

Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-2938/61].

CONDUCT OF ELECTION RULES

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): On behalf of Shri Hajarnavis, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 859 dated the 15th April 1961, under subsection (3) of Section 169 of the representation of the People Act, 1951. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2938/61].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Seventy-seventh to Eighty-fifth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Thirteenth Session.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-first and Thirty-second) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Thirteenth Session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Thirteenth Session.

12.29 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary to Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd May 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 1961 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April 1961".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th April 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION ELEVENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.29 hrs.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. M. M. Das on the 3rd May 1961, namely:

[Mr. Speaker]

"That the Bill to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters, as passed by Rājya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The total time allotted was 3 hours. Who was in possession of the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I seek a clarification, Sir? The Secretariat has circulated a list of business for today and tomorrow. The U.P.S.C. Report does not find a place there; Are we not going to discuss it? When the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs last week announced the list of business it was there.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The report of the U.P.S.C. was discussed in the other House. It was included in the list of business which was announced last week. But it has not been included now. I do not know what has happened.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Where is the time?

Mr. Speaker: I was looking into the papers last night. I think something may come up tomorrow. We must have some time Shri Rane.

Shri Rane (Buldana): We thought that more important is the University Grants Commission Report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Bill has been allotted three hours. For Dr. Shrimali's business another four hours. We have not got even 7 hours unless we sit for an extra day.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I would like to congratulate myself and the Andhras upon the acquisition of this very great national treasure by way

of this Sir Salar Jung National Museum. I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir has used his good influence in raising the status of the museum to that of a national museum. I am also glad that the Andhra Ministry has taken this opportunity of placing the museum at the disposal of the Government of India so that it could be treated as a national museum and it could come to be further developed.

It is one of the rarest collections so far as Indian history and Indian archaeological finds are concerned. I have had the privilege of visiting it a number of times and I found that some of the things concerning history, civilisation and culture and archaeological background of the countries of Middle East and Central Asia and even the Deccani Sultanates in the South are to be found specially in this museum. I shall not be surprised if some of them are found to be entirely unique. Therefore, I am glad that all these things are going to be kept in Hyderabad alone; and hereafter this museum will come to be further enriched in view of the fact that it is going to be treated as one of the national museums.

I wish to pay my tribute to that very great and noble family of Sir Salar Jung. Through successive generations they have placed large portions of their own wealth at the disposal of this great collection. The Government estimate of its value beyond Rs. 3 crores. I do not know whether there is any other such collection made by a private family anywhere in India during these several generations. But, anyhow, it stands to the credit of that great family that they have made this wonderful collection and they have been good enough to place it at the disposal of our nation.

I would like to make one small suggestion for the consideration of Government that there are two amend-

ments standing in the name of one of our friends in regard to the representation that should be given to Andhra Legislature as well as to both Houses of Parliament on the Board of Management. I would certainly be glad if Government were to see their way to accept these amendments and see that these two Legislatures are also represented on the Board of Management. And, I hope Government would try their best to place as much of their spare funds as possible at the disposal of this museum and help it to grow. It needs as much as 4 to 5 times the space which it has at present if those finds that are already there are to be properly displayed and visitors and tourists are helped to appreciate their value. In addition, they should be helped in finding many other archaeological and cultural finds in different parts of the country and also in different parts of Asia, which, when added to this museum, would add to the historic and cultural utility and usefulness of this museum.

I wish to congratulate Government on bringing forward this Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this measure to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library as an institution of national importance. I also welcome the provision for the constitution of a Board for the efficient administration of this museum.

This is a magnificent tribute to the memory of the late Nawab Salar Jung. He had individually collected several pieces of art and several pieces of curios and several pieces of manuscript. It is said that some of these collections are worth a little more than Rs. 3 crores. It may be the book value—that these are a little over Rs. 3 crores. There are several pieces for which we cannot fix any value at all and for them you cannot find an equal anywhere in the world. There are very highly appreciated paintings in this museum as well. Several people undertake long journeys to Hyderabad only to visit this museum. So, it is

natural and it is but right that this institution should be declared an institution of national importance.

In the Library are also found every rare manuscripts. Several research scholars make use of these. Government are making some efforts to preserve all these manuscripts. I should think a little more effort should be made, because once these manuscripts are destroyed we will not be able to get any.

Some of the employees in this museum and the Library are being sent for training in the National Archives here. I would suggest that the training should be a little more intensive so that these things may be preserved.

In this museum are found also a few pieces of curios, a few pieces which need not be kept there. There are certain articles, which, I am afraid, if they are kept there will detract from the importance of the others.

They are some utensils or something like that. They need not be shown at all. The most important thing is the construction of the building for this museum. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided and I remember that the foundation-stone for this building was also laid. I am not quite sure about it. But I know that the progress in the construction of this building by the State Government there is deplorably slow and it is reported in the press that the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has said so during one of his visits to Hyderabad. I hope that the construction of this building will be expedited.

Then I come to a very minor aspect but which at the same time I would consider as an important matter also. The present admission fee is more than a rupee.

Shri Ranga: That should be reduced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am only too conscious of the fact that this amount

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

is being utilised for the maintenance of the museum. But I feel that it is very exorbitant and calls for a reduction. I hope the Minister will see that it is reduced at least by 50 per cent. I am also aware of the fact that the students are given 50 per cent concession on some days of the week.

Shri Ranga: Four annas is enough. Why do you make it Re. 1.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would very strongly urge upon the Minister to see that this admission fee is reduced.

With regard to clause 5, about the constitution of the board, I strongly oppose with all the emphasis at my command the nomination of members to the board. Under this clause the Central Government can nominate three members to the board; and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh can also nominate two members. I have very often seen some people being nominated to certain committees by the Government, wherein a person has no knowledge of the work that the committee is supposed to do. I can quote some instances to this effect, but I do not want to do that. Therefore, I suggest that the three persons who are to be nominated by the Central Government should be elected from amongst the Members of the Lok Sabha by the Members of the Lok Sabha. I have also suggested that in the place of two persons to be nominated by the State Government, three members could be elected—two from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and one member from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

It may be said that when persons are nominated to the board, only such persons who have generally some interest in museums, museology, archaeology and so on are nominated. I am told that from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, 254 Members are represented in various committees

and boards. So, in this election, the Members of the Lok Sabha will take care to elect only such persons who have shown some interest or a little interest in museology and archaeology and so on. I know the Minister is just laughing away the suggestion. But I also know that when two Members have had to be elected to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation from the Lok Sabha, though they belong to the ruling party, those two Members are really those who have got something to do with the Employees' State Insurance scheme. As trade union leaders or as members of the trade union organisations they know the work of the Corporation and therefore they are elected. So, I would suggest that these members to the board should also be elected so that there could also be an element of democracy in the administration of the board.

Secondly, I do not find any necessity for the provision to be made for the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh to be a member of the board. What is he going to advise with regard to the maintenance of this museum? Probably he will advise about the accounts, but then provision has been made for the accounts to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. He will be able to tell the board how to maintain the accounts, etc. So, I do not find any necessity to have the Accountant-General on the board. Instead, I have increased the number to be nominated by the Andhra Pradesh Government from two to three so that the overall number suggested by the Minister is not at all increased.

There is one more clause which should be deleted. That is a clause which provides that when a member of the board is not likely to attend a meeting of the board he can authorise anybody to attend the meeting of the board with the permission of the chairman. Of course, the chairman of the board is the Governor of

Andhra Pradesh. But even so, I would not like a member to authorise somebody to attend the meeting on his behalf. Of course, I know there are ex-officio members also on the board. But the meetings of the board are not going to be held very often. At the most these meetings will be held twice or thrice in a year. Therefore, this delegation of authority to the members of the board to nominate or select somebody to attend a meeting of the board in their absence is rather very unfortunate. That should not be the spirit at all. When I am a member of the board, I must see that I attend the meeting and contribute to the efficient management of the board and to its decisions and so on. With these few remarks I support this Bill and commend this to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): It does please me, as it pleases others, that a new institution is sought to be created. We always welcome the arrival of a new body. But on the general policies which are adopted in respect of the museums, I have my own misgivings as to the way the Ministry is handling this subject. Even then, I would like to discuss at length this measure, particularly because the time available is also adequate to discuss the whole matter. Of course, I will be taking my share of time only and not that of others. I am confident that within the time that is available to me I will be able to press my views fully and satisfactorily.

I commenced by saying that I have a lot of misgivings. Firstly, there is a desire to have three or four national museums. A museum is just not an ordinary thing. A museum is a more or less scientific institution. I have in my hand the Unesco Report—*Unesco Regional Seminar on the Educational Role of Museums*—which I got from the Parliament Library. There, they have taken the trouble of defining a museum as such. It has become necessary for them to define a museum. This is their definition:

"A museum is a permanent establishment, administered in the general interest, for the purpose of preserving, studying, enhancing by various means and, in particular, of exhibiting to the public for its delectation and instruction groups of objects and specimens of cultural value:

"artistic, historical, scientific and technological collections, botanical and zoological gardens and aquariums, etc.

Public libraries and public archival institutions maintaining permanent exhibition rooms shall be considered to be museums."

So, there is a very meticulous and thorough definition of museum arrived at by competent people in a conference at international level.

Coming to national museum, that is another subject. A couple of years back, there was a Central Advisory Board on Museum and there was a survey committee. This survey committee met and examined the problems of museums in India. They made certain recommendations. They were placed before the Central Advisory Board and they have also given their approval to these recommendations. I do not know why those recommendations have not been strictly adhered to. We are very well aware that particularly in this Ministry, whenever there is a difference of opinion expressed, the Minister does not hesitate to say, "The Advisory Board on Archaeology has said like this and I am on right lines". That is how he used to turn the tables against those who made criticisms. In this particular case, I do not know why he did not attach the same value to the views of the Advisory Board.

There have been a series of recommendations made by the expert museum survey committee and approved by the Central Advisory Board on Museum. It has been placed in the Library of Parliament. They have discussed the pattern of museums in

[Shri Narasimhan]

India. That is also important. When an institution in a particular place is to be taken over by the Government and converted into a national museum, we should really know what people concerned with museums think about these things. The opinions of this Advisory Board have to be examined. It is normally expected that the Government would have had them examined. But from a careful reading of these recommendations, I find what is being sought to be done by Government is quite contrary to the recommendations made there. Just as UNESCO has given a definition of museums in general, a national museum has also been attempted to be defined by this expert committee. They have said:

"The national museum of the country should be a multipurpose museum having collections of national character which can interpret the achievements of the nation in the different fields of life, supplemented with such other collections as are conducive to the understanding and interpretation of the material in the collections."

They have also defined what a State museum should be, what a regional museum should be and what a local museum should be. Therefore, having considered the entire problem very carefully about the national museum, they have said that with our resources, this country can have only one national museum. If we want to have a national museum worth the name, they say we can have only one. The Minister, of course, is enthusiastic. I do not want to throw cold water on him, but still we should not start institutions of a diluted quality. One thing well done is better than attempting to do several inferior things.

We cannot simply call something a national museum, and imagine it is a national museum. We cannot call all Captains together and say, "You are hereby declared as Generals". By

mere conferment of an honour by a body, however mighty it may be, they do not get a new glory; they are not worth the honour conferred on them. There must be some intrinsic value. From this point of view, I have some misgivings as to whether it is right to have more than one institution of this kind. The Minister's policy is to have several national museums. It would be more appropriate to call them regional museums of high standard. The definition of a national museum given by the expert museum survey committee and approved by the Central Advisory Board on Museum is a very difficult definition. According to such a definition, with our present resources, I think for the immediate future, we can have only one museum of that type.

Even here, they say that there is shortage of personnel. This committee has also referred to the difficulty in administration and finding of suitable men. I may point out that even for the one national museum that we are having now, we have a foreign expert in charge of it. I am speaking subject to correction. To the extent I know, I am told that a foreign expert is in charge of the national museum here.

Mr. Speaker: There is a ady here.

Shri Narasimhan: So, it is very difficult to get personnel. But the Minister wants to have several national museums. I do not know how he is going to get the necessary personnel. My plea is that we should consolidate what we already have instead of frittering our energies in several directions.

Referring to administration, of museums, the report of the survey committee says:

"The development of the museums will be rapid only if their administration is progressive, flexible and free from too much

'red-tapism'. For this purpose, it will be effective to place the museums under governing bodies with members especially chosen for their interest and experience in museums and administrative skill to get things going. The Director of each museum should be actively associated with the administration and be given wide powers."

That is the view of the expert committee.

Coming back to the particular museum which we propose to nationalise, with your permission, I would read out what was said about it by Shri N. Venkateswara Rao in the Rajya Sabha. It is very relevant here and we should know about it. He said:

"This, I know, is an unpopular opinion, an unorthodox opinion, but still, as one who has taken keen interest in museums through a long period of his life, I regret to say that my opinion whether palatable or not, is wholly correct. In the Salar Jung Museum, I have not found even a single art object to represent the greatness of the Satavahana Empire. In that museum, I have not come across even a single sculpture to proclaim the glory of our Kakateeya Empire. In that museum there is not even a single exhibit to sing of the grandeur of our Vijayanagaram Empire. There is nothing in that museum either from Amaravati or from Nagarjunakonda or for the matter of that, even from any Buddhist centre, in the former dominions of the Nazam. Of course, I found in it quite a number of European marbles, but I was rather surprised to note that none of them was an original creation. They are all copies of the famous sculptures found in the museums of Europe. Any rich man can buy these copies even today in the shops of

Rome, Florence or Paris. The same applies even to the European paintings. As far as I could see, there is not a single original painting by any reputed European artists. Well, Sir, there are some hundreds of varieties of snuff boxes, and other boxes; there are some thousands of gadgets; there are scores and scores of handsticks. As far as I could see, even the pieces collected from the Far East—from countries like China, Indonesia and Japan—were neither ancient nor could they be called original art objects. Most of them are copies which can be purchased even today by any man with a fat purse."

I am reading this to show how an eminent person interested in museums who has gone there feels about it. I have also gone and seen it. More or less, the description given in the Rajya Sabha is correct. Of course, there are curios, and curios are interesting. But a national museum cannot simply contain curios. This does not mean that there are not valuables also there.

13 hrs.

From the point of view of money certain things may have value, but we have to have articles of educational, scientific and other instructive matters and not merely of financial or monetary importance.

Sir, these are my misgivings. Why do they take over something which is not in the accepted sense a museum and then convert it into a national museum particularly at a time when our resources are limited, our technical personnel are limited? It is on this broad policy that I am having misgivings and doubts. I would like the hon. Minister to give an answer to this specific point, whether we can really have a national museum in the accepted sense of the term. There are museums having an international level. There are very good museums

[Shri Narasimhan]

in our country which come under this definition. The Calcutta museum is a museum of great importance and it very nearly comes under the description of what could be called a national museum. But, as the Committee itself reported, they envisage only one national museum and some of the important museums like the Calcutta museum are to be an appendage to, what is called, a national museum though they are outside the territory of the national museum. They wanted only one national museum for the various special subjects. The other museums in areas outside the capital were to be only a part of the nucleus, and the whole thing treated as the national museum. Then money was to be spent so that on all branches of science these museums could be brought in the picture.

