर नहीं है वह तो सहजवाहु का मंदिर है कि कास्टीट्यूशन में जो बात रखी है उसके अनुसार आप बिल लेकर आते हैं पर हमको पता नहीं लगता। फिर कहते हैं कि आपको कुछ और नाम देना ही तो बीजिये, हम मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार के बहुत कम स्मारक एक वर्ष में संसद के सामने आने चाहिए। आपको चाहिए कि आप एक समिति नियुक्त करते जो कि सारे भारत में निरीक्षण करती कि कौन कौन से राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हैं। उनकी वसतों के पश्चात् अगर कभी कोई संशोधन होता तो कर दिया जाय। ओर साल में दो साल में या तीन साल में जब कोई फटा लगता या कोई पौडित्यपूर्ण संशोधन आ जाता है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। जहाँ कोई स्मारक मिल गई तो उनको ले आये, पारा हमारी चीज मिल गई तो उनको ले आये। बर्फी किर्मा को कहा कि एक तीसरी चीज और भी है तो उनको ले आये कि हाँ हाँ यह भी

[श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे]

होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार से यह विषय नहीं चलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें जिस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों को घोषित करना चाहिए उस तरह से हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। बात बुरी है और मैं इसको कहना नहीं चाहता था। हिन्दुस्तान में एक ब्रिटिश वायसराय लार्ड कर्जन आया जिसको गोखले जी औरंगजेब का अवतार कहते थे। औरंगजेब तो मूर्ति भंजक था परन्तु वह तो मूर्ति रक्षक निकला और इसने हमारे स्मारकों का संरक्षण किया। परन्तु हमारी गवर्नमेंट के आने के बाद और हमारे इतने बड़े विद्वान शिक्षा मंत्री होने के पश्चात् इस विषय पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। बड़े बड़े मंदिर आज हम देखते हैं। मैं परसों संभल में गया था। वहाँ एक बहुत बड़ा हरिहर का मंदिर है। उसकी मस्जिद बनी हुई है। वहाँ बोर्ड लगा है कि एनशेंट मान्यूमेंट ऐक्ट के अनुसार वह प्रिजर्व की गई है। कोई छुएगा तो उस पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी। लेकिन नीचे पंक्ति में था कि यह विष्णु का प्राचीन मंदिर है। यह बोर्ड किसी ने वहाँ से निकाल डाला है। न वहाँ कोई बोर्ड लगा है। धारा नगरी में भोजशाला है। वहाँ प्राचीन शिलालेख मिलते हैं जो कि आज भी विद्यमान हैं। दिन प्रतिदिन उस पर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं। मुसलमान लोग वहाँ निमाज पढ़ने आते हैं। आगे जाकर उसकी मस्जिद बन जायेगी। लेकिन हमारा ध्यान उधर नहीं है। हम तो सिक्कूलरिज्म और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की व्याख्या इस प्रकार करते हैं कि जहाँ मुसलमान का सवाल आता है वहाँ यदि कोई प्राचीन स्मारक भी हो तो हम घबरा जाते हैं। कहा जाता है यह जार्ज की मूर्ति है, वहाँ रीडिंग की मूर्ति है, वहाँ चेम्सफोर्ड की मूर्ति है। इन से हमें बड़ा दुःख होता है। कोई मित्र कहते हैं कि इनका तो ऐतिहासिक

महत्व हो चुका है। यह तो रहनी चाहिए। यह सवाल बड़ा मुश्किल है।

अभी मैं अयोध्या में गया था। वहाँ प्रभु रामचन्द्र की जन्म भूमि आज भी है। एक विदेशी आक्रमक बाबर यहाँ आया और उसने उसकी मस्जिद बनायी। क्या यह स्मारक होने योग्य नहीं है? लेकिन हम यह कहते हैं तो आप घबरा जाते हैं। अभी हमारा हृदय कहता है कि लार्ड कर्जन को तो जाना चाहिए। लेकिन बाबर को नहीं जाना चाहिए। राम जन्म भूमि का नाम लेते ही हमारे हृदय में जो स्फूर्ति आती है उसका कितना बड़ा महत्व है। राम जन्म भूमि के बारे में बाबर के और दूसरे मुसलमान लेखकों के लेख मिलते हैं कि इस मंदिर को तोड़ कर मस्जिद बनायी गयी। लेकिन हमारे आरकियालाजिकल विभाग की इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि मस्जिद को हटा कर फिर से राम चन्द्र जी का मंदिर बनावे। बनारस में विश्वेश्वर का मंदिर आज भी मस्जिद के रूप में मिलता है। आज भी वहाँ आरकिया लाजीकल रिमेन्स वर्तमान हैं और देखा जा सकता है कि उस मंदिर की चोटी पर मस्जिद खड़ी है। किस किस प्रकार द्वारा हाउस की आप रक्षा करने जा रहे हैं जहाँ कि कुछ अंग्रेजों की कब्रें हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने वाले विश्वेश्वर के मंदिर पर आज भी मस्जिद बनी हुई है। इसकी रक्षा करने की हिम्मत हमारे आरकियालाजीकल विभाग में नहीं है। इस प्रकार की बातें हम आज भारतवर्ष में देख रहे हैं जब हम प्राचीन वैभव की रक्षा करने का विचार करते हैं। हम प्राचीन स्मारकों से इतिहास का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। गाडगिल साहब ने सोमनाथ का जिक्र किया। मैं सोमनाथ गया था। वहाँ उस मंदिर के अवशेष हैं और कहा जाता

है कि सोमनाथ विल राज अगेन । लेकिन में नहीं जानता कि उसका पुनर्निर्माण कब होगा । मैं उसके विषय में बहुत सुनता था इसलिए मैं वहां देखने गया था । यह पता नहीं कि वह विश्वकर्मा कब आवेंगे और उसको बनावेंगे ? आज वहां की जो दशा है उससे तो अहिल्याबाई का मंदिर अच्छा है । वहां एक सुन्दर चीत्र समुद्र है जिसको नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता था जो वहां मंदिर बना है वह जैसा किसी देहात का हनुमान मंदिर होता है उसी तरह का है ।

Shri Gadgil: I might inform him that the plinth is exactly like the ancient one and further hall is being constructed.

श्री० बी० जी० देशपांडे : लेकिन कोई चीज बनी नहीं है । मैंने बड़ी बड़ी बातें सुनी यीं ।

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member likely to take some time?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Yes.

Shri Gadgil: Since it is ancient, he will take some time.

The House then adjourned till Half-Past One of the Clock on Saturday, the 21st November, 1953.