

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Bismil's sister was starving till the other day who has now been granted a pension. Since it has come in the press, I wanted to make this correction.

12.07 hrs.

\*DMANDS FOR GRANT—contd.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Hon. Members who have had no opportunity till now will kindly rise in their seats.

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** We reserve ourselves for future.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to distribute opportunities to all hon. Members as far as possible. Therefore they will decide for themselves.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** I will like to take only four or five minutes to say a little about the history of the freedom movement and nothing more. I will speak only on one point.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** I want only two minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. I have called Shri Vyas now.

**श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री आफ साइंटिफिक रिसर्च एंड कल्चरल एफेयर्स के विषय में जो

डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं, उन का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। हमारे देश में साइंस काफी प्रगति करती जा रही है और जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश हुई है, उस को देखते हुए सभी सर्व-साधारण को इस मंत्रालय के कार्य से पूरा संतोष है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक विशेष और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने जो गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के शताब्दी-समारोह का आयोजन किया है, उस का सारे देश में स्वागत हो रहा है। यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य हुआ है, जिस से हमारे देश के कलाकारों, विद्वानों और साहित्यिकों का हौसला और उत्साह बहुत बढ़ेगा। इस के साथ ही साथ जिस बात की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि केवल हमारे भारत में ही प्रख्यात नहीं, बल्कि सारे विश्व में ख्याति-प्राप्त कविकुल-गुरु कालीदास के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा कोई विचार किया जाना चाहिए। पहले मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह प्रकट किया था कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट को उज्जैन में कायम करने पर विचार किया जायेगा और उस के बारे में उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव मांगे थे। कुछ महीने पहले राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी ओर से एक पूरी योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी थी, जो इस मंत्रालय के सामने आई है। उस में अनेक कार्यक्रम की ओर, आगे क्या होने वाला है, उस की ओर कुछ इशारा किया गया है। लेकिन इस अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर एक भी लाइन इस रिपोर्ट में देखने को नहीं मिली। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि कालीदास जैसी महान् विभूति के स्मारक के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत जल्दी कुछ न कुछ निर्णय किया जाना चाहिए।

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

कालीदास ने हमारे भारत के नाम को सारी दुनिया में बहुत ऊंचा उठाया है। हमारे भारत के जितने भी विद्वान, साहित्यिक कवि और लेखक आदि हैं, वे आज भी कालीदास से प्रेरणा लेते रहते हैं और हमेशा उन की प्रशंसा किया करते हैं। गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने खुद कालीदास के चरणों में अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए काफी कवितायें लिखी हैं। उन्होंने यह भी इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि वह स्वतः जा कर अवंतिका के क्षेत्र को देखें, जहां कालीदास ने अपनी कृतियां लिखी थीं। इस अवस्था में क्या यह अत्यन्त जरूरी नहीं है कि इस महान् विभूति के सम्बन्ध में, जिस ने सारी दुनियां में हिन्दुस्तान के नाम को ऊंचा उठाया हुआ है, कुछ निर्णय जल्दी किया जाये ?

आधुनिक काल के लिये, मौजूदा जमाने के लिये, यह बहुत जरूरी था और मैं इसके लिये मंत्रालय को बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि उन्होंने इतना रुपया खर्च कर के सारे देश में गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की यादगार में तमाम राज्यों की राजधानियों में थियेटर्स बनाने की योजना बनाई है। इसके अतिरिक्त तीनों अकादेमियों के लिये रवीन्द्र भवन के नाम से नये भवन का निर्माण होने जा रहा है। इसी तरह से यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि चाहे सारे देश में न हो, लेकिन कम से कम उस स्थान पर, जिस के बारे में कालीदास ने काफी लिखा, जिस स्थान का जिक्र उन्होंने हर ग्रन्थ में किया और जिस को वह बड़े मान और सम्मान से देखते थे, उन की कोई ऐसी स्मृति होनी चाहिये, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर से आने वाले विद्वान भी, जो कि उनके भक्त हैं, कुछ प्रेरणा लें और वहां आ कर वे लोग कुछ दिन रहें, कुछ अध्ययन करें, कुछ अनुसन्धान करें। इस के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उज्जैन में भी एक कालीदास अकादेमी कायम

हो, वहां पर कालीदास भवन हो और कालीदास थियेटर भी हो।

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं माननीय मंत्री की सूचना के लिये यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उज्जैन में जो कालीदास परिषद् थी, उसने वहां पर कालीदास थियेटर या कालीदास के किसी स्मारक को कायम करने के लिये कुछ रुपया एकत्रित किया था। उसने इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को और कुछ दूसरी राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा था। इस प्रकार उस ने करीब डेढ़ लाख रुपया एकत्रित किया है। ये जो थियेटर्स बन रहे हैं, यदि उस के साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कुछ अनुदान या सहायता उस समिति को दी जाये, तो कालीदास के स्थान, उज्जैन, में भी एक अच्छा थियेटर हो सकता है। हमारे गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जिन को अपना गुरु मानते थे और जिन से प्रेरणा लेते थे, उन कालीदास की स्मृति में यदि उज्जैन में एक नाट्यगृह कायम किया जाये, तो वह एक बड़ी स्वागतयोग्य बात होगी। मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे।

एक सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडोलोजी फ़ार दि स्टडी आफ संस्कृत एंड प्राकृत एंड ओरियंटल लैंग्वेजिज स्थापित करने का विचार भी प्रकट किया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में जो योजना मंत्रालय के पास है, उस पर जल्दी से विचार किया जाये, ताकि वह भी मूर्त रूप ले सके। उस को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रारम्भ करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये और आगे चल कर अगर और रुपये की जरूरत हो, तो उस को भी पूरा किया जाये।

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

इस समय मुझे मरहम मौलाना आजाद की याद आये वगैर नहीं रह सकती। उन की इच्छा थी और उन्होंने इस का प्रोग्राम भी बनया था कि वह उज्जैन और धार आये, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अस्वस्थ होने के कारण उनका वह प्रोग्राम स्पगित कर देना पड़ा। मैं एक दफा मौलाना सहज से मिला था और मैंने उन से निवेदन किया था कि उज्जैन में कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। वह बोले, "भई, उज्जैन का महत्व बहुत अधिक है और मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर कुछ हो।" लेकिन उचित वहाँ कुछ नहीं हो सका। वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय का यह कार्य ही होता है कि वह उन की इस आकांक्षा को पूरा करें और ऐसा स्मारक बनया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन कोरा दिखाने के लिये कोई स्मारक नहीं होना चाहिये। कालीदास जैसी विभूति थी, उन के नाम के अक्षर ही कोई स्मारक होना चाहिये, ताकि बाहर के लोग जब उस को देखें, तो कह सकें कि कालीदास की स्थापति के अक्षर ही कोई चीज बनी है।

जहाँ तक म्यूजियम की योजना का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि जो बड़े बड़े तीर्थ-स्थान हैं, जहाँ देहातों से लाखों लोग आते हैं, जिनको कोई काम नहीं होता, केवल तीर्थ सभ्य कर, अपनी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ले कर मेलों में, पर्वों पर, हिन्दू त्योहारों के अवसरों पर आते हैं, वहाँ अगर कोई म्यूजियम कायम किया जाये, तो उसे लोग बहुत कुछ प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं और काफी प्रचार हो सकता है। महकाल के मन्दिर में पुरानी मूर्तियाँ पड़ी हुई हैं, जिनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। वहाँ पर आस-पास काफी साहित्य उपलब्ध है, जिसके लिये जमीन में खुदाई करने की जरूरत है। इस प्रकार एक बहुत अच्छा म्यूजियम उज्जैन में भी हो सकता है। वहाँ पर अगर म्यूजियम होगा, तो लाखों आदमी फायदा उठा सकते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय इस पर भी विचार करें।

उज्जैन में एक्सकवेशन के दौरान जो साहित्य मिला था, उसकी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। लेकिन वहाँ पर खुदाई बहुत थोड़ा हुई है। अभी उज्जैन के आस-पास कई टीले हैं, कई ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहाँ खुदाई करने की जरूरत है। हमारे इतिहास का एक समय है, जिसके बारे में काफी साहित्य उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है और इतिहासज्ञ और लेखक खोज में हैं। सम्भव है कि वह पर बहुत कुछ सामग्री उपलब्ध हो सके। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि उस काम को क्यों समाप्त कर दिया गया है। वहाँ पर एक ही मुकाम पर खुदाई हुई थी, जहाँ से काफी साहित्य मिला। दूसरे स्थानों पर भी खुदाई करने की जरूरत है।

वहाँ पर वैश्या नाम की टेकरी है, जहाँ पर काफी साहित्य मिल सकता है। लेखक कहते हैं कि अशोक पिल्लर वहाँ पर था। उसके पास एक छोटी सी टेकरी है, जहाँ कई साल पहले दो हाथ जमीन की खुदाई के बाद मनुष्यों के स्कैलेटन मिले थे—कोई बैठा हुआ है, कोई सोया हुआ है, कोई लेटा हुआ है। उनको जांच-पड़ताल के लिये कलकत्ता भेज दिया गया था। मालूम नहीं कि वहाँ पर क्या क्या साहित्य मिल सकता है। क्या यह जरूरी नहीं कि उज्जैन में, जिसके बारे में इतिहास में इतना ज्यादा लिखा गया है, खुदाई की व्यवस्था की जाये अभी तक इस बारे में प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस विषय में प्रयत्न शुरू करें और कुछ न कुछ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष लगाते रहें और खुदाई करते रहें, तो निश्चित तौर पर हमारे इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालने वाला बहुत कुछ साहित्य वहाँ पर उपलब्ध होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. I would request the hon. Members who will participate now that they will try to condense their remarks within as short a time as possible.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** May I know when the hon. Minister will be called upon to reply?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will find out.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Ministry is getting more and more importance day by day with the expansion of our scientific activities and technology. Every year, before the Budget, I generally meet some of the Scientists Organisations in Calcutta and each year, complaints of the same nature are made. I regret to state that the performance of the Ministry is not up to the mark, they are lagging behind and they are not being able to cope with the needs of the time. It is surprising to see that the number of science students is gradually decreasing in spite of the increase in the number of schools and colleges.

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** Is the hon. Member sure of his figures?

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I am giving some figures.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** One is proportion; another is figure.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I have got the figures of 1958. From 34 per cent....

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That is it. Proportion is one thing; figure is another thing.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Proportion of science students, the proportion of science students in relation to students in general is decreasing gradually. From 34 per cent in 1950, the proportion of science students to the total

students population declined to 28 per cent in 1958, and I think the ratio is further deteriorated at the present moment.

Secondly, a large majority of the better type of students are still affiliating themselves to the faculty of engineering and other applied sciences. Consequently, the quality of the research students and the higher science students is gradually coming down.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** This does not concern or apply to this Ministry.

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra):** The hon. Minister can pass it on to the appropriate Ministry.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Those discussions were over the day before yesterday.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** That discussion was only with respect to education generally, but I am talking about scientific education. According to the experts, the root cause of the slow growth of scientific education is the lack of facilities for teaching science in the schools and colleges.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That is the concern of the Education Ministry and not of this Ministry.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I am referring to scientific education. Here also, the number of technological colleges is not quite sufficient or adequate enough to take the students who are applying for admission.

• Then, regarding the condition of the present scientists, I should like to submit that it has not changed in spite of repeated demands to increase their emoluments and improve their service conditions. The first difficulty that still remains is financial. The average salary of the first class M.Sc. in India is about Rs. 200 p.m. But the average monthly salary of an Indian scientist who works in U.K. is about Rs. 800 p.m.; in the dollar area, it is more. The maximum



[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

salaries drawn by Indian scientists in U.K. and in the dollar areas are more than Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 P.M. respectively. In India, on the other hand, average salary of the Indian scientist is between Rs. 180 and Rs. 600 P.M.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Again, this is not correct. The minimum that we pay to a lecturer in our colleges is Rs. 410 p.m.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** So, there is a natural tendency for exodus from India to the foreign countries. Sometimes, we are told that the Indian scientists who are abroad are not willing to come back to India, but that is wrong and erroneous. Nearly fifty per cent of them expect a salary of not less than Rs. 600 P.M., and they will be satisfied if at least Rs. 600 P.M. is given, but in no case it is possible for them to adjust with the low salary that is paid in India.

The main difficulty in India, I think is in regard to the emphasis laid, we lay greater emphasis on the buildings and not on the men who work in these buildings. The history of science tells us that science grew around the men who were working and not in the buildings. In UK and other foreign countries they gave first importance to the men who work. Then come the apparatus, and the buildings come last. It is just the opposite of that in our country. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to change the emphasis from the buildings to the men who work in these buildings. We have the finest buildings in which our national laboratories are housed, but, at the same time, equally necessary and good conditions have not been created for the scientists to work in these national laboratories.

The third difficulty, which we have voiced in previous years also is that there is a sense of difference or discrimination today between the different categories of scientists. As for the scientists in the first category, I am

willing to call them super-scientists; they are generally at the helm of affairs of the Ministry. They are the scientists who are living on their past achievements and also on the chits sometimes granted to them by the foreign guests who come to visit India. They are having the 'how-all's' and the 'know-all's' of the scientific field, and they are near the Minister. Then comes the second category of scientists who are also powerful and who are in the good books of the super-scientists. But the third category of scientists are the university scientists, are very much ignored, and they are the worst sufferers in this respect, though they are in a majority.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this hierarchy of scientists, which breeds corruption and frustration in the minds of the ordinary scientists is broken in the interests of the development of science.

