

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 73 to 79 and 128, relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, for which 5 hours have been allotted. About 87 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may kindly hand over at the Table within fifteen minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions. Hon. members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 74—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 75—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 182,57,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 76—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 77—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 78—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,63,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,48,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'".

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the first full year of the working of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and I would like to place before the House a brief account of what we have been able to achieve within the limitations of men, materials and money under which we have to work. I can refer only to a few of the most important items and would refer hon. Members to the Report for a fuller statement.

In the Department of Scientific Research, perhaps the most notable event was the Summer School of Theoretical Physics which brought together for the first time leading workers in the field in order to survey and assess work done since independence. In addition to formal lectures and seminars, there were less formal discussions on specialised subjects in small groups throughout the day. The results have been published in two volumes and contain perhaps the first

connected account of work in theoretical physics in India since Independence.

I would also like to make a reference to skeletal studies which have been carried out on human bones unearthed at Harappa. This work had been held up for many years but now measurements have been completed and the results are about to be published.

I would like to refer to the first Indian attempt to climb Mount Everest which has been sponsored by my Ministry. We are happy that our first attempt in the field of mountaineering proved a success when an Indian team climbed Cho Yu in 1958, and I am sure that the House will join with me in wishing that our team this year will meet with success on Mount Everest.

The Survey of India has during the current year made considerable progress in aerial survey and mapping of our frontier areas and the National Atlas Organisation is ready to issue the first set of the Standard Map of India.

In the field of External Cultural Relations, the outstanding events in 1959-60 was the Exhibition of 5,000 years of Indian Art, which has already been held in Germany and Switzerland. From all reports, it has proved stupendous success and made a deep impression on the European mind of the wealth, variety and depth of Indian art. The Exhibition is due to open in France in the first week of April and will thereafter travel to Vienna and Rome.

I would also like to make a reference to the organisation of studies in Tibetology and Buddhism in Gangtok and Ladakh. It has for a long time been known that many manuscripts lost to us in Indian languages are available in Tibet. We hope that with the assistance of Tibetan scholars who have come to India in the wake of the unfortunate development in Tibet,

we shall be able to decipher and edit such manuscripts which exist in India and other parts of the world.

13.28 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

We have also made some special arrangements for Tibetan refugee students at the under-graduate levels in the various educational institutions in India.

The year has seen a considerable expansion of programmes for promoting cultural activities within the country. I would like to mention first our programme for the development of modern Indian languages. The first volume of *Wonder World of Science* has already been published in Bengali, Hindi, Marathi and Tamil, and editions in other languages are in hand. We sponsored an Exhibition of Scientific and Technical Books in all India languages and have taken steps to encourage quicker and better publication in all these fields. The Ministry is also sponsoring the publication of a book on archaeology in all major Indian languages and is preparing a similar book on anthropology and some of the other major sciences. It is our aim to encourage the production of books in every important department of humanities and the physical and the social sciences in every Indian language. The Akadamis have also continued their programmes of publication in the fields of literature, fine arts and music, and the National Museum has brought out its first album. An Indian National Bibliography has been published as well as the first volume of Bibliography of Indology and a new Directory of Museums, the first publication of its kind in over twenty years.

I am also happy to report that the first volume of the History of the Freedom Movement has now been prepared and will soon be sent to the printers.

We have also for the first time appointed two distinguished scholars as National Professors in the Humanities, Dr. R. B. Pal for Jurisprudence, and Dr. P. V. Kane for Indology.

Considerable progress has also been made in the development of museums in different States. We have assisted State Museums, Regional Museums and other specialised museums and have started a programme of setting up site museums on important archaeological sites.

A comprehensive programme for the celebration of Tagore Centenary within India and outside has been taken in hand. The national programme will concentrate on permanent memorials rather than temporary celebrations. The occasion will be utilised for setting up a regular theatre in each State capital and also promoting the study of Indian culture in all its richness and variety. The headquarters building of the three Akadamis will be named Rabindra Bhavan and construction has been taken in hand.

In order to revive and encourage the growth of dramatic art in rural areas, we have assisted States in setting up a number of open air theatres in rural areas. A programme of exchange of cultural troupes within the country for promoting greater cultural integration has for the first time been initiated during the current year. Cultural organisations in different parts of the country have been given building grants on the basis of a definite policy of assistance formulated for the first time.

Hon. Members will be glad to hear of the completion of the archaeological excavations at Nagarjunakonda and Lothal. Operations at Nagarjunakonda started in October 1954 and are closing this season. We have salvaged as much as possible of what would otherwise have been submerged under the waters of the Krishna. A site museum is being built on top of a hill which will house objects of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

archaeological and artistic interest, while some of the other important monuments will be transplanted or reconstructed above the highest expected water level.

At Lothal, the excavations have suggested contacts between Harappan and Egyptian culture and revealed some new facts of the life of these ancient days. Analysis and interpretation of the data are bound to throw new light on Indian history and may make us change our ideas of communication between countries in those days.

The establishment of the School of Archaeology has fulfilled a long-felt want and will help to give practical training to men in the department as well as others interested in specialised study and practice of archaeology.

In the field of technical education, the outstanding event of the year was the opening of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The third in a chain of four Higher Technological Institutes, the Institute at Madras has received massive assistance from West Germany in both personnel and equipment. The year has also seen the establishment of two Engineering Colleges and ten Polytechnics, and during the coming year we are planning to establish the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, and a large number of engineering colleges and polytechnics.

I would also like to refer to the merit-cum-means scholarships which we have introduced for the first time on a fairly extensive scale. We sanctioned during the year 692 such scholarships for degree students and 347 for diploma students. This is in addition to the scholarships which at present exist in individual institutions.

Progress in any field of education depends on our success and recruiting and retaining able and devoted teachers. I am happy to report that our proposals for the improvement of

salary scales of teachers in engineering and technical institutions have been accepted in principle by all States and some have already begun to implement them. Under this new scheme, teachers will have scales comparable to the Indian Administrative and other superior services. We have also made arrangements for the training of teachers in technical subjects. During the current year, 146 graduates in engineering technology have been selected and sent for training at five centres in India. In addition, 209 persons with or without former teaching experience have been sent abroad for advanced teacher training programmes on the understanding that on their return they will join teaching posts.

The House may be interested to know that when the Second Plan was formulated, it was proposed that there should be provision for admitting every year 6950 students to degree colleges and 10,200 students to polytechnics at the end of the Plan period. Experience showed that these were under-estimates and the figures had to be revised thrice during the Second Plan period. The actual admissions in 1959 were 11,160 for degree courses and 21,100 for diploma courses.

I have referred to the introduction of merit-cum-means scholarships introduced for students in technical institutions. The same process of expanding facilities for able but poor students has been pursued in respect of both internal and external scholarships. Perhaps the most important development during the year has been the introduction of the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan which will begin to operate soon. Under existing schemes, over 400 scholarships have already been used during the current year for study in 21 countries and we have in India 220 scholars from 29 countries under schemes sponsored only by this Ministry.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has also had one of its

most successful years during 1959-60. Apart from the establishment of three new research organisations, the National Aeronautical Laboratory at Bangalore, the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat (Assam) and the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation at Delhi, which bring the total number of such institutions to 25, steps have been taken to establish a petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dum to undertake research, training of personnel and documentation in the field of petroleum and natural gas.

Apart from work carried on in the National Laboratories, research in various fields is being assisted in many types of institutions and organisations by suitable grants. At present about 400 such schemes are being financed by the Council at more than 80 centres. Among the more important items of research or application of research to production, I would like to mention first the decision to entrust the task of producing optic glass for the country to the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta. The Institute has also made a notable contribution by developing a process for wet grinding of mica which till now was a world monopoly of one single American firm. I would also like to refer to the low shaft furnace pilot plant set up at the National Metallurgical Laboratory which indicates the possibility of producing good iron and steel from inferior grades of iron ore and without the use of metallurgical coal. The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, is carrying out pilot plant trials for production of white cement from indigenous raw material and has prepared a project report for the establishment of a plant of over a thousand tons a day capacity on low temperature carbonisation of coal. The Central Fuel Research Institute has found ways of utilising coal middlings for the production soft coke and rejects for firing in thermal power stations. The National Physical Laboratory has set up a standard frequency and time transmitting centre which is the first of its type in

South Asia. Its nearest neighbours are in Italy in the west and in Japan in the east. The National Chemical Laboratory has worked out processes for the preparation of niobium and tantalum oxide from minerals available in India and also worked out successfully a pilot plant process for the production of bacterial diastases used extensively in the desizing of textile fabrics. The other National Laboratories have also done useful work, and with the reorganisation of the National Research Development Corporation, we are hopeful that in future processes developed in our laboratories will be put to commercial use at a much quicker rate.

I would also like to refer to the creation of the Scientific Pool under which we have already issued offers to 191 persons. Of these, 82 have accepted, 48 have not yet replied and 16 are still corresponding. 45 offers have been cancelled as the persons concerned have declined the offer for one reason or another.

I am grateful to the Estimates Committee of Parliament which has submitted four extremely valuable reports on the working of my Ministry and made constructive suggestions which, I am sure, will help us to improve its work still further. I am happy to note that our work has received general approval from the Committee and I am confident that with the support of the House the good work which has begun will be developed.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a brief reference to the place of scientific and technical education in national development. It is admitted that the First and the Second Plans did not provide adequate funds for the spread of education, both general and technical. I feel that this position must be rectified in the Third Plan, for if we are to maintain all round progress, especially in the field of agriculture and industry, this must be done. Countries which have a high percentage of literacy and widespread scientific and technical education are

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Also the countries which are advanced in agriculture and industry. On the other hand, countries which are agriculturally and industrially backward are invariably backward in education of all types. This is surely not an accidental relation, for education, general and technical, is essential for progress on all fronts.

The immediate relation between scientific and technical education, and industrial and agricultural developments, is even more clear. We must increase the production of food and money crops in the country, but this can be done only through scientific agriculture, utilising improved implements, seeds and processes, and both natural and artificial manure. Developments in the fields of industry, power and transport depend on trained personnel and, therefore, the programmes we may frame for their expansion cannot be carried out unless we ensure that the necessary manpower has been trained. Tentative allocations for the Third Plan have appeared in the Press and I have no hesitation in saying that unless for scientific and technical education and research are substantially increased, the targets for agricultural and industrial development we had set for ourselves may have to be drastically reduced.

I am one of those who believe that even material progress depends more on the spirit of research and the quality of manpower than the accumulation of goods and equipment. I have every hope that Parliament will support this point of view in unmistakable terms and give a clear direction to Government that measure necessary for providing the scientific and technical personnel for the execution of our Plans must be ensured.

Mr. Chairman: The Demands are now open for discussion. Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mr. Chairman, I would believe the very

impressive achievements of the Ministry as was reiterated by the hon. Minister just now in his well read out speech; and I do not want to soar into the realms of art, science and culture before I take up some points in relation to the working of these institutions.

I am not happy to say that although the institutions themselves are very good, these institutions have not been looked after properly by Government. This point has been agitated from this side last time when the Demands for Grants of this Ministry were discussed. I remember my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi pointedly bringing the matter to the Minister's attention. I understand that all the evils which Shri Panigrahi pointed out last time still continue in the various National laboratories. Undoubtedly, they are institutions of which we can feel proud, but from the way in which the things are happening in those institutions I am afraid the hon. Minister ought to be more vigilant.

I was distressed to find that at present none of the National Laboratories have any rules to guide on questions of recruitment, promotion and transfer. I know the difficulties also. Some of the directors of these institutions are so much absorbed in research. Prof. M. S. Thacker who heads the Ministry on the administration side has been more often outside India than here. We should leave them to their own work. On the side of administration, I feel that something different ought to have been done by Government if they were at all anxious that these institutions should function in the manner in which all of us expect them to do. I was surprised to find that although some of these institutions have employees who have been working for 10, 12 or 15 years, they are all not classed as permanent servants of Government, nor as permanent servants of the institutions also. They are all temporary.

Then, again, in the matter of recruitment, there is no rule. I was just now going through the bye-laws which have been kindly furnished to me; and I do not find that even in them any provision made about these matters. Curiously enough, as if this question was anticipated by the Ministry. I find that almost on the eve of presenting the Budget the Ministry has sent out a circular to all the National Laboratories. I refer to Circular No. 7/11-60-O.M. dated the 23rd February, 1960. Just a few days before that there was another circular which makes interesting reading.

You know that class IV employees can be promoted to Class III. There are rules and regulations which govern this matter in all other departments. Unfortunately, the CSIR do not have rules on this subject. It was agitated last time also. Just on the eve of presenting the Budget there was another circular dated the 12th February, 1960, in which this was stated. I do not have the time to read it. I will just point out what paragraph 2 of the circular of the 12th February says. It says that assistants for promotion to posts of section officers, grade III on the result of a competitive examination will be those permanent assistants who have completed not less than 5 years' service. I cannot understand where the question of permanency of permanent assistants comes in so long as they are not declared so by any other rule. It further says that it is proposed to hold a competitive test some time in March, 1960, and the test will consist of two papers. The papers which they have to answer contain a variety of subjects, from noting precis writing drafting, referencing etc. and a variety of official Codes and Manuals.

I put this question. Employees are told for the first time, on the 12th February, after they have put in 10 or 15 years' service, that those who have qualified themselves by having continuous service of over 5 years shall have to write the examination

and the examination itself is to be held any day in March—some day in March. It is left to the sweet will and pleasure of the officers who decide the fate of others. If they chose they could fix the examination on the 1st of March. These employees are there in the office from 10 to 6; they will have to leave their houses at 8 o'clock to reach office in time. How are they to write the examination unless the intention of those who issued the circular was to keep these examinations or test—whatever they are—merely as farcical? I do not find any justification.

The result is that because there has been no rule, because there has been no by-law, the employees have this complaint that every national institution of this kind is full of relatives of officers who are in a position to appoint. If the hon. Minister will enquire into the matter, I am prepared to give a list of not less than 40 persons employed in one laboratory, namely, the National Physical Laboratory to which I have occasion to go quite often.

I am sorry to say all this on the floor of the House; but this has to be set right by the Ministry; otherwise, this will continue and the evil will spread to all other institutions; nepotism and favouritism and graft, should be completely taken away from such institutions. They are common enough in some other departments; and I do not have much complaint about their existence in some other departments. Here, in these institutions which are our show-pieces, to which we take every foreign visitor of distinction, such things should not be allowed to continue. My information is that about 54 persons—I have got the list here and I shall not be able to give the original but I will be able to give a copy to the hon. Minister—starting right up from the Deputy Director and coming down to third division clerks are related in one way or the other between themselves or to one of the top officers. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether this has been brought to his notice before; and, if it has not been brought

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

to his notice before, is he prepared to institute an enquiry into the matter of these promotions.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I shall certainly look into any specific instance that is brought to my notice. But the hon. Member and his colleagues should know that any instance which has been brought to my notice has been immediately examined. In some cases there has been some substance in the allegation, in some cases there has not been. Depending on the merits we evaluate the cases.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I know that the hon. Minister is possibly more accommodative than his other colleagues. That is precisely the reason why I say this. I have a list of 54 gentlemen employed in the National Physical Laboratory who are either directly related to the Administrative Officer or the Assistant Administrative Officer or related amongst themselves. If the hon. Minister gives me an assurance that the matter will be examined personally by him I shall be satisfied.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Relationship in itself is also not a disqualification. If my hon. friend has a brilliant son, I am sure, he will not say that that son should not get a post because he is my hon. friend's son. But, in cases where there is any doubt that there is any *mala fide* or any case of nepotism, I can assure the hon. Member that I shall certainly look into it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The case of my son is not in point. I feel that if my son is brilliant, it is a disqualification that he happens to be my son.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is no disqualification.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This is not the way in which I want the hon. Minister to examine these cases. I may not be able to give the precise relationship of one person to another but here I will be able to establish that they all belong to the same clan; they come

from the same village or from the same town. They are inter-related and their families are inter-connected. This question of favouritism nepotism and graft does not confine itself merely in the matter of promotions of appointments; they extend into the fields of contracts and I shall be able to give some instance of that also. I am very sorry that an institution of the kind of the NPL comes in for such criticism in the House.

I have here a list of several products of a particular type of brush called brush-4, distemper brush. Brushes worth Rs. 9391 were purchased from a firm. I think there is no objection in mentioning the names of firms; that will not cause any embarrassment to the hon. Minister; the bills are there and there are audit reports also on them. Some of these brushes have been purchased from a firm—Mulk Raj and Company in Delhi; it may be one or two years old. None of these brushes have been used. They are still there. Unless the NPL wanted to do research on how to distemper with a brush, I do not think that brushes worth about Rs. 10,000 would become necessary. Then, there is this LI fuel. The specification also is here. It has been purchased from the Burmah Shell for the value of Rs. 4676.75 nP. The total quantity purchased was 1350 gallons. This is also lying in stock for several years. I refer to this because I have a positive complaint that stores purchased like this by the NPL are not properly cared for nor is there any indenting according to the requirements or the anticipated requirements or even on the basis of reasonable anticipation. Out of 1350 gallons purchased, hardly 50 gallons have been used so far. Why did we go in for that? Unless there is complete lack of planning, I do not think that anybody will stock such oils which are commonly available in the market or the distemper brushes in such huge quantities. There is a case of cement. We know the difficulty of getting cement. 1950

bags of cement were purchased, I am told; of course, I have not been able to go personally and verify it. It seems that 1,000 bags of cement have become useless and are now lying in the open in the NPL. If that is so, what is the hon. Minister going to do about it? There are many other matters like this and I do not want to dwell at length on these. In the NPL premises, there are equipment, machines, tools, etc. lying about uncovered and unprotected from the sun and rain. I know that NPL acquired a good stock of equipment from the disposals sometimes ago. I also happen to know that, out of such machines acquired, one vertical press has been sold for a paltry sum of Rs. 3,000—4,000. The press is being used in Delhi and I can take the hon. Minister there. I know the place and I can show him how the press is working. It was auctioned and a very important part was kept away. without that part it was auctioned and the bid was Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 5,000 while the press is worth Rs. 65,000. Things like that happen even in such institutions.

Shri Humayun Kabir: When did this happen?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is two or three years old. I am saying that even today, if you go to the NPL, you will see strewn about in the open many items of machinery and equipment which are valuable but not properly cared for and I do not know who is responsible for that. The system of stores or accounting may perhaps be responsible. But everything is not well, as the hon. Minister thinks, in the NPL or in the other laboratories. The hon. Minister should not, for a moment, think that some of us who speak on this in this strain are happy to say such things but unless it is said on the floor of the House, there is no possible remedy. I can understand the difficulty. I cannot expect Dr. K. S. Krishnan to come out and go through these problems or Prof. M. S. Thacker to go and sit with the administrative officers. They have

other duties and we must spare them their full time to do other duties. But I would very much like the Secretary of the Ministry or the Secretary of the CSIR to have a close watch over these organisations and inspect them. I understand that so far it has not been possible. When some foreign guest comes here, all the high persons will take them there because these are mostly our show-pieces—the NPL and the work done by Dr. Krishnan. They will take them to Bangalore and show them the work of Professor Raman. That may be done. But the point is not that the scientists pay little attention to these matters. But those below them, who are in charge of the administration, run away with whatever they want. This should be stopped if the institutions have to be worked properly, for the advantage of the country. The hon. Minister should himself take personal interest; he is not a scientist. He can certainly find some time to make some surprise visits. I do not know whether he has made any. Certainly he must take the staff into confidence. If he takes the staff which is lower down he will find out the real position. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to keep this in view and take some remedial action immediately whereby, firstly, there will be proper rendition of accounts and, secondly, the staff will be kept in peace and contentment.

There was, what is called, the ink development project. I think it has now been sold on some consideration; possibly, it was reasonable also. It was sold to a Mysore company for further exploitation. It was started as a pilot project. I have got the balance sheet of the project here and I have been surprised to find that even as a pilot project this was able to give to the Government a profit to the extent of Rs. 3.25 lakhs, while our major projects are not able to give such profits. I understand that about Rs. 8,000 was distributed as bonus for the good work done by the project. But not one p'ce was given to the class IV or class III employees. The entire

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

money was gobbled by the top officers. When it is a question of paying bonus, is there a distinction to be made between the top officers who may have helped in that and that officers other than the top officers who have not. It is a discrimination which should be avoided by the Ministry concerned.

Once again, I would tell the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that it is not out of any bad motive we say these things. It is in the best interest of the institutions. It is absolutely necessary that this point should be gone into thoroughly by the institutions. We are prepared to help him if he wants more information. Some of us have the way and the means to get at secret information which we can certainly pass on to the hon. Minister, if he will act on it and provided he gives an assurance that our reports will not find their normal way into the waste paper baskets of the Ministry.

There is another point about these institutions. I would once again urge—this is the second or the third time we do it. Definite service rules and conditions should be laid down for all the employees of the CSIR and institutions under the CSIR. It is not good saying that the classification, control and appeal rules, in so far as they apply to the Government servants, will for that particular matter, apply to the servants of the CSIR. If they are considered to be equal to Government servants, all the advantages and disadvantages for the Government servants in the Government of India should be available to those who are working in those bodies which are, for all intents and purposes, Government-owned bodies. You may call them autonomous but they are for all purposes equal to the Government service. This should be done and the heart-burning of the vast number of employees in them should be removed by the hon. Minister. The report gives me no idea whatever of the progress so far made in the matter of either compiling the data about

India's flora and fauna. I know that there are two surveys. I just cannot understand what the difficulty is which the Government has to face in the matter of compiling a comprehensive All India report on the flora and the fauna. No such attempt is being made. As a citizen of India, I would like to know what my country has in the vegetable and the animal kingdom. If I want to know whether a particular animal resides in India or a particular plant is there in India, whether it is a creptogamam or any other, I have no reference book; I have to go to some library...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I think as the first speaker I am entitled to half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken about 20 minutes.

14 hrs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall finish soon. I find that some projects are there. But there is no indication as to how Government propose to do to give some complete idea to the people who want to know what the flora and fauna of our country are. It is not easy. I know it is difficult. But you must understand that in most of the States, before India attained Independence, they had some gazetteer or some manual, something in which some rough idea was given about this. It may not be up-to-date. But that information was given in those manuals. It is seen from the annual report that recently the Ministry has revised the edition about the flora and fauna of Madras compiled by some European who was formerly the Chief Conservator of Forest there. That has been published as a reprint. It shows the flora and fauna of some of the States also. It is only a question of revision and getting all the information up-to-date into one single volume or in a series of volumes. This must be done and I would re-

quest the hon. Minister to spare no pains to see that we get a complete idea of the flora and fauna of India as early as we can. These projects should be considered in the light of the plans and as fulfilment of the third Five Year Plan also.

14.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, there is a reference about oceanographic surveys. I know what little work has been done in the matter of oceanographic surveys. There is no purpose served by sending one scientist in *INS Kistna* for recording some observations for three days. We have got 2,100 miles of coastline and we have no detailed information about the pressure, about the variation of currents, etc., which are absolutely necessary for further research in the field of oceanography. Why I say this is because there is a great problem which we face in Kerala. There is the question of sardines. As the hon. Minister is concerned with research in this Ministry, I am compelled to point out despite what has been done by way of oceanographic research in marine biology and fisheries, it has not been possible so far to find out the reason why in some areas there is such a glut of sardines and mackerel in the Malabar coast that it makes it impossible for any person to sell them and it becomes incumbent for the fishermen to dump their catch somewhere as manure. This problem has not been tackled. Not even the fringe of the problem has been tackled.