But now what he says is that there will be a multiplicity of institutions without each one having the necessary quality. Therefore, an explanation is really due from the Ministry as to why they did not accept the recommendations of the committee set up by them. What has made them suddenly think that they can go rapidly ahead in this matter? How did they find justification for a particular museum in a particular place to be eminently fitted for this kind of description? I do not quarrel about that particular museum being developed. It can be a regional museum, a great museum; I have no quarrel about it. It can even be strengthened. But when we confer a big name like "national museum", it must merit it either from the beginning or from the point of view of resources the Government can muster to make it really a national museum.

Sir, without the resources, technical or otherwise, for achieving such an object, if you simply confer names on such things, it will amount to conferring titles on various things without the real merit about them and it will lead to dilution of quality. I do not

want any such thing to happen. I do not want other countries to say that the so-called national museums of India are just ordinary types of museums. I want the institutions in this country to be well appreciated in other countries.

Sir, let not my criticism be mistaken as cold-shouldering. I really want to know the policy of the Government, what they mean by "museum", what the authorities on museums mean by "museum" and whether our steps tally with the steps suggested by them. Why have Government ignored the report which I have quoted? How is it that they have suddenly decided to have a number of institutions? These are all points, Sir, on which I want the Government to answer.

श्री हेडा (निजामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का बहुत दिनों से इंतजार कर रहा था और आज जब यह इस सदन में आया है तो स्वभावतः मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

इस मौके पर नवाब सालार जंग की याद आना स्वभाविक है। साम तौर पर मुझे जैसे व्यक्ति को जिसको उनसे मिलने का कई बार सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ याद आना स्वाभाविक है। मैं उस जमाने में भी उनसे मिला था जबकि मेरे राजनीतिक विचार काफी उग्र माने जाते थे। हैदराबाद स्टेट कांग्रेस का एक कार्यकर्ता होने के कारण एक प्रकार से उनका एक अविच्छिन्न अंग रहस्यों की जमायत में मैं माना जाता था। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी पाँच छः बार जब कभी भी मुझे उनसे मिलने का अवसर मिला, सार्वजनिक कार्य के मिलसिले में या दूसरे कार्यों के मिलसिले में, वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से मेरे साथ पेश आए। उनकी शराफत और भलमनमाहत का मुझे पर बड़ा अवसर पड़ा।

दूसरी विशेषता उनमें यह थी कि वह समय के बड़े पाबन्द थे। ग्राम तौर पर रईसों की रईसी इसी में समझी जाती है कि वे समय पर कार्य नहीं करते हैं, समय के पाबन्द नहीं होते हैं, देरी करते हैं। लेकिन उनके अन्दर यह बात नहीं थी। वह समय के बड़े पाबन्द थे।

उनमें एक यह भी खासियत थी कि जो उनका नुकतेनजर था, जो उनका दुष्कौण था वह बड़ा विशाल था। वह काफी बातें जानते थे और विशेषकर संस्कृति के बारे में, काल्चर के बारे में, तमदुदुन के बारे में या कला के बारे में जब कभी बोलना करते थे तो आर्थोस्ट्री के साथ बोलते थे। जापानी, राजपूती, मुगल, चाईनीज, इटैलियन आर्ट और पेंटिगज आदि का जब जिक्र आता था तो उनकी पैनी दृष्टि में कोई भी त्रुटि गुजर नहीं सकती थी, उसको वह बता देते थे। जब कभी भी उनमें कोई बातचीत होती थी तो वह बहुत सुन्दर ढंग में होती थी और ऐसी होती थी जो चिर-स्मरणीय बन कर रह जाती थी।

रईस तो हैदराबाद में काफी थे और उनमें भी बड़े-बड़े रईस थे जैसे पाणगा और दूसरे। लेकिन उनके अन्दर विशेषता यह थी कि वह कला के अत्यन्त भक्त थे और इसी कारण उन्होंने इन सभी चीजों का संग्रह किया। जिन चीजों को खरीद करने में उन्होंने अपने जमाने में लाखों रुपया खर्च किया आज उनकी कीमत दस गुना या बीस गुना हो गई होगी।

11.05 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

वह एक के बाद दूसरी वस्तु खरीदते गए और उनको रखते चले गए। उनकी शरणाशक्ति बहुत अच्छी थी और हर एक चीज को वह ग्यार रखते थे। मुझे मणियों की बात बाद

है। वह १०८ मणियां खरीदना चाहते थे। सौ मणियां तो वह खरीद चुके लेकिन सात आठ नहीं खरीद सके। जहां कहीं भी वह मणियों को देखने जाते थे, फौरन ताड़ जाते थे कि ये उनकी जो पहली मणियां खरीदी हुई हैं उनसे मिलती हैं या नहीं मिलती हैं। अगर मिलती थीं तो खरीदते थे और अगर मिलती नहीं थीं तो नहीं खरीदते थे। अपने जीवन के अन्तिम सात-आठ वर्षों में उन्होंने वे मणियां भी खरीद लीं। वह चीजों को खरीद कर रखने जाते थे और पलट कर देखते भी नहीं थे कि क्या-क्या उन्होंने खरीद लिया है लेकिन उनको ग्यार रहता था कि कला-कला चीजें वह खरीद चुके हैं। उनके अन्दर एक यह भी खूबी थी कि अगर एक चीज वह खरीद लेते थे तो उसके अन्दर उनकी दिलचस्पी खत्म हो जाती थी। कई बक्म ऐसे थे जिन का उन्होंने खरीदने के बाद रुभी खोला नहीं। जब कोई चीज वह खरीद चुके थे तो समान पैका करवा कर भिजवा देने थे। अभी रुभी कोई अन्ध्रों बांज होती थी तो उसको दिखलान के लिए वह बाहर रखवा लिया करते थे वरना देखन की भी परवाह नहीं करते थे। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने अपने जीवन काल में अनेक अमूल्य वस्तुओं का संग्रह किया और उसमें न सिर्फ उन्होंने लाखों रुपया खर्च किया बल्कि बड़े परिश्रम और बड़े अध्ययनवसाय के साथ इस मारे काम को किया। इसी को उन्होंने अपने जीवन का एक दुष्कौण बना लिया था अपने मारे जीवन की माधना बना लिया था। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने इन मारी वस्तुओं को डीप तरह से रखने की कोशिश नहीं की और यही कारण है कि इनकी कुछ उनके जमाने में नहीं हुई। जो लोग उनके मित्र थे और उनके पास आते जाते थे वे जानते थे कि उनके पास कौसी कौसी मायाब चीजें हैं और ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि बहुत दुर्लभ हैं। सभी को इनकी देखन का मौका मिलता था। इसलिए मृतपूर्व हैदराबाद सरकार बघाई की बाब

[श्री हेडा]

है कि जब उनका देहावसान हुआ तो उसने सारी की सारी चीजों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया और उसके बाद उसका निर्माण किया और बंशपरम्परा के भगड़ों से इसको दूर रखा और इसके रास्ते में कोई बाधा नहीं आने दी। न सिर्फ यह बल्कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकता था उतनी जल्दी इस संग्रहालय का लोगों को दिग्दर्शन कराने के लिए उमने प्रबन्ध किया, इनका मार्वाजनिक प्रदर्शन कराया।

एक बड़ी अच्छी बात उमने यह भी की थी कि इस म्यूजियम के लिए जो जगह उसने पसन्द की वह वही जगह थी जो उनके रहने का मकाम था, जिसको दीवान इयोड़ी कहा जाता है और उसी में इनका प्रदर्शन किया। आज यह जगह इसके लिए ठीक नहीं है। न सिर्फ यहां पर बहुत स छोटे-छोटे कमरे ही हैं बल्कि जो दीवारें हैं, वे भी पुराने जमाने की हैं, कहीं-कहीं दीवारों पर पपड़े निकलते जा रहे हैं, लम्बे ठीक नहीं हैं, और यहां तक इसकी स्थिति है कि बरसात के दिनों में पानी चुने लग जाता है जिसको बजह से जो वस्तुयें हैं, उन पर भी इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है वे भी खराब होती हैं। आज यह जगह इसके लिए मौजू नहीं है। जब कभी मुझे यहां जाने का मौका मिला है, या जो मित्र आते हैं उनके साथ जान की इच्छा हुई है तो मैं पाया है कि कई चीजें खराब हो रही हैं और उनको सम्भाल कर रखने की जरूरत है। क्यों यह स्थान इस संग्रहालय के लिए मौजू नहीं है और क्यों चीजें खराब होती हैं, इसके दो कारण हैं एक यह है कि जिस मकान में संग्रहालय आज है, वह इस काम के लिए बना नहीं था और इस खयाल से नहीं बनाया गया था कि इस प्रकार का संग्रहालय यहां होगा। वहां धूल-धूल नमूने के कमरे और धूल-धूल नमूने के रास्ते बन गए थे। इस लिहाज

में वहां की चीजें सम्भली नहीं रह सकती थीं, वह स्थान आज बहुत मौजू नहीं है और यही कारण है कि जिस प्रकार से चीजें सुरक्षित रहनी चाहियें, उस प्रकार से वह चीजें सुरक्षित नहीं रखी जा पा रही हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन चीजों के संरक्षण के लिये जितना पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये, जितना बजट आवश्यक है वह बजट मुहैया नहीं हो रहा है। इसके उपालम्भ के तौर पर एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि चीजों को सुरक्षित रखने के वास्ते जिस साइंटिफिक दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता होती है, जिस टंकनालाजिकल डेवलपमेंट की आवश्यकता होती है उसका अभाव है। उस दृष्टिकोण का और टंकनालाजिकल डेवलपमेंट का उसको सुरक्षित रखने के लिये पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये जितनी कोशिश करनी चाहिये उतनी कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। मैं यह चीज खास कर उन चीजों के बारे में कहता हूँ कि जिनके ऊपर जरी और कसीदे का बड़ा बारीक काम किया हुआ है। कई चीजें रेशम पर बनी हुई हैं, कई चीजें काटन के कपड़े पर बनी हुई हैं। उनके ऊपर बड़ा बारीक जरी और कसीदे का काम किया हुआ है, पेन्टिंग्स बनी हुई हैं। उन चीजों के संरक्षण के वास्ते जिस प्रकार की एहतियात होनी चाहिये, जिस प्रकार की देखभाल होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। इस तरह भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस नई बिल्डिंग को बनाने के वास्ते रुपया देना मंजूर किया है। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि इस के लिये बड़ी देर हो गई, वह काम बहुत पहले होना चाहिय था। इस बिल्डिंग का जो फाउंडेशन स्टोन रखा गया था, उस को मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम

छ: या सात साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन जैसी फारसी की कहावत है "देर प्रायद दुखस्त प्रायद" देर से सही, लेकिन अब काम होने वाला है, इसलिये कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पत्थर वहां है ?

श्री हेडा : पत्थर वहां है। जब प्राप उसको देखने जाते हैं तो वह गेट्स के पास है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ताले में है।

श्री हेडा : यह चीज काफी पहले शुरू हो जानी चाहिये थी और मुझे देख कर कुछ कौतूहल सा हुआ कि एक शर्त यह रखी गई थी कि इसमें ट्रस्ट ५ लाख रु० दे और बाकी रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार लगायेगी। ट्रस्ट को देना चाहिये, वह रुपया दे, १० लाख रु० दे, ट्रस्ट की सारी सम्पत्ति उसमें खर्च होनी चाहिये, इसमें कोई शर्त नहीं है, पर इस तरह की बात होना और प्राप में नेगोशिएशन में इस तरह देर लगना, मैं समझता हूं, कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

जहां तक इस संग्रह का सम्बन्ध है, उसके मिलमिले में श्री नरसिंहन ने जो बात कही वह सही है और इस तरह की बात को भी हमें समझना चाहिये। लेकिन नरसिंहन साहब ने कहा कि इसको जो हम नेशनल म्यूजियम कहते हैं तो इसके अन्दर क्या राष्ट्रीय मानना है ? जो हमारी पुरानी परम्परा है, संस्कृति है, हमारा तमद्दुन है, जैसे नागार्जुन कोडा में मिलता है, कोणार्क में मिलता है, ताजमहल भी इसी कैटेगरी में आ जाता है, इस तरह की कौनसी चीज इस म्यूजियम में है ? दरअसल नेशनल म्यूजियम का मतलब यह है कि वह चीज जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व की हो, जो पूरे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति हो, वह बात नहीं है कि वह हमारे राष्ट्र के अतीत से सीधी सम्बन्धित हो। यह चीज आवश्यक नहीं है। यदि हम नेशनल म्यूजियम के अर्थ रख रहे हैं तो इसका अर्थ केवल इतना होता है कि चूंकि

इस संग्रहालय का महत्व समूचे राष्ट्र के लिये है इसलिये इसे राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति मान कर चलना हमारे लिये जरूरी है। अगर कोई यह कहे कि हम बाहर की कोई चीज, चाहे वह कितनी ही अच्छी क्यों न हो, लेंगे ही नहीं, उसे अपनायेंगे नहीं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोताह नजरी होगी। अपनी खिड़कियों को बन्द कर लेना और खुली हवा और प्रकाश को अपने पास न पहुंचने देना दानिशमन्दी नहीं है। इस निहाज में अगर हम देखें तो इस संग्रहालय में इटली की पेंटिंग्स दिखलाई देंगी, चीन की बनकरी और पेंटिंग्स दिखलाई देती हैं, सभी राष्ट्रों की कोई न कोई खास चीज वहां मिलती है और उसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये।

एक और चीज इस मिलमिले में मैं कहता हूं। आजकाल काफी चित्र हो रहा है साम्प्रदायिकता का। एक जमाना था जब हैदराबाद में भी साम्प्रदायिकता का दौरा था, लेकिन उसके बावजूद सालारजंग बहादुर ने कभी इस चीज को अपने सामने नहीं आने दिया, और उनके संग्रह के अन्दर प्राप देखेंगे कि न सिर्फ इस्लाम से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली चीजों का संग्रह बड़ा है बल्कि हिन्दुओं की तकरीबन हर प्रकार की चीजों का बड़ा संग्रह है। बड़ा प्रापको मूनिया दिखलाई देंगी, इस प्रकार की चीजें दिखलाई देंगी जो कि ईसाइयों के काम में आती हैं। जो हमारी महाभारत और रामायण वगैरह हैं उनके जो चित्र हैं, दिखलाई देंगे, हमारे शानों और रागों के चित्र बड़ा पर दिखलाई देंगे। यानी न सिर्फ इस्लाम की बल्कि बृद्ध धर्म की, जैन धर्म की कोई न कोई चीज प्राप वहां देखेंगे। उस जमाने में साम्प्रदायिकता का काफी दौरा था और प्राप भी उसकी काफी बातचीत चल रही है, लेकिन इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद उन्होंने उन चीजों को रखा। इसके अन्दर एक विशाल दृष्टिकोण था, उस का एक विस्तार था, उस को हमें देखना चाहिये, और हम उस चीज को देखें और उसमें

[श्री हेडा]

यह सोचें कि हमारे यहां ऐसी भी चीजें मौजूद हैं जिनका ईसाई धर्म से सम्बन्ध है बौद्ध धर्म से सम्बन्ध है, इस्लाम धर्म से सम्बन्ध है, जैनियों से सम्बन्ध है। हम यह भी देखने हैं कि चीनियों के पास उसकी किस प्रकार की आकृति आती है, जापानियों के पास किस प्रकार की आकृति आती है, बर्मियों के पास किस प्रकार की आकृति आती है। सा ी चीजों को देखने के बाद हमें कोई शुबहा नहीं रहता कि इसका बड़ा भारी राष्ट्रीय महत्व है और मल्लि इसको नेशनल म्यूजियम या राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय कहना बिल्कुल उचित होगा। अगर राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की परिभाषा हम यह करें कि जिसका केवल हमारे अतीत से सम्बन्ध हो और हमारे राष्ट्र में ही जिसका उद्गम हो, वही संग्रह राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय होगा बाकी नहीं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत बात होगी, और मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने इस विषयक को ला कर कोई इस प्रकार का संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण सामने नहीं आने दिया और जो सही दृष्टिकोण है उसको ही सामने रखा है।

डा० सा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीजें इकट्ठी की गई हैं वह अकेले उनका काम है या उनकी फैमिली का है। उनके पहले भी कोई लोग इस काम को करते आये हैं और उनके पीछे भी किसी ने किया है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

Is it the work of one man or the work of some persons who have preceded him and some persons who have followed him?