Regarding the facilities for research work at the present moment, the industries in the private sector do not allow our scientists to have any training in their factories. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the research centres and the laboratories in the private sector are also forced to give opportunities to our scientists.

Professor Haldane had written an article about eight months ago, which was published in *The Hindu*, where he has beautifully depicted the picture. He says in that article:

"All over the country, workers are regarded with jealousy by their superiors, who either discourage originality or steal its results. I recently saw a bibliography of publication by the Head of a well-known Indian laboratory...."

This is the estimate by a foreign scientist who has condemned the attitude of the super-scientists in this regard.

I am glad that recently a pool of scientists has been created, but that will not solve the real problem, unless the problems that I have stated are tackled and remedied.

Regarding co-ordination of research my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua has already referred to this. Yesterday, the hon. Minister said that there was no duplication and there was co-ordination. But I would like to quote some instances. Of course, there has been, of late, some co-ordination of the work of the different institutes under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Yet, much more remains to be done. I may cite, for instance, that All India Radio have their own research unit, while the National Physical Laboratory have got their Time and Frequency Section. These two organisations virtually duplicate each other's work. Similarly, there is the case of the research section of the metallurgical laboratories and the Geological Survey of India; both have been known to have worked in the past on the same projects. What is even more surprising that one section in the same laboratory sometimes finds it difficult to get the help of another section. For instance, the work in one department of a national institute remains suspended for weeks, for want of guidance from another. Ultimately it came, but through personal efforts and not through any regular arrangements. That is why I would like to urge that co-ordination should be brought about not only between the different sections in the same institution but also between the different research institutes, so that research can be finalised in a proper manner, and we can get the best results in the long run.

I would like to say a word also about the Sahitya Akadam. This point has been referred to yesterday by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee also, namely that for the last two years, that is, 1958 and 1959, no book has been produced in Bengali, Tamil and some other languages which is fit for being awarded a prize. It is really

surprising for us to know this, because the hon. Minister is himself a writer in Bengali, and I think in all humility that even an article that is published in the newspaper *Chaturanga* is quite fit for getting a prize from the Sahitya Akadam., as I judge that standard at the present moment. Therefore, they should give more attention to these things. Otherwise, the whole system of award will be looked down upon by the people there.

Then I would like to say something about the *History of the Freedom Movement in India*. Reference was made to this book yesterday. I had also purchased one copy of it, when I found that there was a row in literary circles about the writing of this history. In my humble opinion also, this is a history dealing with all other things, all other incidents of the world except our freedom movement. Though it is the first volume, the tendency with which it has been produced does not really prove that the author will deliver the goods in the subsequent volumes.

**Shri Ranga (Tenali):** How can we say that?

**Shri Aurobindho Ghosal:** Therefore, we are afraid of the future volumes, and I support Shri H. N. Mukerjee when he says that the book should be withdrawn.

**Shri Ranga:** No, no.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** This book has neglected to give many other details and many other conflicts which led to the 1857 movement.

**Shri Ranga:** It should be supplemented.

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Lastly, I would like to say a few words about our cultural delegations. I will quote a recent incident. A conference is going to be held in Cairo and two delegates are being sent from here—both hon. Members of this Parliament. The expenses of one delegate

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

have been met by the Congress Party; while the Party refused to meet the expenses of the other, he is being sent by the Ministry as a cultural delegate. This sort of hobnobbing as between Government and a political party should not be tolerated. I request the Minister to look into this affair.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri A. C. Guha might have the five or six minutes he asked for.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of taking part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I think the hon. Minister has been carrying on the work quite satisfactorily.

I have only a few words to say about the *History of the Freedom Movement in India*. Dr. Tara Chand is an eminent scholar. So it may not be quite proper for me to sit in judgment over his performance. But the book has come out in the name of the Government of India, as a publication of the Government of India. This has a long history. There was a Central Board of Advisers or something like that to prepare a history of the freedom movement. Suddenly that Central Board was abolished or dissolved and this has been made a one-man assignment and Dr. Tara Chand has been asked to write the history.

At the very beginning, I should like to say one thing. He has made a very fine distinction between freedom and independence. I do not think the House will agree with him that independence is a negative concept. He says:

"Independence is a negative concept. Its implication is absence of dependence; it has no positive connotation...."

It is a very difficult idea for us to agree with, because from the Indian outlook the corresponding Sanskrit word for independence is *svadhinata*. It is very much a positive concept.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** On a point of order. Is it relevant for us to discuss the merit of this book here in this House?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Surely. It has been published by the Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** It is not merely a question of derivative meaning of the word 'independence.' The word 'independence' is not just a negative concept without any positive concept. But he has made a distinction between independence and freedom. I feel that this is distinction without any difference.

Another astounding theory he has propounded is this:

"As a result of the British intervention in the eighteenth century India lost independence, but under British tutelage which lasted for nearly two centuries it gained freedom".

I cannot understand in what sense the author has been able to say that under British tutelage India gained independence. In the *Oxford Dictionary*, I find the meaning of the word 'tutelage' explained thus:

"Guardianship, office or function of a guardian, protection, care, instruction, tuition".

Are we to understand that the British took care of India simply because India was a minor nation just a child to be taken care of by a major nation like Britain? This is an astounding theory, and if the author proceeds with this idea that under British tutelage India gained its freedom, the whole outlook of the book will be vitiated.

Then again—

"As a result of the British intervention in the eighteenth century India lost independence".

It is not a question of British intervention; it is a question of British conquest. The difference between the words 'intervention' and 'conquest' is not only quantitative but radically qualitative. But this is the outlook with which the author has proceeded.

The entire book is to be completed in three volumes. This is the first volume and in it he has written, as others have said, about everything except the independence struggle. It may be intended to be a sort of background study. But here also I cannot understand why he has devoted so many pages to the development of European economic system, e.g. manorialism, mercantilism etc. In two sections, in two different chapters, he has dealt with the development of European mercantilism; and European mercantilism and the manorial systems are hardly of any relevance to the history of the Indian freedom struggle.

Then he has said that the history of India's freedom struggle is a dialectic process. So naturally it must be divided into three stages. This is the first volume, which is to be the thesis. The next volume will contain the anti-thesis and the third will surely end in the synthesis. If this is the thesis, it has nothing to do with such movements in India. What has been said in the first volume has hardly anything to do with India's struggle for freedom or the Indian renaissance movement. It has very little to do with Indian history. Of course there are some chapters on Indian history, but the main attention has been devoted to the development of European society, the European economic system, European mercantilism and commercialism etc. There are also some chapters on the Moghul Empire and other things also.

If the first of the three volumes is entirely devoted to extraneous things. I do not know how he will cover the entire story of the freedom movement in the other two volumes. He has not touched on the 1857 rising. He has not even touched on the advent of

Ram Mohan Roy. He was in doubt as to from which date he should start the history of the freedom struggle. He suggested 1885, the year of the birth of the Congress Party, and said that the Congress is just the result of certain other impacts. So he mentioned 1857 and said, 'No, the sepoy rising is also the result of certain other impacts'. He has declined to accept the date of the advent of Ram Mohan Roy as Ram Mohan was also the "product of the impact of British conquest". Therefore, he has gone to the "earliest stages"—the entire history of European commercialism, the European economic and social system and the downfall of the Moghul Empire in India.

Of the last two chapters, 'Social and Economic Consequence of British Rule', in the first he has dealt with the disintegration of moral economy and goes up to 1830 or something like that. But in this history I have not found a word about the anti-indigo plantation movement, which was a very great movement of national importance at least so far as the entire eastern India was concerned. It was the first agrarian movement in India. I think Professor Ranga and other students of Indian history or the Indian economic movement will surely give a proper place for the anti-indigo plantation movement in the Bihar-Bengal area. Practically, the entire eastern India was very much affected by the indigo plantation and by this movement against indigo plantation. I do not find any mention made of that. I do not say that I have read the book carefully, all the pages, but I have tried to find out whether there is any reference in that to the Anti-Indigo plantation movement.

Then, about cultural history. Though there is a chapter on cultural life even the names of Kabir and Chaitanya have only been casually mentioned. I find the name of Chaitanya and Kabir mentioned only once. The names of Surdas, Ram Das, and Ravidas have not been mentioned at all. About

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the cultural developments of the medieval ages to which he has devoted a number of pages, there is mention of mostly irrelevant things. I do not think he has been able to make a correct estimate of the cultural movement in India, particularly, of the medieval saints who contributed not only to Indian culture but also to world culture in the form of trying to have a synthesis between Indian culture and Islamic culture.

So, when the book is coming under the auspices of the Government of India, there should be a complete re-arrangement so that the next two volumes at least may be really devoted to the freedom struggle with due attention to all its aspects and with a proper appreciation of its background. I do not suggest that the book should be withdrawn.

**An Hon Member:** It should be withdrawn.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That, I think, would be too much to suggest. But, anyhow, this is not the way in which the history of the freedom movement in India should be written. There should be a proper committee and persons who have had some knowledge of the freedom struggle should be associated with it. There are many scholars who can be associated with the writing of this history. I think Government will re-consider the whole question of giving this assignment to one man and to one, who, from the performance of the first volume, has not discharged his function in a satisfactory way.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Mahanty. I should like to repeat that he should be as brief as possible.

**Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal):** Sir, it is rather odd to discuss a book in the course of a debate on a Demand. But since I find that the *History of Freedom Movement in India* by Dr. Tara Chand has so much clouded the deliberations on the Demand, I feel tempt-

ed to offer my comments for whatever they are worth.

The fact has to be remembered that a writer is a creative artist, and much more a historian. Had the Government thought or had the House thought of having a stenographer to take down dictations—whatever we dictate—then I am sure they would not have wasted the talents of a writer of Dr. Tara Chand's eminence. The spectrum of a historian is wide in that there is scope for difference. And, I believe, the proper forum for debating this is, certainly, not the House, but it is provided elsewhere.

Then, again, the fact has got to be remembered—and it is a bitter and painful fact—that the ferment of Indian renaissance was brought to this country by the British. It is one thing to say that the British were imperialists. And we are proud that we have had to fight against them and all that. But the fact has to be remembered that the ferment of renaissance in this country was brought by the British. (*Interruption*). I am talking of renaissance. 1857 is a historic incident.

Again, what is the 1857 movement? Who were the leaders of the 1857 movement? Certainly, not these recent Congressmen. The leaders of the 1857 movement were... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, let me not be interrupted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Sir, he would like to be corrected by anybody. He has given something which is not correct.

**Shri Mahanty:** The leaders of the 1857 movement were neither the Congressmen nor the P.S.P. men.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Nor were they the Ganatantra Parishad men.

**Shri Mahanty:** The Ganatantra Parishad can have a certain claim indirectly because you will find that the

potentates of Agra and Oudh were the leaders of the 1857 movement. They were not the people in the sense the P.S.P. would like to be talked about. So, let us face facts.

There were a number of rebellions. The scope or object of the rebellions was not to attain Indian freedom. There were some rebellions to which references have been made. In Orissa also there were some. In Hazaribagh there were some.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** This sort of debate should not be allowed to continue. After all, it is a matter of history. Whatever is said here will be going on the records. He is saying something which.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has made his point. Because that had been permitted in the first instance and criticised, it is difficult for me to stop the other Members from referring to that. But, certainly, it is desirable that we should not go into details and take the arguments one by one and saying that this is not correct and all that. (*Interruption*). It should not be done in that manner.

**Shri Mahanty:** I do not want to cast aspersion on the freedom movement. I was merely pointing out that there are ways of interpreting and that there are ways of looking at history and it permits of differences in viewpoints and unless those differences are properly appreciated.....

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** What about his observations regarding history, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member has made his own contribution also by these interruptions!

**Shri Mahanty:** I can give the hon. Member my arguments but I cannot give him the sense to understand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would advise them to sit in the lobbies and discuss and decide.

**Shri Mahanty:** How can I also make him understand, Sir? I can only give my arguments.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** So far as the standard of debate goes, he has to restrict himself.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Both are very intelligent Members. I would request the hon. Member who is speaking just now to move forward in order to be at some distance from the other hon. Member.

**Shri Mahanty:** I am grateful for your protection, Sir.

What I was trying to say was that I have no intention to go into this matter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I hope there would not be any attacks from the rear.

**Shri Mahanty:** Sir, coming to the Demands, initially when I thought of participating in this Debate I thought of doing so for a simple request; and that is about the Archaeological Library. The Central Archaeological Library that we have in Delhi is one of the institutions where you will find the accumulated treasure not only of Indian but international scholarship. It has been preserved for generations to come.

Today we find many *imarats* coming up, all kinds of cement structures, overcrowding and towering. But, when we come to the Central Archaeological Library and Museum, we find it is a dingy cave where no light penetrates. Only the other day, I had been to the Library for some reference. I wanted a journal. Would you believe that in Delhi I had to enter the stack room which presented the picture of a cave lost in absolute darkness? This is what happened. The Librarian was a courteous person; and he brought out a torchlight from his drawer. It was 2 in the afternoon; and the Librarian was sitting armed with two torches, with 6 cell 'eveready' batteries. The Librarian is supposed to handle much better things.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Perhaps, he was deliberately doing it to escape the notice of everybody.

**Shri Mahanty:** He was sitting in the open. The torchlights had to be brought out. In that cave one has to search for these treasures like Ali Baba and Forty Thieves. That is the impression that is created when you go to the Library.

Then, there is the reading room. The reading room is a small table around which so many scholars have to crowd together. You cannot find scholarship there because what you find is mere gossip, because of the proximity of men round such a small table. It speaks volumes about the sense of values that prevails in this Government. When you are building such huge buildings, why can you not have a respectable building to house all these treasures where really scholars can go and work?