In this connection, I must point out that there is no co-ordination between the Navy and the fisheries department and research authorities. The Navy has the means to send a scientist out on the sea for such research. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider what I say as a proposal for future action. On every ship or vessel that is going out on the ocean—I mean the naval vessels—there should be a team of scientists, say, two or three scientists. If the rules of the

navy require that they should not divulge anything, the scientists may be taken as naval personnel, and—

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

Shri V. P. Nayar: One more remark, and I shall have done. So much about the co-ordination for research. I know that some good work is being done in the matter of research, but what I find is that problems completely isolated from everyday life are being solved, the solution of which is not required in the immediate context of our industry and agriculture. Such problems are being tackled in the universities and in other institutions. For example, what earthly use or purpose does it serve, in industry or agriculture, if a scientist takes it into his head that he must find out the reasons why a crustacean in the sea changes its colour? Considerable research has been done on most unprofitable subjects like that. Research in our country today is not on an integrated pattern. There is no co-ordination whatever. The hon. Minister should make it possible for the various universities to evolve a programme of research which should be a part of the Indian national programme, an all-India programme, of research. Then and then only would the fruits or the results of research be reflected in the field of agriculture and industry. He himself emphasised that the results of research must be felt in the field of agriculture and industry. I agree.

But what is it that we have done? What is it that we have done to co-ordinate the various efforts which are made in the various research institutions in India? I would like the hon. Minister to have an all-India plan for research and specific work should be assigned to scientists in specific fields. For example, take the State of Kerala. We have certain natural resources—timber, rubber, cashewnut and other hill products besides fisheries. There is the Kerala University which has several research scholarships for physics, chemistry, botany, everything.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Anyone of these subjects must be related to the immediate problems on the solution which depends the entire economy of the State. Take, for instance, coir. There is no research going on to find out how coir fibre can be chemically retted in the course of a few hours so that there will be no profiteering or speculation in fibre prices. There is no research whatever for preserving the precious and valuable fish which come in shoals in thousands of tons per day. The rest of India wants them. We get plenty of it, but we cannot send them just because the railways have not been able to tackle the problem of cheap refrigeration. What is the Ministry doing about it? Just because it is not possible for our fishermen to use some process whereby the fish could be preserved and not spoilt, the fish could not be transported to the other parts of India.

There is then the question of rubber and lemon grass oil and also cashew oil. Full exploitation of cashew oil is based upon the plastic industry. We produce the entire cashew oil of the country. It is about 3,000 tons today. But there is not one plastic industry or factory there in Kerala; we do not have the process of polymerisation. It is not enough if it is treated with phenyl formaldehyde. There must be a process which must be devised and which must be cheap so that the plastic industry could be used in this connection. The research that we do must be immediately related to the needs of the industry and agriculture of the State, and the research activities must be co-ordinated so as to solve the immediate problems in our agriculture and industry.

With these words, I commend the cut motions standing in the name of Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar who has spoken just now after having pointed

out some of the minor defects in our scientific research activities must admit that the Ministry has gone in the direction of improving scientific research and technical education in this country. It's very good on the part of our hon. Minister, even after having given the annual report, for having come forward with an opening speech to indicate the directions in which this Ministry is going. I must congratulate him on the efficient way in which he has been successfully carrying on the work in his Ministry.

We all know that in this scientific age, our Prime Minister has been telling us what technological advancement is going on in the world and how we should also try to work in that direction. It is only the other day that one of the British experts who was speaking here in Delhi told us that one of the shortcomings of our educational system is the shortage of our technical personnel. So, our educational system should be devised in such a way that we will not be short of scientific and technical personnel who are essentially need for the development of our country in the five year plans.

Having said this, I must refer to one aspect which needs attention. That is about the co-ordination about the various laboratories and institutions. My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, has already pointed out that aspect of the matter. There should be a linking of the various activities carried on in the various laboratories with the industrial and agricultural needs.

Only the day before yesterday, I think, the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Science, Shri J. R. D. Tata, was telling the country that the defence science organisations and the research institutes should come together especially in the context of our defence needs. So, these matters need very careful attention. We are speaking of a non-alignment policy and

when we are following a policy of non-alignment, it is up to us to see that we develop our own research. The Prime Minister has been telling us that there is no use of imitating others. So, all these factors should be taken note of by the Ministry.

It is gratifying to note the various achievements that we have made in the cultural and technical fields and also the achievements of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The hon. Minister has also made some reference to the work of these Akadamis. The three National Akadamis and the building to which he referred deserve attention. My feeling is that it is a good thing that we are going in that direction, but we have to take care to see that lot of money which is being either mis-spent or wasted in these Akadamis is put to better use. So, a cautious watch is very necessary.

Probably there is a question coming up in this House tomorrow about the resignation of the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akadami. It shows that something is wrong there and it is up to the Ministry to see that things are rectified. Even in the Sahitya Akadami, after all, it is meant for the cultural unity of this country. But sometimes we find that the various advisory boards and even some of their members write certain books and want to get them published in all the 14 languages in India. If that sort of thing goes on, instead of cultural unity, cultural disunity is going to be established. Only sometime back I pointed out in this House that novels are written only to discredit certain people or rouse the feelings of some people. Such things should be prevented.

In this connection, I must refer to the National Museum of this country. A big building is coming up. Certain posts have to be made permanent, as my hon. friend said. I am told the post of the Head Modeller is kept vacant for a long time. Why is it kept vacant, when the man is working there? Unless it is made permanent, a sort of discontent will be there. I

request the Ministry to look into this matter.

While sending some of our people for cultural delegations outside, the standard should be kept very high, because it involves the prestige of our country. Only people with very good qualifications should be sent. The hon. Minister was saying that we should support the third Five Year Plan proposals of his Ministry. It needs no saying at all. When compared to the size of our country and the things we have to do, the scheme is not at all ambitious. We read in the papers that the Ministry has submitted schemes for Rs. 177 crores, compared to the first and second Plan schemes for Rs. 23 crores and Rs. 62 crores respectively. After all, Rs. 177 crore is very small and the Planning Commission, I hope, will approve of it.

In this ambitious scheme of the Ministry, great emphasis is laid on certain factors like part-time courses and loan scholarship, which are very welcome things. The post-graduate committee, which we are thinking of, will have to scrutinise what is going on in various post-graduate courses. I hope they will do something to see that they are put on a proper footing. The most important thing is the upgrading of the salaries of the teachers. It is very important and a good sum of money is allotted for this. They are also going to give to the States nearly Rs. 1.6 crores, so that the salaries of technical school teachers in the States may also be improved. They are also giving great attention to the text-books and other scientific books which are very necessary. Sometimes our students pass without text-books. It is very necessary that they should have some good text-books. In that direction also, they are progressing.

The Minister was kind enough to refer to the work of the Estimates Committee. The committee deserves our credit. Of course, they have pointed out certain things and I hope the Ministry will be able to look into them and rectify them.

[Shri Basappa].

We are always speaking of administrative expenditure going up. Not that I am in the way of spending money for scientific research, but unnecessarily administrative expenditure goes up sometimes. For example, in the research wing, we are told they are going to have 4 Under Secretaries; the Estimates Committee has recommended that one Under Secretary can be cut off and three can manage. They should look into this. With regard to the NRDC, the Estimates Committee have recommended that their borrowing powers should be limited.

Sometimes gift donations are offered to help our scientific research institutions, but sometimes it is difficult to take them immediately as soon as they arrive. So, the issue of import licences should be arranged in such a way that they do not come in the way of our receiving such gifts in time.

With regard to admissions in Kharagpur as well as in the Indian School of Mines, more students should be admitted and they should be from different parts of the country. Sometimes I notice that people round about that place cluster there. So, attention should be paid to see that students from other parts of the country are also admitted, so that the benefits may go to the different corners of India.

We have so many laboratories in our country. Just as co-ordination should go on, a proper evaluation of all these research institutions should take place at least once in five years or so. That has been recommended by the Estimates Committee also.

Sometimes when imported machinery arrives here, we are told that there is some delay in the Finance Ministry in sanctioning the necessary foreign exchange. This should not happen. The Finance Ministry should see that the necessary foreign exchange is allotted in time, so that there is no delay on that account.

Sometimes we hear about the bad atmosphere or climate in some institutions. The Ministry should see that no such bad atmosphere or bad climate

is created in the National Laboratories, which are supposed to be big temples in our country. Also, the results of these national institutions must be commensurate really with the expenditure incurred on them. Sometimes for some reason or other—scientific or academic—some researches are going on and they may not be of immediate utility value. Every institution should take care to see that the financial outlay is commensurate with the results achieved.

Commercial utilisation of the results of research is also a most important thing. So many times we notice that research is being done in the country, but the industrial people do not take advantage of it immediately. So, the researches remain where they are. There must be proper publication of the researches. It is being done no doubt, but not on the scale on which we expect it. The industrialists also must give a lead in this direction. There is a lot of difference between our industries and the industries in other parts of the world. In other countries, industrialists give very great attention to research and they give all kinds of donations. In our country, they are not coming forward. The Ministry must find out why they are not coming forward and what should be done to see that the industrialists do come forward with help for research work.

We are talking of shortage of scientific personnel. Some meritorious students from engineering colleges and other institutes are being taken and given admission to training courses and all that. I do value merit. There is no doubt about it. But when they pass in first class, they must be given some encouragement. So, we must take care to see that without avoiding merit, still some backward class community people are taken on the basis of first class in merit. That should also be done.

Then, there should be re-organisation of the Selection Committee. I want proper representation and proper

shades of opinion. Proper men should be put there so that clear justice is done to all these people.

I do not want to take more time. Research scholars should be given greater incentives. Whenever we have gone to the institutions we have found that some of the research scholars stick up in a place for some time and then they go. This should be stopped. There must be greater incentives to them. There should be better prospects for them so that they may remain there and carry on the research for the benefit of the institutions. Also, quarters and other facilities should be provided to them. I do not want to dilate on this point further. I hope the Ministry will be able to show greater progress in the years to come.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have gone through the Report of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs with all the care and attention it deserves. It embraces a wide range of subjects from scientific research to cultural affairs, though the affinity between the two subjects is less than the dissimilarities that are inherent in the very nature of the subjects. When I peruse the Report the impression that I get is this, that Humanities and cultural affairs are given a lower position in the scheme of things and scientific research occupies a higher position. But I can understand this in view of the fact that we are launching on the great voyage of industrial regeneration and material welfare of our country and we are engaged in this great task of reconstructing our country through scientific and technological advancement, it is quite natural that scientific research occupies a higher position.

At the outset, I must congratulate the Ministry for one thing, for making a contribution to the Indian Mount Everest Expedition. They have contributed Rs. 6,46,185 for this purpose. It is for the first time that India joins Britain and Switzerland as a member of the exclusive club of Everesters. This thirteen member team of Indians

organised under the leadership of Brigadier Gyan Singh is a group of determined and brave men. We wish them success. Their success will be our success, their glory will be the glory of the country. In this connection, may I draw your attention, Sir, to another fact, that there has been a combined expedition of Britain, India and Nepalese Services' to the hitherto unclimbed 26,041 ft. high Annapurna No. 2 peak in West Nepal? Since India is one of the participants I would very much like to be enlightened whether any financial assistance is offered to this team also so as to encourage zeal for mountaineering in this country.

I must congratulate the Ministry on another thing also, for upgrading the salary scales, on the recommendations of the Council for Technical Education, of those people working in technical institutions in our country. But I feel that it does not solve the problem entirely, the problem remains, the problem of allowing decent emoluments to workers engaged in scientific research and technological research in other institutions sponsored by the Government. Government must ensure scientists, I feel, sufficient emoluments not merely to enable them to stave off hunger but also to enable them to lead a decent life so that they may dedicate themselves completely on the altar of scientific research, for science like law is a jealous mistress.

It is difficult for me to understand why gifted scientists like Dr. Joseph for instance are made to barter away their talents for abominable pittance. Recently, the Prime Minister made an appeal to the Indian scientists abroad to come to this country and serve the motherland on the grounds of patriotism. This, I feel, is an appeal in the right direction, made by the Prime Minister, but mere sentimental appeal, I always feel, does not cut much ice unless and until steps are taken by the Government to eliminate these snags associated usually with this sort of things.

It is a pity to see that during the last three years there were as many

[Shri Hem Barua]

as 62 resignations from the national laboratories. It is a sad comment ary on the state of affairs, and the usual complaint that something is rotten in the State of Denmark is justified because of these resignations. This means dislocation in research work, and when 62 persons engaged in research have tendered their resignation for various reasons in the course of three years, it is, I would say, a rather sad commentary on the state of things there.

Sir, if you ask an Indian doing advanced research in England to come to this country to serve his motherland, he would say: "Well, the men under whom I work here are men of highest eminence, men who are in active pursuit of their subjects. They are not disturbed by the thought of administrative job or such other advancement." Now, does this climate exist in our country? This climate is conspicuous by its absence in this country. If you ask any man, for instance, an Indian in U.K. who has already finished training, to come and work in this country in the spirit in which Shri Nehru urged it, he will immediately say "I am ready to come even at half the remuneration that I am expected to get in this country. But, then, I must get an assurance, an assurance of being profitably or gainfully and respectably employed in India." But, is it possible? When he comes here, he would be treated as a supplicant for favour and would be forced to work under men who could inspire neither confidence nor intellectual respect. That, I think, is the state of things here.

Dr. Joseph's death pin-points, one tragedy at least in this country, and that is the tragedy of scientific research. Scientists in this country are left mercilessly in the cold shade of neglect, and there are reasons for that. And when I say this, I have grounds to advance. Firstly, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, industry is not at all educated

or enlightened or the value of scientific research in this country, or on the value of scientists in this country. Secondly, what about universities? In the universities people engaged in scientific work, teachers I mean, are poorly paid by the universities, though, of course, this does not concern this Ministry, under review. Thirdly, whatever facilities are available in the national laboratories, they are also awfully inadequate. At the same time, it is stated that the national laboratories are extremely disorganised, and that might be possibly one of the reasons why 62 persons during the course of three years tendered their resignations.

The conditions being of this order in this country, I feel a suitable scheme should be formulated by the Government with a view to attracting Indian scientists working abroad. At the same time, fair emoluments, fair wages and proper status in life must be assured to those technical personnel and the attitude of the Government towards technical and scientific personnel must undergo a sort of revolutionary and radical change in this country.

In this connection, to begin with I would suggest a separate Board of Selection in order to select scientists for the various research institutes. I do not have any comment to make on the working of the Union Public Service Commission. I know the Union Public Service Commission is aided by technical advisers of the Government, but then I always feel that they are not in a position, rightly or wrongly, to assess the future value of present work.

I have an apprehension like that. There is a danger inherent in both the processes—I mean selection through a Board of Selection, as suggested by me and selection through the UPSC. The danger is inherent in the fact that on coming back to India these scientists who are abroad might find themselves being rejected either by the

UPSC or by the Selection Board as suggested by me. In that case the scientists find themselves stranded here. Therefore I think that the Government should draw up or formulate a scheme to absorb Indian scientists working abroad without any fetters. The claptrap of asking the scientists abroad to come to this country and work must be avoided and there must be a re-orientation of approach entirely.

One thing that is uppermost in my mind is this. What is the type of research that is conducted in the national laboratories or in the research institutes? Is it scientific research or is it technological research? That is the question which is uppermost in my mind. If it is scientific research then scientific research can be conducted only in the atmosphere of a university and not in an isolated manner in which it is conducted today in the national laboratories, that is, the Physical Laboratory conducting researches in physics or the Chemical Laboratory conducting researches in chemistry. I have always felt that knowledge at the top is indivisible and it cannot be compartmentalised. When it is carried on in an atmosphere of a university there is large exchange of intellectual ideas. That is possible.

When I say that knowledge at the top is indivisible and it cannot be compartmentalised I find that chemistry, and why chemistry even metaphysics, has a relation with higher physics. Therefore when it is conducted like that there can be an exchange of ideas and a sharing of knowledge accruing out of the researches.

If the researches at present conducted in our research institutes and national laboratories are for applied use, then we have to make a choice because in that case we have to say that this is technological research and not scientific research. Scientific research cannot have any other purpose except the search for truth. This being so, I would say that the country

has to make a choice between Edison and Einstein. If we choose Edison, that means we have material progress, we have material advancement, we have material comforts. That gives material comforts, material progress and at the same time material advancement. But if we choose Einstein, possibly that would give us greatness as a nation. Therefore the country has to make a choice between Edison and Einstein.

Here I feel tempted to quote from Bertrand Russell. He says:

"All the great advances are first purely theoretical and are only afterwards found to be capable of practical application. A great art and all great science spring from the passionate desire to embody what was at first an unsubstantial phantom, a beckening beauty luring men away from safety and ease to a glorious torment. The men in whom this passion exists must not be fettered by the shackles of a utilitarian philosophy, for to their ardour we owe all that makes man great."

"But in our case that 'kindly light' of science is often overshadowed or dominated by a philosophy which is totally utilitarian. I must a sort of synthesis to be made between the two. I do not say that one must be excluded and another should be accepted. There must be a sort of synthesis between the two.

What happened recently was that some premature release of certain processes was made to the industry by the Council's laboratories—this has been pointed out in the report of the Estimates Committee—for exploitation. What did the industry do? The industry returned those processes for a further trial to the laboratories. This shows that there is an over-enthusiasm on the part of research workers to issue out processes without being

[Shri Hem Barua]

enthusiasm on the part of research workers is not very commendable.

This research is meant for the industrial development of our country. But what is the response of our industry towards scientific research? Barring a few noble establishments, the industrial concerns in this country are not at all inspired by the researches conducted in our Council's laboratories and their response is very poor.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They refuse to be inspired.

Shri Hem Barua: They refuse to be inspired. But in other countries, like the U.K., there is a close connection and an intimate association between industry and the research institutes. Bertrand Russell said a very fine thing. In the feudal age, for instance, the feudal lords offered financial assistance for cultural improvement. They were dreamers. They were lazy people. They wanted cultural improvement. Now in the context of today the industrialists do not bother a jot about culture. Whenever they offer stipends or financial assistance they offer them so that people might be trained in science or in technology and might be employed in their concerns and advance their own interest. That is the thing. All the world over this is the spirit of the modern age. But this spirit of the modern age also is missing in this country.

I want to coin a word on the line of the word anthropoid. What about these philanthropoids? These philanthropoids are not to be found in this country. The industrialists do not bother a jot about research and all that.

The representative of the Ahmedabad Textile Association's Research Institute when he appeared before the Estimates Committee said that the researches conducted in the Council's laboratories are not related to the

needs of the country. That is what he said. If it is so, namely, that researches are not related to the needs of the country, I would just appeal to the Government to see to it or to make attempts at a closer collaboration between the research institutes and the industry. The industry is also to be made more research minded. Our industry is not at all research minded. They live in the medieval age.

At present research in India is conducted on three different fronts—I would rather say on four different fronts. The first is the Council's laboratories. The second is the Defence Science Organisation. The third is the Atomic Energy Department. The fourth is the universities. Scientific research is conducted on these four different fronts or at four different levels. There must be a thorough co-ordination of scientific work amongst all these institutions or else there would be duplication of work. That would mean huge wastage of national resources and at the same time of national efforts. This actually happened in one case.

Preliminary investigations on ceramic suitable for nuclear power were conducted by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute but ultimately it was discovered that it was the Atomic Energy Department that was doing a detailed study on the subject and when it was discovered like that it was discontinued. This means there was at least to a certain extent wastage of human effort and of national resources. This is because national resources. This is because of the fact that there is no co-ordination between all these fronts where research is conducted in our country.

What about co-ordination in research programmes with the Defence Science Organisation and the universities? The Inter-University Board adopted a resolution in 1953 which was reiterated by them in 1959 to the effect that the national laboratories be recognised as institutes of research

for the universities beyond the post-graduate stage. But then the pity is this that during the last three years only 16 professors including one from a foreign university were allowed to work in these national laboratories. In the majority of cases the period of work did not last even three months. Not a single professor from the national laboratories has been lent out to the universities up till now. All these facts establish that there is lack of co-ordination. I am afraid lack of co-ordination would mean wastage on our part. With lack of co-ordination we cannot create a climate of confidence in this country so far as scientific and technological research is concerned.

I have spoken a lot about scientific research. Now I will say a few things about cultural affairs.

What about the India Office Library? I am at a loss to know the stage at which the negotiations for the Library stand at present. By the Government of India Act of 1858, sections 39 and 52, the Secretary of State for India inherited all the properties, records, books and archives of the East India Company, and I feel legally it belongs to us. What happened, where is the deadlock, I cannot understand. I would make a request to the Prime Minister who is not present here, to take it up if possible when he visits London during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference there. He can do it with Mr. Macmillan in one of the parties he is surely going to attend with him.

Cultural activities are nothing if they do not bring about the emotional integration of the country, and the country is so distinctive and different in its cultural pattern. The Sahitya Akadami, the Sangeet Natak Akadami and the Lalit Kala Akadami are dedicated to this great task, and a provision of Rs. 24,93,500 is being made in the Budget of 1960-61 for them. I feel that there should be a reviewing committee to review the progress of work done under the auspices of

these Academies at least once in two or three years; otherwise the work done in the Academies is likely to degenerate into a routine type of work with the vitality of life sapped out of it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It has already happened.

Shri Hem Barua: Since Government makes financial allocations to these Academies and the money comes from the public, I feel the Government must have some machinery of vigilance.

Recently there was a news item in one of the leading papers of Delhi to the effect that the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akadami tendered resignation, and the reason was that he was challenged about certain financial irregularities. I cannot vouchsafe for the truth or otherwise of this, but whatever that might be, there must be some machinery to have a check over them, though they might be autonomous in character, since they get Government help.

I think the Sangeet Natak Akadami and the Lalit Kala Akadami should be entrusted to some women's organisations, because the pattern of work or the planning there means a lot of dreaming, and where dreaming is concerned, if it is a part of planning, women do better than men. I find there is a certain difference in aptitude between men and women, and that lies in the fact that a man works more, eats more, dreams less, while a woman works less, eats less, dreams more; and that is why I say, since dreaming constitutes a part of this planning, these Academies can be given to women's organisations. If I have said anything wrong, I will submit to your ruling.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You are unchallenged because there is no woman Member now!

Shri Hem Barua: There is another item in the Report called "External

[Shri Hem Barua]

Relations", and it is said cultural agreements have been signed with Czechoslovakia and the USSR for instance. I welcome these agreements, but at the same time it passes my comprehension why a cultural agreement has not been concluded with East Germany. When the eight-man East German delegation came to this country, it presented a draft agreement to the Government. The Government people here took some time to go through it, and afterwards that draft agreement was turned down and no cultural agreement was signed with them. I cannot understand how political considerations can be allowed to impinge on cultural relations, because we are having trade relations with East Germany. We have received delegation from East Germany. We gave a red carpet reception to the Prime Minister from East Germany. When that is possible, I cannot understand why we should have been so discourteous as to refuse to sign a cultural agreement with East Germany.

It is said in the Report that Government offers financial assistance to certain associations or organisations abroad for the growth of culture and all that. I have some apprehension regarding this. There are spurious organisations abroad as there are in New Delhi, New Delhi is notorious for spurious organisations and there are so many people connected with these organisations. Therefore, I have an apprehension and I would request our Minister to go into this matter very carefully.

I had a lot of things to say, but then there is no time. There are four or five points yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have some more time. He is very interesting, I think.

Shri Hem Barua: We send delegations, and we have commissions and committees in this country, but the pity of the thing is this, the pity about India is this, that we have commis-

sions, we have committees, we have delegations, but the wheels of the Government machinery move in the same old ruts, plod the same weary way.

There is a very fine poem this time in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* about conferences, and almost all the Ministries are in that conference, how they talk and fumble and rumble and rave and all that; after that they say thank-yous, no-mentions, good-byes, and then they depart. This is the fate of our conferences. I would love to recite that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not require additional time for this purpose?

Shri Hem Barua: Then I conclude.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): That is the point you had!