श्री हेडा : मैं अणे साहब का शक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने यह प्रश्न किया। दरअसल यह उनका अकेले का संग्रहालय है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। इसके अन्दर कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो उनके पिता जी की खरीदी हुई हैं, कुछ ऐसी हैं जो उनके दादा की खरीदी हुई हैं। मैं कोई इसका हिमाब करके नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो मैंने देखा है उसमें अन्दाजा है कि वहां पर जो चीजें हैं उनमें से कोई ६५ फी सदी उनकी स्वयम् की खरीदी हुई हैं और ५ फी सदी उनके पिता, दादा या जो उनके वंश में दूसरे पूर्वज थे, उनकी खरीदी हुई है। यह बात सही है कि उनके अन्दर जो कलाप्रियता आई है वह उनके पिता से आई होगी या दादा से आई होगी या उनके खानदान के अन्दर जो वानावरण निर्माण हुआ उसका अंश हमें हुआ होगा। बहरहाल जो उन्होंने संग्रह किया था वह राष्ट्र के लिये बहुत बड़ी देन है और उसके ऊपर मारे राष्ट्र को नाज है, फخر है, और उम के लिये हमें बहुत खुशी है कि उसको हैदराबाद में ही स्थायी रूप से रखे जाने का निर्णय किया गया है। बीच में थोड़े दिन के लिये इस कार की शंकायें हैदराबाद के अन्दर फैल गई थीं कि कहीं उसको सरकार दिल्ली में न ले जाये या क्रिमी और जगह न ले जाये। यह बात नहीं है कि इसमें कोई खाम हर्ज होता। अगर मानारजंग म्यूजियम दिल्ली आ जाता या जयपुर चला जाता या कहीं और चला जाता तो कोई विशेष बात हो जाती, ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की शंका निर्माण हुई थी और उसको दूर कर दिया गया। जब यह शंका फैल रही थी तब न सिर्फ यही अच्छा हुआ कि इस संग्रहालय को परमानेंटली हैदराबाद में रखने का निर्णय किया गया है बल्कि यह भी अच्छा निर्णय हुआ कि इस संग्रहालय के लिये एक इमारत बनेगी और जिस जगह पर वह इमारत बनेगी वह उस जगह के पास ही है

जहां पर मरान है। इस लिहाज से यह दोनों बातें अच्छी हुई हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक चीज के ऊपर अपने विचार का इजहार करना चाहता हूँ, जिसका जिक्र मेरे मित्र श्री विठ्ठल राव ने किया। अपने अग्रेडमेंट के लिहाज से वह चाहते थे कि तीन सदस्य यहां से और तीन सदस्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली से चुन कर चले जायें। इसके दो पहलू हैं। एक पहलू तो यह है कि पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के सदस्यों को इस प्रकार के बोर्ड में सम्बन्धित रखा जाये या नहीं। मैं एक अजीब मी फिजा देखता हूँ। जब मैं उसका मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण करता हूँ तो बड़े शयपज में पड़ जाता हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि जब कोई आदमी पार्लियामेंट या असेम्बली का मेम्बर होता है तो यह ख्याल होता है कि कहीं वह किसी के इनफ्लूएंस में न पड़ जाये और उसके तहत उसके हाथ से कोई उल्टा काम न हो जाये। लेकिन लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि जो मिनिस्टर बनते हैं वे भी तो मेम्बरों में से बनते हैं और मिनिस्टर के पाम इतनी नारी शक्ति होती है कि इस या उस बोर्ड का मेम्बर बनने से जो प्रभाव प्राप्त होता है वह उनके सामने कुछ भी नहीं है। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से इस बारे में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए कि असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को इन बोर्डों का मेम्बर बनाया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों के इसके बारे में विपरीत विचार हैं। लेकिन मैं यहां अपने विचार रख रहा हूँ और इसी लिए मैं श्री विठ्ठल राव के विचार का स्वागत करता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड में आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली के और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होने चाहिए। लेकिन उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि इन सदस्यों का निर्वाचन होना चाहिए इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, इसलिए नहीं कि मैं निर्वाचन से डरता हूँ या उनको गलत चीज समझता हूँ, लेकिन इसलिए कि जब निर्वाचन होते हैं

तो उसमें राजनैतिक और दूसरी विचार धारयें आ जाती हैं। इस तरह की चीजों में उन विचारधाराओं का घाना बांछनीय नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड आदि में स्पीकर सदस्यों को नामिनेट कर देते हैं उसी प्रकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली के स्पीकर और काउंसिल के प्रेसीडेंट, तथा पार्लियामेंट के स्पीकर और राज्य-सभा के प्रेसीडेंट इस बोर्ड के लिए सदस्यों को नामजद कर दें। मैं ऐसा इसलिए चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूँ कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का सम्बन्ध ऐसी चीजों से होना चाहिए, ताकि उनकी निगरानी ठीक प्रकार से हो।

मैं अन्त में मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह उन्होंने बिलिंग के लिए कुछ प्राविजन किया है, हालांकि उन्होंने बतलाया नहीं है कि वह कितना रकम होगा—उसी तरह उनको मेमटिनेंस के लिए भी प्राविजन करना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्राविजन माडर्न टैकनालाजी द्वारा जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है उसका फायदा उठाते हुए इन चीजों को अच्छी तरह से रखने की पूरी-पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Laxmi Bai. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): All the hon. Members coming from the same place are being called. They may give their opinion afterwards.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will be called later on. Let her speak first.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : केयरफुल साहब, मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए सरकार को बचाई देती हूँ और उसके साथ ही आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लोगों को बचाई देती हूँ। सबसे ज्यादा तो नवब मेहरी नवाजजंग

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

को बधाई देती हूँ कि उनके जरिए और उनके करम से यह सालारजंग म्यूजियम गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आ गया। सिर्फ सालारजंग बहादुर ही नहीं बल्कि उनका सारा खानदान अच्छे काम करने के लिए हैदराबाद में मजहूर है और यह खानदान लोगों में बहुत पापुलर है। नवाब सालारजंग बहादुर को गुजरे १२ साल हो गए। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि उनके अपने कोई बच्चे नहीं हैं, दूर-दूर के और नजदीकी रिश्तेदार हैं। लेकिन मैं इनको अपना बड़ा सौभाग्य समझती हूँ कि मुझे उनसे मिलने का बहुत मौका मिला है। एक चित्रकार होने के नाते मुझे उनसे मिलने का मौका होता था। सालारजंग बहादुर मुझको स्कालरशिप देते थे। और मेरे कुछ चित्र भी इस म्यूजियम में हैं जिनको आप देख सकते हैं। लेकिन यह कोई उतनी बड़ी बात नहीं है।

सालारजंग बहादुर एक बड़े आर्टिस्ट थे और अपनी स्टूडेंट लाइफ में मैं जब उनके पास जाती थी तो वे बहुत खुश होते थे और घंटों बिठा कर बात करते थे। उनके पास रात दिन दूसरे मुल्कों से अपनी चीजें ले लेकर लोग आते थे और वे उनको देखते थे और लेते थे। एजेंट लोग सामान सजा-सजा कर पेश करते थे और नवाब सालारजंग बहादुर उन चीजों पर नजर डालते थे और उनमें से चीजें पसन्द करते थे। उनके यहां चीन, जापान, जर्मनी आदि मुल्कों से चीजें आती थीं। गांवों से भी लोग अपनी कारीगरी की चीजें लेकर उनके पास आते थे। मैंने राज्य-सभा की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है कि इन चीजों में बहुत से लकड़ी के डब्बे भी हैं। उनका कायदा था कि वह किसी को अपने दरवाजे से बापस नहीं करते थे यह सोच कर कि इस कलाकार ने अपना तन मन लगाकर यह चीज तैयार की है।

जिस तरह हम आज सब चीजों को एक जगह देखते हैं वैसे पहले नहीं था

बहुत से चीनी के बरतन सरन नगर में थे। अब तमाम चीजों को लाकर एक जगह इकट्ठा कर दिया गया है। इस म्यूजियम की वजह से हम हैदराबाद के लोग अपने को बड़ा लकी समझते हैं। इन चीजों को अपने यहां देख कर हम बहुत खुश होते हैं। ये चीजें अब मुल्क की प्रापर्टी बनने जा रही हैं। पहले लोग परेशान थे और समझते थे कि ये चीजें वहां से उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जायी जाएगी क्योंकि वहां के बच्चे-बच्चे को इन चीजों में प्यार है, लेकिन अब यह चीज सेंट्रल हो गयी है ये चीजें वहीं रहेंगी। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि यह हो सकता है कि कभी-कभी उनमें से कोई चीजें वहां से दूसरी जगह ले जायी जाएं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से श्रद्धाञ्जलि करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर ऐसा हो, तो उन चीजों की फिर वापसी की भी उनको गारंटी देनी चाहिए।

यह २५ या तीस करोड़ की प्रापर्टी सरकार के हाथ में आ रही है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसकी हिफाजत के लिए सरकार दिल खोल कर खर्च करे। इसके लिए अच्छी इमारत बनानी चाहिए। हमारा ट्रस्ट बोर्ड इसके लिए ५ लाख रुपया दे रहा है, और प्रांथ प्रदेश की सरकार ५ लाख दे रही है, और दस लाख भारत सरकार दे रही है तो इस तरह से बीस लाख रुपया होता है। और जमीन वगैरह हम सब कुछ दे रहे हैं। लेकिन आपने इसके मेंटिनेंस के लिए प्राबिजन नहीं रखा है। अभी सालाना फी के क्लेक्शन से २ लाख रुपया आता है और उतना ही इसके मेंटिनेंस पर खर्च हो जाता है। अब आप इस फीस को बढ़ा कर तीन लाख रुपया करने जा रहे हैं जो कि इसके लिए खर्च होगा। लेकिन मैं और जोर देना चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिए और रुपया भी रखना चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी विट्टल राव बतला रहे थे, इसमें असंग-असंग सेक्शन होने चाहिये। इससे बहुत लाभ होगा।

यहां पर हमने लाल किले में म्यूजियम देखा है। उसमें एक आना टिकट लगता है। ताज महल में कोई टिकट नहीं लगता और भी कई बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर टिकट नहीं लगता। लेकिन सालारजंग म्यूजियम में अभी कुल मिला कर सब चीजों को देखने के लिये डेढ़ रुपया लिया जाता है, उसको आप बढ़ा कर २ रुपया करना चाहते हैं। इससे कुछ आमदनी बढ़ जाएगी लेकिन इसके अलावा मेनटिनेन्स के लिये और भी रुपया होना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहां पर बहुत से आर्टिस्ट और विद्यार्थी रिसर्च करने के लिये जाते हैं। इन लोगों के लिये कुछ कनसेशन होना चाहिये ताकि ये अपना काम सहूलियत के साथ कर सकें। मैं मन्त्री महोदय को यह मुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि सालारजंग म्यूजियम में कितने ही लोग रिसर्च वगैरह के लिये जाने रहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को रिआयती दर पर ५ रुपये का मन्थली टिकट मिलना चाहिए। इस तरह के कंसेशनल टिकट की उन लोगों के वास्ते व्यवस्था कर देने से उनको रिन्नीफ मिलेगी और रिन्सर्व वर्क करने के लिये अधिक लोगों को उनकरेजमेंट मिलेगा।

अभी म्यूजियम के वास्ते जो डेढ़ रुपया एडमिशन फी रक्खी हुई है वह ज्यादा है और एडमिशन फी हमें घटानी चाहिये। उसको बढ़ाने का तो कोई सवाल उठना ही नहीं चाहिये अलबत्ता उसको घटाने की बात होनी चाहिये।

आज जब हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सालारजंग म्यूजियम को इस मौजूदा बिल के द्वारा नेशनल एम्प्लॉय कडिक्लेयर करने जा रही है तब उसका यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस म्यूजियम का ठीक से प्रीजर्वेशन हो, प्रोपर मैटेनेन्स हो और सरकार इस चीज को देखे कि बाकी यह सही मायनों में नेशनल

म्यूजियम बन जाय। म्यूजियम को ठीक ढंग से डेवलप और रिआर्गेनाइज किया जाय।

सालारजंग म्यूजियम बोर्ड के कम्पोजीशन के लिये बिल में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि लेट नवाब सालार जंग बहादुर के खानदान में से एक भ्रादमी को इस बोर्ड में नामिनेट किया जायगा। इस सिलसिले में बजाय १ के २ भ्रादमियों को नवाब साहब के खानदान से इस बोर्ड में नामिनेट करने के लिये प्रपोजमेंट प्राया है। अब गवर्नमेंट को इस प्रपोजमेंट के बारे में सोचना चाहिये और बजाय १ के २ भ्रगर वह मंजूर कर लेती है तो वह कोई बड़ी बात तो होती नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट बजाय एक के दो मेम्बर्स उनके खानदान में से उस बोर्ड में रख दे। मेरी समझ में गवर्नमेंट को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये और इस डिमाण्ड को मंजूर कर ले। बजाय एक के दो मेम्बर्स उस बोर्ड में रख ले।

अब मैं एक आर्टिस्ट होने के नाते यहां पर दो शब्द निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। यहां संसद भवन में अध्यक्ष महोदय के कमरे के बाहर अजन्ता केव की पेंटिंग दीवार पर बनी हुई है। मुझे एक चित्रकार होने के नाते उनको देख कर दिल में थोड़ी तकलीफ होती है। चित्रकला के बारे में मैं जरा दाबे के साथ बोल सकती हूँ क्योंकि मैं स्वयं एक चित्रकार हूँ और मैं मद्रास स्कूल आफ आर्ट्स की एक डिप्लोमा होल्डर हूँ। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकती कि उन पेंटिंग को देख कर ऐसा मालूम होता है मानो उनको हमने कंध में डाल रक्खा हो। अब उनके लिये कोई अच्छी व माकूल जगह प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई है। वहां धूप भी आती है। और पानी से भी बह पूरी तरह बच नहीं पाती, उन पर धूल जम जाती है। एक चित्रकार होने के नाते मुझे उनको देख कर दिल में एक दर्द सा उठता है। उन पेंटिंग के लिये कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अजन्ता केव्स की काफी अच्छी अच्छी पेंटिंग्स पार्लियामेंट हाउस में मौजूद

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि उनको जिस प्रकार से ठीक तरह से रखना चाहिए, नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है। आपके आफिसर्स को उनको कैसे रखना चाहिए इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी कद तो एक आर्टिस्ट ही जानता है और मुझे तो उनकी ठीक व्यवस्था न देख कर दिल में दर्द होता है।