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of hon. Minister during the short time at my disposal. I relate to the cultural delegations. I have been saying that the culture of India is of a multi-hue pattern. In our national culture, the Indian culture, the various regional cultures of our country must be represented and that too in their proper perspective. If the hon. Minister cares to go through the composition of the delegations, he will find particular areas are being favoured. Culture is a matter which does not permit of partisan considerations. Culture is a matter which unites; culture is a matter which ennobles. But the way in which the Cultural Affairs Ministry is handling this matter suggests that culture permits scope for bitterness, for regional, partisan and parochial considerations.

There is another aspect about these Akademies. I still remember the inaugural address which was delivered by the late Maulana Abul Ka'am Azad in the Central Hall inaugurating the Sahitya Akadami. The Akademies are

not merely bureaucratic appendages. The Akademies, and more so the Sahitya Akadami, in order to command respect from the writers must have standards of their own. It pains me to say that our Sahitya Akadami has not been able to evolve any standard. As has been said by many authors, there may be instances where awards have been made for considerations not of literary merit alone. Last year I had to point out that there must be somebody to lay some objective yardstick for assessing literary works. If literary works are going to be assessed in Government Departments by men who by no imagination, by no standard, are capable of judging those works, it is not only an insult to the authors, but also it goes against the very fundamentals of Sahitya Akadami. In that context, once again I take this occasion to plead that there should be some hard thinking and some norms should be laid down.

Now we come to the Lalit Kala Akadami. In Lalit Kala Akadami again.....

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** It is a nice name.

**Shri Mahanty:** My hon. friend is interested in nice names—I can understand it. What I am saying is that Lalit Kala Akadami also functions out of its own prejudices. You visit its gallery. What do you find? You find only a particular school of painting is being patronised. The history of art can permit of many nuances in painting. Why should there be only Jamini Roy's paintings to start your National Gallery? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to appoint a committee to buy these art objects. Otherwise we would find that the purchasing of art objects and paintings permitting a lot of parochialism which should not be permitted.

Lastly about Sangeet Natak Akadami. It has produced more scandals than sangeet or natak. I do not know what has happened to the case where the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akadami was involved.

In conclusion I would like to say that this Ministry within its own limited resources and scope is doing wonderful work. But I am sure its best could be better and in order that the Ministry is capable of achieving anything worthwhile it should redeem itself from that bureaucratic and wooden-headed approach. Otherwise there is future for neither culture nor scientific research.

**Dr. Samantsinhar** (Bhubaneshwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has in the very first sentence of its report stated that they have worked very satisfactorily and they have very confidently stated that the year was marked by an increased tempo of activity in all fields, both direct and indirect. Of course, I congratulate the Ministry for this proud statement. But at the same time I am disappointed that the Ministry is not able to cope with the increased needs of our people for progress through science and technology.

Sir, first I will deal with the *vigyan mandirs*. It was proposed by the Planning Commission that during the Second Plan period there would be about ninety to one hundred *vigyan mandirs* established throughout the country. This is the last year of the Second Plan. Government have till now established only thirty-eight *vigyan mandirs*. This year they expect to establish four more. On the whole the progress of establishing *vigyan mandirs* has been only less than 50 per cent.

Our country is a country of villages where more than 80 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. The object of establishing these *vigyan mandirs* is to impart scientific knowledge which is very vital for the people, to improve their standard and to teach them improved methods of agriculture. The slow progress that has been made in the establishment of these *vigyan mandirs* shows how negligent Government is towards the rural

people. We all feel that proper attention is not paid to the villages and the rural people and that is substantiated by the Government's inability to establish the required number of *vigyan mandirs* in rural areas. In this connection I also want to submit that Government should see that these *vigyan mandirs* should teach improved methods of agriculture, environmental sanitation and hygiene, improvement of livestock and also how best they can control pests and preserve their foodstocks. That is also not being done. There must be literature in their own language which could be easily understood by the village people. I have seen that people are very eager to better their conditions. But the Government is not able to cope with their eagerness or their enthusiasm. They only say that they have improved in every aspect, both directly and indirectly; I would say rather that they are not looking into the other aspects of the thing. In spite of this they have mentioned in their report that they have progressed well. Coming to the National Atlas Organisation, I would say that there should be an atlas for industry; it will show where the industries have been established in the country and will indicate the regional disparities in the establishment of the industries. It will help to solve the problem of the disparity in growth. As regards the Central Salt Research Station, I am glad that they are doing very good work but I am sorry to find that the industries are not taking advantage of the researches. I hope that there should be proper co-ordination between the industry and the research institutions and the researches that are done there should be properly popularised amongst the industrialists.

13 hrs.

The Leather Institute at Madras is also doing good work and we are one of the best countries that produce the largest amount of raw hides and skins. There is ample market throughout the world for these articles but due to lack



[Dr. Samantsinhar]

of proper, efficient and adequate research in this regard, we are not improving this industry. I hope there should be more work in this regard. If the research made in the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee is not according to the conditions of our country and in our villages, no useful purpose will be served. They may be doing some work which is not required for the common people and I request that attention should be given to the conditions that obtain here and the methods by which we can solve our problems.

Lastly, I would say a few words about the Odissi dance and music. In 1959, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the expert committee appointed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi recognition of Odissi would submit its report soon but, I do not know what has happened during these 24 months. The committee has not yet given its report. Nothing has been decided and I do not know what are the difficulties of the committee. If that committee is not working, another committee may be appointed but the matter must not be delayed.

While replying to the discussion on Demands in 1959 the hon. Minister was pleased to say that arrangements were being made to print the rare manuscripts that are with Natyacharya Kallcharan Patnaik. My information is that nothing has been done. I do not know how far the promise of the Minister is going to be fulfilled.

**Dr. Melkote (Raichur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is heartening to learn that the Ministry has been able to open about 196 technical schools which are called polytechnics and about 97 engineering colleges. Various other Ministries, particularly the PWD, witnessed in the First Plan period the lack of these personnel and therefore there was difficulty of spending money allotted to them. If in the Second Plan we have made considerable progress in this field in the different activities of the nation.

all that has been possible due to the work that this Ministry has been doing in getting these colleges started.

While this is a very heartening feature, last year I had made out a point that the number of students that were being admitted are still insufficient to meet the needs of the country and I said that training should be given to the students in the evenings if they are already employed and had the necessary basic training. I do not know what the Ministry has been doing in this direction and almost no information is available in any of these reports.

I also made another suggestion and the hon. Minister said that it was a very good suggestion which should be accepted and he promised to look into it. That was about the diversification of the different types of training. I brought to his notice last year that in Zurich there were about 67 courses and the hon. Minister was telling me sometime back and in UK there were about 220—30 courses in these polytechnics. In most of our institutions, it is about 3 and in some it is 5-6. By diversifying these courses, many more students would be able to come in. Most of the students that pass Matric or the pre-university classes would be able to get into these courses and not make a rush to the science and arts colleges. That would also give them substantial avenues of employment. Even with regard to this not much information is available in the brochures that have been supplied to us.

It has been said that the Government of India had been considering the starting of a National Science Museum. One such museum for the whole country is insufficient. India is a very big place. Such museums can be seen in some countries, which are not as big as any of our States, in Europe. These national museums of the higher type ought to be provided for each State. When I say

National Science Museum I hope it covers all the natural sciences that one knows. Even so, the starting of one big museum in the country is certainly welcome so that the students may go and learn everything they can. If one goes to the Natural Science Museum in London, one can easily see that students from the teen ages of 14 or 15 and even graduates go there and sit there and learn things. There are people who teach according to the needs of these boys. Our museums have got to be provided with those facilities for the students to handle the material that is available and at the same time good care is to be taken. I hope the hon. Minister has in view all these possibilities.

I have seen some of these Viryan Mandirs in a few places. There are about 30-40 of them, as the report says. But they are very poorly equipped and there is hardly anything worth seeing there. A good deal of work is yet to be done. If we have got to take the knowledge that is available in the world many more will not only have to be started but the quality and content also have got to be improved to a large extent. I hope the Ministry will pay attention to this aspect of the question.

The best part of the whole report, though that is not available here, is this. I understand that in Hyderabad they are going to start a women's polytechnic. Possibly, it has been decided to start such courses in other places also. This is one more new venture which is most welcome. But what are the courses that would be made available there. One does not know. I hope it would serve the needs of our women and at the same time the needs of the community and the country at large.

These are the few remarks, Sir, that I thought of making, but as I think that progress in all directions is necessary the money that is provided should be spent by this Ministry to the last paisa.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as we have received a very good report on the working of the different departments under this Ministry, I have only a few observations and suggestions to make.

The most important thing is about the role of scientific research in the economic and industrial development and planning of this country. Here the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research plays a dominant part, and I congratulate the Ministry because the grant of Rs. 4 crores which was available during the last year has been increased to Rs. 4,95,00,000.

But, Sir, though it is welcome I feel that it is not adequate if you look at the tempo of our programme of industrialisation. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that the results of the work done by our national laboratories and other institutions and also of the sponsored scientific research projects have been recognised in some form or other by foreign countries. We feel very proud of our scientists and technicians. But I feel that the question of their pay scales and allowances has not been dealt squarely and fairly. We have to do a lot in this respect. We have to improve the condition of their service in order to attract them for scientific research.

I have to submit here that the situation is rather anomalous. We feel there is a shortage of technical personnel in the public sector as well as in the private sector. But most of our young men who have been trained abroad and who have been trained here, most of our young men with foreign qualifications as well as Indian qualifications find it very difficult to get suitable jobs. On behalf of the Ministry it has been said very often that enough of incentives have been given in the form of advance increments and merit promotions. Sir, these incentives are not enough. Something has to be done with regard to the security of their service as well as the safety and security of their career.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

The Estimates Committee has observed that the results of the work done by our national laboratories and scientific research institutions have not been quite commensurate with the expenditure and the financial outlay on these institutions. It seems 'here is something wrong. I feel the atmosphere is not conducive for scientific research. We have got complaints, and these complaints are all well founded. I find that some of our people who are the authorities of these institutions or laboratories have not got the scientific spirit or the scientific approach. We find that they bring in some other considerations. Politics also has entered into the working of some of these institutions and laboratories. Our junior research workers feel very much discontented and discouraged. When a certain result has been worked out by some of the junior people, they do not find their names when the final result is published. They find that all credit is appropriated by the Director or some other senior worker of the institution. To that extent, Sir, they are very much discouraged. I suggest that the Government should do something to get rid of this situation and also to inspire a feeling of confidence in the scientific world.

I would like to draw the attention of this Ministry to another point, and that is about the time-lag in the commercial exploitation of the new inventions made by the national laboratories. It is reported that some of these results take a very long time before they are exploited on a commercial basis. Sometimes it takes two to four years. It is found to be a lengthy process, and I think we should do something by way of systematic planning so that these results may be utilised in a successful manner.

It is learnt that 50 per cent of the processes released by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research would not be commercially exploitable. It has been reported that up to

December 1959 as many as 534 inventions were made by our national laboratories and other institutions in India. I want to know from the Minister the up-to-date figure of the inventions of these national laboratories and institutions and also the details as to how many of these inventions have been exploited commercially on a profitable basis.

In this respect, Sir, I feel that our industries are also to blame, because they do not take enough interest in the results produced by these laboratories. I would suggest that public sector industries should take a lead in this matter and they should show greater willingness to utilise the results of these national laboratories.

In a number of countries we find that the industries themselves sponsor the work of scientific research, and whenever there is any new invention or innovation in respect of a tool, equipment or process, the worker or the technician who produced it is amply rewarded, he is given due recognition. Here also we should do something by which we can focus the attention of our young men, technicians and workers in the industrial field so that they may be tempted, they may be inspired to find new innovations in the techniques, in the processes of our industrial production.

Then I come to the cultural aspect. There is a committee set up to organise the Ramayana Mela in U.P. The Mela is to be organised in Chitrakut and correspondence is going on between the State Government and the Committee which will deal with the different aspects and characters of Ramayana and also the different books published in the different Indian languages. The State Government has promised help in the matter. I would request the hon. Minister and the Ministry to look into the matter and help the Committee and see that the work of the Committee is made a success.

I now come to some problems relating to Manipur. I find that there is no provision for a polytechnic in this State. There is no proper facility for technical education. There is one industrial training institute, but the facilities provided there are not adequate. While we have so many polytechnics and engineering colleges throughout India, we feel that we should also have one. Tripura has got one. I request the hon. Minister to make some arrangement for setting up a polytechnic in Manipur. I congratulate the Minister because a provision of about Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been made as a building grant to the Central College of Manipur at Imphal. The people coming from outside are put to much inconvenience, because there is no hostel accommodation. When they want to learn Manipuri dance, the construction of a hostel is as important as the construction of a building. But I would like to submit that the working of the college is not at all satisfactory. There is a lot of governmental interference in the working of the institution there, and I request that the governing body should be reconstituted and the working of the institution and the courses of study should be reorganised. I would also request the Minister to make some provision for an anthropological survey of the different tribes and linguistic groups in Manipur, because that will help the national and emotional integration of the different tribes and communities living there and thus help the understanding about eastern India. It is very important.

Lastly I feel that in the matter of setting up vigan mandirs and the popularisation of science by the publication of scientific subjects in regional languages, we have been very much neglected. I request the Minister to make some provision for the setting up of vigan mandirs and cultural centres in that corner.

There has been a representation made by some of the scholars for the

publication of all Manipuri manuscripts and I request the Minister to look into this aspect also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri H. N. Mukerjee has written to the office that when he was called in the first instance he could not intimate the number of cut motions that he wanted to move. He has conveyed to me that he wanted cut motion No. 758 also to be considered as moved. In addition to those that have already been circulated to hon. Members, cut motion No. 758 also is allowed to be moved.