Shri Hem Barua: I had four other points, but then I will not take more time.

Lastly I would say that I had the proud privilege of sitting at the feet of Prof. Kabir as a pupil in the Calcutta University, and on the strength of that relation I have made certain observations about the Ministry on the destiny of which he now presides, and I hope they would be taken in that spirit.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Small wonder!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need for a regular two years' post-graduate course in all the Universities for study in business management

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Scientific Re-

search and Cultural Affairs (Pages 1—4) be reduced by Rs. 100." (409)

Need to allocate more funds for purchasing art objects for the Indian Museum, Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology (Pages 5—36)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1030)

High price of the Directory of Museums

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology (Pages 5—36)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1031)

Need for more experts in museumology

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology (Pages 5—36)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1032)

Need for arranging exhibits of museums in modern method

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology (Pages 5—36)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1033)

Need for regional or zonal museums

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology (Pages 5—36)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1034)

Need to create a special archaeological circle for Orissa

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1196)

Lack of direction and purpose in Indian archaeology

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1197)

Failure to print Indo-Chinese border maps in adequate numbers for free distribution in India

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Survey of India' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1020)

Need for extensive survey of Darjeeling and Sunderbans forests

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1021)

Need to convert the Zoological Garden of Calcutta as a centre of instructions on zoology

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Zoological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1022)

Need for more aid to the Zoological Garden of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Zoological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1023)

Need for having experts for preserving the wild animals in a scientific way

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Zoological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1024)

Need for extending the activities of the Indian Board for Wild Life

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Zoological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1025)

Shortage of Trained Science Teachers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1009)

Need to give intensive scientific training to teachers with lower academic qualifications

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1010)

Need for more financial aid to science scholars for higher research work

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1011)

Research work done in Anthropology section unconnected with any research work

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1012)

Failure of the Geophysic section to participate in the celebrations of the last Geophysical Year

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1013)

Need for increase in the number of seats in the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1014)

Need to expedite the work of compilation of the National Atlas of India

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1015)

Need for setting up more Technological Colleges in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1016)

Need for increasing the annual in-take of students in the Technological Institute at Kharagpur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1017)

Failure of the purpose of the Science Congress

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1035)

Need for inviting co-operation of industries in research work

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1036)

Need to force the private industries to help the University and Government scholars in research work

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1037)

Need to ensure employment to research scholars

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1038)

Administration of the Indian Institute for Bio-Chemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1039)

Need for allocation of money for recurring expenses of chemicals and apparatus required for research purposes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1040)

Need for expanding the scheme of training to Foremen and Supervisors

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1041)

Need for codifying the dying dialects of tribal areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1042)

Need for evolving script for spoken languages which are without script

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1043)

Selection for foreign scientific research training scholarships

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1044)

Need for granting foreign scholarship for scientific research training through the respective Universities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1045)

Need for more Engineering Colleges in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cul-

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

tural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1046)

Need for increasing the annual in-take of students in the Sibpur and Jadaupur Engineering College

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1047)

Need for increasing the amount and number of stipends for the scientific research students

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1048)

Need for regular remittance of stipends to scientific research students

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1049)

Need for raising the standard of cultural delegations to foreign countries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1053)

Need for setting up special institutes in all States for revitalising the old cultural dance and drama

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1054)

Need for setting up Art Galleries in different zones for cultivating their regional ancient art and culture

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1055)

Need for giving encouragement to develop regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1056)

Need for giving more stress on developing undeveloped regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1057)

Need for translation of scientific books

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1058)

Defective patents of National Research Laboratories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1059)

Need for proper control over the financial assistance to professional theatres

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1060)

Need to encourage drama writers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1061)

Failure of Sahitya Akademi to translate the awarded books in all regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1062)

Need for giving grants to more cultural societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1063)

Need for grants to Bangiya Sahitya Parishad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1082)

Need to award scholarships for Orissi dance

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1198)

Activities of the three Akademis—Sahitya, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1199)

Composition of Cultural Delegations sent abroad

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1200)

Grants and allowances to persons distinguished in arts and letters

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1201)

Need for promotion of Orissi School of Painting

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1202)

Need for developing the Victoria Memorial Hall of Calcutta into an Art Gallery

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1026)

Need for enlarging the National Library of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1027)

Need for relaxation of rules for access of the reading public to the National Library of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1028)

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

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Sir, Despite twelve years of independence, we do not have an accurate map of India. That is the first point I want to make because this Ministry is in charge of the Survey of India. Now, when it is too late, when the whole country is in confusion about our boundaries on all sides, our boundary with China, our boundary with Pakistan, after such a long time, it has been decided to publish an accurate National Atlas of India.

China has been doing this for long, only to make out a case against India. We did not take notice even of that. It was after 1949 when new China was entrenched, when this new People's Republic of China came into being, that they began to publish maps, and we now see that they relied not on their old maps but on the new maps published after 1949. Therefore, I think this Ministry has been very much negligent in not bringing out a complete Atlas for even the Parliamentarians, not to say for the country as a whole.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): The External Affairs Ministry has brought out one.

Shri Kalika Singh: Yes, I am referring to it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: His complaint is that this Ministry has not done it.

Shri Kalika Singh: Some time back we were supplied with a tourist map.

In the tourist map instead of Tibet, China is shown, although in the latest note dated 12th February of the Ministry of External Affairs we find that a case has been made out that Tibet has been negotiating independent treaties with all the neighbouring countries including China and India. Therefore, even now our case stands that under certain circumstances Tibet may be considered to be an independent country although we abide by certain agreements which Britain had entered into with China in 1913-14 when Britain said that Tibet was under the suzerainty of China. But the Chinese Premier in all his letters has challenged that 1913-14 agreement saying that it had been entered into under duress or coercion or undue influence of the British people although the case was just the reverse, because in 1914 it was Britain which was involved in the First World War and it had to go back to fight in Mesopotamia and Basra. They just surrendered Tibet by entering into that agreement at Simla Convention stating that Tibet was under the suzerainty of China. As successor Government of the British people we are bound by that but since the Chinese Premier himself says that they are not bound by that treaty, we may ourselves also agree with that and then we can just show Tibet as an independent country.

Let us see what the other countries are doing. I would just take the case of U.K. It has now published several maps including the Oxford Atlas. They have just shown Kashmir as an independent country. It can be argued that because it is a map of independent countries and all the countries have been shown there—India has been shown, Pakistan has been shown—Kashmir has also been shown likewise. That is the device how these maps are produced. In that Atlas India, Pakistan and Kashmir have been coloured in three different colours. There could be no harm for the Government of U.K. in showing Kashmir like this. Similarly there

could be no harm here in showing Tibet also as a country in the tourist map. But I feel that it is too late now, after ten or twelve years, to begin to publish an atlas and supply it to our frontier people and to the country at large and say that these are our frontiers. Anyway, now at least the Survey of India must be very cautious and bring out a true and accurate Atlas and keep the parliamentarian informed about the accuracy of our frontier lines.

The second thing which I would now take up is archaeology. In this matter also during the last ten or twelve years we have not done much. We have just passed a Bill, called the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act and that came into force on the 15th October, 1959 and the rules also have been framed. This was done in 1959. India is a very big country. There are so many sites and monuments of national and historical importance that it can easily become the first country in the world in this respect. Italy with its Capital Rome and other countries cannot stand in competition with India when we just begin to produce some big survey report giving all the sites of importance. It was at long last in 1959 that rules were framed. I am saying all this, particularly, because only recently I had gone to Rameshwaram temple; and the trustee in charge of that temple told me that it came under the Madras Religious Endowments Act and that it was under the charge of the Madras Government. In 1953 an Engineer of Archaeology Department of the Central Government had visited that temple and he had written in the visitors' book that if Rs. 8 lakhs were not sanctioned for ordinary repairs, the whole temple will topple down. I had no idea that Rameshwaram temple was so big a temple. It is a huge structure with thousands and thousands of columns. All the visitors coming from outside can be shown this temple which is of an historical importance but it has been ignored. We know perfectly well that

out of three or four national monuments, Rameshwaram temple is one. But I was very sorry to learn from the trustee of that temple that the Government of India did not sanction money for even ordinary repair as it did not come under the category of national monuments and the Government of India had nothing to do with that.

The Madras State has got several monuments, a large number of historical monuments. It has got several very big monuments but it cannot provide so much finance. Therefore, it is now the duty of the Central Ministry to have a complete survey and take out the temples and monuments of national importance from the jurisdiction of the Madras Government especially when the Madras Government itself says that it cannot take charge of all the temples and monuments which are there; many of them have been abandoned also. It cannot be said that it will be a religious interference since there are so many mosques, churches and so many other establishment connected with religion which we are managing and to which we are providing large sums of money. Therefore, a list should be prepared of those very big monuments some of which are existing for even more than a thousand of years. There are still some that are coming on from the Gupta period, or even from before.

I saw Ajanta Caves some time back. It was all bare. Now some glass frames have been put there just to protect those ancient paintings. They are very beautiful paintings. The people from outside who come to see Ajanta and Ellora Caves have themselves appreciated them and they have taken photographs of those paintings so that they may be preserved. The Indian people do not know how to preserve such valuable things like Ajanta and Ellora Caves. All those things must be preserved thoroughly and this Ministry must have a complete programme about it.

[Shri Kalika Singh]

Now I come to vighyan mandirs. I was looking into the report of the Ministry and I found that there were 38 vighyan mandirs in India established by the Ministry. From the figures I find that there is only one vighyan mandir in U.P. although it has got one-sixth of the population of the country. I find that West Bengal has got the highest number.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The people are very enlightened in U.P. Half the number of Ministers are from U.P.

Shri Kalika Singh: I cursorily looked into the report. I find there are 38 vighyan mandirs and out of them only one is in U.P. and the largest number is in West Bengal. It has been stated that it is the responsibility of the States to choose the place and establish these Vighyan Mandirs and take help from the Government of India.

15 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): There is a large number of them in Rajasthan also.

Shri Kalika Singh: These Vighyan Mandirs are very good and they serve as a nucleus for so many cultural activities. Therefore, they should be established uniformly throughout India as a whole.

My fourth point is in regard to the Indian Institute of Technology which is to be established at Kanpur. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in the current budget. For about four or five years, this matter has been going on. The Institutes of Technology have already been established in Bombay, Madras and Kharagpur and this is the fourth institute which is to be established. Negotiations have been going on with U.S.A. for a very long time in regard to the setting up of this institute, but no concrete steps have yet been taken to start the construction work and establish it soon. That is the only thing that can

be given to the seven crores of population that inhabit U.P. It is a very big State, and I must say that the people in U.P. are the most backward in education. U.P. has only 10 per cent. literacy, which is almost equal to that of Madhya Bharat which was made up of many Indian princely States. Even those old States could educate the people up to the U.P. standard.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): My hon. friend should not call U.P. backward.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If U.P. is backward, then what is the fate of the rest of India?

Shri Kalika Singh: Therefore, I would submit that the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur should be established very soon.

This Ministry has been giving grants to institutions and individuals engaged in literary activities, and the budget estimate for these grants is about Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs. For a country like India with forty crores of population, literary and cultural activities are of the utmost importance in order to raise the morals of the country. For this, this meagre sum of Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs is very little. Parliament must grant about Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores for this very important work; if this Ministry makes a demand for such a sum, the Parliament should take note of it and see that this sum is given to this Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member said a little while ago that U.P. was a backward State. I think that that was not a fair description.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order,

Shri Kalika Singh: If my hon. friend wants that his State should be kept at the top, then I would concede. The State of U.P. is really backward. It is a very big State. It has got the largest population, the population

being seven crores or so. U.P. has contributed much to the whole of India. One thing I must say in this connection.....

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): That is because of Kashmiris.

Shri Kalka Singh: At least, U.P. has got no name of its own. Previously, it had its name United Provinces, and now it preferred to be called Uttar Pradesh. We never said that we were Madrasis or Bengalis and so on. So, we have not got that provincialism. Therefore, it is that U.P. people have not got that provincial narrow outlook.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Coming to the Demands relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, I think the Minister piloting these Demands is in a very enviable position.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Enviable or unenviable position?

Shri Mahanty: Enviable position; for, the activities of this Ministry do not permit any partisan debate or dispute and do not involve any questions of ideology which may raise dusts of controversy. Having said so, if I venture to offer any criticism or comments, it is not out of any partisan considerations but out of objective considerations.

Much has been said about scientific research. I would not take the time of the House by covering the same ground again. Therefore, I would like to address myself to the cultural aspects of this Ministry, not that I have any pretensions for, or any particular claim on cultural affairs, but the because this is nearer to my understanding.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The most cultured man.

Shri Mahanty: What I was thinking was that nothing could have been more presumptuous than to have a

Ministry for culture. The hon. Minister himself is a devoted....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still, he thinks that this Minister is in an enviable position?

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was exactly why I asked whether he said 'enviable' or 'unenviable'?

Shri Mahanty: What I do venture to submit is that culture is an individualistic urge and effort for attaining a higher destiny in the scheme of evolution. Once a bureaucratic approach is brought to bear upon such matters, it suffers from vitiation, and I venture to think that in the aspects of this Ministry, so far as these relate to cultural affairs, the hon. Minister has not been able to extricate his Ministry from those infirmities which are inherent in a bureaucracy.

As I was saying a little while ago, if we go through the activities of this Ministry regarding cultural affairs, we find that it lacks co-ordination, and it lacks a purposive direction. What we find mentioned merely in the report is some sketchy reports of expenditures on schemes, expenditures which have been incurred in the past and which are being proposed to be incurred in the current year. Therefore, if we view and analyse and examine the activities of this Ministry from this point of view, we come to the conclusion that it leaves much to be desired.

Now, I should come to archaeology. Some time back, I had mentioned in this House that if you do not co-ordinate the findings of your excavations to some particular phases of history, if you do not sift the materials, if you do not analyse, and if you do not interpret the data, but if you merely go on adding to the rubbles of excavations, then it is little short of vandalism. I venture to submit that this department has done more vandalism than archaeological excavations.

For instance, in my State, at Sisupalgarh, excavations took place, and I do

[Shri Mahanty]

not know how much was spent on that account. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the department has published any monographs relating these excavations to any period of Oriyan history. The answer is a big 'No'.

Much has been said about the Harappan sites. For some years, I had spent some time in these studies and we were all eager to find other archaeological sites beyond Punjab, the Western Punjab, which unfortunately today we have lost. Today, we are being told, and we read in the newspapers that excavations have taken place in Lothal and even in Meerut Division and in the Gangetic valley, which throw some further light on this Harappan culture. My grievance is that this Ministry is taking no steps to publicise those excavations, so that scholars or those who are interested in knowing these matters can come to their own conclusions in the light of those facts.

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Ignorance is bliss.

Shri Mahanty: Ignorance is bliss, and more blissful is an ignorant Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahanty: What I do venture to submit is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since he has interrupted me, after Mr. Mortimer Wheeler departed from this Department of Archaeology, how many issues of *Ancient India* have been published. I would like to know if the latest number of the *Archaeological Bulletin* has been published till today. No.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think he is mistaken.

Shri Mahanty: If I am not mistaken, the Department of Archaeology is a close preserve. Its bulletins and

its journals are placed somewhere outside the purview of the inquiring public. If they think that their journals are meant for the Archives, I wish them the best of luck. But at least, let them have the humility to acknowledge their shortcomings.

I maintain what I said a little while ago, that after the departure of Dr. Mortimer Wheeler from this Department, the activities of this Department have fallen in standard. The *Journal* was one of the most outstanding journals we had, I mean "*Ancient India*." It has also fallen in standard, I would only expect that there should at least be acknowledgement of one's own shortcomings without attributing ignorance to others.

I would like to know what are the basic issues today of Indian archaeology. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to reply when the debate is concluded; if he cares to answer the points and convince and enlighten me, what are the problems today of Indian archaeology and how his Ministry is going to tackle those problems.

Only the other day I was in the campus of the Institute of Indian Archaeology. What did I find there? I saw a sight which distressed me as nothing has distressed me so far. You can go and find out for yourself. Statues have been put on brick pillars without any sort of plaques or inscription. We find there any number of quite outstanding and distinctive specimens of India iconography they have got their own distinctive motifs. If one were curious to know and to relate them to some period of Indian culture, then one would be sadly disheartened.

I was not saying that I knew more than the hon. Deputy Minister. I have no such pretensions. I only said that these matters are nearer to my understanding than scientific research. I would once again make an appeal to the hon. Minister. Let them at

least have humility about them and some appreciation of the problems the Department faces and of the shortcomings from which it suffers. Otherwise, we are not going to be a party to a bureaucratic approach to matters of culture. We have had enough of it.

Now I come to the Akadami. I still remember the great speech delivered by the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad when he inaugurated the Sahitya Akadami in the Central Hall of Parliament House. At that time, hopes had been given,—and we had welcomed it—that these Akadamis were going to function as the highest tribunals of literary and cultural values and standard. It is time the Ministry thought of revaluating and evaluating the activities of these Akadamis. The Sahitya Akadami is publishing a journal on Indian literature. But it contains more of foreign literature than Indian literature. I would beg of the Minister to tell us if any of the issues of this journal has made any significant contribution to Indian scholarship so far as the regional languages are concerned. The answer is, again, a big No. More articles are published on foreign languages and foreign literatures than matters pertaining to Indian literature.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

I welcome the practice of these Akadamis of annually awarding prizes for the best works etc. in regional languages. But the manner and method of selection of these works leave much to be desired. I do not wish the Akadami to give its seal of approval and authority to works which may not stand the most arduous and critical standards of assessment. In this connection, if I am not asking for too much, I hope the hon. Minister will tell me—I am sure he will not be able to—what objective methods of assessment of these works are being pursued by the Akadamis.

Coming to the Lalit Kala Akadami and Sangeet Natak Akadami—mention has been made of them—I wish only to refer to one fact: that an Akadami which pretends to be the guardian of lalit kala, and sangeet in this country must pay some attention to the various regional strands of Indian dancing and music. In this connection, I would beg of the hon. Minister to tell me what his Ministry has done for the promotion of Orissi dance. I know out of the goodness of the hon. Minister he has extended his sympathy absolutely on a personal level to institutes which are devoted to Orissi dance. But my question lingers: what steps has the hon. Minister or his Ministry taken to extent the recognition due to Orissi dance? Let me tell him that, Orissi dancing has come into its own by its own merit and not on account of government patronage. Those who are exponents of this dance never sought any government patronage; much less do we desire them to do so. But what we desire of the hon. Minister is that his Ministry must give the recognition that is due to any particular school of Indian dancing. There should be no reason why Orissi dancing should not be considered as classical, even though the experts who had gone into this question had given their view on this subject.

I do not know if again I am not wrong; but from the limited knowledge that I have at my disposal regarding the Orissa school of dancing, I can say it has a distinctive feature of its own, even though it has been influenced considerably by Bharat Natyam. Therefore, I once again appeal to the hon. Minister to do something about it so that this ancient school does not die away on account of lack of patronage.

As I said a little while ago, India is a mosaic of cultures of various strands and motifs. But what we find is that in the name of patronage to culture, this Ministry has been promoting only certain strands and certain motifs to the exclusion of others. Cultural delegations

[Shri Mahanty]

are being sent abroad. I do not wish to go into it in detail, nor have I the time at my disposal to do so. But here one will not have much difficulty in agreeing with me that the various regional strands are not being represented in the composition of those delegations and cultural troupes.

Coming to cultural organisations, I will cite one or two instances. The hon. Minister will himself agree, being a man much travelled in this country, that there are any number of cultural organisations functioning all over this country. I am not talking of the mushroom ones, but organisations which have some history, tradition and background behind them. Why are these organisations thirsting for funds? Why are they not receiving donations? And why is the Ministry making contributions only to the Ramakrishna Ashram and the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial? I agree Jallianwalla Bagh is a product of the Indian revolution. It is writ in letters of fire in our hearts, in our memory. We cannot forget it. But certainly there are any number of other Ministries to look after the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial. What culture is there in Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial? And the Ramakrishna Ashram? I am quite aware of the fact that the Ramakrishna Ashram has got very laudable cultural projects which it is pursuing. Therefore, I have no quarrel with any contributions made to that Ashram. But my grievance is that the Ministry does not find any cultural organisations anywhere on the face of India barring (1) Jallianwalla Bagh for political reasons, and (2) Ramakrishna Ashram for reasons best known to the Minister.

Similarly, you will find that demands are being made for improving regional languages and regional literature. When I come to the literature of my own State, Oriya, it is a big zero. I will be very happy if I am mistaken.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This time again he is mistaken.

Shri Mahanty: I am happy.

If you come to the question of grant to indigenous writers, in my State there died two writers who were held in great esteem but died under most indigent circumstances. They died without getting proper medical treatment. I would ask the hon. Minister to tell me what contribution had been made by his Ministry for these people even though appeals were made. So, I say—though it does not admit of any partisan criticisms—that the activities of this Ministry as reflected in the pages of this Report do not take any account of the regional strands and regional motifs. I would expect that at least when the next year's report is presented we will have the good fortune of seeing these cultural motifs represented in its pages in all their richness.

Before concluding I have another point to make and again that is about culture. Indian culture as we know it today is not the product of State patronage, nor is it the business of society ladies who want to aggrandise themselves in the name of culture and bored gentlemen who are hobnobbing about it most without having anything more interesting to do. Let us realise that culture cannot be confined to the confines of soulless cities like Delhi.

When these Akademis are going to be constructed, my appeal to the hon. Minister is that he will consider locating these Akademis elsewhere outside Delhi. Delhi has been noted for its amirs and umraos, for its sycophants and *jo-hukum-walas*. Delhi has made no significant contribution to Indian culture at any period of Indian history. Maybe some sycophancy, maybe some gazal music; but the Indian culture we know is not the product of Delhi, and the soulless bureaucratic places like Delhi.

In the name of culture, what we, as onlookers, have been witnessing going on here in some things that provide some pastime to society ladies and some bored gentlemen. It is time enough that culture . . .

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumakonam): I may tell my hon. friend that one great writer says that there is culture in agriculture.

Shri Mahanty: I am quite aware of that; it was said by Sardar Patel. Of course, agriculture is the very root of all culture.

An Hon. Member: Do not slander the ladies.

Shri Mahanty: It is not slandering the ladies. But I say that in the name of culture many things have been going on which provide some pastime to society ladies and bored gentlemen. And, my only regret is that the Ministry of Cultural Affairs puts its seal of approval on such activities which are not so cultural. Therefore, I take this plea that culture should be . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bashirhat): The Odissi dance.

Shri Mahanty: I have already mentioned about it. I plead that the culture should be the culture evolved through centuries not through State efforts, or due to any particular attention of the Ministry but which has evolved voluntarily as our civilisation has evolved.

Therefore, while expressing my thanks to the hon. Minister for the various good things that he has done and for the various good things that his Ministry has done, I commend my cut motions to the House for what they are worth.

An Hon. Member: You are not sure of your own cut motions!

Shri Mahanty: Only fanatics are sure about their own position. I am never sure about anything, more so, when it comes to matters of culture.

If I have offended the hon. Minister I make an apology. I do not want to offend anybody. But what I say is that the various regional motifs and strands of Indian culture in their full richness must be reflected and respected. Let them not be reflected; but they must be respected at least, by this Ministry.