यहां दिल्ली में एक माडर्न आर्ट गैलरी है जिसमें कितने ही आर्टिस्टिक कलेक्शंस वगैरह रक्खे हैं। मैं भी वहां पर गई थी, ऐज एन आर्टिस्ट गैरी थी और मैं यह दुःख के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुझे बड़ी निराशा अनुभव हुई। माडर्न आर्ट के नाम पर वहां इतनी भद्दी तस्वीरें हैं कि वह दरअसल रखने के काबिल नहीं हैं। उसको देख कर मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि माडर्न आर्ट बच्चों के आर्ट से भी बदतर होता है। जहां पर आर्ट नहीं होता और जिनको आर्ट नहीं आता है वह उसको माडर्न आर्ट कहने लगते हैं। अब आर्ट में कुछ तो कला होनी चाहिये वरना माडर्न आर्ट कह कर दुनिया को धोखे में डालना है।

जब मैं लाल किले में गई तो मुझे उन पेंटिंग और डिजाइन्स को देर कर दिल में दर्द हुआ। वहां की डिजाइन्स बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे की हैं। मार्बल पत्थर पर बड़ा अच्छा काम बना हुआ है। बड़ी सुन्दर डिजाइन्स बनी हुई हैं लेकिन उनके प्रोपर मेंटेनेन्स के अभाव में आज उनका रूप रूप बिगड़ा हुआ है। अब होता यह है कि व्हाइटवॉशिंग करते वक्त उन डिजाइन्स पर कूची फेर दी जाती है और धीरे धीरे वह कलाकृतियां फ्लैट हो चली हैं और डिजाइन्स काफी हद तक बिगड़ चुकी हैं। इसी तरह से लाल किले के बीच में दरबार हाल में एक कमल बना हुआ है और वह इतना सुन्दर बनाया हुआ है कि देखने से मालूम होता है कि सचमुच का कमल खिल

रहा हो लेकिन आपके मिलेटरी वालों ने जा जाकर अपने पैरों से उसकी हुलिया बिगाड़ दी है और उस चीज को देख कर दिल रो उठता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि लाल किले में जहां जहां भी यह सुन्दर चित्रकारियां और डिजाइनें बनी हुई हैं वहां पर व्हाइट वाश करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप ठेकेदार को व्हाइट वॉशिंग का हुकम देते हैं और उनके आदमी एक सिरे से सब डिजाइनों पर भी मफेदी फेर देते हैं और इस तरह से वह कलाकृतियां खराब होती जा रही हैं बिल्कुल फर्नाट हो चली हैं सरकार को इधर ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनको खराब होने से बचाना चाहिये और वहां पर व्हाइटवॉशिंग कराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

अब आगरा के ताजमहल में आप जानते होंगे कि कितनी सुन्दर कलाकृतियां बनी हुई हैं और वहां की एक एक डिजाइन और पत्थर बोलता हुआ या मानूम देता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि यहां लाल किले में भी चित्रकारियों और डिजाइनों का प्रोपर प्रीजर्वेशन ही और उनका प्रोपर मेंटेनेन्स हो।

अब सरकार इस मालाजंग म्यूजियम को नेशनल एम्पॉटैम का घोषित करने जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगी कि मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाये कि उन सुन्दर कलेक्शन्स और पेंटिंग्स वगैरह को ठीक से प्रीजर्व करने के लिये आप क्या विशेष व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं। वहां की लाइब्रेरी में कितनी ही किताबें ऐसी हैं जिनको कि आपको ऑरिजनल में प्रीजर्व करना है। कितनी ही किताबों को प्रिंट करवाना है। अब जाहिर है कि आपको इसके लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। खाली उसको नेशनल एम्पॉटैम का डिक्लेयर कर देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि लेट नबाब सालार जंग ने इस म्यूजियम को कायम करने में रात दिन एक कर दिया था। वह चौबीसों घंटे सोते जागते और खाते पीते इमी उच्छेड़बुन

में रहते थे कि लाइब्रेरी और आर्ट म्यूजियम में क्लैकर्स की तादाद में इजाफा किया जाय। नवाब साहब ने इस म्यूजियम और लाइब्रेरी को मौजूदा शकल में देने में रात दिन एक कर दिया था और इस काम के पीछे वह दीवाने बन गये थे तब जाकर वह यह चीज हमें दे सके।

मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय इन सब बातों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और इस बात का विशेष प्रयत्न करेंगे कि यह म्यूजियम और लाइब्रेरी सही मायनों में एक नेशनल एम्पाउंस की चीज बन जाय। जाहिर है कि सरकार को इसके लिये विशेष प्रयत्न करने होंगे और उसको काफी माली इमदाद भी देनी होगी। इसके अलावा मन्त्री महोदय को यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि नये अफसरान और पुराने अफसरों के बीच में आपस में कोई गड़बड़ या झगड़ा बगैरह किसी किस्म का नहीं होना चाहिये। मन्त्री महोदय जो यह बिल लाये हैं मैं इसके लिये उनको बधाई देती हूँ और उसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री ग़ाबब नारायण जाधव (मालेगांव) : सभामानि महोदय, यह जो बिल हाउस के सामने है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री नरसिंह ने मदन के सामने नेशनल म्यूजियम क्या होना चाहिये इसके बारे में अपनी राय रखी है। मिनिस्टर महोदय का इस बारे में क्या स्थाल है यह साफ होना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐम सवालात रखे हैं, पेश किये हैं जिनके कि ऊपर काफी रोशनी पड़नी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ ही जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि हमारी जो हैसियत है, हमारे जो रिजॉर्सेज और फण्ड्स हैं उनको देखते हुए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही ऐसा नेशनल म्यूजियम होना चाहिये, मैं इस बात को कतई मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता कि माननीय सदस्य ने बिदेशों में कई म्यूजियम देखे होंगे। छोटे छोटे देश हैं काफी पैसा भी उनके पास है लेकिन उन देशों के मुकाबले हमारा हिन्दु-

स्तान कितना बड़ा है यह उन्होंने सोचा नहीं है। हमारे इस विशाल देश की आबादी ४३ करोड़ से अधिक है। एजुकेशन, संस्कृति और कला की दृष्टि से हमारे देश के सर्वसाधारण लोगों को चाहे वह विद्यार्थी हों और चाहे बड़े आदमी हों सब की यह जो कला की चीजें होती हैं, संस्कृति की चीजें होती हैं, चाहे हमारे देश की हों अथवा दूसरे देशों की, उनको देखने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। और इस दृष्टि से गवर्नमेंट ने जो तय किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसे नेशनल म्यूजियम बना जायेंगे, यह एक स्वागत योग्य बात है। जब हम मदन में कलकत्ता म्यूजियम के बारे में बहस हो रही थी, तो मैंने कहा था कि यदि हम आशय का एक बिल हमारे सामने आता कि हम देश में नेशनल म्यूजियम के बारे में हमारी क्या पालिसी रहेगी, तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन वह एक अलग बात है। चूँकि एक आदमी ने जो क्लेक्शन किया है, वह उस को नेशनल म्यूजियम के तौर से हमें दे रहा है, तो उसके लिये हमें एक अलग बिल लाना पड़ा है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

मैंने खूब इस म्यूजियम को देखा है और साथ ही कलकत्ता म्यूजियम और मद्रास म्यूजियम को भी देखने का अवसर मुझे मिला है। केवल हमारे राष्ट्र की ही चीजें इस म्यूजियम में हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। बल्कि और देशों की चीजें भी रखी गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल म्यूजियम एक दिन में ही नहीं बन जायगा और इसके लिये हमारे पास जो फण्ड्स हैं, उनको देख कर हमें हमेशा रातें नहीं रहना चाहिये। जैसा कि किसी ने कहा है कि रौब बाबू नाबू बिबू इन ए डे, वैसे ही नेशनल म्यूजियम की जोर तस्बीर है, वह एक दिन में ही पूरी नहीं हो जायगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस तरफ जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये और जो नेशनल म्यूजियम हम बनाना चाहते हैं, उनको अच्छे ढंग से और साइंटिफिक ढंग से बनाने की कोशिश करे।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

इन बिल के फाइनेंशल मेमोरेण्डम में बताया गया है कि इस गैजल म्यूजियम के लिये एक नई इमारत बनाने पर बीस लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं चाहूंगी कि एक अच्छे म्यूजियम में जैसी सुविधयें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये और जैसी इमारत उनके लिये होनी चाहिये, उन सब की व्यवस्था को जानी चाहिए। उस समय वहाँ जो आर्टिकल्स और गिडबिन्ड हैं, उन का अच्छी तरह से नहीं रखा गया है। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि ऐंम कई आर्टिकल हैं, जो अभी तक म्यूजियम में नहीं लाये गये हैं। माननीय मन्त्री महोदय को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहूंगी कि वहाँ पर सब चीजों का अलग अलग मैकगनज बना कर और नाइटिफिकेशन से रखा जाये और बच्चों के लिये अलग मैकगनज बनाया जाये। वहाँ पर कई ऐंमी मूर्तियाँ और तस्वीरें हैं, जो बच्चों को नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहियें। वहाँ पर कुछ न्यूड स्केच हैं लेकिन उन को खुली जगह पर रखा गया है।

13.43 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं चाहूंगी कि जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे और स्टूडेंट्स उस म्यूजियम को देखने जाते हैं, उनके सामने वे नंगी तस्वीरें और मूर्तियाँ न रखी जाय। स्टूडेंट्स के लिये अलग हिस्सा होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐंसा करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

उमर म्यूजियम में जो मुलाजिम है, उन को म्यूजियम मन्बन्दी शास्त्र के बारे में और वहाँ रखी गई सब चीजों के बारे में पूरी पूरी मालमात होनी चाहियें। उनको इतना ज्ञान होना चाहिये कि वे हर एक चीज की हिस्ट्री बता सकें, वहाँ पर जो कला की चीजें हैं, उन के बारे में बता सकें कि वे किस देश की हैं, औरिजिनल हैं या रेप्लिका हैं। वहाँ पर कुछ आदमी भी काम करते हैं और कुछ

महिलायें भी हैं। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो नई एक्वायटमेंट्स हों, जो नये मुलाजिम रखे जायें, उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिलायें हों, क्योंकि महिलाओं में किसी चीज के बारे में अच्छी तरह से बताने की क्षामियत होती है। उनकी ऐंसी नेचर होती है कि जिन तरीके से वे किसी चीज के बारे में बताती है, उस का लोगों पर असर होता है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री हडा और श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई, ने कहा कि एक आदमी ने आर्ट और कला की अलग अलग चीजों के लिये जो इतना पैसा सफा किया है, उसके लिये कौतुक होना जरूरी है। उन्होंने इस बारे में जो सलाहना और कद्र की है, वह स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि वे वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं।

फीस के बारे में भी मन्त्री महोदय को खाम तवज्जह देनी पड़ेगी। कई लोग ऐंसा कहेंगे कि म्यूजियम का खर्चा बढ़ने वाला है और चूंकि नये मुलाजिम वहाँ रखने पड़ेंगे, इसलिए खर्चा दो लाख से बढ़ कर साढ़े तीन लाख हो जायगा और वह खर्चा कहाँ से पूरा हांगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि म्यूजियम की फीस कम करने से इनकम ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। कुछ भिखारियों ने हम को बताया कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो नये ब्वायन्ड, नये पैमें, निकाले हैं, उनसे हमारी आमदनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। क्योंकि नये पैस कोई भी आदमी दे देता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश के हालात को देखते हुए, यहाँ की एंक्वेज नकम को देखते हुए यदि फीस कम रखी जायेगी, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस म्यूजियम को देखने का लिये जायेंगे और उसकी नकम जरूर बढ़ेगी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने अब तक की हैं, मिनिस्टर महोदय उन की तरफ ध्यान दें।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I welcome this Bill. I am glad that the hon. Minister, at the present moment, is nationalising some of the big museums of India. I am using the word in the commercial sense, namely that the administration of these museums is being taken over by Government from the private managements.

As regards the Salar Jung Museum, though I could not see it very minutely, I think that this is a museum which contains some valuable treasures which can be taken over by Government as a national museum. I appreciate and welcome this idea.

Of course, if we look into the growth of the museums not only in our country but in other countries also, we shall find that in the beginning, these museums in the feudal ages were the creations of the rajahs, maharajahs, feudal princes or big rich men; they used to collect these art treasures according to their whims and hobbies, as individual collectors, and later on, these were collected together and kept in a museum. Now, gradually, when the States are taking over these things from the private managements, all these collections are now being turned into museums. So, we find that in every museum, there are some anomalous collections; there is some difference in the art collections and other art objects. Mostly, the rich people belonging to the feudal classes had originally taken the initiative in bringing these collections together and in setting up these museums, and thus, all these art objects and art collections were considered as their personal belongings in the beginning. In fact, not only could they afford to spend at that time, but these were available to them also, because they were the patrons in those ages, of musicians, artistes, writers, sculptors and all other persons who donated their art objects to the nation and to posterity. So, the people used to consider all those collections as articles belonging personally to these big men or rich men, and

they used to look at these things, not from the point of view of study, but in a spirit of awe and wonder at how these people had been able to collect those things. But, gradually, that age has passed, and also that race of collectors is now extinct. Now, Government comes into the picture, and they are taking over these museums in order to turn these things into objects of study. That is the history of the growth of museums in all countries of the world.

At the same time, I appreciate the action of Government in taking over the museum which was built up by Salar Jung Sahib in his personal capacity and on his personal initiative. But one apprehension in the minds of connoisseurs of art is that too much departmentalism may hinder the growth of the museum. So far as these institutions are concerned, personal initiative and personal energies are required to transform them into living institutions. So we would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that red-tapism does not stand in the way of the development of this museum.

As regards museums in India, there were two or three committees appointed. One of the committees has made some recommendations regarding the setting up of museums region-wise and zone-wise and also for having a national museum. Here I would like to support Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav and say that India being a big country, it is not possible for people from all corners to go to one place to see the exhibits of the national museum. We can have museums in regions and call them national museums. There is no harm in that. It does not in any way go against the prestige of the country.

Then there are still many museums which could be taken over by Government. There is a museum in Mysore set up by the predecessor of the present Maharaja who is the Governor now. It is a very good museum. But the objects of art are being damaged

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

and wasted, because the exhibits are not being properly looked after by anybody. Then there is a museum at Jaipur. It is a better museum, and more care is taken of that museum. There are also some other museums. There is one at Allahabad. There also some care is taken to look after the museum.

In these museums the exhibits are arranged in such a way that it is very difficult to have a connected idea, if I go round the rows of galleries. This has to be looked into.

There is also scope for setting up museums in other places, like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. There is also scope for developing the Bombay museum. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these things also. The time has come to see that the objects of art available in those areas without any museum at present are collected and exhibited in museums set up in those places.

Another thing I would like to mention is about the diversification of museums. There are different types of museums. In Calcutta, there are commercial museums. Recently, a new museum has been set up by Shri Birla.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Not by Shri Birla, but by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: That is also a very good museum. It is a special museum. Such museums are also necessary. Such museums covering other aspects also should be developed. This will develop the country in the sphere of museums of various types.

As I said, in most of these museums, the exhibits are arranged so haphazardly that it is very difficult for anyone going round the rows of galleries to get an idea. The exhibits should be arranged in such a way

that a student or foreign visitor who goes round can have a glimpse of development of the different ages. For this reason also, the gallery guides should be trained. There is necessity for a training college for these gallery guides so that through their help the student or foreign tourists who go round these museums may get an educative value or impression about the past of the country.