*Desirability of withdrawing from circulation the first volume of the History of Freedom Movement.*

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta-Central): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100" (758).

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman** (Kumbakonam): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and in doing so, I wish to repeat the tribute that I paid last time to the Minister in charge, who is not only a scholar but also writer and a great student so far as culture is concerned. Straightway, with your leave, I shall refer to the book published under the auspices of the UNESCO. Dr. Aney, on another occasion, referred to the publication under the auspices of the UNESCO about ancient civilisations, that is, *The History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind*. It is true that Sir Leonard Woolley, who is one of the eminent scholars with an international reputation and another scholar are associated with the work. I find that fortunately it is still on the tapis and is open to revision. I sincerely hope that the Ministry will take steps to prevent this publication going as it does.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

In that book you will find that the entire Aryan civilisation is dismissed in about ten lines. I shall quote from a speech delivered by Prof. R. C. Majumdar at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. He says:

"After a description of the Indus Valley Civilization, its overthrow is ascribed to the conquest by the Aryans. . . ." and then he quotes:

'Aryan victory seems to have involved wholesale massacre—the bodies of women and children lie amongst the ruins of the houses—and there was no chance of any trade revival under the rule of the barbarians'."

Elsewhere, the Rig Veda is tersely dismissed in these words:

"The Rigveda is the epic of the destruction of one of the great cultures of the ancient world."

They are very cocksure about this. They do not seem to have any doubts about it. But I take a bet. They have not touched or read a few lines of that great Veda. Again, they have also referred to various dates and the vedic periods of civilisation. There is the smug assumption by the historian that all history started about 10,000 years ago and anything historical happened before Ptolemy and the Chinese dynasties and various dynasties of ancient Indian civilisations. If they have read Prof. Krishnan's book written in Tamil, entitled *The Age of the World*, they would have found that the four *yugas* of the Hindus are nearest the date or mark in so far as the age of the earth is concerned. It is just possible that there were many, many civilisations. Just suppose you and I alone are left and the rest of the world is destroyed, and we alone are left . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not like to survive!

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I should like to survive with you. Supposing, we are left with a few reams of paper and a pencil and we write that this was the age of internal combustion engine, jet planes and motor-cars, the generations making a fresh start would not believe it, unless they see these things in existence. Therefore, it is just possible that there were very many civilisations. But it is very wrong to assume things. I sincerely hope that this astute Ministry, which consists of experts and, if I may say so, of great professors for whom I have regard, will put an end to this sort of publication under the auspices of the UNESCO. Dr. Aney has spoken with fervour about this, and I do not want to add to what he has said.

Straightway, I shall also proceed to say a few words about Dr. Tara Chand's book. I really understand the feelings of the House on the freedom movement. The freedom movement is referred to in this book in a certain manner which, to say the least, is not complimentary to the freedom movement itself. The first volume has come. I do not at all support what has been said. But once we choose the historian—he is an author and a historian with some reputation and some standing—can we doctor what he has to say? It is impossible in India to do so. In other countries, it may be possible. I just want to tell Shri H. N. Mukerjee that in other countries, you can give instructions to write in a certain manner. But here, once you choose the man, he has got independence. We could reject the book and ask him to write with the correct perspective and I certainly hope that there will be improvement in the subsequent publication. But I wish to say, in defence of the Ministry, that once you have chosen—and it is not denied that Dr. Tara Chand is . . . (Interruption)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think it is going to be a Government of India publication; it is going to

have the stamp of the Government of India, and so, I feel that this book should not be such as to put our country to some kind of humiliation or shame. I think a very unfair account of the Indian struggle is given in that book; and I think that if a person is writing a book under his own name he can say whatever he likes. But it is going to be a Government of India publication, and I think it should reflect the main trends of the opinions of the Government of India and not his own personal preferences.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar** (Podukkattai): Especially when the Government have provided Rs. 10½ lakhs for this purpose, the Government have got a responsibility not only to Parliament but also to the public in regard to what is published in this book.

**Shri C. R. Pattañhi Raman:** I entirely agree with regard to this aspect, namely, that it is a Government of India publication. I am only stating this in defence of the Ministry; not that any defence is needed by me. But I personally think that perhaps some other person could have been chosen. Yet, once a professor is chosen, he writes, and the first volume has come. It is quite right that Parliament should take notice of this and make comments on it. I am only stating that so far as the Government is concerned, this is all that can be said about it. They have chosen a historian of repute. He has written a book. It is a great pity that he seems to draw a distinction between freedom and independence. Certain differences appear to be rather jumbled up. I do not want to stand behind anyone in so far as the expression of feelings is concerned.

I now come to the excellent work done by the Ministry in so far as the National Research Development Corporation is concerned. We have 42 new inventions, making a total of 576 in all. With regard to the surveys of India which are being carried out

very efficiently, I sincerely hope that along with the National Atlas Organisation, the Botanical Survey and the Zoological Survey, the Geological Survey also will be added on to this Ministry, because this is a Ministry of experts, and it is a pity that there is dichotomy. I had to speak about this aspect last time also. This Ministry seems to be *functus officio* so far as the Geological Survey is concerned. I personally feel that if this Ministry was in charge, there is lignite mining taking place in Neiveli and there would have been a research school near about it so far as lignite and allied minerals are concerned. But nothing is happening now. The geological survey may be doing excellent work, but it must be part of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

The really illuminating portion of the report is Chapter II which deals with the scientific pool. I am very glad that we have now got 200 persons in the pool. I sincerely hope we will have more and more of our people coming in and doing research work. Not only that; their emoluments must be increased much more than what has been done now. Some of the research scholars are getting Rs. 80 or Rs. 90—I am not referring to the higher scientific pool, but to the people lower down. Also, their number should be increased. Every day, we are producing first class scientists and I am very glad more money is being granted under this head.

It is also true that so far as publications are concerned, we have very fine publications to our credit. On page 63, one of the books mentioned on archaeology is *Indian Sculpture* by Shri C. Sivaramamurti. I am aware of it myself and it is really one of the classic books. I am very glad we have many publications, but many more brochures have to come so far as the publication department is concerned.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

Regarding technical education, I am very glad so many regional engineering colleges are going to be started. The merit-cum-means scholarship they are instituting has not only to be diversified, but it has to be increased very much more in number. In Russia, the student pays very little. The moment they find a student is really applying his mind properly to his studies and is doing well and is bent towards research, he is well-fed, looked after very well and given facilities to from place to place. That sort of thing should be done here also, because the future of the country depends on these students, especially first class students and research workers.

So far as cultural activities in India are concerned, we must have more and more of admixture to bring about emotional integration in India. We must have more and more North Indian artiste troupes touring South India and more and more South Indian troupes coming to North India. We must choose the very best, so far as touring artistes are concerned.

Regarding the delegations going outside India, there also I have no doubt the Ministry will bear in mind that unless we send the very best people out, we are not going to make a name for ourselves. What is more important is our Indian artistes going abroad and themselves absolutely at sea outside India. Unless they are properly looked after and managed properly by efficient managers, we are not going to make a name for ourselves. I hope this will be borne in mind by the Ministry so far as delegations are concerned.

Coming to archaeology, I feel very strongly that this Ministry must take much more interest in temples. I am not parochial or regional, but I am shocked to find in page 47 there is only a very short paragraph devoted to temple survey and except some temples in Nagarjunakonda and the

cave-temples in the Pandya and Kerala regions, nothing is referred to. I do not think in the whole world there can be anything equal to the thousand-pillar *mantapam* in Rameswaram. There are also the famous temples at Kancheepuram and Madurai. You cannot build temples like them again in India. Actually a granite supporting-slab of nearly 100 feet length, 10 to 15 feet breadth and huge thickness has been lifted hundreds of feet above. How they did it is marvellous. There are many such slabs supporting various temples and *gopurams*. These are magnificent works of art. The State Government is doing excellent work in this connection, but their resources are limited.

I spoke last year about the Kailas-natha Temple which is under the Ministry's care. They sent some men from the P.W.D. to repair it. There you find magnificent pillars with cracks. It is so old, belonging to pre-Buddhist times, that the stone is crumbling and becoming sand. There I find a lot of cement is being put on beautiful sculptures to fill up the cracks. That is not what should be done. In North Dame in Paris—the hon. Minister went there the other day to lay some foundation stone—he must be aware of how they pump in cement which suits the architecture. They pump in a special kind of alloy into the cracks, cover it and try to preserve the old form as much as possible. That sort of thing is very necessary. You must have experts. You will find excellent *silpis* and masons in the south and all over India who work on stone. They must be encouraged and there should be more scope for them.

Lastly, I find a number of antiques are sold out and taken away. It is easy to get hold of them. Now fortunately it has stopped in South India. You will find a fine Nataraja—a *utsava vigraham*—in somebody's drawing room. You will find an ash

tray put somewhere near the hand of the Nataraja, so that people can enjoy the art and also use the ash tray. That is the regard they have for the vigraham. We find so many beautiful antiques going outside India. That must be stopped. You must be armed with legislation and given power to stop this.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) :**

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही संक्षिप्त भाषा में दो तीन बातें उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन अपनी बातों को उपस्थित करने से पहले "संस्कृति" शब्द पर मैं आपत्ति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय की ओर से जितने भी नृत्य और मनोरंजन के हलके हलके कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, उनके लिये "संस्कृति" शब्द का प्रयोग करना भारतीय परम्परा के प्रतिकूल है। इस बात को मैं इसलिए भी कह रहा हूँ कि "संस्कृति" "संस्कार", और "संस्कृत" इन तीन शब्दों के पीछे भारत में अपना एक इतिहास है। जहाँ भी कोई इस प्रकार का सरकारी या अर्ध सरकारी कार्यक्रम होता है और उसमें सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम या कल्चरल प्रोग्राम ऐसा लिखा रहता है। उसके पीछे यह ही भावना ध्वनित होती है कि कुछ गंगीन और नृत्य का कार्यक्रम जरूर होगा। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय को इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये "सांस्कृतिक" शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये, वह उनके लिए कलात्मक कार्यक्रम या मनोरंजक कार्यक्रम शब्दों का प्रयोग कर सकता है, लेकिन "सांस्कृतिक" कह कर नृत्य और संगीत को प्रोत्साहन देना यह "संस्कृति" शब्द का एक बहुत बड़ा अपमान है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आपने अपने वार्षिक

प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा है कि हमने अपने देश से दूसरे देशों को सांस्कृतिक मंडल भेजे हैं। हमारे देश के लिए यह परम्परा कोई नई नहीं है। पुरानी परम्परा इस बात की साक्षी है। छोड़िये उस प्राचीन काल की जब कि पुलस्त्य कभी आस्ट्रेलिया गये थे और कण्व अमरीका गए थे और वहाँ उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति का सन्देश दिया था। मैं तो आपको पराधीन भारत की बात कहना चाहता हूँ जबकि स्वामी रामतीर्थ, स्वामी विवेकानन्द और डा० राधा कृष्णन जैसे भारतीयों ने भारत से बाहर विदेशों में जा कर भारतीय संस्कृति का सन्देश दिया है। उनके सन्देशों को मुनकर भारत का गौरवपूर्ण स्वरूप विदेशों के सामने आता है। लेकिन अब सांस्कृतिक शिफ्टमंडल के नाम पर जब संगीत और नृत्य को मंडलियां दूसरे देशों में भेजी जाती हैं और उनके लिए फिल्म अभिनेत्रियों का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक प्रकार से भारतीय संस्कृति का उपहास है। यह हमारे लिये गौरवपूर्ण नहीं है कि जहाँ परतंत्र भारत में हमारा संदेश लेकर स्वामी विवेकानन्द जैसे महापुरुष विदेशों को गए वहाँ स्वतंत्र भारत में इस प्रकार हमारा सांस्कृतिक सन्देश विकृत रूप में विदेशों को भेजा जा रहा है।

हमने आपके प्रतिवेदन में यह भी पढ़ा है कि सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय ने विदेशों में सन्देश देने के लिये भी कुछ सहयोग दिया है। रामकृष्ण मिशन के स्वामी चिन्मयानन्द जी को विदेश यात्रा के लिए ८३५२ रुपये दिया गया है लेकिन उसके नीचे ही हम देखते हैं कि दूसरी ही लाइन में यह लिखा है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरानी रहमान जब अपनी नृत्य मंडली को लेकर गयीं तो उनको ३५ हजार रुपये दिया गया। आप इन दोनों की तुलना तो करें। इस सिर्वासले में मुझे एक उदाहरण याद आता है। एक पंडित जी किर्मी स्थान पर आध्यात्मिक उपदेश दे रहे थे



[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और उनके सामने ही एक स्त्री का नृत्य हो रहा था। लेकिन जब दोनों को पंसा मिला तो पंडित जी ने देखा कि उनको तो ३० रुपये मिले पर उस स्त्री को ३०० रुपये मिले। इस पर पंडित जी ने रो कर कहा कि :

फूटी आंख विवेक की कहां जायें जगदीश  
कलावती को तीन सौ और मनीराम को  
तीस।

इसी तरह से आप देखें कि स्वामी चिन्मयानन्द जी को तो ४३५२ रुपये दिये गये पर इन्दिरानी रहमान की मंडली को ३५ हजार रुपये दिये गये। इस प्रकार के और भी उदाहरण हैं।

(हंसी)

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को उपहाम में न लिया जाये लेकिन इस पर सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय गंभीरता से विचार करे।