With these words I commend my cut motions.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन): सभापति महोदय, आज मैं वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय की डिमाण्ड्स पर जिन पर कि वाद विवाद चल रहा है उनके सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिये उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय ने पिछले दिनों जिस तरीके से इस कार्य में कुछ गति पैदा की और इस कार्य को सही ढंग पर आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की उसके लिये मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ और यह भी सही है कि यह मंत्रालय उसके सुयोग्य मन्त्री श्री हुमायून् कबीर के नेतृत्व में जिस तरह से काम कर रहा है, हमें आशा है कि वह ठीक तरह से उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हुए इस कार्य को केवल फैलायेगा ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में जो हमारी सांस्कृतिक और कल्चरल हैरिटेज है उसको अधिक से अधिक फैलाने की तरफ ध्यान देगा।

कुछ बातों की ओर मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने जब इस कार्यालय के गत वर्ष के कार्य की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी तो मैंने देखा कि काफी स्कालरशिप्स वगैरह विज्ञान का अध्ययन करने वाले और अनुसंधान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दिये गये लेकिन उसमें कृषि का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है कोई जिक्र खास नहीं था। मैंने यह देखा कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों से कुछ स्कालरशिप्स मिले हैं वे तो मिले हैं लेकिन भारत की तरफ से कुछ किया ही यह नहीं देखा लेकिन जब आज माननीय मन्त्री ने जो अपना कथन हा उस

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

के सामने रखता उसमें कृषि सम्बन्धी विज्ञान के महत्व पर काफी जोर दिया है और मुझे आशा है कि वह इस और अधिक ध्यान देंगे जिससे कि हम कृषि में जो इतने पीछे रह गये हैं तो उस दिशा में भी जल्दी से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करेंगे

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : कृषि के स्कालरशिप्स कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिये जाते हैं

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : आपकी रिपोर्ट में उन स्कालरशिप्स का कुछ जिक्र आया है। जहाँ तक कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा यह स्कालरशिप्स देने की बात है तो वह मुझे मालूम है। इण्डियन कौंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च और दूसरी जो एक दो संस्थाएँ हैं वे यह देती हैं लेकिन मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि साइंस के लिए, साइंटिफिक डेवलपमेंट के लिये जो स्कालरशिप्स देते हैं वह हमारे यहाँ से ही देते हैं लेकिन वह देश के लिये ही देते हैं लेकिन बाहर अधिक से अधिक जहाँ कृषि का इतना ज्यादा विस्तार हुआ है खास तौर से जापान में, अमरीका में, जर्मनी में और कनाडा में, वहाँ अधिक से अधिक हमारे यहाँ से लोग भेजे जायें। वे वहाँ मौके पर अध्ययन करके देखें कि थोड़े से साल में जापान ने कितनी ज्यादा प्रगति की है। एग्रीकल्चर में साइंटिफिक डेवलपमेंट के बारे में अध्ययन करने और विशेष योग्यता प्राप्त करने का अगर कोई उपयुक्त स्थान हो सकता है तो मेरी समझ में वह इस मन्त्रालय में ही हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह ध्यान दिलानी है कि हमारे देश का इतिहास बहुत कुछ जमीन के अन्दर गड़ा हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उसके लिये प्रयत्न किया गया है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। कई जगह खुदाई का काम किया गया है। उज्जैन में खुदाई के काम पर लगभग डेढ़ लाख रुपये खर्च किया गया लेकिन बाद में थोड़ी खुदाई करके उस काम को बन्द कर दिया गया। मेरे इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछे जाने पर यह जवाब दिया गया कि अब कोई इरादा

खुदाई का नहीं है। श्रीमन्, मुझे इस उत्तर में बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ क्योंकि उज्जैन जिसका इतना अधिक महत्व है, जिसका कि इतिहास में इतना जिक्र आया है और जहाँ कि कालिदास साहित्य तो है ही दूसरे साहित्य भी हैं और वहाँ की स्थानीय चीज आज जो नहीं मिलती हैं तो उसने वास्ते अधिक से अधिक खुदाई करने की जरूरत है। उसने लिये कई साइट्स हैं जहाँ कि खुदाई करने की जरूरत है ताकि हम को उस इतिहास का जो कि लिपि-बद्ध नहीं है उसका कुछ पता लग सके। मुझे आशा है कि इस पर आप विचार करेंगे और उज्जैन ही नहीं बल्कि आसपास के कितने ही ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ कि काफी खुदाई करने की जरूरत है और जहाँ से कि खूब साहित्य उपलब्ध हो सकता है। मुझे आशा है कि उस पर भी आप विचार करेंगे और वहाँ पर भी यह खुदाई का काम शुरू करवायेंगे और उसके वास्ते कुछ रकम निर्धारित करेंगे।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि मालवा में जगह-जगह स्थानों पर मूर्तियाँ और शिलालेख पड़े हुए हैं और जंगलों तक में पड़े हुए हैं यहाँ से वहाँ तक पड़े हुए हैं और उनको संग्रहीत करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उज्जैन में यदि आप पधारें तो देखेंगे कि महाकाल के मन्दिर में कुछ मूर्तियाँ यहाँ से वहाँ जमीन पर पड़ी हुई हैं। उनकी देख रेख करने और उनको संग्रहीत करने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। क्या मैं यह प्रस्ताव रख सकता हूँ कि उज्जैन जैसे स्थान में जहाँ कि हजारों लाखों यात्री देश के भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों से आते हैं, अब आप दूसरी जगह राजधानी में इसके वास्ते म्यूजियम स्क्वेरे तो वहाँ पर तो राजधानी में लोग कामकाज के ख्याल से आयेंगे लेकिन अनायास जैसे कि कुम्भ का मेला लगता है, प्रयाग में है, हरिद्वार में है, उज्जैन में है, नासिक में है, यह चार जगहों ऐसी हैं जहाँ कि हर बारहवें साल कुम्भ का मेला लगता है और उस भवसर पर लाखों यानी आते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त साथ

में कितने ही हिन्दू त्योहारों के भ्रवसर पर यहां बहुत काफी भीड़ इकट्ठी होती है जैसे कि भ्रमावस्था है, सोमवती भ्रमावस्था है महा शिवरात्री है, श्रावण के सोमवार हैं और ग्रहण के भ्रवसर होते हैं, इन तमाम पर्वों पर हजारों यात्री इन स्थानों में आते हैं और मेरी समझ में इस स्थान पर एक विशाल राष्ट्रीय म्यूजियम स्थापित किया जाये। एक म्यूजियम बनाने के लिये जो चीजे चाहिये वह सब यहां उपलब्ध हैं। आज वह साहित्य नष्ट होता जा रहा है। उसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह साहित्य संग्रह करके एक जगह पर रखा जाय। वहां एक क्यूरेटर रखा जाये जो कि उन सबके बारे में अध्ययन करे। वहां पर तमाम चीजें संग्रह करके रखी जाये। हजारों लोग उन्हें देख सकते हैं और हमारा वह साहित्य नष्ट होने से बच सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करें और इस काम के वास्ते तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ धनराशि रखने की व्यवस्था करें।

इसके बाद मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात की और माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह कालिदास एकाडमी की बात और एक इंस्टीच्यूट आफ इन्डोलॉजी की बात है। अब कालिदास के बारे में क्या अधिक कह सकता हूँ। कालिदास को संसार में एक सिरे से लेकर दूसरे सिरे तक सर्वत्र प्रशंसा हुई है। कालिदास ने दुनिया के विद्वानों को, कवियों को और पाठकों को एक बहुत बड़ी प्रेरणा दी है। सब से पहले सन् १७८६ में सर विलियम जोन्स ने शाकुन्तल का अन्वेषी भाषा में भाषान्तर किया और उस अन्वेषी के भाषान्तर को पढ़ कर प्रेरणा मिली जार्ज मोनोस्टर को जिन्होंने कि सन् १७९१ में जर्मनी भाषा में भाषान्तर किया। गेटे ने जब उस भाषान्तर को पढ़ा तो उन्होंने उसके प्रति जो उद्गा रप्रकट किये वह मैं आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने बार गुप्ता द्वारा लिखे गये कालिदास के शाकुन्तल पर एक इंट्रोडक्शन दिया है, उस में गुरुदेव ने कालिदास के बारे में गेटे के कालिदास के सम्बन्ध में एक कविता लिखी है जो कि मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :—

"Wouldest thou the young years blossoms and the fruits of its decline, And all by which the soul is charmed, enraptured, feasted, fed, Would'st thou the Earth and Heaven itself In one sole name combine?"

I name thee, O Sakuntala!
and all at once is said".

इस से ज्यादा और क्या कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि कि गुरुदेव कहते हैं :—

"Goethe, the master-poet of Europe, has summed up his criticism of *Sakuntala* in a single quartrain; he has not taken the poems to pieces. This quartrain seems to be a small thing like the flame of a candle, but it lights up the whole drama in an instant, and reveals its inner nature. In Goethe's words, *Sakuntala* blends together the young year's blossoms and the fruits of maturity; it combines heaven and earth in one.

We are apt to pass over this eulogy lightly as a mere poetical outburst. We are apt to consider that it only means in effect that Goethe regarded *Sakuntala* as fine poetry. But it is not really so. His stanza breathes not the exaggeration of rapture, but the deliberate judgment of a true critic. There is a special point in his words. Goethe says expressly that *Sakuntala* contains the history of a development the development of flower into fruit, of earth into heaven, of matter into spirit."

[श्री राधे लाल ध्यास]

दो साल हुए हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कालीदास समिति समारोह का उद्घाटन उज्जैन में किया था। उस समय उन्होंने यह विचार प्रकट किये थे कि अब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हो गया है और महाकवि कालिदास जो कि केवल इस देश के ही नहीं वरन् विश्व की विभूति है और उनका एक योग्य स्मारक बनाना हमारे स्वतंत्र देश का परम कर्तव्य हो जाता है। इस वर्ष हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जो पधारे थे। कालिदास शताब्दी समारोह का उद्घाटन करने के लिये वे आये थे और जब यह स्मारक की उनके सामने चीज रखी गई तो उन्होंने यह विचार प्रकट किया था कि यह तो एक छोटी योजना है और कालिदास का स्मारक एक व्यापक स्तर पर और समस्त देश के लिये वह एक स्मारक हो, ऐसा स्मारक बनाना चाहिये। इस लिये वहाँ पर जो काली दास की एक समिति है वह केवल उज्जैन की ही नहीं है, वह केवल मध्यप्रदेश की नही है बल्कि वह सारे भारतवर्ष की है। उस समिति ने तमाम स्टेट्स को इस बारे में सहयोग देने के लिये लिखा है और उस समिति ने सदस्य हमारे गृहमंत्री जी, देश के दूसरे राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रों और गवर्नर्स वगैरह हैं। श्री हरि-भाऊ उपाध्याय जो कि राजस्थान के अर्थ मंत्री हैं वे उस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं और इस तरह से वह सारे भारत भर की समिति है। उस को उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने कुछ मदद दी और कुछ राजस्थान सरकार ने मदद दी। मेमोरियल को बनाने के लिये उस संस्था ने जब केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा तो उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया कि "In the first instance you must approach the State Government." मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि कालिदास के स्मारक बनाने का काम मंत्रालय इतना छोटा समझे कि उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करे और यह खेद का विषय है कि कालिदास के बारे में अभी भी स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार उसके प्रति न्याय नहीं करना चाहती। उसको जो श्रद्धां-

जलि देनी चाहिये उससे वह विमुख हो रही है, ऐसा मैं अनुभव करता हूँ और भारत सरकार के इस तरह के उत्तर से दूसरे भी इसी प्रकार का अनुभव करेंगे।

आज हमें प्रसन्नता है कि हमारा राष्ट्र गुरुदेव टैगोर जी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रहा है, और यह ठीक है कि उन की शताब्दी मनायी जा रही है, लेकिन कालिदास को तो हजारों साल हो गये, दो हजार साल हो गये, और उस के लिये अभी कोई अवसर नहीं है यह कहना हास्यास्पद मालूम होता है। यह उस के प्रति न्याय नहीं कहा जा सकता। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इस पर विचार करें मंत्री महोदय के दिल में कुछ करने की इच्छा है। उन्होंने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि एक उच्च कालीदास अकादमी, एक साल भ्राल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडालाजी विद स्पेशल रेफरेंस टू संस्कृत ऐंड प्राकृत होना चाहिए, लेकिन जो उन्होंने इस चीज को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर छोड़ा है, यह बात अक्षरने वाली है। इस मामले में उनको पहल करनी चाहिए। और हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों को इस काम में लगाना चाहिए। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े विद्वान श्री काने साहब को इंडालाजी के लिए चुना है। उनको ही उज्जैन में एक भ्राल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडालाजी बनाने की योजना तैयार करने का काम सिपुर्द करना चाहिए। यह किसी एक स्टेट का काम नहीं है। मैं उन से नम्रता पूर्वक यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस काम को डा० काने के सिपुर्द करें। स्टेट के प्रतिनिधियों को इस काम में शामिल करें, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे विद्वानों को इसमें लाना चाहिए जिन्होंने कालिदास का विशेष रूप से अध्ययन किया हो और उनके सहयोग से कालिदास के योग्य स्मारक बनाना चाहिए। आज उज्जैन में देश के विभिन्न भागों से लोग आते हैं।

उस समिति के प्रयत्न से रूस में कालिदास की जयन्ती मनायी गयी। रूस

की सरकार ने कालिदास का पोस्टल स्टाम्प निकाला, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में उसके बहुत बाद निकाला गया। तो इस प्रकार का कार्य दूसरे देश कर रहे हैं। हालैंड में कालिदास जयन्ती मनायी गयी, फ्रांस में कालिदास जयन्ती मनायी गयी। कालिदास का कल्चुरल हैरिटेज केवल हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं है, वह दुनिया का है, और उसको दुनिया में फैलाने के लिए उज्जैन में कालिदास भ्रकादमी होनी चाहिए। यह किसी एक भ्रकादमी के करने का काम नहीं है। जब तक सरकार इसको उसी तरह सहायता नहीं देगी जिस तरह से कि दूसरी भ्रकादमियों को दे रही है तब तक इस का काम भ्रगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। भ्राज ललित कलाभ्रों को बढ़ाने के लिए देश में बहुत प्रयत्न हो हा है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। पिछले दो वर्षों में जो कालिदास जयन्ती मनायी गयी उसमें हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाभ्रों ने भाग लिया। लेकिन उसमें कालिदास के लिटरेचर की ही चर्चा रखी लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जो कालिदास भ्रकादमी बनायी जाए उसमें कालिदास से संबन्धित संगीत, साहित्य, चित्र कला, नाटक, गायन, और नाच वगैरह सब कलाभ्रों का समावेश हो सकता है और यह केन्द्र इन कलाभ्रों के विकास के लिए एक न्यूकलियस का काम दे सकती है जिसकी सहायता से सांस्कृतिक जगत में कालिदास के सारे लिटरेचर का प्रचार किया जा सकता है, केवल हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बल्कि सारे संसार में इसके लिए एक खास संस्था की आवश्यकता है और वह संस्था कालिदास भ्रकादमी और भ्राल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट भ्राफ इंडालाजी होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह काम इस तरह नहीं चलेगा कि भ्राप कहें कि इसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट योजना बनाए। स्टेट के साधन भ्रधिक नहीं हैं, दूसरे राज्य भी इस काम में सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि उचित तो वह होगा कि जो गैर सरकारी संस्था वहां काम कर रही है उसको भ्राप ले लें क्योंकि यह बड़ काम उस संस्था की शक्ति के बाहर है।

कालिदास एक ऐसी विभूति है कि जिसके कार्य को हम दुनिया में बढ़ाकर दुनिया के लोगों को एक नई प्रेरणा दे सकते हैं।

इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है, भ्रभी मेघदूत का एक संस्करण साहित्य भ्रकादमी के द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया है और उसमें हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति राधाकृष्णन जी ने बहुत ही मार्मिक शब्दों में कहा है :

“Kalidas is the great representative of India's spirit, grace and genius.....These great qualities make his works belong to the literature of the world. Humanity, recognises itself in them though they deal with Indian themes”.

इस से पता चलता है कि पुराने जमाने में हिन्दुस्तान साहित्य के क्षेत्र में कितना भ्रागे बढ़ चुका था, वह साहित्य कितना ऊंचा था कि जो भ्राज भी उसको पढ़ते हैं उनको प्रेरणा देता है।

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि इसमें भ्रधिक विलम्ब न हो, और कालिदास भ्रकादमी और भ्राल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट भ्राफ इंडालाजी को उज्जैन में बनाने की योजना की जाए।

भ्रभी हमारे उड़ीसा के एक मित्र ने कहा था कि सब भ्रकादमियों को एक ही स्थान पर रखने में लाभ नहीं है। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि यह सही है। उसके लिए उचित वातावरण चाहिए। हमारी दिल्ली का इतिहास है। यहां पांडव हुए, यहां कौरव हुए, यहां बड़े बड़े राजा हुए, वड़ी वड़ी सभ्राइयां हुईं, सारा महाभारत यहां हुआ।

श्री ७० ६० पांडे (नेनीताल): जयचन्द भी हुए।

श्री राजे लाल ध्यास : जय चन्द तो कन्नौज म हुए थे। उन को हराने वाले यहाँ-

[श्री रावे लाल व्यास]

हुए थे । यहां तो हिन्दुस्तान की भ्रजादी के लिये लड़ने वाले और मर मिटने वाले हुए हैं, लेकिन जय चन्द दिल्ली में नहीं हुए । तो एक ही जगह इन सब चीजों को रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा । अभी तो कुछ नहीं हुआ है । आप इन को अलग अलग रख सकते हैं ।

अन्त में मेरा एक निवेदन है जिस पर आप गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करें । आप गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ की शताब्दी समारोह के उपलक्ष्य में सारे राज्यों की राजधानियों में रंगमंच स्थापित करने की योजना बना रहे हैं । यह अच्छी बात है । इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मैं दरखास्त कर सकता हूँ कि जहां आप राज्यों की राजधानियों में रंगमंच की स्थापना कर रहे हैं, वहां पर उज्जैन में भी एक थियटर की स्थापना कालिदास के नाम से करने पर विचार करें । कालिदास को टैगोर साहब अपना गुरु मानते थे और बाल्यकाल से ही उन को जो शिक्षा दीक्षा दी गयी उस में उन को कालिदास का साहित्य पढ़ाया गया जिस से उन को बहुत प्रेरणा मिली । टैगोर साहब का जो साहित्य है उस में उन को बहुत कुछ प्रेरणा कालिदास ने मिली है । यह उचित ही होगा कि जहां गुरुदेव के स्मारक बानये जा रहे हैं वहां गुरुदेव के गुरुदेव कालिदास के स्मारक के रूप में उज्जैन में एक रंग मंच स्थापित किया जाये जिस का उपयोग देश में अधिक से अधिक इस के विकास के लिये किया जाये । जहां आप राज्यों की राजधानियों के लिये रंगमंच की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं वहां एक थिएटर की व्यवस्था उज्जैन के लिये भी हो तो बहुत उचित होगा और उपयुक्त होगा और सामयिक भी होगा और मेरा निवेदन है कि टैगोर शताब्दी समारोह के साथ ही साथ जो अगला कालिदास जयन्ती समारोह हो उस समय तक यह थिएटर बन जाये ताकि उस जयन्ती समारोह के अवसर पर इस से लाभ मिल सके ।

श्री जगदीश अश्वथी (विल्हौर) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, इस समय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर जब चर्चा हो रही है तो अगर हम देखें कि हमारे देश में जब से देश आजाद हुआ है तब से विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में कितनी उन्नति हुई है, तो उस को देख कर के हम को आशा नहीं निराशा ही होती है ।

आज संसार के सभी राष्ट्र विज्ञान में बहुत आगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, यहां तक कि रूस आज नकली चांद को उड़ा रहा है, तब हमारे देश में इन दस बारह वर्षों में विज्ञान की उन्नति के लिये जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ है उस के अनुपात में काम नहीं हुआ है, और संसार में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में जो प्रगति हो रही है उस को हम देखें तो हम अपने को बहुत भीछे पाते हैं । अभी तक हमारे स्वतंत्र भारत के बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिकों ने अगर कोई काम किया है तो वह यह कि उन्होंने सूरज की किरणों से चलने वाला एक चूल्हा बनाया है । आप जानते हैं कि वह चूल्हा भी देश में लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सका और वह चूल्हा कहां जल रहा है, इस को कोई जानता भी नहीं है । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि बम्बई की एक फर्म मैसर्स देवीदयाल एंड सन्स से नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी के परचेज विभाग ने पांच हजार की कीमत पर ८४ चूल्हे १९५५ में खरीदे थे । वे चूल्हे आज तक पड़े हुए हैं और उन का कोई भी प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है — इस देश में उन का कोई प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है ।

इस देश में विज्ञान को तरक्की देने के लिये कौंसिल ऑफ साइंटिफिक एंड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च नाम की एक आटानाम्स बाडी बनाई गई, जिस के अन्तर्गत देश भर में लगभग २५ राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालायें काम कर रही हैं । उन प्रयोगशालाओं में जो प्रमुख प्रयोगशाला नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी है,

उस के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। प्रथम तो यह कि कौंसिल ब्राफ साइंटिफिक एंड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च की, जोकि एक आटानोमस बाडी है, प्रबन्ध समिति—गवर्निन्ग बाडी—के सदस्य देश के गण्यमान्य घनाढ्य और पूंजीपति हैं, जोकि केवल धन कमाना जानते हैं और जिन का विज्ञान से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। सरकार इस संस्था को करोड़ों रुपये अनुदान के रूप में देती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस की व्यवस्था और प्रबन्ध के विषय में सुधार करने के लिये उचित कदम उठाये। जब तक सरकार इस आटानोमस बाडी को अपने कब्जे में नहीं लेगी और इस को कुछ धनपतियों के अन्तर्गत, जिन के अपने स्वार्थ होते हैं, चलने देगी, तब तक इस संस्था में असली खोज का कार्य नहीं किया जा सकेगा। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि आज करीब पांच करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष हम इस सम्बन्ध में व्यय करते हैं और इस के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली अनेक प्रयोगशालाओं में से दो प्रयोगशालाओं—नैशनल फ्रिजिकल लेबोरेटरी और सेंट्रल रोड रिसर्च इन्स्टीच्यूट, नई दिल्ली—प्रत्येक पर करीब चालीस लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन अनुसंधान के नाम पर जनता के उस धन का, जोकि बड़ी मुसीबत और कठिनाई के बाद राज्य-कोष में एकत्रित होता है, कितना दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इस का एक चित्र मैं सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह नेशनल फ्रिजिकल लेबोरेटरी १९४७ से यहाँ दिल्ली में कार्य कर रही है। मेरे पास इस बात के प्रमाण मौजूद हैं कि इस संस्था के उच्च अधिकारियों ने इस संस्था में अपनी जात-बिरादरी के लोगों और अपने भाई भतीजों को नौकरियाँ दी हैं। इस के कारण जब असंतोष फैला, तब दो अधिकारियों को, जिन के सम्बन्ध में गम्भीर आरोप थे, केवल स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया, लेकिन उन के विरुद्ध कोई और कार्यवाही नहीं की

गई। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने २०६ श्रादमियों की लिस्ट बनाई है, जिन के रिश्तेदार और भाई भतीजे रखे गए। नैशनल फ्रिजिकल लेबोरेटरी के एक बहुत जिम्मेदार अधिकारी ने अपने भाई भतीजों में २६ सालों को भी नौकरी दी हुई है—ट्वेंटी-सिक्स बर्ष-इन-ला हैब बिन एपारंटिड। इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। यह सही है कि ब्रदर-इन-ला से बड़ा मधुर सम्बन्ध रहता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why does the hon. Member bring in the brothers-in-law? They are very good people.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : लिस्ट भेज दीजिए।

श्री जगदीश प्रवर्षी : लिस्ट के साथ ही साथ कुछ बातें और भी बताई जायेंगी।

जहाँ तक सालों का सवाल है, वह मधुर सम्बन्ध होता है। उन को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन जनता के धन का दुरुपयोग कर के किसी को नौकरी दी जाये, यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है—यह हास्यास्पद विषय नहीं है। इस के अतिरिक्त और भी बहुत से प्रमाण दिए जा सकते हैं कि कुछ अधिकारियों ने सैकड़ों की तादाद में अपने रिश्तेदारों को नौकरियाँ दीं।

इस नैशनल फ्रिजिकल लेबोरेटरी में खोज का काम प्रमुख रूप से होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह काम तो कम होता है और वहाँ पर टैस्टिंग वर्क ज्यादा होता है—बाहर की बनी हुई चीजों को ही टैस्ट किया जाता है। जो व्यक्ति यह जांच पड़ताल का काम करते हैं, वे नान-क्वालिफाइड लोग हैं, जिन में क्षमता नहीं है। इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति उस में भरे हुए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

चूँकि इन प्रयोगशालाओं में पक्षपात ढंग से अपनी अपनी जात-बिरादरी के लोग रखे हुए हैं, इस लिए स्वाभाविक है कि उन में

[श्री जगदीश भ्रवस्पी]

घ्रापस में होड़ है और कोई कार्य नहीं होता है। वहां जो प्रोमोशन होती हैं, उन में भी भेद-भाव बरता जाता है। इस के फलस्वरूप हमारे पांच छः विज्ञान-वेत्ता, जो सचमुच बहुत उपयोगी और बहुत ही विद्वान थे, इन्हीं कारणों से ऊब कर इस लैबोरेटरी को छोड़ कर बाहर चले गए। आज उन का वहां सम्मान हो रहा है और वे वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन को यहां पर स्थान नहीं मिला।

जहां इस नैशनल फ्रिजिकल लैबोरेटरी में इतनी कुनबापररती है, वहां जनता के धन का कितना भीषण दुरुपयोग होता है, उस का एक चित्र में घ्राप के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। यहां पर करीब चार लाख रुपयों का सामान बाहर पड़ा हुआ है धूप, गर्मी और बरसात में, जिस की सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यद्यपि वहां पर टिन रखी हुई है और उस का शौड बना कर उस में उस सामान को रखा जा सकता है, लेकिन वह सामान ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है और उस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और न ही उस की तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया जाता है।

१९५६ में— पिछले साल—डिसटेम्पर करने के लिए कुछ ब्रुश लिए गए थे। उन की संख्या ५६२ थी। उन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी, लेकिन उस फर्म को खुश करने के लिए उन को खरीदा गया। उन में से केवल १६ का प्रयोग हुआ और बाकी बड़े हुए हैं।

१९५६ में सीमेंट के १६०० बैग—सीमेंट की १६०० बोरियां—ली गईं।

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : १९५६ में ?