I would again thank the hon. Minister for taking over this museum. I would tell him that such museums which have not been taken over by Government are being wasted because there is nobody to look after them. I would request him that these museums should also be taken under Government management so that they can be put into order and be of benefit to the country.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): I fully associate myself with the fine sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister in his opening speech introducing the motion for consideration. It is actually a great thing that a single individual, the late Nawab Bahadur Salar Jung, had collected such valuable articles of art and manuscripts of historical importance. I also cannot imagine how it was possible for a single gentleman to collect such a vast quantity of articles. Of course, the entire credit for this may not go to the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur because two of his ancestors also took some part in collecting these things. But the major part of the credit goes to him. This shows how he was determined to establish the museum.

It is also a great thing that the ex-Hyderabad State Government preserved the museum properly after his death. I thank the Ministry and the Andhra Pradesh Government and also the claimants to the property of the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur for having effected a compromise as a result of which this museum has been brought under the control of the Government of India.

As regards the policy towards museums in this country, I fully agree with the view of Shri Narasimhan that there should be one national museum in the country. Some hon. Members have expressed the view that considering the size of our country and the distance from place to place, we may not have only one museum but several museums. But in my opinion, in consonance with the greatness of the Indian Union, there should be only one National Museum, and there may be regional museums in different States or different parts. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal was saying that like the regional languages which are also called national languages, we may have regional museums which may be called national museums. There may be such national museums, but their grade and importance may not be like that of the National Museum which should be one for the whole country.

Perhaps regarding this particular museum, the Salar Jung Museum, there have been some difficulties faced by the Ministry, because the case was pending before the court and they had to take great trouble to effect a compromise. Perhaps under the terms of the compromise, they are obliged to declare it a national museum.

14.00 hrs.

In this connection, I would say that when the National Museum Bill for the Calcutta Museum was introduced here, the hon. Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir was pleased to mention—and it was stated also in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—that the Calcutta Museum was for the eastern region. So, from that it was concluded, or rather it was inferred that there would be some three or four museums for different regions. Whatever it may be, according to this Bill this Salar Jung Museum is going to be declared a National Museum. I would submit that this should be developed properly. Hyderabad is a good place and it is centrally situated—from the south, the north, the east and the west—and so this museum should

be developed into a museum of national importance.

According to the provisions of the Bill, in the Board there would be 11 members, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh being its Chairman. Among the 11 members one would be a Secretary who would be always at Delhi; and there are the Vice-Chancellor and the Accountant-General etc. From the list we find that none of these gentlemen who are to be members of the Board are free and they are all very busy men. Therefore, I apprehend that they may not be able to give sufficient time and attention that is required to look after the Museum.

Of course, in the rules and regulations to be made by Government according to the provisions of the Bill they may provide for the management of the Museum and Library. But it would be good if some of the members now forming the Board could have been given the responsibility for the Museum. I also do not find here any provision as to who would call a meeting of the Board and how the day to day administration of the Board, the Museum and the Library would be carried on. It would have been good if the Superintendent of the Museum or any higher authority or even some Member of the Board had been given the responsibility and had been made an ex-officio member in charge of the Museum. I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the thing also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as regards accounts and audit reports, it has been provided in clause 21 that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India would audit the accounts or authorise somebody on his behalf to audit the accounts. He would submit his reports and certificate to the Government, that is, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

According to article 140 of our Constitution, the Auditor-General is to audit the accounts of the Union and

[Shri Samantsinhar]

of the States and any other bodies that may be prescribed by law made by this Parliament. Article 151 provides that the reports of accounts audited by the Auditor-General would be submitted to the President who will lay them before Parliament. But here the report of the Auditor-General shall be given to Government, that is the Ministry. I also do not know whether the Ministry will place it before the House for discussion. Such matters are now becoming great things; and in many places the accounts are not properly kept. Particularly, in such museums where valuable collections, both of antiquity and of historical importance, are kept, there is also a chance of those being removed, taken away or lost. These can be pursued only if the Comptroller and Auditor-General goes into the accounts.

Earlier I was saying that none of the members of the Board are being made responsible for the affairs of the Board, the Museum or the Library. Only if the Comptroller is given the proper power and the report is placed before this House, there would be some control over the affairs.

I had the privilege of visiting this great museum. I found that the admission fees are very high. Museums should not be considered as places of amusement like the cinema or the theatre. They are, besides having a little amusement, having educative value also. So, taking into account the educative value behind this, the fee should be reduced. Formerly, it belonged to the State Government and also to private individuals. Now, they have become State property and have also been raised to the national standard. So, I request the Ministry to consider the reduction of the admission fees.

Having said this much I welcome this Bill and I hope that in due course Government would take proper steps to develop this museum to actual national importance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the good things for which the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs would be known in the days to come is the acquisition of this museum. It will also be remembered that it was under the aegis of this Ministry that this museum became an institution of national importance. There are few occasions in this House when I feel like congratulating the Minister or Ministers or the Ministry. But I must say that this is one of those occasions when I feel like giving a word of praise to the Ministry and also a good word of encouragement to the Minister for the good work he has done. I hope this will not be the last act of his cultural activities that we will have to celebrate in this House.

Sir, a foreign diplomat who came to Delhi some time back said that Delhi was an outgrown village. He felt that Delhi could not be called a big capital or a big metropolis. It was only a village which had grown beyond its normal size. Naturally, you will ask me why he made that observation. He felt that no city could call itself a metropolis or a capital which did not have a national theatre, a national museum, a national library and also, I think, a zoo of national importance. These are the things which are necessary for the proper growth—intellectual and cultural—of any city in this world. I am glad that Delhi is acquiring all these things and the day will not be far off when that foreign diplomat will have to revise his opinion. But Delhi is not the only city in India and India is not a small country. In India there are so many States and each State has a beauty of its own; in India there are so many big cities and each city has a charm of its own. Therefore, I will be very happy if in every capital of every State in India we have museums, theatres and libraries, because it is these things which promote the cultural life of a country

much more than the cinemas which are growing up like mushrooms in the country. I would be very happy if ten cinemas are closed in the city and one library springs up instead. These cinemas show the fake kind of culture but the museums show genuine articles which we call as culture. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the possibility of giving each big city in this country museums and all those products of culture which I have enumerated.

At the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to consider another aspect. When we go to some other countries, we do not see that the museums there contain only works of art; but we also see museums where the people can receive education in military science. For instance, in Tokyo they have a wonderful military museum where you can have specimens of all kinds of weapons, modern and old. Similarly, India requires what you call scientific museums. After all, the modern age is an age of science and technology and unless we can have museums of that kind we cannot progress very fast.

These museums, as it is, are primarily meant for research scholars who are interested in those objects which are displayed there and also for students; besides they are also meant for sight-seers whether they are from our own country or from other countries. But then these museums have to play a great part in shaping the life and thoughts of the coming generations. What I want to urge is that we should have such museums where every child, boy and girl, can go to and see with their own eyes what is happening in the world of science, in the world of space, in the world of scientific research and in the world of so many developing trades and so many growing items of commerce. I would request the hon. Minister to think of the possibility of having some museums which can be sources of

education for our children and boys and girls and all those whom we call adults. I think that is something which has got to be done.

The printed word tires, but the visual word—if I may use that word—stimulates and inspires. You know it very well and I know it very well and all the Members of Parliament know it very well that the amount of paper, the amount of written material, that we get is sometimes like a heavy weight for us. Somebody said that the 20th century is the age of paper. True. But we do not want to be submerged under paper. We want that we should be able to make use of our eyes and our ears and be stimulated and inspired and be edified and be entertained. I believe that all these things can be done with the help of these museums.

I have had the honour of visiting this Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad. I must admit that museum was a veritable university. As you cannot do justice to a university by one visit, so I said to myself that I should be a student in this museum for a number of months in order to get the full flavour of this museum. That is what I felt. I think that gentleman who collected all these articles and books, curios, cabinets, works of art, statues, paintings, furniture, manuscripts, deeds, etc.—whose speciality it was to collect—was one of the most unique persons that this country has produced, and I pay my homage to his departed soul. I pray to God that he should be in Heaven, where he deserves to be. The noble work that he has done is such that he and his work will be always remembered not only today but for all time to come.

When I went to this museum I felt that the things were not so properly arranged at that time. I felt that there was an element of congestion so far as the display of the articles was concerned. I felt that there were more things in the museum than could be

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

accommodated in that space. I also felt that the persons who are there to show us round were not very well qualified. They were like those pandits who know the mantras by heart without knowing their meaning or like some students who know a thing by heart without understanding their significance.

Shri Balmiki (Bulandshahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mantras have their efficacy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You cannot tell me that, I am a Brahmin. I was born in mantras and I will die in mantras. I will live in mantras. (*Interruptions*) I know that he also was born in mantras and will die like me in mantras!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Order, order:

Shri D. C. Sharma: I found those guides repeating things without any feeling about what they were saying and without any understanding of what they were saying. Therefore I felt that a new type of guides should be provided. Moreover, I felt that the surroundings of the Salar Jung Museum were not so attractive. These are my impressions. They may or they may not be correct. But I am giving you my own impressions of my visit to that museum. Now that this museum is going to be a museum of national importance, to be visited not only by people from India but by people from other countries of the world, I am sure that all these shortcomings will be made good so that this museum becomes one of the bright spots, attracting students from everywhere.

Another point that I want to make is this. A museum should not be there to satisfy only the idle curiosity of the people. Of course, it has got to cater to that also. But I would submit that this museum should not only be a temple for those who want to satisfy their aesthetic tastes but also a temple for those who want to satisfy

their urge for acquiring more knowledge. That is to say, this library and this museum should be properly equipped and properly looked after so that generations of students go there to acquire knowledge which they will be able to disseminate to the world and so that generations of seekers after knowledge go there in order to satisfy their thirst for knowledge. I feel that this museum can do all that.

I do not think the Minister of Cultural Affairs has done anything great by conferring upon this museum the status of an institution of national importance. I think that status is inherent in that. That status belongs to it. That status is not to be conferred. By this manifold activities and by his deep interest in these things, Salar Jung made this museum an institution of national importance without knowing what he was doing.

I come to the Board and other things. I think the Board is going to be constituted in a very admirable way. But this Board has a great deal of static element in it. I want this Board to have something of dynamic element in it. Unless that element is there, we cannot build up his museum properly. At the same time, this Board is like an ivory tower with the Governor, Secretaries, Vice-Chancellors, Accountant-General, persons nominated, etc., I want that this Board should have a living touch with that living life of the people....

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Like Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think it is only a question between you and me as to who is more alive, you or I. I think physically you are more alive, but in other respects, I am more alive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This board should represent the living cultural movements of this country. I do not

know if there should be people from the Lok Sabha or not. If they take them, there is no harm. But the representatives of culture, people who are shaping culture in my country should be associated with this museum, so that this museum does not become a museum for these members of the Board, but it becomes museum of those persons who are very much in touch with the living currents of the cultural life of our country.

I submit, therefore, that we should have some professors in this Board, some professors of art. Secondly, I come to the Fund of the Board. Of course, I agree with some hon. Members that the fee should not be very exorbitant and it should be very small. It is said here:

"all moneys received by the Board by way of grant, gift, donation, benefaction, bequest, subscription, contribution or transfer".

I think this is going to be only a dead letter. Who is going to give these donations and all these things? Our great leaders of the country are now saying that the people should learn not to depend too much on the Government. Therefore, money has to be found by the Central Government. I hope that the Central Government will give this museum the money that it deserves and that would be adequate for its needs.

Another suggestion I want to make is that this museum should not have a Chairman who has got so much power. I do not know who is going to be the chairman.

An Hon. Member: The Governor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Governors are not selected for their cultural activities. Governors are selected for other qualities.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They are very capable people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I admire them; I yield to none, especially not to my hon. friend, in my admiration for the

Governors. But the chairman of the Board should be a person who is really interested in culture and who does not stay there because he occupies a high administrative post.

I would submit very respectfully that there should be appointed a committee of inspection for this museum. You may call it a committee of inspection or by any other name, but this committee should visit this museum at least once in two years. It should be a committee of independent persons. They should go round and see what is happening there and they should also suggest ways and means of expanding and improving this museum. There should be a committee of independent persons drawn from the cultural elements of our country to do this.

With these words, I commend this Bill whole-heartedly. I know that this is one of the good Bills on which I have had the privilege to speak. I congratulate the Minister again for the good work he has done. I hope this is not the last good work, but he will do many more.

14.27 hrs.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make an announcement on behalf of the Speaker. I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 3rd May, 1961, from the Police Inspector, Calicut:—

"Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, Member, Lok Sabha, under remand, was fined Rs. 10, in default simple imprisonment for one week, by the Principal Sub-Magistrate, Calicut. Provided 'B' Class. Removed to Central Jail, Cannanore, today."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He has not paid fine?

Shri C. D. Fande (Naini Tal): He has preferred to go to jail.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is no A class or B class; there is only superior and ordinary class. How is it that he has been given B Class?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have only read out the telegram.

—

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BILL—
CONT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall continue with the Bill.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar): I congratulate the Minister on his bringing forward this good piece of legislation. At the outset, I must say that this Bill is a little bit of an improvement on the compromise petition which was accepted by the Union of India. In Para C, there was a provision:

"One or more members of the late Nawab Salar Jung family to be selected by the Central Government."

The Central Government had the option of selecting either one or more than one. In the Bill, the Central Government has definitely said:

"One person to be nominated by the Central Government".

Therefore, there is no doubt about the number. I quite appreciate that.

But I have to submit that there is a little bit of a lacuna here, because suppose there is no such person of the late Nawab Salar Jung family forthcoming or alive, what will happen? I think a little bit of drafting might have got over this difficulty. Of course, there is the saving clause 7 whereby even if there is a vacancy, that will not make this piece of legislation face any difficulty.

Now I will meet a few points which have been raised. One gentleman said with great eloquence that this

collection is neither big nor artistic enough to be glorified into a national museum. I do not know how far that is true. His main point was that there are only a few copies and some costly furniture, and there are not things of real artistic value or other things which are necessary for making a museum a great and national one. It may be true, but I would submit that there are good original collections. I have seen very great museums keeping copies—there is only one original of Mona Lisa. If you go to the British museum, if you go to Prado Museum in Madrid and other museums you will find some beautiful copies too. Therefore, copies as such are not to be belittled in that way. I am quite sure that there are certain good original things there too.

One of my hon. friends, Shri Sharma, very eloquently said that there is no necessity of any legislation it was already by its own merit a national museum. With very great respect I would say that I could not follow him. It was certainly **not open** to the public. It was owned by the public. But by this deed of compromise, by this decree of compromise, it has become the property of the Union of India. Therefore the court's decree and this piece of legislation now certainly gives it a national character, and it is being opened to the whole of the country. This legislation is, therefore, necessary.

Somebody said that there should be only one museum in India. As a matter of fact, even small countries have got more than one museum—sometimes three, four, five or six museums. Therefore, a national museum need not be a centralised thing but must be open to the whole nation.