दूसरी बात भी मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार की विवादास्पद चीजों के अन्दर अपना हाथ नहीं डालना चाहिए। कुछ दिन पहले मैं ने एक प्रश्न किया था और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री श्री मनमोहन दास ने उसका उत्तर दिया था। मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि मथुरा का जो कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर है क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी भी संरक्षित स्थान घोषित करने जा रही है। उत्तर में बताया गया कि कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी कोई जानकारी हमको नहीं मिली है कि जिससे हम उसको उस रूप में स्वीकार कर सकें।

मुझे आश्चर्य है कि आप का विभाग इस प्रकार की उल्टी जानकारी आपको कैसे देता है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के पक्ष में कोई पुरातत्वीय सबूत नहीं है लेकिन मैं वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और

सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसके एक नहीं अनेकों प्रमाण हैं जो कि इसके पुरातत्वीय होने को सिद्ध करते हैं। पुराना इतिहास तो इस बात का साक्षी है ही और मुहम्मद गजनवी के मुंशी अला उतवी ने तवारीख यमूनी में इस की चर्चा की है। श्री कनिंगहम की पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी रिपोर्टों में विस्तार से इसका वर्णन है। मथुरा के अंग्रेजी काल के कलक्टर मिस्टर ग्राउस ने भी मथुरा पर एक पुस्तक लिखी है और उसमें इस कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर की चर्चा की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत से विदेशी यात्री जो कि समय समय पर हमारे देश में आते रहे हैं उन्होंने भी इस मन्दिर की चर्चा की है। विदेशी यात्री श्री वॉनियर और टेवरनियर ने भी अपनी यात्राओं के वर्णन में मथुरा के इस कृष्ण मन्दिर जन्म की चर्चा की है। यह सब देखते हुए भी जो वैज्ञानिक और अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री डा० म० मो० दास ने कहा है कि इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई प्रामाणिक जानकारी नहीं मिली है बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करें। कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार के स्थानों पर जो कि विवाद स्पष्ट स्थान है उन पर हाथ डालने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार से किसी एक सम्प्रदायक विशेष को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उनके धर्मस्थान को तो संरक्षित स्थान घोषित कर देती है और दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं करती है और दूसरे मत वालों के विचारों को इस तरह से ठेस पहुंचायेगी तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी जोकि नहीं होनी चाहिए तो उस स्थिति के लाने का दायित्व इस सरकार पर ही होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का कोई भी पय उठाने से पहले सरकार थोड़ी गंभीरता के साथ इस बारे में विचार कर ले।

एक बात जो कि मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज के ही हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स समाचारपत्र में इस आशय का समाचार छपा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जोकि समाचारपत्र देखते होंगे उन्होंने भी उसे पढ़ा होगा कि दिल्ली का जन्तर मन्तर मरम्मत के अभाव में और सरकारी लालफीते शाही का शिकार हो कर गिरता चला जा रहा है और जन्तर मन्तर की दीवारें खिसक रही हैं ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि जब सांस्कृतिक उमंगी डा० म० मो० दास से हमने यह जानकारी ली थी कि क्या दिल्ली में कोई ऐसा भी स्थान है जोकि पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित नहीं किया गया है और उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी जा जा रही है तो उन्होंने इसके उत्तर में बतलाया था कि दिल्ली की जामा मस्जिद को भी १ लाख ४५ हजार और कुछ सौ रुपये के ऊपर दिये गये हैं जबकि वह एक धार्मिक स्थान है और उनको राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन जन्तर मन्तर जो कि एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हो सकता है और जिसका कि ऐतिहासिक महत्व भी है उसकी मरम्मत कराने का काम आज से दो वर्ष पहले मंजूर हुआ था लेकिन सरकारी लाल-फीतेशाही के कारण अभी तक उसकी मरम्मत नहीं हो पायी है और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उसकी दीवारें और दरवाजा धीरे धीरे गिर रहे हैं । सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की अपेक्षा और ढीलढाल न की जाय और इस तरह के पुरातत्व महत्व की इमारतों की समय पर आवश्यक मरम्मत करा ली जाय ताकि इस प्रकार की महत्व-पूर्ण चीजें मरम्मत के अभाव में खराब न हों।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और संक्षिप्त भाषा में कह कर समाप्त करूँगा और वह यह है जैसे कि अभी माननीय पट्टाभिरमन् ने भी अपने भाषण में इस बात की ओर संकेत दिया कि

ऋग्वेद दुनिया के पास में एक इस तरह का सांस्कृतिक ग्रंथ है जो कि किसी जति विशेष अथवा सम्प्रदाय विशेष की सम्पत्ति नहीं है बल्कि वह मनुष्य मात्र की सम्पत्ति है । वह सम्पूर्ण विश्व के प्राणियों के लिये है । ऐसा कहना केवल हमारे देशके विद्वानों का ही नहीं है अपितु विदेशी विद्वानों का भी कहना है कि ऋग्वेद दुनिया की लाइब्रेरी में सब से पुरानी पुस्तक है और जैसा कि श्री पट्टाभिरमन् ने भी कहा है मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऋग्वेद के समान वैदिक ग्रंथों पर अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिये कोई एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति नियुक्त की जाय । इस प्रकार के प्राचीन ग्रंथों पर जो इन के विशेषज्ञ हों उनसे अनुसंधान करायें और उन ग्रंथों से यदि इस प्रकार की चीजें प्राप्त हो सकें जोकि मावी भारत के निर्माण में सहायक हो सकें तो यह अत्यन्त उपयोगी होगा ।

**Shri Abdul Salem (Tiruchirapalli):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has given a good account of itself and deserves all praise for its performance in the last year.

The scope of the Ministry is vast and, broadly, its functions relate to basic and scientific research, industrial research and cultural activities. In themselves these functions should have certain clear defined priorities to have a balanced approach. While basic and fundamental research is essential, it is equally important that day to day problems of the industry are looked into and solutions found for their difficulties. Cultural activities are different and they are directed to contribute an understanding of the cultural values amongst the different sections of the Indian society and of India abroad. Much advance has been made in other Western countries in fundamental research. We have to continue with our own humble efforts not only to create consciousness but also to provide a firm base for future development. Russia has set an example that more emphasis on basic

[Shri Abdul Salem]

problem of research not connected with commercial aspects pays rich dividends in the long run.

The Ministry has established, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a chain of national laboratories and institutes which are engaged in various research problems relevant to industries and their development. Here I will suggest that the Ministry should improve its liaison with the industries in the public and private sectors. This will give point and direction to the efforts that are being made and will also enhance their utility. In line with Government policy of bringing about harmony between the private and public sector undertakings, I would suggest that we should welcome the participation of industries in these researches. If this is not possible, we should devise other ways and means of making them use these more and more.

Sir, I want to say something about cultural activities. These are tackled in two planes; within India and outside India. We have achieved independence and political unity, but we have to develop forces of unity so that fissiparous tendencies are checked. There is an inherent unity amongst the various regions in the country, but a better appreciation of the culture, tradition and ways of one region in the other will definitely contribute to harmony. The Ministry should employ all media at its disposal towards this end.

The second problem which the Ministry should tackle in this regard is the emotional and psychological integration. The cause and effects of incidents like Jabalpur should be studied carefully and necessary remedies are taken in hand.

Our outside relation programme should definitely have priority. Firstly, I would like to make it plain that what we are doing abroad by way of presenting India is not enough. After

all, every man who goes abroad is our national representative and unless we improve our morale and national character and business technique we cannot create a favourable impression.

Within the resources available, let us concentrate on improving our cultural ties with Himalayan States and Africa. There are quite a few African students in Delhi and I believe that they are not being looked after well. Instead of spending money on cultural delegations, we would do well to see that they are happy and contented and carry home good memories.

Sir, after the rape of Tibet by China, thousands of refugees have crossed the border. The Tibetan culture can be preserved only in India which, in the past, has absorbed varied cultures. If it is to be preserved, it should be preserved only in India.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for his effort to establish the Institute of Petroleum. With the growing demands of petroleum and petrochemical industries, this is essential. But, again, I say that in all schemes connected with the industrial research we must take the private sector with us. New techniques in refineries are also being investigated and I hope they will be able to guide the public sector refineries for producing more of high speed diesel oil for which there is greater demand than for other crude cuts.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would at the outset like to thank all hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. (Shri M. B. Thakore: What about those who could not participate?) ... and, I think, probably even more those hon. Members who have been sitting here listening to the speeches of others because that is a real exercise in cultural discipline.

**Shri M. B. Thakore (Pattan):** We did not get time.

**Shri Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri):  
Silent spectators.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Most of the criticism has been constructive and of a friendly nature and I am a little unhappy to find that the only note of indignation was by my very old and honoured friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, whom I have known for about 40 years and have always admired for his quality of indignation. It does not matter what the subject is. Whether here or abroad, he has always been indignant about something. If he were a little younger, I would have called him an angry young man. If he were a little older, he would have been in the category of angry old men. But being neither very young nor old, he is only angry. That is probably why in discussing subjects where really there is not much room for passion he was able to import successfully a fair amount of heat and volume but, I am afraid, not very much light.

I will start with his comments on the Department of Archaeology. I am entirely at one with him when he said that more and better work is needed. Certainly, more and better work is needed. This has been the burden of his song with regard to most of the activities of this Ministry. We are trying to do our best, but even our best is not good enough and therefore there is always room for improvement. We shall always welcome suggestions, but it would be more helpful if they were concrete suggestions as to how the work is to be made better and how it is to be expanded.

He referred, of course, to Nagarjunakonda. It has become with him a hardy annual. I am afraid that we probably have a slightly different approach to this problem. Many of us worked as long and as hard as it was possible to preserve Nagarjunakonda, but when it was finally decided that the dam would be built on the Krishna River and that Nagarjuna-

konda would be submerged, we used all our energies in trying to salvage what was possible. To express regret again and again and to keep on saying why it cannot be saved when it is known that it cannot be saved, is I think, a kind of sentimentality. Why should we go back on these things instead of concentrating on salvaging what can be salvaged?

I would have welcomed it if Shri Mukerjee had told me where we can do more in salvaging. A full survey of those 3,000 to 4,000 acres of land has been made and excavations were completed last December. If he could tell me that these are the areas which have not been covered or that these are the things which ought to be salvaged, his criticism would have been very useful. But merely to express regret why Nagarjunakonda is being submerged helps neither him nor us nor this country. In this struggle between the living and the dead, the claims of the living cannot be overlooked. The people of Andhra Pradesh and Madras have decided that this dam should be built so that about a million acres of land can be brought under irrigation. I think it is better that we concentrate on the future, on the salvaging and protection of the monuments that can be protected rather than on wasting our energies in vain regrets.

My hon. friend also referred to excavations in Arikkanmedu and Kaveri regions. I have noted them and welcome these suggestions. At the appropriate time we will undertake them. He knows, as a member of the Central Board of Archaeology, the major problem before the Department of Archaeology at the moment is to undertake three large scale excavations—one in the Rajasthan area for the painted grey pottery; a second in South India for the earlier neo-lithic culture which will also throw a considerable light on the Dravidian culture to which my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, made a reference . . .

**Shri Narasimhan:** Exactly where?

**An Hon. Member:** Salem.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That I cannot say as yet. It may be Salem for all I know, but where exactly it will be will be decided by archaeological considerations and not by considerations of any other kind.

The third excavation will be somewhere in the east. It will be in the Gangetic Valley, but exactly where, again I cannot say because it will depend upon archaeological considerations.

Then, my hon. friend referred also to grants to Deccan College and the Asutosh Museum. He was rather angry that only Rs. 4,000 were given to the Asutosh Museum. I think he was not briefed properly. During 1960-61 we have sanctioned Rs. 30,000 to the Asutosh Museum out of which Rs. 14,890 have already been paid. They have been told that as soon as they send us the utilisation certificate the balance will be paid to them. This Rs. 4,000 was an additional grant for excavations on which the total expenditure was only Rs. 7,900. Our formula is that we grant 50 per cent of whatever is spent on special excavations of this type. I do not therefore understand what exactly his grouse was.

My hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, was concerned with the organisational set-up of the Department of Archaeology. I know it is one of his old loves and like all old loves he can never forget it. Therefore he returns to it again and again though he finds that there is discouragement from almost every other side. He appealed to some of the leading archaeologists of this view. He appealed to archaeologists outside India and I am very sorry to say, as he himself knows, that everyone of them has said that the present set up in which the different types of works are

properly coordinated is the most satisfactory for the proper development of archaeology in this country and that any bifurcation or division of the Department as has been suggested by my hon. friend would be disastrous for Indian archaeology. I think 'disastrous' is the word used by one leading archaeologist of the world. I do not know why in spite of advice of this type, not from me and not from officers of my department but from leading archaeologists of the world, he still persists in trying to split up the Department which has done splendid work and which has brought honour and distinction to the country.

With regard to his other two points about preservation of paintings of South India and excavations for Dravidian history, I have noted his suggestions. We shall do whatever is possible. Some paintings in South India have already been renovated and cleaned. He himself referred to the fact that through methods of chemical cleaning some of the hitherto almost indiscernible paintings in the Tanjore temple have been revealed in their almost pristine glory. I am sure that the Department will continue to do that type of work.

I have already referred to the question of excavations for Dravidian history. He also referred to the Aswan Dam and seemed to express some surprise on the fact that work has not begun. I am surprised at his surprise because according to the programme which has been drawn up it has been decided that work on the pre-historic sites will begin from the winter of 1961. When the programme is to begin the work in the winter of 1961, it is a little surprising that surprise should be expressed that work has not already been finished and a report submitted.