श्री जगदीश भ्रवस्पी : जी हां, १९५६ में। उन में से केवल ६०० बोरियों का प्रयोग हुआ और बाकी की एक हजार बोरियां डेड दो साल से पड़ी हुई हैं और उन का कोई

प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है। उधर कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है।

जो सब से अच्छी घातु प्लाटिनम होती है, वह बहुत दिन से एक अधिकारी महोदय के अधिकार में पड़ी हुई है और उस का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इस के अलावा लाखों रुपए का डिसपोजल का सामान बाहर पड़ा हुआ है और उस की कोई केयर नहीं की जा रही है। ऐसे समय में, जब कि सरकार एक एक पैसे की बचत कर रही है, इकानोमिक ड्राइव हो रहा है, विज्ञान की उन्नति के नाम पर इतना सामान खरीदा जाये और उस का कोई प्रयोग न हो, पक्षपात हो, भ्रष्टाचार हो, भाई-भतीजावाद पनप रहा हो, इस की अवस्था जांच होनी चाहिए।

इस मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य के नाम पर बहुत कुछ अनावश्यक धन व्यय किया जा रहा है, जिस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट में उस का वर्णन किया गया है और मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि हमारे मित्र महोदय ने कहा है, सब सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम यहां ही होते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि इस दिल्ली महानगरी में कुछ विद्यार्थियों के रहने के लिए इन्टरनैशनल स्टूडेंट्स हाउस खोला जायगा, जिस पर चार लाख रुपए व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस के साथ ही साथ विभिन्न राज्यों में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय छात्र-भवन खोले जायेंगे, जिन पर पांच छः लाख रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी और कुछ रुपया राज्य सरकारें भी देंगी। इस के साथ ही साथ इस दिल्ली महानगरी में कुछ रंगशालायें घ्राप खोलने जा रहे हैं जिन पर लाखों रुपया घ्राप व्यय करेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ राज्यों में, प्रमुख केन्द्रों में भी रंगशालायें खोली जायेंगी और उनके निर्माण के लिए भी घ्रापने लाखों रुपयों की धनराशि रखी है। जहां तक रंगशालायें खोलने

का प्रश्न है, इन विद्यार्थियों के लिए होस्टल बोलने का प्रश्न है, मैं सिद्धान्ततः इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि आज दूसरे आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए हमें रुपये की आवश्यकता है। आज विद्यार्थी समाज की दूसरी कई जरूरी चीजें हैं जिन का पूरा किया जाना आवश्यक है, उनकी फीस हम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, अध्यापकों को वेतन ठीक समय पर नहीं मिलता है, तथा शिक्षा संस्थाओं की उपेक्षा होती है जोकि उचित नहीं है। ये सब काम हैं जिन की धीरे धीरे ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है। ये सब काम हैं जिन पर रुपया व्यय किया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली में आगे ही कई धीरे धीरे भवन हैं जिन का उपयोग हो सकता है। यहां पर सरकारी भवनों की संख्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो लाखों रुपया व्यय होगा यह पैसे का अपव्यय ही कहा जायेगा। इसकी इस समय कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब आपका मंत्रालय शिक्षा मंत्रालय में था उस वक्त भी मैंने इसके बारे में निवेदन किया था और आज भी करता हूँ कि इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्टूडेंट बोर्डिंग हाउस खुलें, बिल्डिंग बनावें और इसको आप कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित कर दें।

रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि विदेशों में सांस्कृतिक पार्टियां आपने भेजी हैं और आप कहते हैं इन पार्टियों के जाने से सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित होते हैं। जहां तक सिद्धान्त का सवाल है, इस में किसी का विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों को भेजने का आधार क्या है, कौन उनका चयन करता है, किन को उन में शामिल किया जाता है, यह सब देखने की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निश्चित रूप से आपकी मान्यतायें होनी चाहियें। आज मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्रालय में कुछ लोग बैठ करके अपनी इच्छानुसार उन को चुन करके उनको विदेशों में भेज देते हैं जोकि उचित नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में मैंने देखा

कि विदेशों को एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल गया जिसका काम गाना, बजाना और संगीत का परिचय वहां पर लोगों को कराना था और उस में एक फिल्म तारिका, कुमारी वैजयन्ती माला का नाम दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि उसको एक हजार रुपये दिये गये। कफिल्म एक्टर्स और एक्ट्रेसिस लाखों रुपये पैसा करते हैं और विदेशों में जाते रहते हैं। इस फिल्म तारिका को एक हजार रुपये देकर किस सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम को आपने करवाया होगा, यह समझने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ। कितना ही पैसा इन को फिल्मों में प्राप्त होता है और साथ ही साथ ये हमेशा विदेशों में घूम करते हो और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक हजार रुपया दे कर आपने कोई एहसान भी नहीं किया और कलंक भी मोल लिया है।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि लिटिल बिले ट्रुप, बम्बई को उसकी विदेश यात्रा के लिए वित्तीय मदद दी गई ताकि विदेशों में वह अपने संगीत का प्रचार कर सके। शायद आपने यह देखा नहीं कि इस ट्रुप ने किस भारतीय संगीत का वहां प्रचार किया होगा। इस देश के अन्दर जो हमारी संगीत की प्रणाली है, इसके प्रसार के लिए अगर कोई पार्टी विदेशों में भेजी जाती है वह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन पाश्चात्य आधार पर क्लबें लोग बना कर बैठे हुए हैं और जब वे पैसा ले कर विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो इसको पैसे का दुरुपयोग ही कहा जा सकता है और यह बन्द होना चाहिए।

मुझे रिपोर्ट में यह पढ़ कर भी दुःख और आश्चर्य हुआ कि भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा आयोजित गांधी जयन्ती के अवसर पर नर्तकों और संगीतज्ञों का एक दल भी नेपाल गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी की जयन्ती चाहे देश में मनाई जाये, चाहे विदेशों में मनाई जाये, उस अवसर पर नर्तकों के दल को भेजा जाना कुछ असंगत सा दिखाई पड़ता है, कुछ हास्यास्पद सी बात मालूम

[श्री जगदीश भवस्थी]

पड़ती है। गांधी जयन्ती के भवसर पर नर्तक जा कर वहां नृत्य करें यह मैं समझता हूँ भारत की संस्कृति के अनुरूप नहीं है

16 hrs.

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : उन्होंने रामधन पर नृत्य किया होगा।

डा० मा० शी० श्रंगे (नागपुर) : वे नर्तक गरबा नृत्य करने के लिए आते हैं।

श्री जगदीश भवस्थी : जो भी करते हों, लेकिन नर्तकों और संगीतज्ञों का जो दल इस भवसर पर भेजा गया उसको पढ़ कर दुःख और आश्चर्य हुए बिना नहीं रहता है।

इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो हमारे धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, विज्ञान के नाम पर तथा संस्कृति के नाम पर उसकी एक झलक मैंने आपके सामने पेश की है। अन्त में मैं कानपुर नगर में जो एक इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जा रहा है, जिसके बारे में मेरे मित्र ने भी कुछ निवेदन किया है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में उसमें विलम्ब अवश्य हुआ है। लेकिन इस विलम्ब के पीछे हो सकता है माननीय मंत्री जी के मन में यह भावना हो कि वहां पर राज्य सरकार ने जमीन देर से दी है। इसके बारे में जब यहां प्रश्न किया गया तो कहा गया था कि राज्य सरकार जमीन देगी तो हम खोल देंगे। अब राज्य सरकार को जो जमीन लेनी थी वह किसानों को हटा करके लेनी थी और आज हम देखते हैं कि १५,००० किसान और उनके परिवार बेघरबार हो गये हैं। जब राज्य सरकार से इन किसानों के बारे में प्रश्न किया गया कि इन किसानों के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है जिन के घरबार नष्ट हो गये हैं, जिन से जमीन छीन ली गई है तो कहा गया कि अगर वे नौकरी करना चाहेंगे तो उनको सपड़ासी और माली के पद दिये जायेंगे और वे उन पदों पर काम कर सकते हैं। आज भी अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय जा कर

देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि बेशक वहां बिल्डिंग बनना शुरू हो गई है लेकिन वे सब आज बेकार घूम रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अपने कथन को भूल गई है। यहां के मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम से कोई मतलब नहीं है। अब वे बेचारे करें तो क्या करें, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बात निश्चित नहीं की गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस इंस्टीट्यूट को बनावें लेकिन किसी के घरबार को उजाड़ करके, किसी को बेघरबार करके, किसी को अनएम्प्लायड करके, बेकार करके अगर कोई योजना आप चलाते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह होता है कि एक योजना तो आप बनाते हैं, उसको चलाते हैं लेकिन दूसरा काम करने के लिए और योजना बनाने के लिए आपको विवश होना पड़ा है, आप अपनी योजना को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

अन्त में 'स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन का इतिहास' जो लिखा जा रहा है और जिस को एक बहुत बड़े इतिहासकार लिख रहे हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि इसकी कुछ जिल्दें तैयार हो गई हैं और बाकी जिल्दें दो सालों में तैयार हो जायेंगी। यह जो इतिहास लिखा जा रहा है यह केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए। जैसा और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जितना भी कार्य आप करते हैं वह विदेशी भाषा में करते हैं, चाहे जनता उसको समझे या न समझे। जब कोई भी काम हाथ में लिया जाता है तो पहले उसको उसी भाषा में लिखा जाता है। पता नहीं क्यों किसी शुभ काम को अशुभ भाषा में प्रतिपादित किया जाता है। इस में कोई महाप्रभुओं को प्रसन्न करने की बात नहीं है। जब किसी काम को विदेशी भाषा में कर लिया जाता है, उसके बाद फिर जब कोई उसके बारे में चर्चा होती है, जब उसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है

तब जा कर उस काम को देशी भाषा में भी किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन जो कि देशी भाषाओं के माध्यम से चलाया गया था, विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से नहीं चलाया गया, उसी भाषा के माध्यम से लिखा जाना चाहिए और यही श्रेयस्कर होगा और जनता के हित में होगा। इसको अपने अग्र अंग्रेजी में लिखवाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया हो तो उसके साथ ही साथ हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं ; भी उसका अनुवाद होना आवश्यक है और इसकी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: While rising to support the Demands of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, I wish at the outset to state that the House knows that the Minister in charge is a great writer himself, one of our brilliant university products. Even if he is not a Minister, he will have a lot of work otherwise and he can occupy himself usefully. Therefore, it cannot be said about him that he is clinging to this office, or this office means much to him. I wish at the outset to pay the tribute to him. I now go to the purpose of pointing out to him what according to me are some of the points that he may note.

Firstly, you will find something odd in the National Bibliography which is being published in English. I was going through it the other day. I found a sort of sanitary cordon drawn around Brahmanism and Hinduism. I find that the Vedas and the Upanishads have been put into Brahmanism and the later *itihasa* and Puranas and the later developments have been classified in Hinduism. Why? The English had a purpose behind this. Our *dharma* is *sana-tana*. It grows. It takes the best from others. The other cultures may be destroyed but not ours.

I hope that it has not been done deliberately. I am sure that it will be noted. It is rather odd that in

1960 we get a publication dealing with our ancient classics and culture referring separately to Brahmanism and Hinduism. My mind went back to Lord Curzon's days when he was trying to split us up into various groups. I thought that is a thing which might attract the notice of my hon. and good friend the hon. Minister. He will note this I am sure.

Why should the Upanishads go under "Brahmanism" they are universal and are all embracing. According to the Upanishads there can be no difference between man and man, man and beast, man and worm and man and animal. The same *paramatman* manifests Himself in all manifestations and is beyond manifestations. (Interruption). I am glad my hon. and good friend, Shri Nayar, is trying to interrupt me. I think he wants to state something.

Shri V. P. Nayar: स्वपाके दिवजेव सम तत्त्वं दृष्टिं ।

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: I am much obliged to him. He may also add अणोरणीयासमनुत्परेण :

In fact, he can also go to the other passages. We all know that the West is slowly turning round to our scriptures.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister unfortunately is not understanding either of you.

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: I am sure he understands. He knows a lot of Bengali and there is a lot of Sanskrit in Bengali.

You know what *anu* is. We gave *anu* to the scientific world. There is a very good German proverb which says, *Unde orta recurrit*. What goes from the East comes back to the East. This is what they wanted to say. Till the other day we thought of matter and spirit. There was dichotomy between them. Now the whole Western world is coming round to our

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

point of view. This is after all something in what is called the spiritual thing. I am sure as they advance a good lot of our ancient writings would come into vogue. It is typical of Hindu culture. I would not even say Hindu culture, but *Sanatana Dharma*, and not the new label given to it as Brahmanism and Hinduism.

Having said that I wish also to state that I entirely agree with Shri Vyas. I know a little Hindi and I was trying to follow him. I know that he was speaking with great fervour about Kalidasa's work. *Meghdoot* has been translated in English. As he very correctly put it, Goethe has referred to *Shakuntala*. In Russia they are enacting it. I need not now recount Maxmuller, Schopenhauer, Goethe, Kant and the whole lot of them who have referred to so many works in Germany. You go to America and you find Emerson, Thoreau and others. Emerson wrote about Brahma. When he wrote about Brahma he was even caricatured. He was referring to the *stoka* in *Gita*

य एनं वेदं द्वन्तारं यश्चैनं मन्यते हृतम्।

He referred to that *stoka* and he wrote about Brahma. Then there was Thoreau. There are so many other people. I can give so many names of people in the west who have been so deeply influenced by Kalidasa's works. It is a great pity that his work have never been collated and have not been printed properly. I know you are doing something. You have got a project. I know you will do it very well. I have no doubt about that. But I do not say that we should not lag behind the others. We must be able at any time to give a set of Kalidasa's works to any visitor who comes to India. It must be an official publication. It must have all the many commentaries. It must have all the various editions of Kalidasa, if possible. So many rare manuscripts are there. Pausing there for a while . . .

Shri Radhelal Vyas: A separate institute only can do it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I agree. There must be Indological institutes. I do not want to repeat what you have said. I entirely endorse what you have said. There must be an Indological Institute. What is a crying shame is that there are so many manuscripts unpublished! You go to the Tanjore Palace. I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir has been there. There are wonderful manuscripts on cookery, *ayurvedic* medicine and buildings. Those manuscripts—many of them—have to be published. I am glad you are taking steps to get these manuscripts from the private individuals. If you cannot acquire them, they will lend them to you. You have to print them. You should have a real, comprehensive bibliography of the great ancient works of Art and Science, I have no doubt you will do that.

I find that translations are being attempted even now. There too, in India there is no place for the second best. The translations must be superb. You may take a long time if necessary, but do not, for God's sake, hurry and leave it to inferior people. It is a great tragedy when these translations are carried out by inferior people and not done properly.

Having said that, I will, with your leave, take a bit of the time of the House to deal with archaeology. Page 52 of the Report contains the various repairs done to the Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Humayun's Tomb, Delhi, Taj Mahal, Agra, Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Sher Shah's Tomb, monuments in Nalanda, the Sun Temple at Konarak etc. I want the hon. Minister to turn his attention also to the Rameswaram Temple. I have no doubt he is doing it, I spoke last year also about this. I believe Shri Kalika Singh also spoke about it. With great respect to all our pre-

semi-day equipment and the beautiful buildings viz. Parliament, Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Secretariat etc., I challenge that all these cannot be compared either for technique or for architectural beauty or for the matter of solid foundation with the Thousand Pillar Temple of Rameswaram, and if a choice were given to me I would rather have these buildings ignored than lose the Thousand Pillar Temple of Rameswaram.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us have a session there.

Shri C. R. Patabhi Raman: The temple requires real repairs, and the hon. Minister must have a real set of silpis and architects, people who are experts in the field of repairs, to do this work.

I saw some repairs being done to the Kailasanathar Temple in Kanchipuram. You will be surprised to know that the temple is so old that the rock is now slowly getting powdered to sand. It is a very interesting process and of a natural phenomenon. Sand becomes rock in course of time, and rock on account of years of exposure becomes sand again. Many of the figures in that temple are crumbling down. They are all getting sandy, and the faces are getting rubbed out. I saw some of these beautiful pillars and the roofs being repaired with cement, ugly cement, being plastered here and there. I am not blaming the Ministry really, but I am warning that if some P.W.D. man is asked to deal with it, he has only to account for the cement, the number of workmen and the money paid to them, and he plasters it, and it is a tragedy if some beautiful old figure is plastered up in cement, or a crack is plastered up by inexperts. In the Notre Dame at Paris they have fine gums with cement and use modern plastic base. They pump it into these cracks and see to it that the modern plastering does not interfere with the inherent beauty of the monument. I hope you

will keep this in mind and employ real silpis properly qualified to do the repairs when dealing with ancient monuments.

There is for instance also the Darasuram Temple in Tanjore District. I am not being parochial, but I am referring to South Indian temples for the very simple reason that the conquerors of India who thought of these temples as eyesores did not have time to turn their attention to the South, and fortunately we have been able to preserve our temples. And what can the Madras Government do, with thousands of temples on their hands? It is a very big task. Here I wish to place on record the very good work being done by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. They are doing excellent work. You have spent on one item some Rs. 8 lakhs on repairs. Regarding the tombs and monuments in the north, I have nothing against them. They are wonderful, and many people feel if they do not go to Agra, they do not complete their trip of the north, but they must also be persuaded to go to the South.

For instance, there is Mahabalipuram. You have done very good work there. There are Rameswaram, Madura and other places. You must augment the resources of the Madras Government to see to it that repairs are done to these ancient temples, halls and various other cultural places in South India.

16.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am glad you have taken up all the monuments in Kashmir. About Martand temple, good work is being done. All the monuments and sites of national importance in Jammu and Kashmir have been taken over. I congratulate the Ministry for that. About Shringeri temple, there is a great phenomenon even now. In spite of great age, even now you could see the sun's rays falling on one particular pillar every month. It is so

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

beautifully arranged. Our scientists of today cannot do that. I challenge them. They cannot gather the rays of the sun falling on one pillar in that fashion. In Kumbakonam temple the rays of the sun fall on only one day on the idol and on other days they do not fall on it. Such are the wonderful monuments that we have which deserve full attention. You must have a separate department. I am sure you will do it in due course of time.

Having said that, I go to another point.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about Meenakshi temple in Madura?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I mentioned that.

Now I come to the Indian Board for Wild Life. I do confess I am rather allergic to the business of shooting, this sort of senseless *shikar*. What I find is you have devoted only three lines to the Indian Board of Wild Life. On page 23 of the Report it is stated:

"Indian Board for Wild Life.—The Director (Dr. M. L. Roonwal) continued to act as Secretary-General, Indian Board for Wild Life and attended to a number of enquiries."

That is a magnificent kind of work that the Indian Board for Wild Life has been doing. What is happening is this. We have shot down wild buffaloes; we have shot down even deer in so many places; we have shot down *nilgai* and *sambar*; the *Chital* has practically vanished. I am surprised to find that the Tourist Department wants to encourage *shikar*. The modern *shikari* is a man who shoots with camera; he does not shoot with a gun. He is a man who watches wild animals and takes photographs of them. But here in India we continue to shoot animals.

I want this department to take more interest in the preservation of wild life.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That Board—Indian Board for Wild Life—is under the Ministry of Agriculture and not under this Ministry. We only supply the Secretary by lending our officer. That Board is under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am much obliged to the hon. Minister. It is not the first time that it happens. When we speak about accidents on the Railways, we are told to go to the Transport Ministry who are concerned with accidents. When I come to the question of the preservation of wild life, I am told to go to the Ministry of Agriculture. But I am sure you will certainly use your good offices and your influence in this matter. Besides giving officers to the Indian Board for Wild Life, you must also have some hand in the policy making, so that you could really do good work so far as the preservation of wild life is concerned.

I now come to another aspect, namely technological research and technological institutions under the control of this Ministry. I am very glad that the Indian Institute of Technology is coming into existence in Madras, but there is a sickly feeling in that part of the world that that may be delayed. I am not subscribing to that, but I must bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that there seems to be some sort of feeling there that there may be inordinate delay with regard to this. I sincerely hope that with his push and with his enthusiasm for this sort of thing, Shri Kabir will cut through red tape and push it through, because that is going to be a great institute of its kind. He has rightly decided to have an institute of that magnitude there in Madras, I am very glad also that a number of scientists have been interview-

ed abroad by the Chairman of the UPSC, and many of them have come back also, and many more will also come back, but there again, what a tragedy is being enacted! When any question arises in regard to scientific personnel, that does not come to this Ministry. The other day, there was suicide by a scientist, and that question went up only to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. Why should that be so? Why should the case of all these technical personnel and expert personnel go to other Ministries? This Ministry also should have a voice in it. I sincerely hope that Government will see to it that some sort of a compromise is effected in these matters, and that the Minister in charge of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs also has a voice in regard to these. Scientists and other technical personnel who are doing so much for the country.