There was another criticism, that it does not depict our national character, you do not find Indian art or Indian culture reflected in the exhibits. It may be true. But I had the privilege

of seeing a very large number of museums all over the world, and those museums do not contain only exhibits of those countries. They are collected from all over the world. As a matter of fact, a national museum is actually the expression of the nation's cultural aspect. It may be that at the present moment this museum may not be able to boast of many highly artistic things, things of very great artistic value, but still it may start with this as a nucleus. As a matter of fact, I would request the hon. Minister, who himself has got an artistic bent of mind, to collect for this museum from near about places things of artistic value, now scattered and neglected.

One of my hon. friends said that pictures and art galleries are neglected by our Government. If you look at the history of most of the museums in the world you will find that up till now practically no museum was started by the Government. These are being started very recently. Even the Ermitage of Leningrad were the collections of two monarchs of Russia, specially of one Czar and his sister. The Prado Museum of Madrid was also the collection of the monarchs of Spain, and in Italy, Louvre and other places, practically these are collections generally of monarchs and sometimes of very big lords. These people either offered their collection voluntarily or by certain political changes all these things become the national property. The British museum was actually started from the gift of one man. Then other men came and there were other sets of collections added. In this way, collection became accumulated and now the British museum is something for which the people there can be very justly proud.

I would say one other thing. We are starting museums and we are housing our exhibit; and art galleries. The technique of this special architecture has developed to a very great extent elsewhere. But it is very unfortunate that in none of our art

galleries—practically we have no real art gallery at all—in India at present we have not as yet that type of architecture which actually is fitted for it and which can display the paintings at their best. As a matter of fact, we are not constructing such buildings for our museums. When his building is going to be constructed, I would ask the hon. Minister to see that experts are consulted and buildings are made in such a way that the treasures are properly kept preserved and properly displayed. If you go to the Calcutta museum, it is a very big glorious massive building. But you cannot have a proper art gallery there and the paintings in periodic exhibitions are displayed very poorly there. I would say that the building is not actually suited for displaying paintings at all—of course, that technique has developed very lately and is changing the pattern of architecture.

There is one other thing that I would ask the hon. Minister to take into consideration. Wherever I have gone to see these art galleries and museums, in the east and in the west, I have seen that the State or the authorities who are responsible for it always print beautiful albums. In India you do not have any such albums. There are some picture post-cards—small tiny things. They are generally done by people for making money, and it is not a Government enterprise at all. In Italy, specially in Rome, for Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 less than a guinea—you can have a beautiful coloured album which you will value as a treasure throughout your life. These things you can get in Spain, Italy, France, Holland and other places. I would submit that our Ministry should pay some attention to this aspect of the question, because a tourist when he comes he may like certain exhibits and other things but he may not be able to carry their image in his mind and he may want some memento or remembrancer to take with him so that he can enjoy when he goes back. These albums are very important for that purpose.

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

I would ask the hon. Minister, though it is not very relevant here, to consider one other thing. Throughout India I know there are a large number of treasures, valuable manuscripts and books which are collected by a man who was rich, who had culture and who had a taste for them. But his successors or his descendants had generally nothing of the kind and they either allowed them to be moth eaten and destroyed or sold them for a song. I know, from reliable source, that in a village in Nuddea there was a large collection of books and precious manuscripts. Shri Ashutosh Mukerjee tried to get them. When he attempted he found that somebody had taken the whole lot of those invaluable manuscripts on palm leaves and they could not be traced. Even now, innumerable books and manuscripts are scattered all over the country. It ought to be the duty of this Ministry to collect those things. It is already late, let it not be too late. If an attempt is made even now I think many things can be salvaged and collected. These are treasures which you can never get.

There are many other things. You know that Shri Harprasad Shastri went to Tibet. He found innumerable translations of Sanskrit books-- the original books were lost in our country, but the translations were there. He brought with him certain things, but now a catastrophe has fallen there and all those things have been lost forever. Certain things like this can happen. There are many of our books and manuscripts even in the near East, in Mongolia and other places. The British people and the Americans as also the Germans have got the adventurous spirit. They are digging out things from the bottom of the Dead Sea, in the ruins of Babylon, in Jerusalem. They are getting things even 2500 years old from there. In our own country, all these things are scattered and we are not trying our best to get them, at least we are not

trying as much as we should to collect them. It is the duty of this Ministry to do it.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I congratulate the hon. Minister. I know him very well, and I would only tell him that if he gives his attention in this direction much of our treasures which are going to be lost can even now be reclaimed and preserved.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinda): Sir, with regard to the communication which you have just now read on behalf of the Speaker in connection with the conviction of Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair, I have to point out one thing. You said that he has been given B class. The offence is a technical one. He has been a former Minister in the composite State of Madras before 1953. He has been a respected Member of this House all these years. I think it is correct that the Speaker should protect the dignity of the hon. Member who has been arrested by the police. If he can ask the Home Minister to communicate to the Kerala Government about the classification, I think it will only be correct. I hope that they have rectified it already, but it is not in keeping with the real tradition or the intention of classification. The magistrate might have erred in giving him B class.

Shri Ranga: Even during the British days, Members of the Central Assembly were always given class I in the jails. I hope, Sir, you will convey the general wish of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Instead of asking the hon. Speaker to bring this to the notice of the Home Minister of the Kerala State, it could be better done if the hon. Members bring this to the notice of the Home Minister here, who should do this. Anyhow, I will convey these wishes to the Speaker.

Shri Ranga: I had been 'feeling it all the time, and I am very glad that Shri Thirumala Rao has raised this point. If it goes through you, Sir, it will have greater decorum.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं नवाब सालार जंग बहादुर और अजायबघर की कमेटी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि देश के कोने कोने से उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी अच्छी चीजें इकट्ठी करके यहाँ रखी हैं। आने वाली नमलों और आज के युवक और वृद्ध सभी को इन अजायबघरों से यह मौका मिलता है कि वे जा कर चीजों को देखें और उनमें सबक सीखें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को चाहे देर से ही सही, जैसे श्री दी० च० शर्मा जी ने कहा, लाये हैं। इस बिल को उन्हें पहले ले आना चाहिये था। यह बहुत ग्रहम चीज थी लेकिन इसमें सरकार की मुश्किलता ही आती है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो इसके लिए दस लाख रुपये बिलडिंग वर्गरह बनाने के लिए निकाला है और इसी तरह से पांच लाख रुपये जो आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने बॉर्ड के लिए रखा है, वह भी सराहनीय है।

जहाँ तक बॉर्ड का ताल्लुक है, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह अच्छी बात है कि गवर्नर साहब को उसका प्रधान रखा जाए। उनके पास समय भी होता है और ऐसे कार्यों के अन्दर गवर्नर साहब का इस्तेमाल भी सही होता है। जैसे सर्मा साहब ने कहा कि वावजूद हमारे नेताओं द्वारा अच्छे कार्यों के लिए चन्दे देने की प्रतीति किये जाने के बाद भी लोग कम चन्दे देते हैं अगर यहाँ पर छोटे भादमियों को रखा जाता तो चन्दे न के बराबर ही मिलते। चूंकि गवर्नर साहब को और दूसरे बड़े बड़े भादमियों

को इसमें रखने की तजबीज की गई है, वह चन्दे हासिल करने में फायदेमन्द साबित हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका इस बॉर्ड में रहना बहुत ग्रहम है, बहुत जरूरी है।

आप जानते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिंजारा में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर भी जब पुरानी तानाशाही थी या राजबाड़े थे, जामीरदार थे, तो उनको इस तरह की बातों का बड़ा शौक हुआ करता था और वे इस तरह की चीजें इकट्ठा किया करते थे जो कि आने वाली नमलों के लिए सबकआमेज हो सकती हैं। चूंकि देश बहुत बड़ा है इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे इस मंत्रालय को इस तरह का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि हर एक प्रदेश में एक एक या दो दो अजायबघर बनें ताकि लोगों को इनको देखने के लिए बहुत दूर के स्थानों पर न जाना पड़े।

मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूँ कि जो भाई दूर दराज के स्थानों से अजायबघरों को देखने के लिए जाएं रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से उनसे लिए गिरावों के अन्दर कुछ कमी की जानी चाहिये, थोड़े पैसों में उनको टिकट दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में लोग जा कर इन अजायबघरों को देख सकें और सबक हासिल कर सकें। कोई गलत इस्तेमाल उन टिकटों का न करें, उसके लिए भी कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अजायबघर से निकलने ही उसको फिर गाड़ी पर बिठा दिया जाए ?

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : इस तरह की बात की जरूरत नहीं है।

उसके टिकट खरीदना सी जावे और देस लिया जाए कि वह अजायबघर देखने के लिए ही जाना चाहता है।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संगरिया मंडी में गया हूँ जहाँ पर हमारे दूसरे सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य स्वामी केशवानन्द जी ने बहुत से प्रमूल्य ग्रन्थ इकट्ठा करके रखे हुए हैं। जहाँ इस देश के बहुत से नवाबों और राजाओं ने अजायबघरों के लिए बहुत सारी चीजें इकट्ठा करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, वहाँ एक साधु ने भी बहुत बड़ा काम किया है और देश के दूसरे भागों में हों सभ्यता है और लोगो ने भी किया है। बावजूद इस बात के कि वह साधु हैं, प्रायं समाजी हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी ही सदभावना के साथ हस्तलिखित कुरान शरीफ जो बहुत ही दुर्लभ है, इकट्ठा किया है और साथ ही साथ गुर्ग ग्रन्थ साहब और इम तरह के हिन्दुओं के धर्म ग्रन्थ जो हैं, न जाने कहां कहां से कितने परिश्रम के साथ इकट्ठे किए हैं। यही नहीं और भी बहुत सी वस्तुएं उन्होंने इकट्ठी की हैं। इस तरह के लोग जो काम करते हैं, उनको भी सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में कोई चिट्ठी निकाले, कोई अपील निकाले। आप जानते हैं कि एक बहुत बड़ी कमेटी ने उनको मकान आदि बनाने के लिए पांच लाख रुपये दिया है जो कि आज के दिन देना किसी के लिए भी प्रासान नहीं हो सकता है। बिना पैसे के कोई भी व्यक्ति या कोई भी इंस्टीट्यूट चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा स्वामी या साधु क्यों न हो, या कितना ही बड़ा वह इंस्टीट्यूट क्यों न हो, किसी काम को जारी नहीं रख सकता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें इकट्ठी की जाती हैं, इनका लाभ देश को मिल सके, इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक अपील निकाले कि जिन जिन भाइयों के पास इस तरह के एग्जीविटस हैं जो देश के लिए बहुत महम हैं, बहुत जरूरी हैं, उनके बारे में वे सरकार को खबर करें और उन्होंने जो उन एग्जीविटस को इकट्ठा करने पर खर्च किया है, उसमें से कुछ खर्चा सरकार उन्हें दे ताकि वे प्रागे भी अपने काम को जारी रख सकें।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा जी ने कहा है कि सिनेमा फिल्म का तथा हथियारों का भी अजायबघर बनना चाहिये। मैं न हथियारों का जिक्र करूंगा और न ही सिनेमाओं का जिक्र करूंगा। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्रालय से मिल करके जगह जगह, हर प्रदेश में, एक एक या दो दो जो खेती में औजार काम में आते थे, या आते हैं, भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में, उनके अजायबघर खोले जायें। उनमें यह दिखाया जाए कि हमारा देश जो कि बहुत बड़ा देश है, उसके एक हिस्से में कौन से औजार इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं, दूसरे में कौन से लिए जाते हैं या किए जाते थे, किम समय कौन से लिए जाते रहे हैं तथा दूसरे देशों में कौन कौन से औजार खेती के लिए इस्तेमान किए जाते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो खेती की तरबकी हो सकेगी और इसके साथ ही साथ लोगों को शिक्षा भी मिल सकेगी मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे भी अजायबघर बनाये जायें।

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members of the House who have taken part in these discussions and, with them, I would also like to pay my tribute to the late Navab Salar Jung Bahadur for the very rich collection which he has left for the nation. The details were given by my colleague, Dr. Das, but I would like to repeat that the quantum of his gift is really exceptional.

14:49 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

I understand that his personal contribution was something like Rs. 3 crores and that of his family was another Rs. 2 crores, so that almost single-handed he built up this collection which has been described by one of our most distinguished foreign diplomats, who was here a few years ago, as perhaps the richest single individual collection he had seen anywhere in the world. I think it is a very great con-

tribution and the nation should be grateful to the late Salar Jung. We should also be grateful to his family because they could have dissipated all this wealth in unnecessary litigation but instead they decided to enter into a compromise deed and all claimants gave up their claims so that the entire corpus could be handed over to the nation. I am also grateful for the efforts of the Andhra Pradesh Government who have helped us greatly in carrying out these negotiations.

When this happy situation was reached, there was some discussion as to how this museum should be developed. There was a suggestion that there may be some kind of a private trust or that it might be a State museum. But I confess that I felt that the collection was so rich that it should be given the status of a national museum. Therefore with the consent of the Government of Andhra Pradesh—I gladly pay a tribute to them because they agreed the moment I approached them saying that they should hand it over to the Central Government—we were able to declare it a national museum.

There has been some discussion about the National Museums also. My hon. friend, Shri Jadhav, asked as to what the Government's policy is about the national museum. I thought that I had made this position fairly clear during the discussion on another Bill a little while ago when we were discussing the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill. I placed before the House my views that in India the idea of one single national museum is completely out of place. In a vast country like ours, there must be national museums in different parts. I am glad to find that almost every hon. Member of this House is of the same view. There are only two exceptions, namely, my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, with whom I shall deal a little later, and my hon. friend, Dr. Samantsinhar. Their views were that there should be only one national museum. But they forget that even such a small country, territorially and in terms of population, as

the United Kingdom has got a number of national museums. There is the British Museum in London. There are one or two other museums in London itself which have been given the status of a national museum. There is the National Museum in Wales. There is the National Museum in Edinburgh. There are a number of other museums. The idea of one single national museum for the whole of India seems to me impracticable. For a vast country like ours we must have these museums in different regions. It is in that way alone that these museums can serve those purposes to which my hon. friend, Professor Sharma, paid such eloquent attention. He returned again and again to the educative functions of the national museum. If the national museum is to be an instrument of education or an agency of education, it is obvious that one national museum in any one city of India, wherever it may be, could not serve that purpose.

My hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, was almost the only hon. Member in this House who did not welcome this Bill. He reminded me of the case of a soldier in an army who said that the army was out of step and he alone was marching in the correct manner. I think I would pay greater attention and regard to the collective wisdom of the House rather than to the wisdom of my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan. He is very interested in archaeology. In archaeology we often define an antiquity to be an object which is at least a hundred years old. I generally find that his views, if not quite a hundred years old, are certainly always antedated. They are always antiquated and completely out of tune with the modern requirements and the requirements of today.

He had somehow got hold of two reports. One was the report of the UNESCO from which he gave us a definition of what a museum is. It is an excellent definition to which nobody would take any objection, namely, that a museum is a place where you collect all kinds of objects,

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archaeological, artistic and scientific objects and objects of technical and anthropological interest and where they are properly and systematically arranged. I do not know why he had to go to this report of a very learned society to get a definition of a museum like that. I think anybody would agree that a museum is a collection of objects of various types which are properly and systematically arranged. Then he got hold of another report and asked why we were having a number of museums when this expert committee had recommended that there should be one national museum of India.