**Shri Narasimhan:** The answers were not complete.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The answers were probably not very clear to my

hon. friend and it may be that our answers also were not as explicit as they ought to have been. But the general position is that a preliminary survey has been made. The Director-General of Archaeology and the Director of the School of Archaeology, who will be the leader of the expedition, were in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic when I was there and together we have gone over a number of sites. They have made a preliminary selection. But it is an international programme in which a large number of countries are cooperating and therefore the final allocations will be made some time probably during this summer. I am hoping that in the winter of 1961 the work will start there. It will not only enrich our archaeologists' experience but will bring certain important gains to India. I also hope—this is only a hope that I can express—it will throw some light upon the relations between India and Egypt in ancient days.

My hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, referred to excavations in Rangmati in West Bengal and in Orissa. In all these places excavations have been carried out from time to time, but it all depends on the availability of resources and on the question of priorities. As I have said earlier today, the priority at the moment is to try to clear out certain hitherto not very clear episodes of Indian history. For that the three major problems are the neolithic cultures of South India and Eastern India and the culture of the painted grey pottery in Western India. When these have been completed, other programmes will be taken in hand.

14 hrs.

Here, I would like to remind the hon. House of one very significant thing about archaeology. In a sense archaeologists, from the nature of the case, are enemies of ancient remains. Because, once a site has been ex-

cavated and exposed, it is very difficult to protect it. So long as objects are covered by the accretions of centuries if not thousands of years, they are protected against weather, climate and the vagaries of nature and the vagaries of man. Once they have been exposed, the work has to be carried out quickly. Otherwise, there is the danger that some very valuable elements may be lost. Therefore, we do not wish to expand the programmes of archaeology too rapidly without taking proper care to see that whatever is excavated is properly studied and wherever possible preserved.

My hon. friend Shri Radhe Lal Vyas referred to the excavations at Ujjain. The necessary excavations have been carried out. When the three major priorities are covered, we may return again to Ujjain. It will, again, be a question that would have to be decided on archaeological principles and not on principles of my like or dislike or the local affiliations or the local patriotism of any one Member of this House, whether on this side or that side.

My hon. friend Shri Mahanty referred to the location of the Archaeological Library. He has probably forgotten that it was decided at one time that the Archaeological Library was to be shifted from Delhi to Nagpur. It was, if I may be permitted to say, so, through my personal intervention and through my personal pleading with some of the authorities concerned who allocate accommodation to the different Ministries that this Library was retained in Delhi. Naturally, we were beggars and we could not be choosers. With the new Museum building coming up, I think this problem will be solved very soon and we will be able to house the Library as it ought to be housed.

My hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman referred to Temple survey in the south and said that sufficient was not being done. He is probably not aware that we have two programmes

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

of temple survey in India: one, a survey of temple architecture in the north and the second, a comprehensive programme of survey of temple architecture in the south.

This work is proceeding and as soon as the work is completed, adequate volumes with profuse illustrations will be published to give the people a knowledge of the enormous wealth and splendour of the temple architecture of this country.

He also referred to the export of antiquities. He probably forgot that we have already an Act by which no antiquity can go outside India without the personal approval of the Minister concerned. We take very good care to see that nothing of importance goes out of this country. At the same time, I feel that where there are a number of specimens of the same type, there is no reason why some of these specimens should not go abroad. We do not want to be represented in the world outside by inferior specimens of our art and sculpture. We have laid down the policy that unique objects shall not go out of the country. Where an object is not unique and there are a number of instances of the same type, some of them may be allowed to go, even if they are of the first-rate quality. I believe that is in the national interest and that it would enhance the prestige of India outside. Otherwise, if only third rate things go, the world outside will not judge us fairly.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the question of Mosque and the Krishnajanma Bhoomi Trust at Mathura. I am very happy to say that as a result of the discussions with different authorities, an amicable settlement has been arrived at. This particular Mosque has been a protected monument for almost 40 years. Therefore, there is no question of doing anything new to it. There was some possibility of a clash at one time. The hon. Dr.

Sampurnanand, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, wrote to us saying that immediate steps should be taken to settle this question and to define clearly the areas which are protected in order to avoid a clash. I am very happy to say that due to the personal intervention of some officers of my Ministry—I myself have visited that site on more occasions than one and there have been discussions with the representatives of both the groups—an amicable settlement has been arrived at. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members not to try to re-open a question which has been amicably settled.

If we go into the question of history of what had been destroyed or what had been built, we will not know where we shall end. Some of you may remember that only a few days ago, in reply to a question in this House, or it may be in the other House, I do not remember, it was stated that the Chinese have claimed Kailas and Badrinath on the ground that they were ancient Buddhist stoopas or sites. Therefore, if these question of past history are raised, we do not know where they will end. Siva temples were converted into Vishnu temples and Vishnu temples were converted into Siva temples. Buddhist stoopas were converted into Siva temples in many cases in South India. In some cases, temples were converted into mosques and Mosques were converted into Churches. This sort of a thing happened not only in this country, but throughout the world. It has happened even within the votaries of the same religion. Very recently, I was in the United Arab Republic, I found there, that as early as 1500 B.C., one of the Egyptian Pharaohs converted a temple of his own father into that of a different God in order to put his own name upon it and his own signature. He claimed that he had built this temple simply because he had made a few changes. He claimed the glory of having a new God installed there. Therefore, we cannot go into

past history. Archaeologists throughout the world have laid it down as a principle that when a monument comes to them, they take it as it is at the moment of taking it over. We cannot go into past history. Therefore, I would appeal earnestly to all hon. Members of this House not to reopen a question whose dangerous repercussions nobody can foresee. Therefore, let all these things be settled on archaeological principles where we are on firm academic ground, where we are interested in preserving the splendour and beauty of the culture of this country, where every religion, every community, every language group, every type of people in this country have contributed to our splendour and to our achievements in the past.

With regard to Jantar Mantar to which also he made a reference, I would say this. He referred to the reports in the newspaper. But, he did not make a full reference, because that report itself says that when the officers and employees of my Ministry went there to repair the monument and look after it, they were driven away. We are in correspondence with the Rajasthan Government. I promise to this House that I shall take it up personally with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. I had written to him about six months ago. My impression was that the matter had been settled. I am sorry to find that it has not been settled. I shall take it up with him personally and we shall certainly see that this fine monument does not suffer any further damage, and that it is properly maintained.

Then, I come to the Akadamis. Here, again, my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee expressed regret, which I share, that there were no awards for Bengali, Tamil and some other languages this year. This regret was echoed by my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and several others. I do not know if the House is aware of the way in which these awards are made. There is an Advisory Board

for every language in India. The names of the members of the Advisory Board are included in the printed reports of the Sahitya Akadami and as such, they are not secret. If my hon. friend will look at the list of Advisers for the Bengali language, I feel sure that even he will be satisfied that most of the people do occupy important positions in Bengali literature and not one man is there who should not be there. The procedure is that every one of the members of the Advisory Board can send one or two names to the Secretary of the Sahitya Akadami. When all the names are received—it happens that there are some names which are sent by one person only and not by any other—a consolidated list is made, including all the books which are sent by all the members. The consolidated list is sent back to all the members of the Advisory body again. Out of this consolidated list, they are requested to recommend one or at the most two names. They have, thus, an opportunity to consider those books which they may not have first thought of. When their selection come, on the basis of first preferences, five books are selected from that list. These five are sent to a group of, what is called, examiners or final Judges, consisting of three, whose names, from the nature of the case, have to be kept secret. But those judges have no right to go outside the list and they are required to consider only the books recommended in the list. When the judges select one book out of these names given by the advisory body, that book wins the prize.

What happened this year in the case of Bengali, it appears, is that three books were recommended, and the prize was not given, not because there was no book of the requisite quality but because there were three books which were held to be almost of equal quality, and the judges could not agree among themselves as to which of these three should be the first. So, it was a question of plethora rather than a lack of books. But



[Shri Humayun Kabir]

then this is the kind of literary law or procedure that we apply to every other language as well.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** It may be divided among the three.

**Shri Subiman Ghose** (Burdwan): It might have been divided among the three.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That has never been done by the Sahitya Akadami till now. And hon. Members know that the Sahitya Akadami is an autonomous body, but I shall certainly place this suggestion before the Sahitya Akadami. But I may remind the House that this is not the only case.

In the case of the Nobel Prize, which is awarded on the basis of books published throughout the whole world, there have been years when no prize has been awarded. In the case of the Hawtherndon Prize in London, again, no books were awarded prizes for almost ten years.

**Shri Tangamani:** After all, these prizes are awarded for the development and growth of the different languages. If the prizes are not awarded, then what is the purpose?

**Shri Narasimhan:** Is it because all the three were good?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I have said, in this particular case, in Bengali, three books were regarded to be of equal importance and equal distinction, and, therefore, no prize could be given, but it may be, as has been suggested that the prize could have been divided. At the final meeting, when this was decided, I was not present, but, certainly, I shall place this point of view before the Sahitya Akadami which I would remind the House, is an autonomous body, and it does not and should not accept any direction from the Ministry. I am sure that the Members do not wish that in the work of these Akadamis and other autonomous organisations,

the Ministries should have any voice more than merely suggestion and advice.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee also referred to the Lalit Kala Akadami as being too modern and one-sided. I agree with him, but, again, it is an autonomous body. I myself have sometimes suggested that perhaps the sort of abstraction in which they indulge is a little narrow. But, it is an autonomous body. One hon. Member said,—I think it was my hon. friend Shri Mahanty—that the Lalit Kala Akadami patronises only Jamini Roy. I think he is completely mistaken. If he goes to the Lalit Kala Akadami he will find that Mr. Jamini Roy is very much out of fashion there today. It is the modern impressionists who are in fashion there. Some hon. Members may have seen the finest example of this modern impressionism when an international exhibition was held here recently. In that exhibition, one of the outstanding paintings—outstanding, within inverted commas—which came from another country was a blank canvas in which there were 177 incisions with a pen-knife. And we counted these incisions, because the organisers thought that these gaps or these openings in the canvas would probably induce school boys who came to see the exhibition to add one or two more. That is the position.

**Shri Goray** (Poona): When did the hon. Minister count them?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Not I, but before it was hung up. The counting took place.

Therefore, I would only submit that in these matters, there are fashions in arts as there are fashions everywhere else. At the moment, amongst some of the younger artists particularly, there seems to be a strong current of what is called modern art or modernism, but I am sure that like all passing fashions, this fashion will also pass away, and we should not get so much excited about it. My

hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal's objections have already been disposed of.

Then, my hon. friend Dr. Samant-sinhar referred to the Odissi dance, and asked why it had not been recognised as a classical dance. Again, it will depend on the report of the Akadami's expert body. But, in the meantime, action has already been taken to give due recognition to Odissi dance, and Odissi dance is one of the types of dances for which Akadami awards are made, and for which prizes are given, and for which we from the Ministry have tried to help as far as we could within the resources available to us.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had certain original observations in this field as well. He objected to the use of the word *sanskriti* to anything except very high philosophical discourses. Now, the word 'culture' or *sanskriti* is nobody's monopoly. It does not belong to any particular individual. He is certainly welcome to use the word *sanskriti* in his sense, but if people elsewhere use the word *sanskriti* to include other activities, I am afraid there is no law which can prohibit them from using that word in their sense.

He was also very angry as to why any dance troupe should be sent abroad. I agree that dance troupe is not the only representation of India, and that is why we try to send lecturers on philosophy, lecturers on religious, literary workers, painters, musicians etc., but at the same time, it cannot also be denied that to a foreign country dance is the form which appeals most. It cannot be denied that dance is the form which has an immediate understandable appeal. It is a visual spectacle, and when we are trying to establish closer friendly relations with other countries, we have to consider their likes and dislikes. It is not a proselytisation function. If there were a

delegation like that, I shall certainly keep my hon. friend in mind. But then, proselytisation is sometimes more effective when it is indirect, not when it is too didactic, not when it is so blatant that people react against it rather than welcome it.

My hon. friend also referred to the fact that about Rs. 5,000 was paid to Swami Ranganathananda—here, I might correct my hon. friend; it was not Swami Chinmayananda but Swami Ranganathananda whom we sent—and about Rs. 35,000 to Shrimati Indrani Rehman and her troupe. The answer is very simple. A ticket cost Rs. 5,000 odd in one case, and in the other case, the ticket or rather the tickets—because it was a troupe—cost something like Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000, and we paid half of that. In one case we paid the full ticket, and in the other case, we paid half of the tickets of the troupe, and that explains why the two figures are different. Also, it costs more to go to America and South America than it costs to go to Japan. If my hon. friend will not understand this simple arithmetic, I am afraid nobody can help it.

I now come to probably the most difficult point in the debate that has taken place, and that is about the history of the freedom movement. My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee opened the attack here and again, and, as I said, his qualities of indignation were never seen to better light than when he waxed eloquent over the many misstatements of Dr. Tara Chand. My hon. friend is a historian, and a historian of some distinction, and so he is Dr. Tara Chand. So, I shall leave it to them to fight it out outside this House as to whom is right and who is wrong. I shall not go into the merits of the question, but the only point on which I would like to make an observation in this.

Ours is not a country where when we commission a person to write a book, we dictate to him what he should write. History is not manu-

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

factured in this country according to the wishes of the political parties. I personally do not agree with many of the things in the book, and if my hon. friends have read the preface or the foreword or whatever you may call it, they will have noticed that I have said clearly that the opinions of Dr. Tara Chand are Dr. Tara Chand's alone. There is no question of this being a Government publication in a strict sense. Government publication means something which expresses the point of view of Government. This is a Government publication only in the sense that it is brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Can the hon. Minister not answer this simple question? Was it not the duty of the committee appointed by Government that facts should be collected in regard to what exactly happened about the struggle of our people for freedom? That was the job that was entrusted to them.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have referred earlier to the quality of indignation that characterises my hon. friend. Now, shall I add also the quality of impatience? Let me finish first. If the hon. Member will only wait a little while, he can hear the answer.