I am sure many of my hon. friends would have seen in the papers the other day that Professor Seshadri has been elected as an FRS, thus adding one more to our list of FRS's. Actually, there are some more people who would become FRS's, and very soon. But, frankly, speaking, I am not enamoured of FRS. What is an FRS nowadays? FRS was a very big thing when the British were ruling us. But similar honours can be had at the hands of the Indian Government. We must have something equivalent to FRS. Of course, we are having already National Professorships, but then National Professorship is a big thing, because it involves payment of some money. I am sure Government should also have some gradations and see to it that our scientists are honoured.

We cannot starve our scientists. Somebody said poets are like singing birds, the more you starve them, the more they sing. That seems to have been the idea in the olden days. But, now look at the comic picture of Massfield, the poet-laureate of England, trying to write poetry on each and

every occasion. These scientists and poets and others cannot write to order. They must be inspired to do things, and they must be helped; till they flower out, they must be given support. Once their real talent is known, I am sure Government will take a lot of interest in them.

I would now say a word about post-graduate courses and research. There too, I find that a number of people have come fully equipped, doctors and other post-graduate people, brilliant students who have come back from abroad. Of course, there is a National Register of Scientific personnel where these people could be registered. But I think that till they are found some suitable job, they may be temporarily engaged in some other job. Government must give consideration to this matter, for it is not men of 50 or 60 years who are concerned here, but it is mostly people at the age of 25 or 27 or below 30, and they cannot be waiting indefinitely; it breaks their hearts, and the iron enters into their souls, and they feel miserable. The hon. Minister must see to it that some alternative employment is found for them till a suitable employment is made available to them. I am sure this matter will attract the hon. Minister's attention, and he will not only deal with this matter quickly but see to it that there is no time-lag between their permanent employment and their period of waiting.

Finally, I am glad that district gazeteers are being taken on hand, and are being reprinted. I hope my hon. friend will also bear in mind that some of the old gazeteers are magnificent publications. I know that some of them are not even available, because the pages are just crumbling and, because they are so very old Gazeteers like Nelson's and other gazeteers are wonderful gazeteers all over India. I hope Government will reprint them as they do in the case of law books, for example, where old law digests are reprinted.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): As I also happen to be a student of the hon. Minister, I am fully convinced of the integrity and zeal with which he has undertaken this work.

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is gradually acquiring importance with the scientific development of the country, but I regret to say that it is much below our expectation. It seems to me that the reasons for this are twofold.

Firstly, red-tapism is standing as a stumbling block in the realisation of the expectations....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Expectations that were entertained by the hon. Member as a student or as a Member of Parliament?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even from those days?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: This red-tapism is a stumbling block to the progress of scientific development and is hampering the speed we desire and require in the matter of the industrialisation of our country.

Because of rapid industrialisation which is further directed through planning, terrific speed and urgency has been attained in the need for training scientific personnel in our country. But this red-tapism, prone to dilatoriness, has hampered progress which has not been able to keep pace with our requirements under a national emergency.

Secondly, vested interests which have crept into some of the research institutions in our country have failed to instil enthusiasm in the fresh blood—the young scientific personnel who are ready to march on with progress. What is wrong with the scientific personnel in our country? This is a very pertinent question asked by

several friends from different walks of life. From the number of articles published in the scientific journals as also from the number of papers presented before learned associations like the Indian Science Congress, Academy of Sciences etc., as also from the increasing provision in the budget, we may have a very glorified picture of the training of scientific personnel and their research work. But is it really a true picture? If we compare the overall data in this respect with those of other countries like UK, USA or even other Asian countries like China and Japan, we can easily understand what our position is.

After the country's emancipation from foreign rule, one group of ambitious ex-scientists have formed a coterie in different research institutes and academies and have been thwarting the aspirations of the coming generation of scientific researchers and scientific workers. Utter disregard of the fulfilment of the aspirations of the young scientists and negligence to build up a proper atmosphere for scientific research have hampered the progress of research work.

I will cite one instance the case of the Indian Institute for Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine of Calcutta. The main complaint is in regard to the mal-practices and corruption rampant in the Institute in regard to the Immunobiological Laboratory working as a private manufacturing proprietary concern of the Director of the Institute

Shri Humayan Kabir: May I remind my hon. friend that he is a very responsible Member? If he is sure of his facts, I have nothing to say. I will certainly look into them. But he is also a responsible Member and he is discussing one of the scientists, a fairly senior scientists with a reputation in India and outside. So I would request him to keep that in mind in anything that he says.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Yes, with all that responsibility I say it. The Laboratory is housed in the Director's residence. Previously the proprietary concern of the Director depended wholly for manufacture of its products on the Indian Institute for Medical Research before it was taken over by the CSIR. The same practice is still being continued by clever manipulation of the man in power. The material and man-power of this institute are still being freely used by him for his private concern. Recently, to avoid certain technical difficulties, the Immunobiological Laboratory has been transferred to the name of the wife of the Director. A sham laboratory without any useful appliances for manufacturing drugs has been set up at the Director's residence but the bulk of the products are all being prepared and tested in the present Institute.

You will find that for the last two years about 11 scientists had resigned and 2 have been discharged from this institute. This is a pointer to the corruption and malpractices prevailing there. (*Interruption*).

It is no doubt true that the rush of students for scientific educational institutions is increasing. But is it really increasing in proportion to the increase in the general students? The Scientific Personnel Committee headed by Prof. Mahalanobis has found that the proportion of science students has not risen. The proportion of science students to the students in general has declined from 34 per cent in 1950 to 28 per cent in 1958. According to experts, the root-cause of this slow growth of scientific education is the lack of facilities for teaching science at the secondary stage. This is causing acute shortage of science teachers also.

In some States like U.P. even in secondary school stage science is still an optional subject. If this has to come up in the present Plan period we would require the services of 32,000 teachers of science who have passed the B.Sc. degree.

In West Bengal also you will find that in the multi-purpose schools, or schools with 11 classes, the science classes are still closed for want of science teachers.

There is another difficulty. The large majority of science students are attracted towards engineering and other applied sciences and the number taking to higher research work is no longer as high as it was before.

The problem now is how to attract better talent to research work. Nobody wants to be Dr. Joseph. I can also refer to the case of Dr. Chakravarty the Chief Technologist of the Sindri Fertilisers who was shabbily treated. He was also on the point of committing suicide which has been averted. He was going to do that because of the attitude of the officials there.

Now, regarding the scope of scientific training. Government is setting up technological institutes and engineering colleges in different States on a parity basis. I do not say that students of other regions or States should be deprived of getting scientific education. At the same time, I should ask for the setting up of more scientific and technological institutions and engineering colleges in those areas where the boys are coming up in sufficient numbers and offering themselves for admission.

I can cite the case of West Bengal. It is too meagre in comparison with the admissions. In the Kharagpur Technological College last year the number of eligible applicants was 4,000 whereas the intake was only 800, on an all-India basis. In Sibpur Engineering College, the number of applicants last year was 2,500 whereas the intake was only 4,000. In Jadavpur Engineering College, the number of eligible students was 6,000 and the intake was only 300. So, I would suggest that more technical colleges and technological institutes should be set up in those areas where the number of eligible students is more. Though the regional parity suffers

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

national emergency should be taken into consideration.

Then, regarding scholarships, out of the research scholars, one-third get stipends and the other two-thirds do not get. The two-third scholars do research work on their own account, and at their own expense. Naturally, as soon as they get better appointments or obtain degrees of Doctorate, they give up research work.

Regarding stipends, firstly, the amount is too small; and secondly, the remittances are too irregular. The stipends come after 6 or 8 months. Naturally, it is difficult for the research workers to go on with their research work without getting any stipends for 6 or 8 months. Thirdly, it is very difficult to get a research scheme approved. After schemes are sent, red-tapism plays its full length and it takes a long time for the sanction or approval of the research scheme. I will give one example. One scheme from the science college of Calcutta University has been sent to the Central Oilseeds Committee under the CSIR for approval in 1958 but it has not yet been approved and the research worker has left.

Lastly, there is no guarantee of service of the research workers. Naturally on the one side he goes on doing research and on the other goes on applying for different posts. As soon as he gets one he leaves research because nobody wants to be deprived of a good service.

With regard to co-ordination between scientific research and industry, industries do not co-operate. It has also been pointed out by the Estimates Committee. I can cite the names of several private industries which do not allow Government or university scholars to do research and I mention the ICI and the Shalimar paints especially. That is the case with almost all the private foreign companies and they refuse to give any scope to the research workers to make research in their factories.

There are many cases where scientists are given training in a foreign country and after spending a lot of money they are posted in such a place where no training is required. I can give one example, which has been lately subjected to criticism in the *Blitz*. One scientist of the Geological Department was sent to the USA for training in Hydrology. After his return he has been posted in the head office. Since then he has been there without contributing anything to our national development.

I will refer to the unmethodical or sporadic nature of the research work. It is mostly found in the Department of Anthropology. If any research work is not integrated with any scheme of a larger aspect, the work is of no practical use to us. It may help the research worker to get his doctorate but it may not help the country. Regarding the national laboratories, I would like to say that the patents are made on incomplete research. It has been mentioned in the report of the Estimates Committee also. We shall have to say that the patents of these national laboratories do not come up to the expectations. For instance, a paint varnish has been made from Kamala seed oil in the National Chemical Laboratory. The patent was taken by the Jayasree Engineering Work but they were utterly dissatisfied. These are also instances in which we are not getting help from the private industries.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Dr. Blakeslee, a famous geneticist, drew pointed attention more than ten years ago to two glaring defects in the world of Indian science: the eagerness of the leading personalities to be noticed and the reluctance on their part to give deserved credit to juniors working actively in the field. These defects still exist. I would request the hon. Minister to see that a proper and favourable climate for scientific research is created in the country so that the talented scho-

lars of the country can be attracted to the research work.

Regarding the fellowships, the amount granted is not utilised. That has been commented upon by the Estimates Committee. I would like to refer to the comment of the Estimates Committee which has been made on page 26 of its report. Even the scholarship that is given is not granted on merits but mostly on other considerations. It is regrettable. A thorough check is necessary in the selection of recipients for scholarships.

Lastly, regarding the Lalit Kala Akadami, Sahitya Akadami and Sangeet Natak Akadami, much has been said by many of the previous speakers. We have got the report of the Lalit Kala Akadami for 1954-59. I do not find any report of its activities except the change of persons in the committees each year. The same comment may be made regarding the Sangeet Natak Akadami. Only in the Sahitya Akadami we have heard about the award of some prizes to some well-known and noted novelists or writers. But this is not the way in which the money should be spent for this useless appendage, if I may say so, of this Ministry. I want to know what is the contribution made by this department to the overall culture and progress of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unauthorised voices are getting as loud as the permitted voice!

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Granting of prizes to renowned writers is useless, because the writer has already gained fame by writing his novels. Only, the Government recognition is an official rubber-stamping of the acceptance of the reading public. How many good writers or artistes have you discovered by this process or how many have come up and developed or contributed to the art and culture by your help and inspiration? That is the real point to be examined.

Moreover, the activities of these sections are not only urban; and

even in cities their activities are limited to the high-ups in society, that is, the richer section in the cities. So, these sections are of no use if they cannot serve the cause of upliftment of the cultural standards of the common people.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to Rabindranath Tagore centenary. I do not see any seriousness on the part of the Government in this direction. Fortunately or unfortunately,—I do not know—the political leaders and Ministers get lakhs of rupees from the business communities on their birthday celebration. Though I do not want to see that only the rich people will fill up the fund for this function in respect of the great poet, this much can be said: "*Sabar Parashe Doridra Kara*". That is, "a thing which is sacrificed by the touch of all and sundry, and who wants the help of the common people". So, some attempts should be made to make the fund fulfil the function for which it is collected. I do not see any serious attempt on the part of the Government in this direction, except the issuing of some coupons so as to see that some amount is secured from the public. I request the hon. Minister in this connection to see—he is also a great connoisseur of Rabindranath Tagore—that the poet's centenary is celebrated in a befitting manner.

This reminds me of one story regarding the great poet Goethe. Some attempts were made by German people to commemorate or celebrate the greatness of Goethe in Frankfurt in a befitting manner. But those attempts did not end in any practical implementation or practical action: so, the great poet, who was then alive, jokingly said in a verse:

Everybody is asking what has been done to commemorate Goethe;
Everybody questions, who can give the answer?

Fortunately, Goethe has commemorated himself by his works;

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Otherwise, I do not know what would have happened with him!"

If Rabindranath Tagore has been alive, he might have said exactly the same thing. I hope that the hon. Minister and the Government will try their utmost to make the celebration a success.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself to the various cut motions which I have moved. A lot has been said in this House about the functioning of the National Physical Laboratory and the CSIR. I shall say a few words about the Survey of India. I am much thankful to the hon. Minister and to his deputy for solving many serious problems which actually confronted the Survey of India Class III and Class IV employees. Especially, I should mention about the particular organisation in Dehra Dun. The recent decision of the Ministry, with the help of the WHS Ministry, about the reduction in the water charges has been hailed by all sections of workers in Dehra Dun. This decision was really taken, keeping in view the low salary of the employees and the employees also did their best to undo the injustice.

One thing which I would urge on the hon. Minister to consider is the recognition of that particular union. I know this is a matter which primarily concerns the Home Ministry and he may say that this Ministry is not responsible for not granting recognition to the Survey of India Karmachari Union of class IV employees. I took up the case of this union and constantly writing about this since the last ten years. Now a technical matter has been raised that class IV employees should safeguard the interests of their own category of people and no class III or dismissed Government employee should remain as an office-bearer. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am the President of this union. I am ready to resign my

office even today, but the whole difficulty arises that class IV employees working in the Survey of India and various other offices are unable to manage their affairs because of illiteracy, and because of the fact that the day-to-day movement in the country is not merely to deliver some good speeches or hold demonstrations.

Today the functioning of a union has become so complicated that any union, whether it is class III or class IV, has to engage some whole-timers who are conversant with labour laws and various rules framed by the Home Ministry. As such, it is impossible for the class IV employees to safeguard their interests and eliminate the existence of any outsider or class III employee. So, my submission is that proper attention should be paid to this problem and the hon. Ministry must, in consultation with the Home Ministry or the Labour Ministry, see that this union, which has behaved exceedingly well during the last so many years, is recognised.

The other problem which faces the Survey of India people today is the existence of the departmental leave system. Unfortunately the Pay Commission has also not recommended anything especially about it. You will be surprised to learn that there are thousands of employees who work in teams in various fields for survey work. For six months they get their full salary. Later on, they are placed on the departmental leave system and a very meagre sum of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 is paid to them. It is impossible for them to maintain their families. This most hated departmental leave system was also prevalent in the Central Tractor Organisation. A committee was appointed under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and he had to recommend the elimination of this system or payment of 75 per cent wages to those placed on the departmental system.

With the growth of survey work and expansion of the survey department, it is high time that a permanent nucleus was set up. It may be said that the work here is intermittent and they cannot possibly determine the permanent nucleus. I am sure with the expansion of the survey department, the Ministry will be able to ascertain a number of people who are to be kept permanently and the rest should remain at least as regular employees. This departmental leave system should be eliminated.

My third point is about the Survey of India workers who are working in Nepal. Last year, here in this House, the hon. Minister stated in reply to a question that two people died because of extreme cold and frost bite and also excessive snowing. Ultimately, it was known that they were Nepalese nationals and they were not the employees of the Survey of India. But the fact remains that these Class IV employees, they do go to these areas and work there. Previously, they were entitled to some foreign allowance, which was a very meagre amount. Now it has also been stopped. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this allowance is being paid to them or not.

Coming to national physical laboratories, many things have been said about them. I have certain cases where I find that some contractors have got a monopoly over national physical laboratories. For instance, photographic materials are supplied to them by a particular firm, and my information is that no tenders are invited. This may be wrong, but I would like to know whether there is some truth in the allegation. Another charge is that the full quota of iron and steel is not utilized and a portion of it has, unfortunately or fortunately, gone to the blackmarket. I wish that this information of mine is wrong, because I do not want to give any bad name to these laboratories, of which we are proud. But if it is true, it must be gone into. Because, this

Ministry employ very high people, who are the most respected people in this country, scientists and technologists. So, taking shelter under these big people, who are engrossed with the new inventions and experiments, some people indulge in blackmarketing and things of that nature and the scientists never get any information about those transactions. It is high time that the running of these scientific organisations in an unscientific way is put an end to. Probably, nobody knows it. I would request the hon. Minister to get a list of these cases of corruption. Let them be investigated upon, by a commission of inquiry or by anybody he likes. In any case, these specific charges should be investigated upon. I am glad that the two officers, against whom there were many charges, have been segregated. I do not know how, but in this country in the matter of corruption I find the east and west are meeting together. So, I would only say that these matters should be investigated upon.

Coming to the Sangeet Natak Akademi, recently I have read in the papers with keen interest that the Secretary of the Akademi, Miss Nirmala Joshi, has resigned. I do not know the reason. I have visited this place several times and I have seen Miss Joshi taking so much interest in her work. I do not know the cause for it. I would like to know the cause of her resignation and I would also like to know whether anything has happened in this organisation. Because, we never want any personal bickerings or any favouritism or nepotism in the temple of fine art. I feel that these organisations should be free of such things.

Talking about the Lalit Kala Akademi and other organisations, I would say that proper eyes should be kept on those organisations, because in the name of culture some uncultured people are entering them and trying to spoil culture absolutely. So, my

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

submission is that proper vigilance should be kept.

Regarding the Kanpur Northern India Higher Technological Institute, I know there may be some dispute between me and Shri Awasthi. Shri Awasthi always feels that these peasants should be paid enough compensation. I also feel there should be enough compensation.

But under no circumstances the establishment of this big institute should be delayed. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to tell me something about it as to whether the dispute about the disputed land has been settled or not and whether the Government have taken steps to see that proper compensation is paid to those peasants. I know that efforts are being made to see that this institute comes up. I would request the hon. Minister to say something about it.

About folk dances and folk songs of India we are very proud. When we see the various functions we are really proud. But something should be done in those backward areas. What positive steps are being taken to revive our old culture, our old dances and to see that those people also come up before the people of this country? All these things are taking place but what has happened to the revival of the *kirtan* of Bengal and Brindaban. Some gentleman who is interested in *kirtan* and who knows the theory and the practical side of *kirtan* told me in utter desperation that *kirtan* which was so dear to our country is actually missing from this country. I would like to know that if India cannot forget Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, if India cannot forget Lord Krishna, Radha and Raslila, can we possibly forget *kirtan*. *Kirtan* will be there. I do not know what is happening to *kirtan*. I would like to have a specific answer to this because many people have written to me letters saying that *kirtan* should be revived.

Then about the book *Fighters in the Freedom Struggle* I would like to

know one thing. This book is being written by an eminent man, Dr. Tara Chand. I have no grouse about it. But I want to know as to what struggles are being illustrated in this book, whether the names of those who sacrificed their lives for this country and were called anarchists and terrorists by the British, who freed their country are there or not. I want to know whether those R.I.N. ratings who fought the Britishers—it was called R.I.N. mutiny by the Britishers but I say that they fought the Britishers—whether their names will appear in this or not. I am proud of our old leaders, the national leaders who were the pivot of our struggle. But I am equally proud of those who actually lost their lives, who sang the song of freedom even when they were being hanged. Will those names be there or not? Whenever I think of those people, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Rajguru, Khudiram Bose and others, I do not even find their pictures in the Central Hall. Not a single picture is there. I have seen Chandra Shekhar Azad's mother weeping and a meagre pension has now been given. I am also a young man. I was never the pivot of the national struggle. I was a small fry. But I have also read with interest the lives of these people which inspired us. So I would like to know whether these leaders of ours will also find a place in this particular book or not.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall briefly refer to three or four items. Many hon. Members have referred to many of these issues which were raised both in the Report and also in the preliminary survey of the hon. Minister. I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for the survey that he gave today. But I would like him to give pointed attention to some of these issues which now require some evaluation. I would like to know as to what concrete steps he proposes to take about reviewing the work of the three Akademis. During the 1950s the three Akademis sprang up, namely,

the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Lalit Kala Akademi and the Sahitya Akademi. The previous speaker had referred to the resignation of the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. The reasons are yet to be known to this House.

Many questions are now raised in the minds of the ordinary readers and also of the artists as to what is really happening in these various Akademis, whether there is some cliquism and bureaucratism involved in the actual functioning of these Akademis. My submission is that the time has come when the House should be taken into confidence and for a full-dress discussion and not only the experts and the other artists—those who are concerned with these Akademis—but also public men like Members of Parliament should be associated with them so that we will know how far we have advanced on the question of working these Akademis.

17 hrs.

Without going into details I would like to mention about the working of the Sahitya Akademi. One of the cultural journals in the South, *Saraswathi* by name, is writing a series of articles about the actual working of the Sahitya Akademi. Two works in Tamil were chosen by the Sahitya Akademi. One was a novel, by name *Alayosai* and the other one was *Chakravarty Thirumagan*, the translation of which was given a free rendering by Shri Rajagopalachari. I would like to know whether *Chakravarty Thirumagan* was chosen because it was written by an eminent man or whether the Sahitya Akademi deals only with novels and stories which are original in character. The idea that had been conveyed to us is that such recognition is given only to original works. This by no stretch of imagination could be an original work. It has been a free rendering of the *Ramayana* in his own style. In such a way suspicion has been aroused in the minds of many of these people. So I would like to know as to how this Sahitya Akademi is functioning.

447 (Ai) LS—8.

I had also one experience about the translation of the *Thousand and one Nights*. There was a very enterprising young man who spent nearly ten years in translating these books in Tamil. He wanted that some recognition should be given to him by the Sahitya Akademi so that this book could have the publicity which it required. He approached this Ministry. He approached the Sahitya Akademi. He approached many Members of Parliament from Tamilnad. Ultimately he gave this up as a lost cause. He referred this matter to one of the local publishers. That book is now in print. I would like to know the principle that guided them to reject the offer of a young man who came forward with a translation of such important classics.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He was not a Rajagopalachari.

Shri Tangamani: My second point is about the question of the India Office library. Many hon. Members referred to it. The hon. Minister himself knows about the India Office library. In the year 1953 or so, the hon. Minister of Education undertook a trip to the U.K. and tried to convince those people of the need and the desirability of handing over that library to us.

An Hon. Member: They will never be convinced.

Shri Tangamani: In 1956 I beslve a final letter was written to the U.K. Government and to this day we are waiting for a reply. Every year, from 1957 onwards when this Ministry's demands are discussed, I find this has been raised. Every time we are told that it is better that we do not raise it. If we are going to be satisfied by not raising it for the next ten years, ultimately the people will forget that we had such a library called the India Office library. So I would like to know as to what is standing in the way, that is, between us and the India Office library. If it is the Pakistan Government, then let us know about it because so many discussions do take place between our Government

[Shri Tangamani]

and the Pakistan Government and this can be taken up as an important issue so that what is due to us we will be in a position to get.

Another point which may not be a very vital or important point is that Dr. Altekar wanted at least Rs. 50 lakhs to be set apart in the Third Plan period so that our Harappa gaps could be closed by the advance in archaeological knowledge. Regarding Nagarjun Kunda, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will tell us what progress has been made in this matter, whether this projected hill or an island be wide enough and well-situated enough to hold all the relics. I would also like to know how he proposes to preserve these archaeological treasures. I can refer to one or two instances. Whoever takes a trip to Madura is told that five or six important places have got to be visited: the Meenakshi temple, Alagir temple, Maricunan Teppakulam and Nayaks palace. Now, the Thirumal Nayak's palace is housing the Madurai district court and the Ramnad district court. I want to know whether this palace is to be converted into court houses, whether the Ministry will take up this issue seriously with the State Government and provide them with necessary finances to set up separable building for housing these courts.

One of the previous speakers referred to the rich heritage which we have in the South. We may not go into the reason for it but it is true that many temples, hundreds of them, are being maintained very ably by the State Government through the Religious Endowment Board. But when the help is sought for by the State Government, I request the hon. Minister not to be stingy in giving them help. One of my hon. friends from U.P. was kind enough to refer to the Rameshwaram temple. There are many such temples not only in Rameshwaram but also in Trichandur and in Palni. These temples have got

their own properties and the management is able to look after the repairs and other work. It is not asking for too much when we say that such temples which are to be preserved for future generations should not be neglected because of certain things standing in the way.

My next point is about the national laboratories. I will only make a general observation. We have been receiving several complaints that very expensive equipment are being requisitioned and purchased but most of these equipments are still not used. At least now we do not hear so much about the solar cooker. We find that the work that is done in the national laboratories do not find a place in the summary of the report circulated by the Ministry. About the national laboratories there is a certain reference in the report of the Estimates Committee. The Seventy-Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee deals with national laboratories and the question of recruitment. Although this is a matter which is common to all the Ministries, I would like to refer to the observations made by the Estimates Committee. On page 12 of this report it is stated:

"The Committee suggest that the selection of newspapers should be more broad-based than at present so that all the areas are adequately served and, if possible, every State should be served at least by one of the local newspapers."

They are referring to the question of recruitment also. The method of recruitment and selection is given in the various bye-laws of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It has been provided that all posts under the Council shall be advertised on an all-India basis except for the lower categories of posts, that is, Class III and Class IV posts which may be advertised locally. The names of the newspapers are also mentioned. I find that the *Indian Express* finds a place

both in Delhi and Bombay. The *Times of India* does not find a place in Bombay and Delhi. Why should *Indian Express* get both for Delhi and Bombay? So far as Madras is concerned only the *Hindu* is included, but as the hon. Minister knows, there are other English dailies also like the *Indian Express*, and as the Estimates Committee has rightly pointed out, not only the English newspapers, but many of the local dailies should also get a place in this. I can mention several dailies, and I know there are dailies in Madras now which may not support one party or the other. I do not vouch for a particular daily which has got the largest circulation in Madras, but I find that advertisements are not being given to this particular daily.

Now I come to the last point, the history of the national movement which we are now expecting Dr. Tara Chand to finish. It is not proper that the matter should be left in the hands of one man, however eminent he may be. It is necessary that all the books, pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts etc., depicting the national movement should be made available to us in the libraries.

While the history of the national movement is compiled, I would venture to make a suggestion. When the 1857 struggle was depicted through the films, a very important event which took place in Tamil Nad was left out, namely the heroic fight by the Bomman brothers. Subsequently we were told that they had in mind the freedom movement only since 1857, but if the Bomman brothers started the freedom movement 50 or 60 years earlier than 1857, it is not their fault. So, I would like reference to be made to Bomman brothers, as also other very important events which took place in Tamil Nad as also in Kerala.

Recently a film was taken of the history of the Bomman brothers and it had probably the longest run in Tamil Nad. The film was recently shown in Cairo, and the hero of that film, Ganesan, was also honoured in Cairo. So, my humble submission is

that when the history of the national movement is compiled by Dr. Tara Chand, the views of the people of Madras should be consulted, and the heroic exploits of the Bomman brothers should also be included.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion, and, as one hon. Member said, perhaps I am in a somewhat fortunate position because the subjects with which I deal are primarily of a character where there is not much room for political passion; and perhaps because the Ministry is called the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, I found a certain incursion of the spirit of scientific research. But, as so often happens even in what we normally describe as scientific research, research sometimes goes wrong, and therefore, I do not think hon. Members need be very sorry if sometimes some of the researches that they undertook were also somewhat wide of the mark. In any case, almost the entire discussion was inspired by a spirit of cultural give and take which makes me hope that there is some justification for having a Ministry of this type where research and culture are sought to be united into one portfolio.

Now I come to deal with the specific issues raised by different hon. Members.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do that tomorrow.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The first speaker, Shri V. P. Nayar, went into great detail, gave me a certain amount of information and promised more information. I can assure him that anything which he gives we shall certainly consider as carefully as possible, and if there be anything which requires remedying, I do not think there will be any hesitation in carrying out whatever steps are necessary. But I think it will not be incorrect if I point out that many of the things he referred to took place a very long time ago. The one figure or the one date which he mentioned was 1958. I

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

do not know whether that was because after 1956, there has perhaps not been any incident of this type. I cannot say definitely. When you have a very big organisation, it is not impossible that sometimes things might occur which we do not wish to occur, but if it is brought to our notice, we shall certainly see what can be done.

Then, I would like to say a word or two about some of his general remarks. It is not quite correct to say that there are no service rules in the C.S.I.R. Service rules have now been framed, and also about 80 per cent of the posts which have been in existence for three years or more have generally been made permanent, and confirmations have taken place in many of the cases.

So far as the research posts are concerned, many of the posts are permanent. But the incumbents are given contracts, and usually, these contracts for the initial period are for six years. The Scientific Personnel Committee is at the moment considering the whole matter, because on this issue there are two very different views. Different countries of the world have accepted different concepts. For instance, there is the service concept in the case of scientific research and educational and technical personnel of a very high quality, where there is security but because there is security, there is a certain loss of incentive. There is also the other concept which is not the service concept, and where it is on a contract basis, and people can move up as rapidly as they like provided they have the necessary ability and the necessary research achievements to their credit.

As regards purchases e.c., there are definite rules. Certain allegations in regard to shortages of stores and the prescribed procedures not having been followed were recently brought to our notice, and all these cases are under investigation. I therefore think that barring minor things like that, I would join issue with my hon. friend, because, by and large, all the national

laboratories are doing useful work. I shall not say that everyone of them is doing very significant or revolutionary work every day. You cannot expect scientific research to follow like that, in regular succession, but a good deal of useful work has been done. I do not know if my hon. friend was present here when I made my opening statement, when I did indicate some of the more important types of research. I mentioned two things in particular. One of the laboratories, namely the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute was successful, as I said last year, in finding out the process of making optic glass without any extraneous help. That is one of the most creditable things that has happened, and the same institute has again this year found out the process of wet mica grinding, which, I am told, was till now the monopoly of one single American firm; and when the patent was shown to this American firm, after it had been registered, they said that it covered practically every one of their processes, and they could not operate in India unless they took out patent now.

One hon. Member referred to the fact that in one case a particular patent did not prove very satisfactory. When we are taking hundreds of patents, it is not impossible that one particular patent may be unsatisfactory. But, there, I think the fault has to be shared equally between those who have patented and those who have taken it, because those who accept a patent after proper scrutiny must also share in part the responsibility, if there have been any shortcomings in that patent. But I have no doubt that if these shortcomings are pointed out, steps will immediately be taken to rectify them and to see that our patents are as useful and as complete as possible.

My hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar also said that complaints sent by a Member of Parliament might sometimes find their place in a waste-paper basket. I must confess that I was rather sorry

to hear that statement. I thought that Members of Parliament had greater regard for their own position and dignity, and they know that if Members of Parliament raise an issue, and that issue is not properly examined, they have redress in more ways than one. I can assure him that if there is any legitimate complaint—it need not necessarily be from a Member of Parliament—we shall certainly go into it and see that if there is anything to be done, it will certainly be done.

Then, my hon. friend referred to oceanographic surveys. One of the major reasons for a lack of greater success in this field is the lack of experts. We have had to invite experts from abroad in order to carry out oceanographic surveys. My hon. friend will realise that in the case of surveys of our own marine frontiers, by means of oceanographic surveys, there are certain difficulties in always taking assistance from abroad. We are, therefore, seeking to train our people, and in the meantime, the work which has been done in the last few years in connection with the International Geophysical Year has enabled a body of men to be trained. I expect that in future the progress on this line will be more rapid than it has been in the past.

My hon. friend also referred to the report on flora and fauna of India.

Shri Kalika Singh: What about Antarctica?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will deal with the points one by one. I would like to tell my hon. friend who interrupted me that I shall come to him as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He thought that since he was near to the hon. Minister, he should be noticed first.

Shri Kalika Singh: I did not mention Antarctica in the time at my disposal; but the hon. Minister referred to Oceanography.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think there is any scope for a supplementary statement at this stage from my hon. friend.

One other point was raised by my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar—and several other hon. Members also raised it—which I would like to dispose of at once without coming back to this question again. It relates to what he was pleased to call co-ordination of research. Now, I confess this is a term I do not understand. I am not a scientist, but I have a little experience of research in some other field. I do not know what exactly co-ordination of research means. I am of the view that fundamental research cannot be coordinated; nor can such research be ever duplicated. More than one hon. Member said that in some cases research is being duplicated. This shows a certain amount of lack of understanding of the nature of research. The problem may be the same for a number of different people, but different men will come to the same problem with a different background, a different approach, a different method of analysis and very often arrive at different results. Some of the greatest breakthroughs in science, some of the greatest breakthroughs in technology, some of the greatest discoveries in the Humanities, in archaeology, in history, in Linguistics and in epigraphy have been the result of a number of people undertaking work at the same time, sometimes without knowledge of one another. And it often happens that it is a mere lucky accident as to who was the fortunate man among them who got the credit for the discovery. If my hon. friend's principle had been followed, there would have been no differential calculus and perhaps no integral calculus. If Newton had been told that Leibnitz was working on the problem and therefore he should not do it—or *vice versa*—there would be no differential and integral calculus.

Even in recent times, in the field of nuclear theory, in the field of atomic physics, in the field of metallurgy, in

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

different fields of electrical industry, many of the discoveries have been the result of research by different teams of independent people who were very often unaware of one another, and who were very often attacking the problems from different backgrounds with different methods of training and different approach.

In this connection, I would also like to dispel what seems to me a mistaken idea about technological and fundamental research. In our National Laboratories, we have generally three types of research. We have fundamental research. There were one or two hon. friends—among whom I was surprised to find Shri Hem Barua who is an academician himself—who were rather suspicious of pure research and said that we should give all our time for the present only to technological research, only to applied research. He perhaps forgot at that time that you cannot have applied research unless there has been a great deal of fundamental research. That is why in all our National Laboratories, we have generally three aspects dealing with research. The first, as I said, is fundamental research which has no direct relation to any immediate problem of industry or technology and yet which has sometimes proved more revolutionary and more beneficial than any other type of research. Then we have applied research, where the research is directed to particular major problems which may be facing a particular industry; or a project may be assigned by a Government or the National Planning Commission to a particular National Laboratory. The third is where isolated problems are taken up. I would submit that all these three types of research may be distinguished after the research is finished, but at the time when the research is undertaken, very often it is not possible to distinguish among them except the third type which is often casual and sporadic. But the other two types are very closely related to one another. And any attempt to minimise the im-

portance of fundamental research is fraught with the gravest danger to the future of any country in the world.

I am reminded in this connection of a famous story. Gladstone went to visit Faraday in his laboratory; and Faraday was working on electricity. Gladstone asked Faraday: "Why are you wasting your time on these things which have no relation to practical life?" Just imagine, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, electricity having no application whatever to the practical problems of life! Faraday replied: "Mr. Chancellor, some day you may, perhaps, be able to tax it!"

Many hon. Members will appreciate that today electricity is not only a source of power; it is not only a thing which keeps modern industry moving; but electricity is also one of the major sources of income of many of the industrially developed countries of the world. Therefore, I think, it would not do to say that we will not have this kind of fundamental research in the national laboratories.

In fact, my regret is that more fundamental research is not undertaken in this country. We should have far more fundamental research. If we have fundamental research on a sufficiently large scale, the day will come when such research will be translated into terms of actual programme of work; and that will be to the advantage not only of this country but, perhaps, of all countries in the world.

My hon. friend Shri Basappa spoke mainly about the three Akademis. He suggested co-ordination also between the different scientific organisation, which I have already partially covered. I would certainly agree that there should be the closest cooperation and collaboration among them, but not co-ordination. Everyone of the great national organisations ought to know what the other national organisations are doing, so that they can benefit by one another's experience, and one another's researches. But, any attempt at co-ordination would, perhaps, place, in

the hands of a group or an individual, undue power; and I do not think it is conducive to the advance of science when in this way the power of guiding research and the power of controlling research is placed in the hands of a single individual, however distinguished he may be.

Two very recent examples come to my mind in this connection. Very recently, we had here one of the most distinguished scientists in Asia to day, a young scientist from Pakistan, Prof. Abdus Salam, whose work in certain fields of nuclear and atomic physics has rightly won world-wide renown. When he first submitted his paper, he submitted it to a man, who is also an international figure in the field of atomic and nuclear physics. He very respectfully requested that the paper be published under their joint names. The very distinguished scientist said that he would have nothing to do with what he regarded as an unsounded scheme. So Prof. Abdus Salam published it in his own name, with the result that today he is recognised as one of the great scientists.

The other case is that of the two young Chinese scientists, Yang and Li who published a paper which won them the Nobel Prize about two or three years ago. Almost identical work had been done by a very brilliant young Swiss scientist some ten years ago under one of the world leaders in physics who is dead today. He looked at this paper and thought there was nothing in it to publish. Therefore, he discouraged this young man from publishing the paper with the result that later on when Li and Yang won world-wide renown because of their work, this young Swiss scientist had a terrible shock. And possibly, I am not sure, it had even some effect on his mind. So, in the field of scientific research we do not want undue dominance or coordination; we do not want anybody to control; we want perfect freedom. There must be cooperation and collaboration; there must be exchange of information; but nothing more than that.

Now, coming to the three Akadamis, which have been discussed again and again, I will certainly bear in mind what the hon. Members have said about precautions against waste. No one wants that public funds, which mean money which you and I pay as tax to the Exchequer—because public funds do not come from any other source—should be wasted. But, at the same time, we have also to see that we do not follow a penny-wise and pound foolish policy.

We have to ensure that the Akadamis have sufficient freedom to function. I personally believe that in the case of these autonomous organisations, we must give them as much freedom as possible; and even if there be occasionally not perfectly proper use of that autonomy, I would be prepared to bear with minor lapses from the correct procedure rather than interfere too much. I have no doubt in my mind that as these Akadamis gain in experience, and as they have a larger programme to operate, they will gradually gain in confidence and correct procedures. Sometimes irregularities have come to our notice, often through questions asked by the hon. Members of Parliament. I for one always welcome it when there has been any question by a Member of Parliament because it has often brought to my notice things which I would not have otherwise known. From that point of view, these questions are always welcome. But when these irregularities have come to my notice, my practice has invariably been to draw the attention of the Akadami concerned to take such action as the Akadami authorities consider proper. When I have felt that they are moving in that direction, I have kept quiet and I propose to keep quiet. Therefore, I do not wish to say anything about the resignation of the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akadami. The properly constituted authority there, the executive council, which has as its Chairman the Chief Justice of a High Court and as its members distinguished men and women, has considered the matter and they have

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

decided to accept the resignation. I am not concerned with it any longer.

About the evaluation of the work of these Akadamis, I agree in principle that there should be evaluation of the work of these Akadamis from time to time; but I would not quite agree that it should be done as suggested here. I think it was Shri Tangamani who proposed that there should be evaluation by a very large group including public men and parliamentarians and many others. I would say that if there is to be evaluation at all, it should be by a small select group of people who have knowledge, experience and understanding of these things. When their reports are available, they can certainly be considered by Parliament, which can then give any advice or direction. After all, it is the supreme authority in the country and it can give any advice or direction it wishes on the report may be presented in this manner.

With regard to cultural delegations, some hon. Members seem to have an idea that the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs alone, and no other Ministries or others select these delegations. That is not so, this is done by a committee constituted first in February, 1958 and constituted in June, 1959. There is only one representative from my Ministry; one representative each of the External Affairs Ministry, Information and Broadcasting Ministry, and of the three Akadamis. Then there are two very distinguished non-officials whose names all of you know. One of them happens to be a Member of Parliament, but he was included not as a Member of Parliament but as a knowledgeable person in these matters; Professor Mujib, Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Milia University and Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray, M.P. of the Rajya Sabha.

This is the committee which consider who are the people who are likely to represent our country successfully and creditably abroad. It is on the basis of their recommendation and approval

that people are sent abroad. In that connection one hon. Member—Shri Awasthi, I think—has been very angry that Kumari Vyjayanthimala was given a grant of Rs. 1,000. When we send a delegation abroad it usually costs thousands of rupees—not one thousand. But if you can get an artiste who is well-known in this country and abroad, who is one of the finest exponents of Bharata Natyam, going more or less on her own, but wanting only sponsorship in order to get certain rights which would not otherwise be given to her by the organisations arranging these festivities, I think the grant of Rs. 1,000 is not something to which this House should object.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not the point. The point is that when she was earning money, she could have been honoured in some other way.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not a question of honouring her. There was an international festival, and unless a troupe was in some way sponsored or associated with the Government, it would not be allowed to perform. She had been invited; and it was necessary to give her this sort of notional help in order to permit her to compete. As you may have seen, her performance was rather controversial. Some people went into ecstasies over her performance, and said that nothing like it had been seen in Paris for many, many years. Others were critical. But she did create a stir and an interest in Indian dancing which perhaps many other delegations would not have done.

Shri Kalika Singh: Why was so little granted then? *(Interruption).*

Shri Humayun Kabir: The two arguments cancel one another. My hon. friend behind me is sorry that only a thousand rupees were paid while my hon. friend in front of me is sorry that Rs. 1,000 was paid! I have no comments.

I now come to the point made by my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua. He asked about the expedition to Anna Purna. I told the hon. House that we have been connected with the expedition to Cho Oyu and we are financing the expedition to Mount Everest. I think that is enough for us for the time being and we do not wish to take more in our hands than we can possibly handle.

Shri Hem Barua also referred to the fact that there were 62 resignations from the national laboratories in the course of the last three years. When some 2,000 scientists are working, and if out of these 2,000 scientists 62 resigned in three years, which comes to an average of about 20 to 21 per year,—it is one percent.—I am sure that my hon. friend has no cause for complaint. But, on the contrary, he has some cause perhaps for congratulating the national laboratories that 99 per cent. of the people are continuing to work, and there is no reason for dissatisfaction on their part.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do the resignations of Class I officers in the Ministry work out to this proportion?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not the statistics. But for the scientists, it is not resignation in every case. In some cases these people had received fellowships or they had taken up appointments elsewhere. Some had gone to the universities, and some had gone to other organisations. 62 resignations out of the 2,000 scientists in the national laboratories are not anything about which we need complain very much.

There was the question of Dr. Joseph and of young scientists who come home from abroad. Naturally, like everyone else in this House, I am also very sorry that Dr. Joseph should have committed suicide. But I am sure you will agree that suicide is not an answer to any problem. Everyone in this world has to face problems from time to time and suicide sometimes seems to be a short-cut, but it is not a short-cut because it creates far more problems for those

who are left behind. In any case, when any scientist comes back he has to be judged by two considerations, which we must keep in view. We have to keep in view his achievements and also remember the scientists who do not go abroad. I am sure this House will never wish us to take up an attitude where people who go abroad are preferred simply because they have been abroad, over those who have not done so. I have sometimes said that the very fact that a person has got a scholarship or has got a fellowship, and has gone abroad has given him certain privileges. He has already obtained certain advantages, though there may be some people within the country who have never gone abroad, and who are yet doing equally good work. Their cases also have to be considered. In all these matters, I think we have to take as balanced a view as we can.

I agree with hon. Members who said that young people sometimes feel frustrated. I would be happier than anyone else if there was a far greater response and co-operation between the elder and the younger scientists. It is sometimes lacking; and within the extent to which it is permissible to me as a person who is not a scientist to help in this matter, I have tried to take some steps. There was a rule formerly that younger scientists could not publish their papers without reference to, and in many cases, the approval of senior scientists. We have largely abolished that rule. We have now said that the directors and the senior men can specify standard journals in each subject. If a young scientist can get a paper accepted in any of these standard journals, whether inside India or outside India, there would be no question of any prior permission by the Government or by their immediate departmental superiors. We have tried to encourage younger men in that way.

Again Fellowships have been created on a very large scale. In fact, there are two types of fellowships: fel-

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

lowships of Rs. 250 per month for junior scientists, and fellowships of Rs. 400 per month for comparatively senior scientists, even these people are below 30 normally, and to these fellowships, there is no limit. Anyone who can satisfy the national selection committee that he or she is capable of carrying out important research can get the fellowship, regardless of whether there are 30 or 300 fellows.

Since this year, we have introduced two other measures. One is what may be called merit promotion. If a young or old scientist does any outstanding work, he will be promoted regardless of whether there is any post in a higher cadre or not. A special post will be created personally to him, if the work is outstanding. We have also introduced advanced increments for good work, but not outstanding work, because outstanding work would win merit promotion. For very good work, meritorious work, but which cannot be characterised as outstanding, we have introduced advance increments. Up to 3 increments can be given, provided again the work is judged to be of the necessary standard by competent people.

That is a point to which I come back again and again. We are not always competent—I am certainly not competent—to sit in judgment on the work of these scientists. You cannot always take scientists or for the matter of that any human individual at their own valuation. Every one of us probably attaches a little more value than what our compeers give to us. So, if the young scientists can stand the scrutiny of their compeers and if they are adjudged to be of the requisite standard, they do not have anything to be despondent about. Opportunities have been created and will be created.

Several hon. Members mentioned the fact that crores of rupees have been spent for scientific research in the last ten years. We have got

today 25 National Laboratories—22 till last year and 3 established during the current year. Even the oldest among them is hardly 15 years old, and you cannot, in a scientific organisation, within a period of 15 years, expect that there will be a very great research. But, as I submitted last year, I again repeat that there have been useful pieces of work. Of course, sometimes a young scientist or old scientist is carried away by enthusiasm and makes a claim for things which are probably not justified. Sometimes, premature claims are made and that also creates problems. We try to guard against that as far as possible.

I have heard a lot about solar cookers. But hon. Members would have noticed that I have never uttered the words 'solar cooker' till I mentioned it now in reply to certain Members who had mentioned it before. I do not think we have reached the stage as yet when we have anything to boast about this. It is not a principle known only today. Thousands of years ago, Archimedes set on fire the Greek fleet at Syracuse by the use of solar energy. The principle is known, but the main problem is how to harness it. We are working on that, and I hope there will be success.

I do not suggest that we should cavil at what has been done in India, because this is a problem which not only India, but some of the great scientific nations of the world, are trying to solve. The USSR and USA have been working on it. I myself have seen in the University of Wisconsin the work being carried on for a number of years. Though recently we have read that some success has been attained both in the USSR and USA, we do not yet have any indication of sufficient control over the use of this form of energy, which if properly utilised, would solve one of our major problems in this country.

I think Shri Hem Barua also referred to Einstein and Edison. I have already dealt with his point by implication. I come to the question of

emotional integration, about which Shri Mahanty had certain things to say. I am entirely at one with him in what he says about the culture of India. It is rich and complex and drawn from many different sources, with many regional manifestations, and with diversity in its different forms, different languages and different areas, but at the same time with an underlying unity of spirit. But I would have thought—I do not know if my hon. friend read the Report carefully, I do not think he has—that instead of criticising, he would have said that we are making a definite move in that direction, that all developments in the cultural fields should take place all along the line, and not in any one particular place, not in any particular region, not in any particular language, nor for any particular group. We have, for the first time I think, a comprehensive programme for encouraging the publication of books of all types in all the major languages of India and offered help to every State which has a State language. And Orissa certainly has a State language. I think if my hon. friend consults his State Government he will find that the State Government is not dissatisfied with the quantum of help which we have given them for the development of Oriya language. In fact, if my memory does not fail me, I do not think that a single request which has been sponsored by any of the academies or by the State Government of Orissa has got a negative reply. We may not have given as much help as they required as our funds are limited, but we have tried to go as far as we could.

Similarly, with regard to the Odissi dance, my hon. friend was kind enough to say that some money has been given by the Ministry. So far as the Sangeet Natak Akademi is concerned, it is an autonomous body and, as I said earlier, I would like to respect its autonomy, and I am sure this House wants to respect its autonomy. That Akademi has appointed a committee which has not

yet given its final report as to whether Odissi dances can be regarded as classical form or traditional form. It is already a traditional form. Whether it is a classical form or not that recognition will depend on the report which the committee may give.

Then, my hon. friend referred to spurious organisations. I am afraid that there are spurious organisations everywhere in the world; in fact, perhaps, all over the world. There are spurious organisations and genuine organisations and very often those who sponsor them do not themselves know which is spurious and which is genuine, because, especially in the field of culture, till a certain period has elapsed, till certain forces and tendencies have worked themselves out, you cannot say which are going to be of lasting value in the cultural life of the community and which are things that are going to die out. If you go by the fashion of the day, very often in literature, in painting, in music, in drama, in every form of art, what is popular today is discarded tomorrow. Even the most eminent of critics, the most distinguished of men, make mistakes in this matter. I believe my hon. friend is a student of English literature. He will probably remember that Milton at one time expressed great sorrow that he could never write poems like Cowley and his own ambition was to be a poet like Cowley. And today if Cowley is remembered, it is only because Milton had expressed that regret. So, we do not know which are the spurious organisations and which are the genuine organisations. But, within the limitations of our knowledge and with whatever material is available to us, every attempt is made to distinguish between them and to give such help as we possibly can.

Then there was the speech by my hon. friend, Shri Kalika Singh. Well, I was very interested in his speech. I thought he was speaking on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry, because almost everything he

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

said refers to the External Affairs Ministry. He also talked about some tourist maps, which again do not concern this Ministry.

We produced in 1957 the first National Atlas of India—the National Atlas in Hindi, which was released, was acclaimed by geographers and atlas makers throughout the world as an outstanding performance, and the man who was responsible, mainly responsible, for bringing out that Atlas received last year, as I told this hon. House, the Murchisson award for distinguished work in the field of geography. We have now taken in hand the Standard National Atlas. The National Atlas cannot be produced in one year. I have just seen the first part of the Australian national Atlas. They have been working at it, if I am not mistaken for some ten years or so. It is a continuous process. Our hope is that we shall be able to complete the National Atlas of India, the Standard Atlas, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. And I for one will congratulate the organisation and I shall consider myself fortunate if we can finish this magnificent effort within a period of five or six years. Therefore, my hon. friend should not have blamed the Survey of India, who are working under many difficulties. And, in any case, as I said, this item of work was done by the National Atlas organisation, and not by the Survey of India. The map to which my friend referred was a particular map brought out for the Ministry of External Affairs, and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will be able to take care of any criticism that he may like to make.

Shri Kalika Singh: I did not refer to that map. I referred to the map which is to be brought out by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was brought out in 1957 or 1958.

He said in regard to the Department of Archaeology that the only action taken in the last ten or twelve years was the passing of the Act and the regulations which came into force on 15th October, 1959. I would again request my hon. friend to look at *Indian Archaeology* which comes out regularly, which has won extended praise not only in India but abroad. I had said this once before in this House—and I would like to repeat it that our Department of Archaeology is recognised to be one of the best, if not the best, in the world. My hon. friend wanted it to be one of the best organisations in the world and I am happy to say that that object has already been realised. Its work has won very high praise and especially the work which has been done in the last 14 or 15 years has opened up a new chapter of Indian history, about the affiliations of the Harappan culture and the extent of that culture.

I think it was either my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua or Shri Mahanty who asked what was being done about the assessment of the Harappan culture. We did not know even till last year that this Harappan culture had extended as far east as the Gangetic valley. We have found in Alamgirpur in Meerut District traces of Harappan culture, and there are indications that it may have spread even farther east. There is a definite plan, and the first phase of the connection between the Harappan culture and the Aryan culture has been more or less established. The chronology is now being determined more precisely.

At Rupar we found the first traces of the overlapping of these two cultures. At Lothal last year, for the first time, we found that there were intimate connections between Egypt and Harappan culture. This is the first time that we find any contact between Egypt and India as early perhaps as 3,500 BC.

Therefore, to say that nothing is being done in the field of archaeology, I think, would not be correct.

Shri Kalika Singh: I did not say that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not speaking of my hon. friend. I am speaking generally. As I said earlier, the whole debate has been in a very friendly spirit, and I have no desire whatever to offend any hon. Member here. I only want to make a factual statement and give an appraisal of what is being done; and if our men do good work, I am sure that any approbation that they receive from Parliament will encourage them to do better work.

Shri Kalika Singh: I have all appreciation, but I want to say, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not for me when the hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member has to wait.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Then I come to vighyan mandirs. I am myself sorry there are not more vighyan mandirs in U.P., but, as my hon. friend himself said, these are given to the different States at the request of the State Governments. Therefore, if he will persuade his State Government to ask for a few more vighyan mandirs, I shall be most happy to establish them. In fact, the number of vighyan mandirs in different States is an indication of what interest the State Government concerned takes in vighyan mandirs. Therefore, if West Bengal as has a few more than U.P., the difference is in the degree of interest of the two State Governments, and the Central Government has nothing to do with it at all.

Now I come to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. My hon. friend Shri Kalika Singh, and also Shri Jagdish Awasthi, both were, I thought, anxious that the Institute should start. Neither of them wanted that the Institute should be delayed by even a day

if possible. We have given more or less an assurance, a pledge, that the Institute shall start functioning in the coming academic year, that is probably July or August, 1960, and we propose to fulfil that pledge, but in the meantime if questions are raised about the location and if my hon. friend Shri Jagdish Awasthi takes the lead in seeing to it that the buildings are not built, then even with the best of intentions, progress will be delayed. We may start the Indian Institute of Technology in loaned premises which are being given to us by the Harcourt Butler Institute, but the Institute will not grow, we can take at the most only 100 students when we are in hired premises. If the hon. Member will see to it that the land is handed over and the buildings are constructed as soon as possible, we could have the full quota of 350 that we want in these institutions without any undue delay.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: It is a question of giving compensation to land-owners. They are not giving proper compensation.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is a question which is the concern of the State Government. The hon. Member knows it very well.

My hon. friend, Shri Kalika Singh referred to the question of literary pensions. He suggested that the grant should be raised to Rs. 5 crores. Nobody would be happier than me. But I am afraid that with all my optimism I cannot expect, let alone an amount of Rs. 5 crores, even a crore of rupees as a grant to be given for literary pensions. This year we have raised the figure of Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. The raising of a figure from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores is rather a far cry. I think we will have to wait for some time longer before we can even come to a figure of Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs.

I hope I have dealt with all the points raised by my hon. friend Shri Mahanty except probably one point. He talked about bureaucratic approach

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

In culture. I entirely agree with him that culture and bureaucratic approach are perhaps incompatible. The Government should not go into the akademies as far as possible and it should allow the akademies to function with as much independence as possible. I have, of course, already referred to his remarks about adissi dance which I am sure will continue to prosper as it is one of the beautiful forms of Indian dance that I have seen in any place.

I do not know why my hon. friend was angry about the giving of grants to the Jalianwala Bagh Memorial and the Ramakrishna Institute of Culture. I am sure we all remember the sufferings and the tribulations of the people, the history of India which was written in tear and blood of the Indian people at Jalianwala Bagh. If it is today transformed into some monument of beauty, it will at the same time serve as a constant reminder of the past sacrifices of our people. My hon. friend, instead of regretting it, should have welcomed it. We have given only a small amount—all told, it may not be even Rs. 10 lakhs—and that is certainly a very small amount. The Ramakrishna Institute of Culture has been spreading culture within India and outside India. My hon. friend talked about an emotional ingretion of the country. We have given grants to the Ramakrishna Institute of Culture and not to the Ramakrishna Mission as such, and this Institute has not only worked for the closer emotional integration of the Indian people but another great service that it is rendering today is in keeping alive some of the values of ancient India. In the midst of new values which are coming from all parts of the Globe, there is sometimes a risk that some of our own ancient values may be forgotten or ignored and, therefore, I am sure—in spite of whatever he might have said at the heat of the moment—he himself will welcome grants being given to those Institutions.

Now I come to the points raised by my hon. friend Shri Radhelal Vyas. I do not disagree with him excepting on only one point. I do not think Kalidas is a man who requires any certificate from anyone, Kalidas stands in his own right as one of the greatest poets of the world. My hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman on this side of the House—or it may have been my hon. friend Shri Ghosal—said about Gothe: Gothe had said, "My work is my memorial." I am sure the greatest memorial to Kalidas is Kalidas himself and his works. We are taking steps to see that a standard edition of Kalidas is brought out as soon as possible. My hon. friend himself referred to one volume which has come out and, the other volume will come out too.

On one point my hon. friend has slightly misunderstood me. What I had said earlier was—and I would repeat it—is that if any organisation in a State applies for a grant to the Central Government, it must come through the State Government. My criticism was not about the academy; my objection was not to the academy. My objection was only to the way in which the application had been made by a particular organisation. My hon. friend knows that even that particular organisation has been helped by us both last year and the year before for its samaroh celebrations, and we have given them grants, and we propose to give them grants. But what I have said is that during the Third Five Year Plan the best way of commemorating Kalidas is to have an academy of the type that I have suggested.

18 hrs.

The difference in the case of Tagore is only this, that in the case of Tagore, next year happens to be the centenary, and, therefore, we could celebrate it in a particular way. In the case of Kalidasa, whether we do it in 1960 or 1961 or 1962 or 1963 does not matter very much. If he could have waited some two thousand years for this academy, I am sure neither his reputation nor his standing nor his

fame nor the regard of the Indian people for the wonderful contributions which he has made to the unification of the Indian people would become less. If we forget other things, we have, in Kalidasa, perhaps, the first synoptic view of India. As you read the *Meghaduta*, you will see that the cloud goes over the whole of India describing the landscape, describing the important cities and describing the characteristics of the people and describing the features of the country. The genius of India is distilled into this magnificent poem. Well, a man who has written a poem like that does not really require any visible embodiment. All the same, as I said, we shall have the visible embodiment. The year is immaterial in his case.

About Shakespeare, it was said . . .

Sri Radheshai Vyas: May I just ask one question? My point was that the scheme should be sponsored by the Central Government themselves.

Shri Humayun Kabir: About Shakespeare, it was said:

"Others abide our question; thou art free". I think certainly the same thing can be said about Kalidasa also, namely:

"Others abide our question; thou art free". There was no Shakespeare memorial; there is only a theatre, a Shakespeare theatre built by local people, but not functioning as a State organisation.

Shri Tangamani: But the Shakespeare festival goes on.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Shakespeare festival goes on through the enthusiasm of hundreds of Shakespeare's admirers throughout the world.

An Hon. Member: It is done by the Shakespeare Society.

Sri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend made one very interesting suggestion about museums in important

places. That is a suggestion which I shall examine further. I would not like to comment on that at this stage. But we shall see, if there are not some kinds of museums already there, it may be a very good idea to have something of that kind, but I think he will remember that so far as at least one of the places is concerned, namely Allahabad, there is a very good museum there, and the museum can be further developed.

I think my hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman referred to the National Bibliography and the supposed discord between Hinduism and Brahminism. These classifications are not made by me or by my Ministry, but by the Bibliography experts who are there. I can only guess and hazard an explanation. They have probably made this distinction on the basis that before the age of the Buddha, there was a particular kind of attitude towards these religious and philosophical problems. After Buddhism spread throughout India, and when there was the revival of Hinduism later on, there were certain changes in the character of the religions, and, therefore, a general broad distinction is made between the earlier works of the Upanishads and the Vedas and the later works such as the *Bhagavata* and the *Puranas*. It may be on that basis, but in any case, I am not competent to go into these in any detail, and I shall communicate the suggestions of my hon. friend to the people who are in charge.

Many references were made to the Rameshwaram temple. There is no doubt whatever that it is one of the most magnificent monuments in India, but it is also a live temple, and not merely that, it has a temple trust also, and that temple trust, we have been advised, is not exactly poor. We have offered advice, and we are also discussing with the Madras Government what may be the best method in which we can help. We certainly want to help, but what form that help will take, what kind of assistance it will be will depend on the decisions arrived at after the discussions bet-

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

ween the temple trust, the Madras Government and the Department of Archaeology have been completed.

There was one point made by my young friend, Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. He was rather disturbed by the fact that there is red-tapism and struggle between the young and the old so far as the scientists are concerned, I have given some indication of the way in which we are trying to cut red-tape, but some red-tape there will always be. There has been some red-tape from the beginning of the world, and when any organisation becomes big, especially when it is run on more or less democratic lines, a certain amount of red-tapism is unavoidable. An individual who is not responsible to anybody else can take any decision he likes without consulting anybody. He just takes the decision and forgets about it. Those who come after him—if they are equally irresponsible in this technical sense, in the sense that they are not responsible to anybody also, but responsible only to themselves—will also take any decision that they like. But in a democracy and especially in a large organisation when anybody who takes any decision has to answer for his actions, as I am now trying to answer to Parliament, and as happens at every level, he has to have some record. Human memory is not infallible, and especially when Ministers are changing, officers are changing, bureaucrats are changing, unless there is something on record, people who come afterwards may not be able to understand at all why a decision was taken or may not be able to follow the total implications of a decision.

Therefore, I am afraid some red-tapism is inescapable in any large organisation, especially if that organisation is run on democratic lines. But I agree with my hon. friend that this should be at a minimum. The rules and regulations and red-tape whatever it may be are for the purpose of carrying forward our work. The work

should not suffer because of these regulations.

Shri Kalika Singh: Red-tape is different from red-tapism.

Shri Humayun Kabir: He then referred to the fact that the number of students in arts colleges have increased. This is certainly a fact and it is, again, easy to understand. Though it does not strictly concern me, the explanation is very simple. When you have an immense increase in elementary education, when you have a very great increase in secondary education, when you have an increase in the proportion of people who want to go in for higher education, it is inevitable that there will be in the beginning an increase of the humanities side rather than of the science or technological side because of the poverty of the country. A technical college or engineering college costs at least Rs. 50 lakhs; a good science college costs something like Rs. 10—15 lakhs. A polytechnic costs Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. I think an arts college can be started with less than Rs. 1 lakh. (An Hon. Member: Housed in cottages). To meet this great desire for higher education, you cannot, immediately provide the facilities on the technological and scientific side. There is bound to be some increase in the beginning on the side of humanities

I would also say that you cannot provide a place in a technical institute for every one who wants to come in. My hon. friend mentioned that there were 4,000 applications to the Indian Institute of Technology and only 800 could be taken in. These were the figures he gave. My own recollection is that these figures are wrong. We do not take 800 every year in this institute. I think we take about 350, but I speak subject to correction. In any case, if there are 4,000 applications, you cannot take 4,000 people. You do not want to create a surplus of highly trained engineers who will have no work.

I have told the House already of the great expansion that has taken place in engineering and technological education. We have already almost doubled the figure which was originally the target set to be achieved at the end of the Second Plan period. The original target was something like 6,000. In 1959, we have admitted 11,000 in the first degree courses; in the case of polytechnics, the target was a little over 10,000; we have admitted about 21,000 in 1959. Therefore, expansion has taken place at a rate which, I think, compares with the rate anywhere in the world. I am sure my hon. friend would not like that we should expand still further and in that way weaken the technological institutions. We are short of teachers, we are short of equipment and we are short of material, and we will go on as fast as we can consistent with these things.

Now, about research scholarships. I have already stated that scholarships and fellowships have no limit. Anyone who is qualified can get the scholarship.

I now come to my hon. friend Shri Banerjee. I know he is very much interested in the Survey of India; and I know he is also concerned about the non-recognition of the union of the Survey of India. He also knows the reason; and he gave it to the House himself. The union has not satisfied the minimum conditions laid down by the Home Ministry; and he himself was fair enough to say that it does not depend on me alone but depends on a decision which the Government of India, as a whole takes, and in which the major part has to be taken by the Home Ministry. Perhaps, the greatest service he can render to that union would be to dissociate himself from that union, as it is one of the obstacles as he himself said. He himself said that he would be willing to resign when the union is recognised. He knows the regulation that so long as he is the President or Chairman of that union, that union cannot be recognised.

Therefore, if he wants the union to be recognised, he should not bargain or lay down any other condition. If he takes the first step and dissociates himself from that union, the next step will follow in due course as I have said earlier (*Interruption*). I do not yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is in possession of the House and he does not yield. I cannot ask him to sit down.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have written to Shri Banerjee also. The moment the conditions are satisfied, there will be no difficulty about recognition of the union. But I must respectfully submit that I am not prepared to waive the condition or make any alteration in favour of any one union.

My hon. friend referred to departmental leave of the people who work in the Survey of India. He knows, perhaps better than many people in this House, that these people are given departmental leave because the only alternative is that they would otherwise be retrenched or treated as casual labour. The nature of the survey is such that there is enough work only for 4 or 5 months in the year, and for certain periods work cannot be carried on. Therefore, the two alternatives were either to continue to keep these people on the pay roll and give them departmental leave which also counts for pension or to employ them every year as casual workers. While they are on departmental leave the whole period counts towards pension. If they are employed as casual workers they are not entitled to any of the rights or privileges to which they are entitled at present. I think this is a position, which, from the nature of the work, cannot be altered. If, however, a situation should develop where the Survey can employ all of them, throughout the year, I shall, certainly, be prepared to consider it. But, till that time arrives, I am sure, my hon. friends would themselves object if public funds are wasted or spent on

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

pay to people for doing nothing. I am sure there would be questions in Parliament why so many people sit idle for several months and are given full salaries without doing any work.

Then, there is the question of tenders for projects by the National Physical Laboratory. I think I mentioned it earlier that we have received some allegations. They will be examined and if there is anything in any of these allegations, we shall certainly take action. But I would also like to urge upon my hon. friends to remember that not everything that is said is correct. I do not also say that people who come and make complaints to hon. Members are always doing so in a *mala fide* spirit. It is not that. But, everyone looks at a particular case from his own point of view. He is not the best judge of his own case. He presents one side of the case. Again and again it has happened that when hon. Members have written to me about a particular topic and I have examined the matter and given them the full picture, they have admitted that they had heard only one side of the case and now that the two sides of the case have been presented, though they did not in every case accept my finding, they had agreed that there was a case for what I have said. I do not make any greater claim.

Then, there are ten points raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani. He spoke about the Akademies. I have already dealt with them. He asked how books were selected for prizes. He seemed to be a little perturbed that one of the books of Rajaji had received prize. The whole House knows that there is no political reason whatever why the Government of India should give a big prize to Rajaji. But here was a book which had been acclaimed by distinguished critics in Tamil as an outstanding work, a book, which we were told had set a new record so far as the sale of an Indian publication is

concerned. We were told that about 100,000 copies were sold in one year; we were told that his style of prose was an original contribution. My hon. friend asked me if a translation could be original. I would ask him to consider that question himself. Are not some translations original creations? Why is it that Tulsidas is the greatest poet in Hindi? On this analogy it is a translation. He himself admitted that Rajaji's was not a literal translation but an adaptation. He himself admitted that it was an interpretation. If it is an adaptation and interpretation, it is no longer a literal translation. If Tulsidas can be a great poet in Hindi—I do not know Tamil; I am not a scholar in Tamil—and if Rajaji has written a good book, his book can be an original contribution, even though it is based on Valmiki Ramayanam . . . (Interruption).

Shri Kalika Singh: Like Kalidas, Rajaji does not require recognition.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Then, there is the question of a translation by a friend of my hon. friend of the 1,001 Nights. Beyond the fact that this gentleman is a friend of my hon. friend, I do not know anything about his literary pretensions. As I said, I do not know Tamil. Whenever any book comes to us, we send it to the Tamil advisory body in which some of the most well known Tamil writers and critics of today are represented. If this advisory body says that a book is good, we accept it. If it says that a book is bad, whatever may be my personal feelings in the matter (because I can have no opinion in the matter) we accept that. Therefore, if this particular translation was not approved by the advisory body, I am helpless.

My hon. friend also referred to Rs. 50 lakhs for the scheme of Dr. Altekar. My hon. friend knows and the House knows and I know that Rs. 50 lakhs would not be available

for one single project of archaeology, however important that may be. I do not also think it necessary because, as I indicated earlier, the major work in determining the broad outline of the Harappan culture so far as excavations are concerned is more or less complete. Now remains the period of assessment and then comes the phase of interpretation and the phase of correlating it with the Egyptian and other cultures. That process has started. As soon as that process is completed it will again be placed before this House and before the world of scholarship.

An hon. friend referred to the publications of the Department of Archaeology, and said that they were not up-to-date. I do not know who gave him this information. I have in front of me a report which was considered several months ago, of Indian Archaeology, 1958-59. We discussed this at Bhubhaneshwar in September-October last. If the report for 1958-59 is available by September-October, 1959, I am sure no hon. Member can say that we are behind hand in the publication of this report. In fact, the Advisory Board on Archaeology, in which all the universities are represented, has complemented the department for bringing out this publication up-to-date.

Finally, the India Office Library. This has been referred to by a number of hon. friends and I agree with them entirely that this matter should be settled as early as possible. I told the House last year that there were discussions at an official level and also at ministerial level in 1955. Later, there were no formal discussion, but the matter was brought up several times. When Mr. Macmillan, the British Prime Minister came to India, he was also asked questions on this subject. We have always taken this position, and we stick to that position, that the British Government have not replied to our letter for the simple reason that they have no reply. If they had any legal case they certainly

would have said that "this is our case and these are the points on which we base our arguments." Because they have no arguments they have kept quiet; and because the library happens to be in their possession, they are sticking to it.

One major development has taken place since I spoke on this subject in this House last year. In the past, the British, apart from silence, had another argument, namely, "Do India and Pakistan agree about the disposal of the library?" Even that argument no longer exists and so far as the British Government is concerned, we have come to a complete agreement with Pakistan, and an identical note has been presented jointly by India and Pakistan.

An Hon. Member: When?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I forget the exact date. Perhaps it was some time in September, October or November, 1959. They asked for some time. I think it must have been in September because it was just before their elections. I have to check it up. But I think it was round about the British elections. They said that the reply would be delayed. They did not give any reason. But we could understand it. On the eve of elections no Government would like to make any commitment about a thing which is likely to arouse feelings in different parts of the country. Now that the elections are over, we are pursuing the matter. I am happy to say that any step that we take in this matter will be a joint one, a joint demand by India and Pakistan for the return of the library to the ownership of India and Pakistan—the return of the library of which they are the rightful owners.

A: I said, the British Government did not have any argument. If they had, they would have used it. And they have lost the one pretext they had till now, namely, the differences between India and Pakistan. We will be able to pursue the case more

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

vigorously, now that that obstacle has now been removed, and get back the ownership of the library as soon as we can.

Hon. Members will also realise that this is a subject about which we can only have discussion and negotiations. You cannot take any other action in a cultural matter! And, indeed, even negotiations have to be cultured. You cannot go in any other way. But we shall certainly adopt any measures that are available and if the methods which we have followed till now do not prove successful, we shall have to examine what other cultured, civilised and friendly methods we might devise in order to get back the library which belongs to us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing has been said against him so as to require any personal explanation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of clarification, Sir; not an explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had a detailed reply.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Just one minute. The hon. Minister stated that because I was an outsider, the union was not being recognised. The facts of the case are not like that. The same question was raised in connection with the C.S.I.R. employees' union. The hon. Minister, I think, remembers it. I resigned as an outsider, but still that union has not been recognised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he resigns, here, both would be recognised!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, from this place, from the Parliament itself,—(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the answer that rules cannot be changed. Then he advised the hon. Member to resign. (Laughter). Have I to put any cut motion to the vote separately?—No. I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 73 to 79 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

18-25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 30, 1960/Chaitra 10, 1882 (Saka).