Shri Narasimhan: I did not get hold of it. I got it from the Library.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know if my hon. friend has read that report, but I told this House once before what the major recommendation of that committee was. The recommendation of that committee was that there should be one national museum with its art wing in one city of India—as far as I remember, in Calcutta—its archaeological wing in another city of India—as far as I remember, in Delhi—scientific objects in another city of India, namely, Bangalore, its agricultural objects and objects of commercial interest in another city of India, that is, in Lucknow and its objects of botanical interest in a fifth city, so that if anybody wanted to see the national museum of India he would have to undertake Bharat Darshan. I do not know if that is my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan's conception of a national museum. In that way we have a national museum all over the world. If you travel throughout the world and go to the different areas and cities and see the different objects, you learn quite a lot. If the purpose was that instead of people coming to one place in order to see a kind of cross-section of Indian life, people should be encouraged to travel all around India, I certainly would like people travelling round but this could have been

done in a much more direct and straightforward manner.

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider that recommendation to be not at all justified or proper and I rejected it completely. I have made it quite clear that so long as I have anything to do with the policy of museums in this country, this kind of a recommendation for a museum which has one wing in Calcutta, another in Travancore, a third in Bangalore and a fourth in Delhi, so that one will have to travel thousands of miles in order to see different objects, is not a recommendation which I shall ever accept. That was the only point which my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, made and the whole burden of his song was: Why are there a number of museums in different parts of India; why should not there be a national museum of his conception in which objects are scattered throughout the country?

My hon. friend, Professor Ranga, made certain very interesting and welcome suggestions. I was very glad to find that for once we were completely at one. We agree completely and I welcome this wholehearted support from him for a measure which is being introduced by the Government.

I was also very glad for the support of my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, though he made one or two comments which are probably not based on recent knowledge. Some of the remarks that he made might have been true a little while ago. But we have been taking steps to see that this museum develops as a national museum as quickly as possible. He made the comment that more effort should be made to preserve manuscripts. I completely agree. There is always room for greater and more effort for preserving manuscripts. He said that there should be better training of employees. Again, I completely agree. There is always room for improvement in training and the more our people are trained the better. Then he said

that there were certain curios and less artistic objects which might be regarded almost as junk. I would not agree with him there fully. It is true that in every museum in the world there are certain objects which are not of a very high artistic or scientific value. In fact, in every museum of the world certain things are kept as reserve or in store, particularly because museums grow over a number of years. Things which are important at one stage generally become less important at another stage.

Some references were made to paintings and one of my hon. friends, who claims that she was herself a painter of distinction and whose work is preserved in the Salar Jung Museum itself, mentioned that she did not like, what is called, modern art. She told us that she does not care at all for modern paintings. There are obviously other people who do. Those who think these modern paintings to be good and collect them today may tomorrow find that another set of people regard them as less important. But a museum should not discard them. A museum should keep them in its reserve or in its stores because fashions also change. In literature, painting, music, almost in all objects of art, what is highly valued today is neglected tomorrow, but day after tomorrow they again become important and valuable. We are getting this change in tastes and these revolutions in judgment from time to time. Therefore it would be a mistake to discard or destroy what at this moment my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, might think to be junk, for he himself in five or ten years' time might regard them of some value under a different set of circumstances. But I certainly agree that there should be a continual review of these matters.

Then he also referred to the question of building and said that the progress has been rather slow. I agree with him. I have been trying to press the State Government to get on with the building as quickly as possible. In order to make the construction quicker, we had in fact taken a deci-

sion to transfer the construction to the State Government, because we were told that if the C.P.W.D. from Delhi tried to do it there might be some delay and therefore we entrusted the construction to the State Government. But recently we have taken a decision to set up a committee, and as soon as this Bill has been passed by both Houses and has received the assent of the President, the entire function will devolve upon the board of trustees and they will be able to take decisions as a non-official body far more quickly than Government can. In any case I have told every one concerned that the building must be ready before the 2nd December 1963. Under the terms of the court award we have to move into our new building before that date. I have therefore set a dead-line that the building should be ready, at the latest, by May, 1963, so that we have five to six months' time in moving the objects from the present building to the new house.

15 hrs.

My hon. friend and several other friends, in fact a number of hon. friends, referred to the admission fees and suggested a reduction. I am very happy to say that the Salar Jung Museum is one of the most popular museums, if not the most popular museum in India. There is a constant flow of visitors. I have visited it at different seasons of the year and at different hours of the day, and I have almost always found big crowds there. These crowds show how this museum has been able to attract large numbers of people, and I do not think the fees which are charged at the moment have proved any deterrent. But we shall examine this further and see if anything can be done. But I would like hon. Members also to remember one thing. On the one hand we want to improve the working of the museum, we want to increase the salaries of the staff. We have already increased the salaries of the staff. Some of the staff were paid a very miserable pittance in the past. There

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were wages of even Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 a month, something like that I do not remember the exact figure, but a very small amount. They have been brought under scales which we normally apply to museums of this type. As hon. Members know, the Central Government does not generally stint in the payment to its employees. We try to be as generous as possible within the limitations of our resources and funds. All the people at the museum have been brought under those scales.

I will give you some idea of the expenses upto 31st March 1960 the entire expenses of the museum were met from its income, and the income was normally of the order of about Rs. 2 lakhs—sometimes Rs. 2,24,000 or Rs. 2,35,000 or Rs. 2,40,000 but generally about Rs. 2 lakhs. In the year 1960-61 we had provided for Rs. 3.10 lakhs, and that is the figure which will be found in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. But actually the revised estimates for 1960-61 went up to Rs. 6.15 lakhs. And in the budget for 1961-62 we have provided an amount of over Rs. 9 lakhs. Therefore, the expenses are going to increase, and they should increase; because I fully agree with all hon. Members who say that the workmen should have proper and adequate wages. But to pay proper and adequate wages means a higher budget and that higher budget can be met in one or two ways. If you get Rs. 2 to 2½ lakhs by way of entrance fee, to that extent it relieves the public exchequer of the burden it would otherwise have to bear. Because, otherwise the public would again have to pay. Government has no money as such. Government will have to tax the people. It is for hon. Members to consider whether a general tax on the entire people of the country should be imposed or whether those who are keenly interested, who enjoy, who benefit by coming to this museum should be asked to pay a small contribution.

Even then I might tell the House that since we took it over we have taken some steps to simplify matters. For instance, in the case of the Children's section we have abolished the entrance fee. There was a fee, but in the Children's section it has been taken away. And for students and parties certain concessions are given in the other sections. In this way, whatever can be done will be done. But I am sure the House will agree with me that we should not transfer the burden entirely on the public exchequer, and those who pay a small fee not only enjoy it more but also benefit more by coming to this museum.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How much do they pay?

Shri Humayun Kabir: About one rupee now.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vikarabad): Rs. 1—8—0.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have reduced some of the things. I think the hon. Member was not here when I said that in the Children's section we have abolished fees.

Now, my hon. friend and several other hon. friends referred to the constitution of the Board. That is clause 5 of the Bill. The constitution we have arrived at after a great deal of thought, and it is the general pattern we are trying to introduce into all the national museums. We have reduced the number of official members. Hon. Members will remember that when we were considering the Indian Museums (Amendment) Bill I pointed out that in the place of six or seven officers of the Government of India who had been the members of the board of trustees on the Indian Museum, we had taken it down to the Secretary of the Ministry concerned. The Secretary of the Ministry has to be a member because ultimately this Ministry has to answer questions in Parliament, to be responsible to Parliament, and therefore this Ministry must have one representative. And

we are keeping only one representative, namely the Secretary of the Ministry. We have provided that if the Secretary cannot for any reason attend, or if it is not considered necessary for him to attend, he can send a substitute. We have done that deliberately because sometimes in a particular meeting the matter under discussion may be objects of art, in a second meeting it may be anthropological matters or archaeological matters. We have taken advantage of this provision that the Secretary of the Ministry is the *ex-officio* member; but in case he cannot attend, he can with the consent of the Chairman send a substitute, which will enable us to send the relevant expert without increasing the size of the board of trustees. That is why we have made the same provision in the case of two or three *ex-officio* members, like the Mayor of the Corporation of Hyderabad, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma talked about static boards and dynamic boards. The Mayor, I believe, changes every year. The Vice-Chancellor changes every two or three years. The Accountant-General also changes quite often. The Governor also changes at stipulated intervals. If this is not dynamism, I do not know what dynamism is. It is certainly not a static board, and it is as dynamic as it is, I think, desirable to make a board of this type. A board of this type should not be so dynamic that it runs away from its problems or there is a constant change of members and every year a completely new set of members come who do not know its past history. We have tried to combine the two principles, and we are providing also that a certain number of experts be associated with it: three persons to be nominated by the Central Government who shall as far as possible be persons having knowledge of, and experience in, matters relating to the administration of museums and libraries.

Some hon. Members asked: why should not Parliament as such be associated? My submission would be that certain hon. Members of Parliament who are interested in these subjects and who will come to the board in their personal capacity would be most welcome. But it is perhaps not desirable to have election or any other methods of associating Members of Parliament *qua* Members of Parliament. Because, Parliament in any case will have an opportunity of surveying the matters; the report will be placed before it; Parliament can ask questions; it can introduce resolutions and pass them; it can give directions and, through the Government, convey its wishes in any way it likes on any question it likes to the board. I therefore think it is better on the whole that if Members of Parliament are associated on the Board, they are associated in their personal capacity rather than in their representative capacity.

My hon. friend Shri Heda referred to the fact that the exhibits are not always properly preserved. It is true that this was the case in the past, and the reason why we decided upon making it a National Museum was precisely that. Because, we were convinced that these very rich collections could not be properly looked after unless it was made into a National Museum. And I am also very happy to say that we have today as the Assistant Director in charge of the museum one of our most dynamic museum men in India. If my hon. friends have recently visited the museum they would have seen that already important changes have been brought about. For example, very few people knew till recently that in this museum, we have got some of the finest collections of early Mughal miniatures and also of the Deccan style of painting, and the transition from the Mughal style to the Rajput style and the Deccan style can be seen very clearly in this museum. This was not known even to people who

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were concerned with and interested in museology, but our new assistant director, by his study, has been able to discover new aspects like this.

Similarly, I had the privilege very recently of going to that museum in connection with an exhibition of Bidri work. The Bidri work of Hyderabad has always been famous, but till this exhibition was held, we did not again know what was the great wealth which belonged to this country and to this nation, and what was the wealth which was already available in the museum. This kind of organisation of exhibitions, and organisations of special functions, and bringing out of publications is what we have in view.

In this connection, my hon. friend Shri N. R. Ghosh had referred to the question of albums and had said that one of the things which he missed very much in India was that museums sometimes printed picture post-cards but did not bring out albums. I am happy to tell him that that is not quite true today. It may have been so a year or a year and a half ago. But the National Museum Delhi has already brought out its first album, which has a collection of paintings. The second volume is in the press, and I have also asked the assistant director of the Salar Jung Museum to bring out an album of some of the most valuable things there. We shall also have picture-post-cards, we shall have descriptive catalogues etc. But all these will take some time. The Salar Jung Museum has a very rich collection. When we took over the museum, there were already over 25,000 exhibits, and these exhibits will be added to, because a museum can never be a dead museum. Unless a museum continually goes on collecting, unless it continually grows, it cannot retain its character as a national museum, but it will take a little time to develop it fully.

I have already dealt with the point about the children's section

and the students' section, which my hon. friend Shrimati Laxmi Bai had raised. But most of her speech, of course, was concerned not with the Salar Jung Museum but with the Red Fort and the National Gallery of Modern Art and various other objects which are of very great importance and interest, but did not have much relevance to this particular Bill. Therefore, I shall reserve my remarks or comments on these questions for some other appropriate time.

I have discussed the point raised by Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, who, I was glad to find, did not like the idea of one museum only in the whole of India and supported the Ministry's policy that there should be national museums in different parts of the country. He referred to the staff and said that the staff should be improved. We are trying to improve the staff, but I would like the House also to remember one thing. Here was a museum which had been built through private munificence, and here was a museum where a number of people for several generations had been devoted to that museum. When we took over the museum, we gave an assurance that those who had served the museum for a number of years would not be disturbed; all of them were not fully qualified; we knew that, but even then, we gave that assurance in recognition of their past services, but I can assure the House that in all new recruitment, we shall see to it that the best possible persons are recruited. Further, courses are being adopted in the country to train staff. I think one or, maybe, two courses in museology have already been held, and we propose to hold more such courses, and it may very well be that Salar Jung Museum itself will organise a number of courses for training in museology both for its own staff and for staff from other museums.

Then, I come to my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, whose speech was partly self-contradictory. He started by saying that in the name of nationalising museums, Government was taking over the administration of museums and taking over more and more museums. But then, after a little while, when his initial—may I use the word—prejudice was forgotten by him, he became interested in the subject as such, and he went to the extent of saying that all the important museums in the country should be taken over by the Government of India. He, in fact, complained why we had already not taken over the museums in Rajasthan and Mysore and in other parts of the country. I would like to steer a middle course. On the one hand, we do not want to take up all the museums. Wherever a museum is being properly looked after by the local authorities, we shall be willing to give them all possible help. The House knows that in the last two years, we have given substantial help practically to every State for developing their museums. We have given help for construction; we have given help for equipment; we have given help for training, and we have given help for reorganising the museums, and we shall pursue that policy, but we shall also, wherever necessary, take up as institutions of national importance such museums as deserve that credit and that honour.

The only other point which my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal made was that there should be better organisation, and exhibits should be better arranged. I entirely agree with him. This again is a continuing process. But if he goes again to the Salar Jung Museum, he will probably find that already there has been a great improvement in the arrangement. If he goes to the National Museum in Delhi, he will find that here also, the arrangement or the organisation of the museum is according to the highest standards and would probably compare favour-

ably with that in museums anywhere else in the world. In the Salar Jung Museum and in the Indian Museum, we have a handicap because of the old buildings, and we cannot change these buildings overnight. When the Salar Jung Museum's own building is ready, I am sure that hon. Members will find that the exhibits are arranged in this new building just as well as in the National Museum in New Delhi. And similarly, in regard to the Indian Museum, when that new building, where construction has started already, is complete, there also, the arrangement will be far better than what it has been till now because we have inherited a building which was built sometime in 1890 or maybe, a hundred years ago.

My hon. friend Dr. Samantsinhar had only one other point to make about the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I think I have touched on all his other points. I do not quite understand what his point is. We have provided in the Bill that the Comptroller and Auditor-General will be responsible for having the accounts audited. My hon. friend wants that it should be done by somebody under his direction. After all, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is the person who is in the best position to decide whether he will do it himself or through his officers or through some other people. But this is the standard form that we adopt in many of the national institutions, and I, therefore, hope that he will be satisfied that really there is no substance in the suggestion that he had made.

I have already discussed many of the suggestions made by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma. The only two comments which he made, and to which I have not referred are the importance of having scientific objects and also a military museum, if necessary. I did not know that my hon. friend had become so war-minded. He wants these military objects to be kept in a museum.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would request him to visit the Salar Jung Museum once again, and he will find there a very fine collection of weapons of all types, weapons of various types, and weapons for offence, for defence and also weapons which probably are for those who do not wish either to take an offence or a defence. So, I think that that will satisfy my hon. friend. But we shall certainly keep in mind his suggestion that more scientific objects should be brought in. In fact, in declaring this to be a national museum, we have accepted the commitment that all aspects of national life will be reflected there. In the modern age, national life cannot be fully reflected unless the scientific interests of the nation are also accepted in that museum.

Then, he made a suggestion about a committee of inspection. It is a very interesting and valuable suggestion, and I shall keep it in mind. But, obviously, the board will have power under its rules and regulations to appoint such committees from time to time.