This book is only the first part, which has been published, which deals with the background. Some of the things to which he referred yesterday about what happened between 1757 and 1857 are things about which Dr. Tara Chand tells me that he has already started writing. He is delaying with them in the second volume of his book. Again, my hon. friend is shaking his head. He is entitled to his opinion, which, perhaps, may or may not be right. If he writes the history, I am sure, it would be quite different, and probably not quite acceptable to everyone in this House. But, then, no two

historians will ever agree. And the main difficulty here is that this is a work which was begun several years ago, and Dr. Tara Chand was commissioned to do this work long before my Ministry came into existence. The work had already begun and it has continued.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You could have stopped it.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** And it has continued. Dr. Tara Chand is one of the eminent historians in India, even though people might disagree about particular aspects of his work. And I am sure that he will take particular notice of all that has been said in this House. I would only draw the attention of hon. Members to one other point, namely that in the other House, when this book was talked about, he said that he would be willing to discuss with anyone any points which might be disputable, and if a second edition were necessary, he would naturally try to meet the points of view of all critics. I do not for a moment say that the Government stand by any or all the things said in that book.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Do not call him the most eminent historian.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** One of the most. I never call anybody the most eminent because that would be incorrect. But he is certainly an eminent historian of this country.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Is Shri D. C. Sharma a rival to him?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** My hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, referred to the Cultural History of Mankind. Here again, Sir Leonard Wooley, about whom my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan is always speaking and has a great admiration for him, happens to be disliked by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. What can you do about these things. Great historians

do differ in these matters and in any case we cannot, as a Government, as a Ministry, interfere with the expression of opinion of historians when they publish books under their own names. One book is in the name of Leonard Woolley and the other is in the name of Dr. Tara Chand.

I next come to the question of museums. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, raised the question that there should be no entry fees at all. I do not understand why he is so much against entry fees. I think entry fee is desirable for two reasons. First of all, if there is even a nominal entry fee, people who come to the Museum pay a little more attention. Things which are offered gratis or free are often ignored. But more important than this, these museums have to be maintained in any case. If they have to be maintained, expenses have to be incurred. Now, why should the public exchequer always be required to pay directly for this? Why should not a part of the expense be met by those who are willing to pay? And the payments are almost nominal. We give special concession to students. We give concession to parties. We give concession to visitors. One day in the week, sometimes two days in the week, entry is free, and only on one day in the week, the charges are a little higher, partly in order to slow down the movement on that day so that there is a better opportunity for cleaning, and partly to help serious students with a little more seclusion so that they can study at leisure.

My hon. friend referred also to the Indian Museum and complained that only Rs. 1 lakh was given to it whereas the Victoria Memorial was given Rs. 3 lakhs. Again, I am afraid he did not read his brief. If he had read the report, he would have found that the Indian Museum was paid during 1960-61 Rs. 1,68,316 for maintenance, Rs. 1,69,928 for development; in other words, almost Rs. 3½ lakhs, not Rs. 1 lakh as he said. As for the Victoria Memorial, it was paid a grant of Rs.

1, 59,000 for special repairs. I am sure my hon. friend does not want that this building should collapse, and if special repairs are necessary from time to time, they have to be undertaken. Therefore, as I said, again he was not properly briefed.

Then I come to internal cultural activities. Here again, my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, was, as usual, wrong. He complained that we are unsympathetic towards the Asiatic Society. I wish he had asked the members and office-bearers of that Society whether we are sympathetic or unsympathetic. I can claim that I have gone out of my way to try to help the Society because it is perhaps the oldest Society of this type in the world, and many of the most important cultural and scientific activities of India originate from work initiated there. I therefore went out of my way, and during the last two years we have paid Rs. 9 lakhs by way of grant for building. We have paid since 1959, Rs. 45,000 a year, and Rs. 5,000 for cataloguing as against Rs. 20,000 which was paid till that time. Before 1953, the grant was only Rs. 5,000. In 1953, it was raised to Rs. 20,000. In 1959, we raised it to Rs. 45,000. I do not know if these are signs of neglect or any antipathy to that Society.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, referred to the necessity of inter-State exchange of troupes. He said that there should be greater and more of such exchanges. I agree. He complained that there were only three States. Here, he was not correct. This year not three but excepting four States, namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab, every other State in India has either received or sent a troupe. Most of them have done both. We are trying to see that these inter-State exchanges become as frequent as possible so that people in one area of the country have greater knowledge about the culture and art of other parts of the country. In addition, as was pointed out by my hon. colleague yesterday,

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

we have been encouraging the holding of literary conferences in different parts of the country where litterateurs from different areas congregate and exchange experiences.

My hon. friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas, spoke about Kalidasa. All honour to him for his devotion to Kalidasa. Certainly there is nobody in this House who would not share with him in admiration and devotion to Kalidasa who has brought the greatest distinction to our country. He said that some organisation in Ujjain has collected Rs. 1½ lakhs. I tell him straightway that if they approach us, we will certainly give a substantial grant to see that the Kalidasa Theatre is built. But as I told him last year, there is one difference between Kalidasa and Tagore. 1961 happens to be the centenary of Tagore whereas for Kalidasa any year is as good as any other year. But during this very year, I promise a grant to this organisation if they will make an application to the State Government and that Government makes a recommendation to that effect.

There was also a reference to the publication of rare manuscripts. I am glad to say that we have been helping in this connection, and a number of rare manuscripts are being published. My hon. friend, Shri L. Achaw Singh, talked about the cultural mela in UP where there would be a discourse on the literature of *Ramayana*. When we receive a definite proposal, we shall certainly examine it sympathetically. In the meantime, I can tell him that so far as Manipur is concerned, he certainly has no reason for complaint. We have sanctioned for Manipur a college of drama and music, of which he himself made an acknowledgment. We have also agreed to open in Manipur two open air theatres. We have also assured that if proposals are made for development of the Manipuri language, we will give grants when proposals are received. We have also given a grant to a Manipur dramatist—a

pension—under our scheme of pensions to distinguished literary persons or artists in different regions of the country.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** How much is the sum?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Rs. 100 a month. The maximum that can be given to anybody is Rs. 150; taking into consideration the age, and the number of family members, the amount is settled.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman referred to increased cultural exchanges. I have already touched upon them. I have already referred to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's quarrel with the word *sanskriti*. Shri Abdul Salam talked about the integration of culture, emotional and intellectual. I am all with him. I am sure everyone in this House wishes that there is closer approximation between the different parts of India and the people speaking different languages co-operate with one another more.

In regard to culture relations abroad, again my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee—I am afraid I have to turn to him again and again, because on almost every topic he made some statement usually incorrect—was incorrect when he said that I went to Paris to lay a foundation-stone. He is completely wrong. I had gone to Paris on the invitation of the French Government and I was their guest. Because I happened to be there, I laid the foundation-stone. If I had not been there, I would not have gone there for laying the foundation-stone. I am not so foolish as to indulge in such activities and thus lay myself open to attack from my distinguished friend.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Is it not a fact that the India House is being built at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs? That was what I objected to.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That is certainly true.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I wanted him to say whether it was not a waste.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** In other parts of the world also we will have India Houses. My hon. friend probably does not know the scheme under which these houses are built, not by India alone. In the University of Paris, *cite Universitaire*, they have invited different countries of the world and said that seats in each House will be reserved for the nationals of other countries. Every co-operating country will be given seats in the houses of other nations. There is the American House, the British House, the Brazil House, the German House, the Russian House, the Japan House and the Indonesia House. I do not see any reason why India should not have its House as well. I am sure that in future there will be more exchange; and it will be better for India and for others.

Then my hon. friend referred to the trip of Vijayantimala. As I have said, he is usually inaccurate. This matter was discussed last year during the debate. It was a trip which took place two years ago. Therefore, again, he is one year to late.

Similarly, about Bibliography in cultural News. Some of his criticism I accept. It is certainly a pity that in these cultural bulletins, a book like Fox Strangway's was left out. He referred to Shri Sambamurty. He did not care to see that not one but several books of Shri Sambamurty are mentioned in this bulletin. As I said, he is usually inaccurate; and this is another example of the kind of inaccuracy in which he indulges.

**An Hon. Member:** Only to give you a chance.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Shri Hem Barua referred to the fact that we have not got cultural relations with East Germany. We have not recognised East Germany. There are no diplomatic relations with that country. How, in the absence of diploma-

tic relations, a cultural agreement is to be signed. Passe; my understanding.

My hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharya referred to the fact that we should promote further studies about India's contributions to the Far East. I entirely agree with him. He, probably, knows that in recent years there has been an exchange of teachers and students and we are hoping that these programmes will continually increase.

My hon. friend, Shri Ghosal referred to cultural delegations also. But, I think I have already covered the point which he made. Then, my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty complained about the composition of cultural delegations. These delegations are not composed by me or by my Ministry alone. We have a committee in which my Ministry has only one representative, as I told the House, last time. There is one representative from the Ministry of External Affairs and several distinguished non-officials. And, they select these cultural delegations.

Therefore, I do not think that any criticism on that point lies.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur):** Is there anybody who acts as the power behind the throne?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Probably the hon. Member.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** My hon. friend, Shri Sharma, has, probably, spotted the power behind.

I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Abdul Salam that more should be done for promoting relations, especially with the African countries and some of our Himalayan neighbours. I am glad to say that something has been done. We have established a school of Tibetology in Gangtok. There is a school of Tibetology also

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

in Ladakh; and we have many cultural exchanges now with all our neighbours, the Himalayan States, who are closely linked with us in many ways. (*Interruption*).

Now, I come to the C. S. I. R. My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee referred to the need for closer relations between Vijnan Mandirs and National Laboratories.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Sir, we are growing jealous of Shri Mukerjee. Every time the Minister refers to Shri Mukerjee first and refers to us afterwards. He has 40 years relationship with him and that relationship has not led to love but to indignation.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** If anyone is to blame may I plead....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has found out the secret for. if he behaves in the same manner he may also be named first.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I accept that suggestion. It is eminently reasonable and we are doing everything to get closer relations.

He also said that there should be closer relationship to affairs of daily life. Something on that line is already being done. Some of the laboratories are trying to evolve a smokeless fuel for domestic consumption. Another laboratory is working on non-erodable mud plaster which will help the villager to build mud houses with less cost and will substantially reduce the cost of maintenance of a village house. Another laboratory is working on double cast shell roofing which brings down the cost of construction appreciably.

The House will remember that there were references to the Amar Project at Ambala. Many bouquets were paid to that. Many houses were built with double cast shell roofing.

I am sure it will please hon. Members to hear that the Road Research Institute is working on an improved bullock-cart wheel, improving the axle of the bullock-cart. This is, again, a thing which touches some lakhs of villagers....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There is something more in the yoke than in the wheel.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Each hon. Member has his own preference, Sir. (*Interruption*).

I now come to another ticklish question. I think the House can take everything in its stride. Another laboratory is working on an improved wheelbarrow for night-soil so that the indignity to which reference was made by a number of hon. Members about carrying night-soil on the head can be removed.

And, finally, on this particular point, to come to a lighter vein, one of the laboratories is working on iddli and coffee, better coffee and quicker iddli. I am sure, at least my hon. friends from the south will be happy to know that they have evolved something called instant iddli as a result of which good iddlis can be prepared quickly instead of waiting for 12, 14 or 20 hours, whatever the time may be.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua laid special emphasis on the need for closer co-ordination between industry and research. I entirely agree with him. And, I am happy to say that a step which we have taken very recently will go a long way in achieving this object. We have reconstituted the National Research Development Corporation. Since this year the National Research Development Corporation will have as its Chairman, the Minister of Industries to ensure immediate relation between the industries and the research that is carried on in the different national laboratories. This step has already paid dividends; and I am sure will pay increasing dividends as years go by.

There were also references by my hon. friends, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Narasimhan, Shri Bhattacharaya, Shri Ghosal and Shri Singh to the question of scientists being given proper scales of pay and their being encouraged to return to this country. They wanted that the salary scales should be improved. When Shri Ghosal was speaking, he was mainly speaking about things which do not concern my Ministry. He was speaking about the salaries in schools and colleges which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

So far as Technological Institutes are concerned, we have definitely improved the salaries. And, I make bold to say that the scales which we have introduced compare favourably with the scales anywhere else in the Government of India. In fact, when we were introducing these scales, there were some protests from Universities and the University Grants Commission that this will place the University teachers at a disadvantage. My reply was that it would not place them at a disadvantage but that they can use this as a lever to raise the level of payment to those teachers. And, I am happy to find that recently, the University Grants Commission has moved in this direction. Very recently, they have taken a decision for improving the salary scales of teachers, scientific and non-scientific in the colleges and Universities. Therefore I believe I can claim not condemnation but, probably, a little appreciation from my hon. friends that I have done something to raise the salary scales of teachers and not to depress them.

There was a reference to the fact that sometimes there is a time-lag between research and exploitation of research. That is a very old story. All over the world, this has been the complaint of scientists that the research results are not immediately utilised. In fact, an assessment was made just before the World War 1939—45. At that time, it was said that there is usually a time lag of about 100 to 150

years between any fundamental discovery and its application to industry. Gradually, that period has been diminished. It is, even today, about 10 years in many countries, not only in India. And if as my hon. friend said, it could be reduced to 1½ to 2 years or even 3 years, I would have been very happy. It is more than that. But we are trying that this should be reduced. And that depends upon the growth of scientific climate throughout the country. When industrialists rely on improved scientific research, they will take to these results more quickly. I hope that we shall be able to see increasing reliance on science in course of time.

Then, there was the question of scientific climate in the laboratories. This is a matter mainly for scientists. Complaints were made from time to time that senior scientists take credit for the work done by junior scientists. Ours is a country where age has great advantages. We have always believed in the sanctity of the elders in every field of life. Therefore, if some of our scientists also behave in that way, it shows that they are more true to some of these older traditions than to the scientific tradition. And, I do hope that in science which is essentially a matter of youth—most of the important discoveries in science are made before a man is 30 and by the time a person is 40, it is very rarely that he makes any important or fundamental contribution, I hope that gradually this will become the accepted attitude of our scientists as well. I can only say that we have done a little in trying to make it easier for the junior scientists. Formerly, the junior scientist could not publish a paper without the permission and approval of his seniors. We have abolished that. In spite of some protests from some of the senior scientists, we have said that the junior scientists can send a paper to a number of journals which are of the requisite and recognised standard without anybody's permission. We are also encouraging more and more seminars and discussion groups laboratories so that there is a free give and take and



[Shri Humayun Kabir]

in this free give and take the monopoly which at times belonged to the older men is discarded. I certainly agree with my hon. friend that a good deal more has to be done in this direction.

Now, I come to the technical education. I am glad to find that generally the House has approved of what we have done. In the field of technical education, the number of students has more than doubled in the course of the Second Plan and more than quadrupled since India became free. The number of institutions have increased and we are trying to push ahead with that programme as rapidly as we can.

Shri Narasimhan raised the point that there was no adequate facility for practical training for diploma holders. He suggested that legislation should be undertaken for this purpose. Now, it is true that we cannot provide a place for everyone. But the other side of the story is that those for whom we provide places do not always accept them. In the year 1956-57, we secured training places for 1254 people but only 675 joined. In 1960-61, the current year, we secured 2387 places and only 1256 joined. Roughly about 2000 to 2500 places have been secured on an average and roughly about half of them are filled up. The others join and get a job and give up training. But the position is not as bad as these figures might suggest because many of the people receive training in employment. 400 organisations are co-operating with us and many of them contribute between 40-50 per cent of the expenditure. There is a proposal for national apprenticeship legislation which will take care of some of these difficulties.

One other point which my hon. friend referred to was the lack of facilities in Madras. But I find that in Madras three big companies are providing the necessary facilities. My hon. friend Shri Ghosal referred to the decrease of science students. As I have said already, this really per-

tains not to my Ministry but to the Ministry of Education. But there again, to correct the misapprehension, I may say this. It was 35 per cent, as he said, six, seven or ten years ago; it was 35 per cent of the total number of university students; the total number was perhaps 2.5 lakhs. Today, it is 25 per cent of almost one million. In other words, the number of science students today is almost equal to the number of university students, some 12-13 years ago. Therefore, I was astonished when he said that there had been a decrease in number. I immediately asked him: are you thinking of the number or are you thinking of the ratio? He was not clear in his mind. So far as the ratio is concerned, it is obvious that the ratio has gone down a little so far as the numbers are concerned, it is equally obvious that it has increased manifold.

My hon. friend, Dr. Melkote, said that even this number is inadequate. I most respectfully disagree with him so far as engineering students for degrees are concerned. We have today 13500 admissions per year and we will have by the end of the Third Plan 20,000 admissions per year. It means a hundred thousand students at the degree level studying engineering and technology. I do not think that we require a larger number than this for the next ten years at least. We certainly do not want to create unemployment among the highly trained technical personnel such as engineers. So far as diploma-holders are concerned, to some extent, I agree with him. Their number at present is about 25,500 admissions per year or so. The Planning Commission suggested the figure of 40,000 at the end of the Third Plan and I said their figures were wrong; I said it would be 50,000. I am glad to find that the Planning Commission has already come up to 50,000. But I am also convinced that we will not stop at that figure. Before the Third Plan is out the number will further increase. What the number will be, I cannot say because that will depend

upon the rate of development. But it will be certainly go up to 50,000 and about that I have no doubt in my mind. I am sure that Dr. Melkote will not want that the progress should be more rapid than the country can bear.

He also suggested that there should be training facilities through evening courses and part-time courses. It is a very good suggestion. We have been examining it for some time. In fact one of our officers is just now studying this very problem in the United States and Russia which are the two countries where part-time courses and evening courses have been developed to the largest extent.

My hon. friend Shri Achaw Singh referred to a polytechnic for Manipur. I wonder how he forgot that a polytechnic is existing there since August 1956 though it is only for civil engineering. We have also agreed that this will be developed into a full polytechnic with all three courses during the Third Plan. Therefore, I think he also has really no cause for complaint.

There was some reference to scientific research. My hon. friend Dr. Samantsinhar asked: why should there be only 38 vijnan mandirs? He has forgotten that two or three years ago, there were only 13. In about 7-8 years time, 13 yere established. If in the last two years that figures of 13 went up to 38, I think that some progress has been made. But I do confess that last year the progress was somewhat slow and I plead guilty to that charge because I myself slowed down the rate of development. The reason for that was that the Balwant-rai Mehta Committee had been appointed and we were waiting for the recommendations of that Committee. That committee has submitted a most valuable report and I hope that in the coming financial year, i.e., after the next two or three weeks we shall go ahead with the scheme and we shall have as many vijnan mandirs as possible in different parts of the country.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the science museum. There is a small science museum at the moment in the National Physical Laboratory. We propose to establish a National Science Museum in Delhi during the Third Plan. But there are also a number of other scientific and industrial museums which perhaps he forgot. There is a museum in Calcutta—Birla Museum of Industry and Technology. We have promised help for a similar museum in Bombay; we have promised help for a similar museum in Bangalore. If other State Governments come up with proposals for scientific museums of that type, I can assure the House that whatever help is possible within our Budget, we shall certainly give.

Shri Achaw Singh pointed out the absence of vijnan mandir in Manipur. We have sanctioned one in Manipur. Shri Abdul Salam talked about the improvement of fundamental research. I entirely agree with him that fundamental research is of the greatest importance and we should do everything possible for developing fundamental research.

Now, Sir, I come to the last point on which there was some criticism—India Office Library. Here again, in spite of the criticism of my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, I cannot but refer to Shri Mukerjee first because he opened the discussion. If you call upon him to speak first and give him the largest amount of time so that he has the largest number of points and largest number of criticisms, naturally I must also devote the largest amount of time to him.

I was rather surprised by some of his remarks. He knows or at least ought to know that this question was practically in cold storage between 1947 and 1955. At the time when the Library question could have been solved most easily, very little was

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

done. There is no use going into the past history and saying who is responsible for that and who is not. But it is a fact that between 1947 and 1955, very little was done. In 1955, the question was reopened by Maulana Azad of revered memory. He had personal discussions in London and a note was submitted. But again, for about a year or two nothing had happened. I would submit that it is only since the middle of 1959 that this question has been actively pursued and we are grateful to the Prime Minister that he took up this question himself when we approached him. Some hon. Members may have seen that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has actually made it a matter of complaint that when the President of Pakistan and our Prime Minister met, instead of talking about Kashmir, at Palam they talked about the India Office Library.

Now, Sir, I do not know why the Foreign Minister of Pakistan made this remark because he himself has played quite a distinguished and a very helpful role in the whole affair. For the first time, a joint note was presented by India and Pakistan to the UK Government in the autumn of 1959. Mr. Manzul Qadir, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, presented it himself and supported it very strongly. Since then a number of discussions have been held. I have not gone to the UK for the purpose of the India Office Library on any occasion, but I happened to pass through, and every time I passed through that country I have taken advantage of that opportunity for having discussions. We have had discussions not only in London, we had discussions here also. We had discussions also with the Pakistan Education Minister. The result is that for the first time agreement has been reached on certain fundamental points. I would like here to pay a compliment also to the new Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom, Mr. Duncan Sandys, who has taken a very helpful attitude in this matter. I am now hoping that with the stage which

it has reached, some progress may be expected fairly soon.

My hon. friend complained that I do not say what are the terms of the agreement. I am sure my hon. friend is wise enough to know that when delicate negotiations are going on, when it is a question of balancing the advantages and disadvantages, to divulge those terms will mean that nothing will happen at all.

I was very sorry, if I may say so, to hear the remarks of my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya, who in every other matter took a very balanced view but seemed to have lost himself when he talked about the India Office Library. I do not think he will find a single supporter in India when he says that he wants the Indian Office Library to remain in London. I do not really know how he can say a thing like that, he would rather prefer the library to remain in London rather than give a few manuscripts or other things to Pakistan. He put it very very bluntly. His view was: "If you are to give anything to Pakistan at all, let the Library better remain in England".

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** My submission was that they may be given microfilms and we may retain the originals.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That is a very fine suggestion from our point of view, that we take all the originals and give microfilms to others. That is precisely the suggestion that the British Government will make to my hon. friend. If my hon. friend were left to negotiate with the United Kingdom Government I am sure he would come away quite happy with all microfilm copies in his possession and leaving all the originals in London.

After all, we cannot forget that this India Office Library belongs to undivided India, and since it belongs to undivided India, Pakistan has 17½ per cent share as a matter of right.

Further, we have to remember that the Library is physically in London, and unless there is complete agreement between India and Pakistan there is no question of that Library over coming to India. Sir, my hon. friend's attitude is that either I get hundred per cent or I take nothing at all. He is certainly welcome to have his views, but I am one of those less rational, less logical, less rigorous persons who would be content to have 75 per cent. if I cannot have 100 per cent.

The same suggestion I have made to both the Government—I am giving no secrets here—that the facilities of the Library must be triplicated. It is not a question of really dividing the Library, it is really a question of multiplying the facilities so that students in all the three countries, scholars in all the three countries have the necessary advantage of using this magnificent collection. And, Sir, by modern methods of reproduction, microfilm and photostat, copies can be made in a way where there is hardly any distinction between the original and the copy.

Sir, in these matters we have to be very careful, and I am really very sorry that a man of such scholarly attainments and balanced views should have made a suggestion like this on the floor of the House, that the Library should remain in London.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Excuse me, Sir, if I have to put forward an explanation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will give him that opportunity.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I am sure that in a day or two there will be many letters in the *London Times* and other papers in England who will hail my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya as one of the most genuine lovers of scholarship in the world, who is content with the Library remaining in London. (*Interruption*)

Sir, the facilities, as I say, should be triplicated and Pakistan should be treated generously. I have no doubt about that in my mind, and I am sure the House will support me in that view that here is something which belongs to India and Pakistan. In my view the British Government has no legal claims at all. They are holding on to something which is not theirs. We have been saying this to them again and again. But, as I said, thanks to the attitude of the new Commonwealth Secretary who has taken a very reasonable view, I am seeing some hope. I do not say that the matter has been settled. It is a very difficult question. It will take some years before the thing can be finally settled, but here is a ray of hope, and if at that time my hon. friend says something which encourages those who are, shall I say, diehards—I do not know if that word is permitted in parliamentary use—in the United Kingdom or those who are always willing to find some fault here in our country, naturally it may make our friends in Pakistan suspicious. They have co-operated with us in this matter. As I said, a joint note has been submitted. We are speaking in exactly the same voice. Let not my hon. friend at this stage bring in a dissident note. I would appeal to the House to leave the negotiations about the India Office Library for a little while to be carried on in the manner in which it is being done without divulging anything because it was agreed between the three governments that nothing would be divulged till an actual settlement has been reached.

I think, Sir, I have tried to answer every one of the points raised in this House. In conclusion, I would once again thank all hon. Members for their very considerate approach to my budget. If I have occasionally used fairly strong language I hope they will not mind. They have also used fairly strong language. But I hope I have kept within the limits of parliamentary convention, and I may assure my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya that it is only because I have

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

such high regard for his sobriety that I was surprised that he forgot himself with regard to the Indian Office Library.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Sir, I will put in a few words only. My position is that of the woman applicant before the caliph's court who when told that her child will have to be cut into two to satisfy the two claimants agreed that the child be allowed to remain where it was rather than it be cut into two.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In that case one was the real mother and the other a pretender. Here both are real mothers.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** I claim that I am in the position of the real mother and I would like to allow the child to remain where it was rather than be cut into two.

**An Hon. Member:** The real mother is Shri Humayun Kabir.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** I put forward the reasons very clearly. Persons who have castigated Sir Jadunath Sarkar for the conclusions he reached in his history of the Maratha period on the basis of the documents and materials available in the India Office Library are now in authority in Pakistan. Left to myself I have absolutely no doubt what they will do if they get hold of those documents on which Sir Jadunath based his conclusions. They will be safely deposited not in any library of Karachi but in the bosom of the Arabian Sea.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a request was made by the people of Kanpur . . .

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Sir, is not the debate over?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes. He is putting a question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Can I put a question about my constituency also?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Has he received a unanimous request from the people of Kanpur that the name of the Higher Technological Institute be made after the late lamented Pandit Balkrishna Sharma? I would like to know whether there is any specific objection in naming this particular institution after the late Pandit Balkrishna Sharma. This is a unanimous request of the people of Kanpur.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why should he insist on knowing it here? He can even know it in the lobby. That was very easy for him.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I only want to know whether he has any objection. The country wants to know it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, am I required to put any particular cut motion separately?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Number 758 may be put.

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

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100. *Desirability of withdrawing from circulation the first volume of the History of Freedom Movement.*" (758)

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall not put all the other cut motions.

*All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.*

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

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

**DEMAND No. 76—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 77—ARCHAEOLOGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

**DEMAND No. 78—SURVEY OF INDIA**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

**DEMAND No. 79—BOTANICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

**DEMAND No. 80—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,39,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."