My hon. friend Shri N. R. Ghosh raised only one other point to which I have not referred, and that is the question of what will happen if there is no member of the Salar Jung family. I am sure that this House will join with me in wishing that this family which has given so munificently to the nation will not face a situation like that, and we hope that at least in the foreseeable future, there will always be at least one member of the Salar Jung family, whom we can nominate to that board, and I shall not, therefore, anticipate that contingency.

My hon. friend also made another observation which is very relevant, that in order to be a truly national museum we must have representation of the culture and art of other countries as well. I fully agree. Every

important museum in the world today must become an international museum. From that point of view, the Salar Jung Museum starts with an advantage because it has already a very rich collection of Japanese objects, a very rich collection of objects from China and Western Asia; it has also some very rich objects of art from Central Asia, very fine collections from Europe and also very fine collections from all parts of India—Andhra Pradesh in particular. We shall keep in mind this requirement of a modern museum, that it must reflect not only the national life but also the impact of other countries on our national life.

My hon. friend, Ch. Ranbir Singh, made a suggestion on that travel concessions should be given. I am sure that he will address this request to the Ministries of Transport and Railways. We shall be very happy to receive his support for any concession that may be secured for the people who travel from one area to another.

I think I have touched on every point raised by hon. Members. Once again I would like to thank hon. Members for the almost unanimous support that they have given to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That the Bill to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clause 2.

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Definitions)

Dr. Samantsinhar: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "declared to be an institution of national importance under this Act". (3)

There is nothing much in this except a drafting matter. What is stated here, "declared to be an institution of national importance under this Act", is only a repetition. The Bill is only to make the Salar Jung Museum a national museum. So what is the good of having these words there?

Mr. Chairman: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a legal matter. We have been advised that this is necessary, so that it will distinguish the Salar Jung Museum and the Salar Jung Library as an institution of national importance. I do not think the hon. Member should interfere with the drafting of our Bills. This is, as I said, a purely legal matter.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member wish to press his amendment?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No, I request for leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Composition of Board)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit line 31. (8)

Page 2 and 3,—

for lines 35 and 36 and 1 and 2 respectively, substitute—

"(g) two persons to be elected by the members of Lok Sabha from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Rajya Sabha from among its members;" (9)

Page 3,—

for line 3, substitute—

"(h) two persons to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from among its members". (10)

These amendments relate to the composition of the Board. I am not seeking to alter the strength of the Board. What I have suggested in one of my amendments is that the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh need not be an *ex-officio* member of the Board. He is not going to advise on museology or archaeology. His advice, if at all offered, will only be with regard to the maintenance of accounts, how the budget is to be prepared, what should be the method of maintaining accounts etc. We can very well obtain this much of advice from the Comptroller and Auditor-General or his representative. But the Accountant-General need not be a member of the Board.

Shri Narasimhan: Why is the hon. member allergic to him?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am not allergic to him. This is a Board which should consist of people who contribute something in that subject. Therefore, a person connected with accounts need not be there since the accounts are being to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Then I come to the question of nomination. I referred to this in my introductory remarks also. Though the Minister has very exhaustively replied to all the points raised by us during the debate, I am afraid he has not touched on this point as exhaustively as he could. Therefore, I am not convinced. I still insist that three Members of Parliament be nominated to the board of directors. Then three members from the Andhra Pradesh legislature should be nominated to the Board.

Shri Narasimhan: Nominated by whom?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My amendment is very clear. Two persons will be elected by the Members of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves and one person will be elected by the Members of the Rajya Sabha from amongst themselves. Similarly two Members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly will be elected by the Assembly and one Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council will be elected by the Council.

This amendment of mine has received the support of many Members who participated in this debate. As it is, they can nominate anybody they like for any meeting of the Board. When these persons are elected by the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Andhra Pradesh Legislature, only such Members will be sent to the Board who will take some interest in this subject, archaeology, museology and other things. That has been our experience. Here in the Lok Sabha, we have been electing Members to serve on various Committees on the strength of the interest evinced by those Members in a particular subject. Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment which has been supported by everyone.

Mr. Chairman: The amendments are before the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am very sorry that I cannot accede to the

request of my hon. friend, for very good reason. I will take his amendments one by one. As regards the Accountant-General being there, we have found from experience that in these administrative bodies, the presence of a financial expert is not only useful but essential. My hon. friend referred to the Auditor-General and said that his representative will be there. Where is the Auditor-General here. The Auditor-General will only examine the accounts at the end of the year, whereas the participation of the Accountant-General is necessary at every meeting. Therefore, I cannot accept that amendment.

Shri Heda: How will he be useful?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He will be useful in every meeting because we have found that in bodies of this kind a man of his experience in administrative and financial matters, budgeting and so on, is always useful.

Then my hon. friend recommends that the Andhra Pradesh Legislature as such should be represented on the Board. This is not a State museum. We have allowed two representatives of the State Government only for one reason, namely, that the State Government made a large donation and it will be involved in the administration in connection with land and other things. I do not think it is necessary to have representatives of the Legislature there.

Regarding the three Members of Parliament I would repeat particularly what my hon. friend, Shri Heda, said. He said that Parliament is supreme and as such Parliament can look into any matter it likes, and if hon. Members of the House think that their being elected to any body in any way adds to their dignity or to the Parliament's dignity, they are mistaken. I fully accept the argument of my hon. friend, Shri Heda, for the

reasons already stated, I hope Members of Parliament will go there in their personal capacity, and not by election here. In a body like this, it would be far better to have experts in their capacity of experts rather than as representatives of the supreme body of the nation. I, therefore, oppose the amendments.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2,—

Omit line 31. (8)

Page 2 and 3,—

for lines 35 and 36 and 1 and 2 respectively, substitute—

“(g) two persons to be elected by the members of Lok Sabha from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Rajya Sabha from among its members;” (9)

for line 3, substitute—

“(h) two persons to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from among its members.” (10)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I find there are no amendments to clause 6 to 8 also. So I will put clauses 5 to 8 together.

The question is:

“That clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Meeting of Board)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4,—

omit lines 19 to 22. (11)

My amendment seeks to omit these lines from sub-clause (3) of clause 9:

511(ai)LS—8.

“If any of the members referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 5 is unable to attend any meeting of the Board, he may with the previous approval of the Chairman authorise any person in writing to do so.”

These are *ex-officio* members of the Board. If the Secretary in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is unable to attend he may authorise somebody with permission of the Chairman to attend. I think this is not a very healthy procedure. Taking into consideration the importance of this Board, we have kept these officers on the Board so that this Board will be held responsible for the efficient administration of the Salar Jung Museum and the Salar Jung Library.

As stated by the hon. Minister, at certain meetings there are certain specialised subjects which are being discussed when an expert has to attend. This Secretary can take along with him an adviser because this is provided in clause 10 which says:

“The Board may associate with itself in such manner and for such purposes as may be provided by regulations made under this Act any person whose assistance or advice it may desire in performing any of its functions under this Act.”

“A person associated with it by the Board under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the Board relating to that purpose, but shall not by virtue of this section be entitled to vote.”

So, such a person can attend the meeting and the right of vote will be exercised by the actual member of the Board. Therefore, the argument that was advanced by the hon. Minister that when some expert advice is necessary he can authorise does not hold water; it is not tenable.

Then, with regard to the other 3 persons. It is stated that they are the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Hyderabad, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh. These meetings of the Board are invariably going to be held at Hyderabad. It is definite, because more members are from that place. The Governor is the chairman of the Board. So I fail to understand how these three gentlemen,—respected gentlemen—cannot find time to attend the board meetings. Of course, sometimes the meetings may clash. For example, the Vice-Chancellor has to attend a meeting of the senate or the syndicate of the university. I recognise that. But the board meetings are not going to take a lot of time. The timings could be so arranged as to be convenient to every member. Therefore, I do not understand why they should be allowed to send a person who is not a member with the permission of the chairman. I do not find such a provision in any other Act. Only in the Act relating to the Indian National Museum of Calcutta we find such a provision. That provision has been bodily taken and incorporated here. When the meetings of the board are held, the persons concerned should be there.

From the point of view of continuity also, my amendment is very necessary. I know sometimes, when we attend some meetings of some committees, continuity is lost. That is because, when some new members come on behalf of others, the whole thing has to be repeated for his sake. So, in the interests of efficiency of the administration, I would request the hon. Minister to delete these clauses. This should not find a place in the body of the Bill.

Dr. Samantishar: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 26. add:

“(5) Any member of the Board who fails to attend personally three consecutive meetings of the Board shall cease to be a member of the Board.” (5)

I fully agree with the views expressed by my hon. friend, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. While replying to the general discussion, the hon. Minister said that this clause has been provided only to facilitate the Secretary of the Ministry. So, for one person, this provision has been made, and because of this provision, all the other ten members will take advantage of the clause. People who are not members of the board will come in; the members will nominate some persons as their representatives. It will be a very bad thing, and there will be no continuity also. Therefore, my amendment is that if any member of the board fails to attend personally three consecutive meetings of the board he shall cease to be a member of the board.

Also, the difficulty of the Secretary in the matter of attending the meetings of the board has been met by the provisions of clause 10, under which an expert may be authorised to attend the meeting. So, there would be no difficulty in having expert opinion being brought to the subjects under consideration in the committee. So, I hope that the hon. Minister would be pleased to accept at least my amendment.

Such a provision as is now made by the hon. Minister finds place only in one other Act, and that is in relation to the National Museum at Calcutta. That example is being followed in the case of this Bill also. In this 20th century, in the democratic form of Government, if an elected or a nominated member deputed somebody on his behalf to attend a meeting, that is bad. I do not think it will create any healthy convention. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole matter and accept my amendment.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I just want a clarification about the provisions contained in sub-clause (3) of clause 9. Sub-clause (3) of clause 9 says as follows:

“If any of the members referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 5 is unable to attend any

meeting of the Board, he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman authorise any person in writing to do so."

It looks to me that this sub-clause is somewhat extraordinary. In the first place, we are having nominations to the board. Secondly, we also give the right of nomination to those nominated persons to authorise somebody to attend the meeting on their behalf. Not only do we allow a body to nominate three members but those members also can authorise some others to attend the meeting. This is somewhat peculiar.

Shri Narasimhan: Further delegation.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Yes, delegation of powers to those who are already nominated! Secondly, there is some confusion also, in my opinion, in the language which is used. It is said: "he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman authorise any person in writing to do so." I want to know what is the approval required. Does he require any approval for nominating a member, or does he require the approval for nominating a particular member? I do not understand this. It may mean both things. It may generally mean that he has the absolute right to nominate a person. He may ask: "Will you permit me to nominate a person? I want to nominate a person." He can nominate any person with the previous approval. It may also mean "I want approval from the Chairman to nominate such and such person in my place". That meaning also is possible. So, I want the Minister to clarify this position, and see if we cannot do away with this provision altogether, because it is not proper to delegate the right of nomination to members who are themselves nominated. That would be too much.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will first take up to point raised by Dr. Aney. The intention here is, in the case of *ex officio* members—the Secretary of the Government of India, the Mayor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Accountant-General—they are being appointed in

their official capacity, and not personal capacity. It is the normal practice in the Government that when a Secretary is nominated, very often in practice, the Joint Secretary can attend in his place. It is done in practice, but he does not have any right. We propose to give that right. I have explained the reasons when I replied to the general debate. In the case of the Secretary, it may be necessary for him sometimes to send the Director of National Museum or sometimes the Director-General of Archaeology or the Director of Anthropology, depending upon the question at issue. This clause is thus necessary.

Regarding the other clarification, he had asked for, the idea is that generally we expect all the persons to attend. If for any special reason, either the Secretary or the Vice-Chancellor or the Mayor cannot attend, he informs the Chairman beforehand saying "I cannot attend this meeting; such and such a person will attend on my behalf" and the Chairman's consent will be necessary. Practically, there will not be any difficulty, because they are all very responsible people and they will be able to settle these things mutually.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Does the Chairman have the right to refuse the nomination?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He has theoretically the right. I do not think there will be any practical difficulty.

राजा बहोदर प्रताप (मयूर) : मुझे तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि यह सब पुराने नवाब की चीजें हैं, और अब जो बजीर माफ़ है वह नए नवाब है, इस लिए हम को ऊनी पर छोड़ देना चाहिये ।

Mr Chairman: Do the hon. Members want to press their amendments?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I press my amendment, No. 11.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 4,—

"omit lines 19 to 22". (11)

The motion was negatived.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I do not press my amendment No. 5.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10— (Temporary association of persons with Board for particular purposes)

Mr. Chairman: Does Dr. Samantsinhar want to move his amendment?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21— (Accounts and Audit)

Mr. Chairman: Does Dr. Samantsinhar want to move his amendment?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to the Schedule. The Question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula and Clause 1

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments to Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula.

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eleventh Year" substitute—

"Twelfth Year" (1).

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1960" substitute "1961" (2).

—(Shri Humayun Kabir)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1 as amended, the Enacting Formula as amended, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I beg to move:

"The Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, now that the Bill will be passed, and I hope the assent of the President also will be received very quickly, I only request the hon. Minister to see that the gazette notification is issued as early as possible, because building is the most important thing. I was really amazed when the hon. Minister mentioned that a dead line has been set for the construction of the building. He said that because we have to shift into that by December 1963, the building has to be completed at least by May. I would urge upon the Minister to see that the construction of the building is completed as quickly as

possible and not to wait till the dead line is reached so that the articles may be shifted there and arranged in a proper order. I know that if the hon. Minister takes a little interest he can get things done, because once when I referred to him about the delay in the construction of the Mining Institute building at Kothagudam he wrote to the State Minister and things got moving quickly and the building was completed. I would, therefore appeal to him to see that the Act is brought into force as early as possible and the building is completed early.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, while congratulating the Minister.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In spite of your opposition?

Shri Narasimhan: While congratulating the hon. Minister on the easy passage of the Bill, I want to make one request. Since there are going to be a couple of national museums and already there are fully statutorily protected museums in Calcutta and other places—this one inclusive—it is very necessary for the Government to have an officer of the status of Director-General of Museums, so that all these may be kept under good condition and great efficiency. That is my humble suggestion.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

15.50 hrs.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS BILL

RAJYA SABHA AMENDMENTS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the Motor Transport Workers Bill.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to move:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work, be taken into consideration.”

Most of the amendments which have been circulated are of a formal nature. I may, however, explain one amendment, and that is with regard to the extension of the date for the implementation of the provisions of the proposed Act from 31st December 1961 to 31st March 1962. The original Bill did not contain any date by which the State Governments should implement its provisions in their respective States. But in the Select Committee, a suggestion was made that some date should be fixed and, as a matter of compromise, I accepted the 31st December, 1961. This was done early in November 1960 when we thought by the end of the current year it would be possible to complete all the formalities. Now, six months have already passed because of the discussion here and in the other House. I am not suggesting that the date should be extended up to June or July 1962 but only up to 31st March 1962. Even there, it is not necessary for the State Governments to wait till the 31st March. If such of the State Governments as are in a position to implement the provisions of the Bill they are welcome to implement them earlier. We would impress upon them to take up the work immediately. But they have also their difficulties. They have to provide a certain machinery for this purpose, rules are to be framed and finalised after gazetting and all that. That takes time. Therefore, hon. Members will appreciate that this suggestion of mine is quite reasonable and, I am sure, it will be accepted without much discussion.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport