

**The Scheme of State
Trading in
Foodgrains**

Government will have an idea of the difficulties that may arise in undertaking full-scale state trading and the steps which may have to be taken to meet such difficulties.

- (vi) In regard to the establishment of Corporations in the States to deal with state trading, there are two aspects which require consideration. The first is whether there would be need or place for such a Corporation in the ultimate pattern of state trading. The basic policy is that village level co-operatives and co-operative marketing societies should be developed fast, and there may eventually be an apex marketing society in each State. In this ultimate pattern there seems to be no place for a Corporation. It is not worth while to create such corporations even as an interim measure, for if a corporation is created and its functionaries and agents spread out, this may well create vested interests and cause delay in the development of co-operatives. The second aspect is that there may be quite serious practical difficulties in the functioning of a Corporation, for a Corporation would be outside the Government and it will not have any legal competence to enforce any control nor will its employees enjoy the status of public servants. For these reasons a decision on the question of establishing Corporations in the States has been deferred until greater experience of state trading has been gained.

This scheme will be placed before the National Development Council at its next meeting to be held on April 3 and 4, 1959.

13.10 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—contd.

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
CULTURAL AFFAIRS—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Out of three hours allotted for these Demands, two hours and eighteen minutes now remain.

A list of selected cut motions relating to these Demands has already been circulated to hon. Members on the 1st April, 1959. The following cut motions may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible,—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
74	1065, 1066, 1067, 1218, 1219, 1220.
75	208, 209, 501, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225.
76	1226.
78	1227.
79	210, 211, 1071, 1072, 1073.
80	1228, 1229, 1230.

Need to develop promote and protect the cultural life of the Bengali speaking population of the border areas of Bihar contiguous to Bengal.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to investigate into the cultural and educational handicaps of the non-Hindi speaking population in Bihar.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to promote and develop the culture of Adivasis in India

Shri B. Das Gupta. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to give financial aid to popularise Chhou Dance of Serakella

Shri P K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for negotiating with the British Government for the transfer of Koh-i-Noor diamond to India

Shri P K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to shift the India office Library in London to India

Shri P K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to have a separate circle of Archaeology in Orissa

Shri B C Mullik: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to allocate adequate funds for the maintenance of the protected monuments in Orissa

Shri B C Mullik: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to evolve a policy for systematic excavations at Karia Sarnath and other places for expanding knowledge of Buddhist times

Shri S L. Saksena: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to conserve the archaeological relics in Budhpur in the district of Purulia West Bengal

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to explore further the archaeological findings in Joyda in the District of Singhbhum Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to compile a comprehensive Archaeological guide book of India.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for publication of various manuscript kept in the archives of the monasteries at Ladhak in Kashmir.

Shri P K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for sending a team of scholars to Tibet to study Tibetology in the monasteries there.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for creating a circle of the archaeological department in Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

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

Excavations at Ratnagiri in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for declaring the Chousath Jogini Temple and other temples in Ranipur-Jharial, Bolangir District as monuments of national importance

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for speedy preparation of National Atlas in English.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need for giving financial aid to the Bombay Natural Historical Society

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by 100."

Need to establish a museum at Ratnagiri in Orissa for exhibition of archaeological finds.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate adequate funds for the development of Orin dance.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure in adequate dissemination of scientific and technical information for the benefit of the general public.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide adequate research opportunities for scientific workers.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to ensure employment with adequate remuneration for scientific and technical workers.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for collection of oceanographic data in the Bay of Bengal along the Orissa Coast.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

Delay in the compilation of the District Gazetteers of Orissa.

Shri F. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for recognising Orisi dance as one of the classical dances.

Shri F. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

How much time does the hon. Minister want for his reply? He is not here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He is not here.

Mr. Speaker: Who was in possession of the House yesterday? Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajspur): It is courtesy to the House that when his Demands are coming up he should be here.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming. Hon. Members should always give five minutes.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I am taking notes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs represents all Ministers. Let the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be sent for.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): He is coming.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Yesterday I, was discussing the crisis of personnel that the country is faced with. I was

also referring to the Vigyan Mandira. I am glad that Government have decided to set up more Vigyan Mandirs in the coming years. But I had the occasion to visit one of the Vigyan Mandirs in my State, and I found that the Mandir was there, but there was nothing of Vigyan in it. I would, therefore, suggest that when Government are taking steps to open more Vigyan Mandirs in different States, at least the activities of the Vigyan Mandirs should be looked into and they should be improved upon, because the main objective of the Vigyan, Mandirs is to popularise science among the villagers.

I also thank the hon. Minister for his announcement to improve the salary scales of teachers who have been engaged in engineering institutions. I would urge the hon. Minister also to look into the salary scales of other scientific personnel engaged in different scientific institutions, and their pay-scales also should be increased.

The hon. Minister has referred to the pool of scientific personnel which has been created. We would like to know more details about the progress of this scientific pool which has been formed. We also know that there are a large number of scientists abroad, that is, Indian scientists living abroad, but they are not coming to India because the pay scale here are not encouraging. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether proper steps have been taken to see that those Indian scientists living abroad will be encouraged to come here and help us in meeting our difficulties in regard to shortage of scientific personnel.

I would refer now to the activities of the three Akadamis in relation to the Orisi dance. You might have been hearing during the last one or two years that we have always impressed upon the hon. Minister to acknowledge Orisi dance as a classical dance among other dances of India. We were told that a special committee

had been appointed to go into this matter. That special committee has formulated a questionnaire, and the question of giving classical status to this Orisi dance will be divided on the basis of that questionnaire. It is something strange Whether Orisi dance is a classical dance or not, at least those people who are interested in Orisi dance and who are experts in Orisi dance should be there in the special committee, but if we go through the names of the members of that committee, we find that only one person from Orissa has been included, and he is the Minister Shri Kanungo. I can say that he is may be artistic in his appearance, but he has nothing to do with the Orisi dance itself, because he has never studied it and he has no knowledge about it

I, therefore, urge the Minister that when they have recognised other dances in India as classical dances, they should recognise Orisi dance also as a classical dance, and they should give all kinds of encouragement for its improvement

An Hon. Member: without delay

Shri Panigrahi: I hope the hon Minister will agree that in regard to the functioning of these three Akadams, there should be a little more effort to see that we do not again take resort to the bureaucratic way

Now, I would refer to the Department of Archaeology and their activities, so far as Orissa is concerned Recently the hon. Minister Shri Kabir went all the way to open a swimming pool in Orissa, and we are also glad that Shri Kabir visited the famous Konarak temple A special committee was appointed in the year 1950 to see that special repairs were undertaken so that the Konarak temple could be saved That committee recommended many things. I would like to know from the hon Minister how many of their recommendations have been accepted. The hon Minister had recently been to see the Konarak temple, and he must agree

with me that within the coming fifty years the Konarak temple may collapse, because the necessary steps that were recommended to be taken by the special committee have not all been implemented fully yet. I would urge the hon Minister to see that proper steps are taken for the preservation of this famous Konarak temple in Orissa

I would plead that in the eastern circle, the Archaeological Department should have a separate circle for Orissa itself, because the number of temples and other monuments in Orissa is quite large, and in the eastern circle, especially in Orissa alone, 54 temples have been recognised as monuments of national importance

The hon Minister has gone to Bhubaneswar also, and I am sure he would have seen that the Bhubaneswar town is itself a museum town The State Government of Orissa have asked for Rs 15 lakhs for having a State Museum in Bhubaneswar The hon Minister also agreed in the beginning, but I do not know what has happened in the meantime, because perhaps the hon Minister is going to reduce the grant and Rs 15 lakhs are not going to be given to the State Museum

I would say a few words now about the presentation of the Rashtrapati's Awards There are some complaints about the presentation of these awards I would request the hon Minister to see that when the names of artists, literateurs and dramatists are selected or recommended, there is a proper authority to see that the really deserving persons get these honourable awards.

With regard to the technical developments in Orissa, I would urge the hon. Minister that in Orissa, since there is at present only one engineering school at Cuttack, that must be made an engineering college. And at least the Burla Engineering College must be adequately organised. And at least four polytechnic institutions must be opened in Orissa, one

[Shri Panigrahi]

in Puri, one in Ganjam, one in Koraput and one in Cuttack, so that the people in Orissa get the necessary opportunities for technical training.

In conclusion, I would refer to just one or two more items I congratulate the hon. Minister for the fact that he has increased the salaries and pay scales of the scientific personnel in the engineering institutions. I would only request him that the pay scales of other scientific personnel also should be improved.

The hon. Minister in his speech yesterday has said that Parliament should give the necessary encouragement and protection to the officers, I would draw your attention particularly to this observation by the hon. Minister in his speech yesterday. Have you ever come across any case where the Members of Parliament have discouraged or cast aspersions on any of the highest officers engaged in scientific pursuit, which has called for this kind of observation by the hon. Minister? We are always here to give encouragement to officers. We have never said that the officers should not do anything, we have never discouraged them. I wish the hon. Minister had not made this observation which he has made here, namely that Parliament must encourage initiative and imagination among officers of all ranks. We always do that. We never discourage any scientific personnel. We have always pleaded that more money should be given to this Ministry, so that more steps may be taken to encourage scientific activities in this country.

I would urge that the entire educational bias of this country should be in favour of scientific and technical knowledge. It must begin from the primary stage itself. The time has come to see whether the entire educational system should not be revised and an all-India curriculum prepared so that right from the primary stage the pupil may have a scientific bias

in education, so that we can meet the future needs of our country.

The hon. Minister has said that we are admitting more pupils in the degree courses of engineering and diploma courses, but the hon. Minister must be knowing that by the end of the Third Plan we need 50,000 degree engineers and 90,000 people trained in the diploma courses. May I enquire of the hon. Minister whether at the rate at which we are admitting students to the degree colleges and diploma courses, we will be in a position to meet the requirements by the end of the Third Plan?

Dr. Melkote (Raichur). The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is a very important Ministry from the point of view of the development activities of the country. We have a developing economy, and we need plenty of technical personnel, and it is this department that is going to make arrangements to supply them.

It is heartening to learn from the hon. Minister that it is his ambition to set up a technical institute in every district if possible, and as it is, more than 50 per cent of the districts have already been covered. That in such a short time the hon. Minister has been able to create this enthusiasm and find the people to train the necessary personnel is certainly a very good augury for the future of the country, but there is one aspect in this whole affair which I would like to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

In creating this huge number of institutions we should not lose sight of the proper personnel to be selected, who have got to teach. Only if we choose the proper personnel, will proper standards be kept up. I am sure the hon. Minister is bearing this in mind, but there is also another feature.

Today, the rush to these institutions has become very great. Students

do not go to the arts classes, they choose science and the technical courses. The rush being very great, selection of candidates has got to take place. It is my experience, having served in the selection of students in some of these technical institutes, that if you choose the best cadre of students, the percentage of passes goes up enormously. It is said that in America the percentage of passes in these institutes, where the selection is very good, goes up to 99 per cent. Students do not fail at all, and I do not see why a student should fail. If students do fail, it is either because of sickness or some domestic or environmental circumstances, but not due to improper selection or insufficient or inefficient teaching. But here in India one usually finds the percentage of passes is still rather low. It may be anything from 50 to 60 per cent. Even a 30 per cent failure annually not merely costs the psychology of the students and their parents, it costs the exchequer very much. It is therefore necessary that proper selections do take place. This has been done in several places, and I understand that most of the universities insist on merit alone and no other consideration counts except in the case of the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes where a certain percentage of latitude of marks in the initial admission stage is permitted. Even here, it is my experience, and I have seen it myself, that where this latitude is shown many of these students selected do not usually pass. In fact, a large percentage of those students fail. In spite of this, in order to give encouragement to these classes it is necessary to lower the standard by marks so far as admission is concerned, but once this is done in so far as examination is concerned there should be no latitude shown whatsoever, because it is these technical personnel who have to deal with the various important aspects of the developmental activities, and in their lacking in sufficient technical knowledge may land us in disaster.

There has been recently a suggestion made in certain circles that

because the backward classes had not this type of opportunity for centuries, it would be necessary to give a sufficient latitude for some years to the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes opportunities to pass the examinations by lowering the standards. How far this is a thing which should commend itself to the Ministry or to the nation is a thing which is worth while examining in detail. I for one feel that if the standards are kept up and the students are compelled to work, in course of time they will come up to the expected standards because there is talent in every community and every community would come up and get fair representation according to their strength in the total population. This is what I have seen elsewhere. This needs our patience for a few years only. Therefore, instead of feeling worried or afraid of these onslaughts and attacks on the Government due to heavy failures of these communities if merit is made the sole criterion, I am sure the percentage of passes of each community would go up and advance the cause of the nation and the community still further.

Then again it is not merely a question of the selection of the students. The selection of the teachers also is important. It takes place sometimes not on considerations of merit but on other considerations. It is these such cases where the students do not get taught properly. It is not merely a question of passing the examinations. It is a question of making the students come up to the expected standards. Students are made to pass. Therefore in the selection of teachers these other considerations should be given up. Personally I feel that though it may not be a commission, at least a competent body of persons should be set up to examine cases where there are such complaints. If the papers are sent for and examined and the institutes where these things occur are pulled up, the over-all standard of the whole nation in technical matters goes up.

[Dr. Melkote]

Then there is another aspect of the question. There are these technical institutes and definite standards are laid down with regard to the expected level of knowledge expected. We have been asking our nation to get educated, and naturally every one that gets educated would like to rise to the highest. But most of these technical institutes work during day time. I do not see why some of these institutes cannot be made to work during night time so that the worker earns during the day and learns during the night in these technical institutes.

Many of these institutions are situated in towns, though at present it is therefore, spreading out to the districts also. Even so, it is necessary that these institutes do not confine themselves to merely electrical or mechanical or civil engineering courses only but take to other courses of technical education also. In Switzerland and many other foreign countries, such technical institutes have courses ranging from 50 to 70 varieties. But here it is only two or three varieties that is being sponsored by every one of these technical institutes. I personally feel that when it is distributed so widely and districtwise, each of these districts must have its own variety of technical knowledge to be imparted according to its own needs. If this variety is brought in, people from one district not finding a particular course in their district, will go to another district for learning, and such inter-change of students and knowledge should be widely welcomed. I therefore feel that this kind of exchange of information, this kind of variety, and the opening of night schools, so that the working class besides literacy may take to these technical courses, and these would be enabled better to serve the nation.

I have nothing very much more to add except to compliment the Ministry for the excellent work they have been

doing in this connection, and hope that God gives them strength and the nation more money to shoulder this responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deb.

Shri P. K. Deo rose—

Mr Speaker: Not this Deb, but Shri N. M. Deb.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalshandi): He is not here (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Every small Party cannot get opportunity within the allotted time of 3 hours. Dr. Samant-sinhar. I will allow the Communists, PSP and UPPG an opportunity.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). You allowed Shri Panigrahi from our Party. But I ask for a chance to speak because, as you know, for the last seven years I have been taking a very keen interest in such matters. Nobody can deny that I put the maximum number of questions in the House on scientific matters

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is also taking interest.

Shri V P Nayar: He may also be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on expanding the time Shri B Mullick has not spoken

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara-Reserved—Sch. Castes) I have not spoken.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Shri Panigrahi, who opened the debate on this Ministry's Demands, asked for more money for the Ministry. Of course, I also ask the same thing. But more money is required for every Ministry, because we want more expansion for our national development. I only stress that we must see that whatever money has been

given to a particular Ministry should be properly spent and the target given in the Plan is properly fulfilled. From that point of view, we will consider how the Ministry is discharging its duties and responsibilities it has undertaken. Considered from this aspect, I am glad that this Ministry has done well and for that, I congratulate the Minister and those who are responsible for this good work.

Shri Panigrahi also referred to the improvement done in Konarak. I had the privilege of going to Konarak in February and I am glad that the Archaeology Department has done good work there. The grounding of the whole temple is being done and the portions which were inaccessible would now be accessible. I went into the closed one which was closed since Lord Curzon's time. Now they have also decided to set up a museum there. That is a good thing and by that some very special relics which are being spoiled will be properly kept in the new museum. Besides, there are some relics which have been taken away from Konarak to other places. I would request the Minister to bring them to the museum when it is set up.

You all know that there are very many old temples in Orissa and I know that they have not yet been sought. Last year an old temple collapsed in my constituency. Valuable relics have spoiled. These have not yet been cleared. The name of the temple is Chandeswar temple. It is in the Khurda sub-division of the Puri District. I would request that the Department should at least clear the relics and keep them in some safe place till something is permanently done for them.

There are also other temples. I would request that a list may be prepared and priority given for their preservation.

I am also thankful to the Ministry for having taken up excavation in Ratnagiri. From that some old monumental Buddhist relics would come out.

Shri Panigrahi was also referring to Odissi dance. I am not an expert in dance, drama and other cultural things. But I want to mention one thing which happened last year in connection with the Akadami affair relating to Odissi, which was very unfortunate. The authorities of Sangeet Natak Akadami very shabbily treated those who are exponents of Odissi, particularly those who were invited to read paper on Odissi and demonstrate this connection, I would mention the name of Kavichandra Kalichandra Patnaik, Natyacharya who may be called the father of Odissi dance, drama etc. He was invited by this Akadami to read a paper on Odissi. That was at the time of the Dance Seminar last year. In the invitation, he was requested also to bring some people with him for demonstration. It was all decided. But on the day when he was to read the paper and have the demonstration, the authorities of the Akadami decided that no demonstration would be given, he would only read the paper. However, there was much demand from the delegations and he was allowed to read his paper and stage the demonstration. After that, it was decided that Odissi should be recognised as a classical form of dance. This was published in Delhi papers. Subsequently, two or three days after, there was a statement from the Akadami that Odissi was not recognised, instead a Committee was appointed which would examine whether Odissi could be called a classical form of dance or not. So that is for the experts to decide. But I am sorry for one thing. When they invited a certain gentleman to read a paper and show his demonstration, why was he treated in this manner, being asked to read his paper only and not to show his demonstration? From this I conclude that there is also little-minded-

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

ness and provincialism which influences the Akadami to decide things. However, I hope these things will be rectified and in due course, recognition is granted to Odissi.

There are some rare manuscripts collected by Natyacharya Patnaik which require publication. Government should help to have them published. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and make some arrangements for their publication.

I thank the Minister for the work that has been done, particularly in regard to Vigyan Mandirs. I hope a Vigyan Mandir would be established in every community project area. The idea of associating craft and rural music in this is a very good one. I hope the Minister will be able to establish these Vigyan Mandirs in every community project area and national extension service block.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I have listened to Shri Panigrahi who initiated the debate on these Demands. I am afraid his was a rather pessimistic view. I do not share his view. I have also had occasion to come into contact with some of the research institutions that are managed by the Ministry. When I go there, I find an atmosphere of enthusiasm, eagerness and patriotism. In fact, the atmosphere was so nice that I must confess occasionally as a change from this House to go there is very very refreshing and very very useful even.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No hon. Member can directly or indirectly say anything against the goodness or badness of this House. This is the supreme instrument of the people's voice in this country. Hon. Members are disparaging themselves by comparing this House with another institution. There is no comparison.

Shri Narasimhan: I apologise.

Mr. Speaker: This is above all comparison.

Shri Narasimhan: I apologise for what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: It ought not even to occur in the mind of an individual. This is the supreme expression of the people's will in this country. We have no king or queen. But I expect every one to feel that he is the king of his country and will also respond equally to see that every grievance which is legitimately there should be redressed. Nothing shall be said against this Parliament. We are all Members of this Parliament.

Shri Narasimhan: I apologise for the expressions which I have used. But I may be permitted to say what I really meant. Whenever I went there I felt refreshed. The boys were enthusiastic and eager to do something for the country. They were enthusiastic and not pessimistic. They were addressing themselves to the task they had set before themselves. So, my own experience of these institutions is that they are functioning well. At the same time, I do not think that they could not become better. Good cannot be the enemy of the better. Therefore, we must continue to improve these institutions and see that better utilisation is made.

In this connection I would say that because the Ministry is controlling several laboratories it is necessary that they should find out periodically whether these institutions are functioning properly and doing good work. I would like to know whether the Ministry has any machinery to evaluate the achievements of these various institutions. If so, who are the people who evaluate or are going to evaluate and whether they will inspire confidence? These are matters on which I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light.

I can give an example of how the students in the various institutions feel. I had been to the Institute of Science, Bangalore. There, I was told that a local businessman had given a handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 per

annum for the next five years. He is the proprietor of a flour mill and was formerly a student of the Institute. He benefited by the knowledge he gained as a student in the institute and, therefore, he thought that he should do something for the institution and actually announced this handsome donation. That shows how even students of these institutions feel. Whenever I went to such institutions I felt very refreshed.

Evaluation bodies have to be set up and care should also be taken that unnecessary duplication of work does not take place. One institution should know what the other institutions are doing. It is quite possible that one institution in Bangalore is developing some kind of drug or something. There is another institution in Lucknow—the Drug Research Institute—and it may also be doing the very same thing. There should be some arrangement for mutual benefit. Periodical evaluation will lead to better utilisation.

The hon. Minister announced certain summer schools. They are really very good. And, I am quite sure, because they are summer schools they will be in cool places.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a guarantee that a summer school will be in a cool place?

Shri Narasimhan: A summer school in Delhi will be a very great inconvenience.

An Hon. Member: It must be in Naini Tal or some such place.

Shri Narasimhan: I find from the activities of the Ministry that mathematics is not given its proper place. The work of mathematics is scattered here and there. There was an institute named the Ramanujam School of Mathematics. It was named after the best mathematician that we had. In the world of mathematics, Ramanujam's name is well-known. The Ministry was giving some help to it. But,

owing to various vicissitudes, that institute is going through bad days. Ultimately, it has been handed over to the Madras University. I think this Ministry which spends lakhs and lakhs of rupees for cultural affairs, propagating the beauty of our culture etc. should not treat this institute simply as a step-child and pass it on to some local University. This should serve as a nucleus for starting good mathematical research on a national level. I am told that despite having produced a Ramanujam our mathematics is on the decline. This should be arrested and more attention should be paid to mathematics. All of us know that there is latent capacity regarding mathematics in this country.

The Eastern Zonal Institute of Technology and the Southern Zonal Institute of Technology are getting ready to function. We are not told what the set-up would be. We are not told whether they would be like the Kharagpur School of Technology or of some other type. As reports go, they are going to be registered as charitable bodies. The hon. Minister will do well to take the House into confidence as to what he proposes to do with the two institutions and whether all the four regional institutions will be modelled in one manner or whether they are going to be different.

There is also a tendency to put the same set of men in various capacities in various places. That does not help quick work ultimately. (*Interruptions*) You put one set of people in one capacity in one committee and the same set of people in another capacity in another committee. These start appointing sub-committees and there also the same set of people come in. The attendance at the meetings of these several committees is also not satisfactory as there is not the necessary complement. This is a great defect. Therefore, instead of catching hold of some top-level men and putting them everywhere, concentrated work with even less than top-level men will bring more results

[Shri Narasimhan]

than the usual kind of set-up to which we are accustomed.

From my study of the Budget memorandum I think one or two explanations are required. On pages 110 and 113 there are two statements. On page 110, it is said:

"The construction of buildings will be undertaken by the Institutes themselves and not through the Central Public Works Department . . ."

On page 113, the following passage occurs:

"The Government of Madras have acquired 632 acres of land out of which 425 acres have been handed over to the Central Public Works Department, to whom the construction work has been entrusted."

Therefore, I find a little contradiction in these two passages. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what is really proposed to be done

I am very glad that the Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur is working on a low shaft process. Coming from one of the areas where coal is in acute shortage and the mineral also is of low-grade, an achievement in technology which this institute will succeed in arriving at will be of great benefit to such places

We have in the great city of Madurai in the south a famous building known as Thirumala Naicker Mahal. It is a beautiful building, vast in its conception. Various courts are functioning there and it is a very crowded place. There is no proper arrangement for sanitation and such things. It attracts a lot of foreign visitors. It is a very depressing site to see insanitation everywhere around this huge building and foreigners and others coming there. I do not know what portion of the expenditure is borne by the State and what portion by the Central Government. It is a building of great historic significance. Tourists visit this place frequently.

So, something should be done to see that the area around this place is not becoming insanitary beyond human endurance.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. C. Mullick. I think he is speaking for the first time and with this there will be three Members who have spoken from Orissa.

An Hon. Member: But it is a country of arts.

Mr. Speaker: Madras also is country of arts.

Shri B. C. Mullick: Sir, I should like to make some observations regarding Demand No. 74. I find that it has become the chronic habit of the Government to increase expenditure by increasing the staff. This Ministry was born about ten months back and for the growth of this Ministry the Government has demanded about 29.32 lakhs. A wonderful explanation has been given in the memorandum where it is said that the increase in the Budget for the next year is mainly due to provision for pay and allowances of the staff. If you look at the Demand No. 75, Archaeology, there is a decrease. It is said that some measures of economy mainly account for the decrease. When it is a question of the increase of staff, the question of economy does not come in there. It is a danger sign to the country. I request the hon. Minister to stop this tendency to increase the staff

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Is the hon. Member suggesting that the staff should not be paid. The only difference is that during the last year it was for seven months and for the coming year, it is for 12 months. There is no other change. Does the hon. Member suggest that they should not be paid for certain months.

Shri B. C. Mullick: There is an increase in staff.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no increase in staff this year.

Shri B. C. Mullaik: In today's papers I have seen that one of the hon. Members of this House has written letters to the Ministers concerned to get relevant data about the increase of staff in the Ministries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pall): The hon. Minister has said that there has been no increase in staff. I think he has asked for another Joint Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries and has increased the number of Under Secretaries from 6 to 24 or something like that.

Shri V. F. Nayar: Why do you take what he says seriously?

Shri B. C. Mullaik: About 54 posts are there increased.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is not much time; the hon. Members will confine their remarks to ten minutes.

Shri B. C. Mullaik: The Indian Archaeology: A Review has been reporting us dozens of important excavations undertaken throughout the country. Unfortunately, full reports of these excavations are not coming out. We are yet to have a complete report on Sisupal Garh in Orissa excavated more than a decade ago. We are told that in the absence of a complete report, excavation is only destruction.

In this connection, I want to cite some sentences from the Foreword written by Mortimer Wheeler to the book entitled the *Personality of India* by Subbarao.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In that foreword he says:

"The high standard set by the excavation reports which have been published increases our regret for those who have not."

He has also said that unpublished excavation amounts to the destruction of evidence. So, publication is very important.

Now, I would like to say something about conservation. The amount provided in the Budget for the conservation of ancient monuments and sites is very low for the eastern circle. More than Rs. 4 lakhs are provided for Delhi while for the eastern circle it is 1.30 lakhs. I do not find any justification for providing large amounts of money for Delhi only. Many of the monuments and sites in Delhi are of the same type and all of them cannot be said to be of national importance. There are about 100 monuments protected in Delhi and of these I do not know whether more than ten can be said to be of national importance. There should be a proper distribution of money throughout the country. I was surprised to see that the monuments and sites protected number only 54 in Orissa. It is common knowledge that even at one place, Bhubaneswar, there are more than 100 ancient monuments and sites of national importance. There are also a large number of ancient monuments and sites at Jaipur which have national importance. But it is a pity that almost next to nothing has been done to survey the ancient monuments and sites in Orissa. It is almost neglected and that is why I demand that a separate circle should be created for Orissa.

Here is a big book entitled *2500 years of Buddhism* and I am sorry to say that not a single word has been said in this book about the places of Buddhist interest in Orissa. It is either due to the ignorance of the Ministry or it is a deliberate negligence of Orissa.

I will refer to the excavation work at Ratnagiri. The excavation work here has revealed many interesting sculptures and inscriptions and Buddhist images. The main stupa exposed is very remarkable. In the absence of any museum the finds are gradually getting destroyed. There are

[Shri B. C. Mullick]

a large number of Buddhist sculptures lying scattered on the hill and in the village. A museum should be set up soon in that place. There is no archaeological garden in Orissa. I suggest that the Ministry should locate one garden at Bhubaneswar near Rajarani temple.

Cultural and educational activities in India are very inadequate.

The tendency now is to have the cultural activities confined to urban areas. These activities should not be confined to urban areas only. 80 per cent of our population lives in the villages. Therefore the cultural activities should benefit those people who live in the villages.

14 hrs.

My hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, has spoken about Odissi dance. It has its originality, beauty and speciality. It has become very popular not only in India but also in foreign countries. Very recently one of the eminent artistes, Shrimati Indrani Rahman, performed some beautiful dances in London and Moscow. I am told that those poses were very much appreciated by them. I do not understand why its recognition as one of the classical dances in the country has been delayed.

Shri Panigrahi has given the details of technical man-power in the country. I do not want to repeat all those things, but I feel that the technical personnel in the country is very inadequate. In my own State, Orissa, many of the projects could not be implemented due to shortage of personnel.

I would only request the hon. Minister not to neglect the backward States like Orissa, Assam, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. I will give you only one instance to show how they are neglected. During the Second Five Year Plan Government are going to set up about 61 technical schools. Orissa is getting only one, Tripura one

and Assam one, whereas States like Kerala and West Bengal are getting 18 and 10 respectively. Therefore, the backward States are made more backward and are neglected.

Then I come to the percentage of seats reserved for backward classes in the various States. That is not fairly utilised. I only want to say one thing about Scheduled Castes in Delhi. In the polytechnic school 20 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, but I am surprised to know that only 3 per cent of it has been utilised. I do not know why the Ministry is so lethargic to encourage the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and utilise the whole quota reserved for them.

I will say only a word about the Vigyan Mandirs before I conclude. If the purpose of these Vigyan Mandirs is to give more facilities to people in the villages they should not be located at the district headquarters but they should be located in the rural areas to give technical guidance to the people in the villages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subramanyam.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): No, Sir; I have given my name to speak on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there was some mistake. All right, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his opening speech has given us a very impressive catalogue of the achievements of this Ministry. Then, he has advised us to learn to appreciate the good work which is done by certain scientists and, at the end, he has cautioned us against criticism of the officers which might lead to demoralisation.

Might I say, Sir, that this House has never grudged appreciation and approbation of good work, rather it has always been generous, it has always advocated a fair deal to the scientists and engineers, it has always supported a better scale of salary for the teaching staff in particular? I wish the hon Minister realises that it is only through such support of the House that he has been able to create a pool for the scientists and engineers and to get these grades for the teaching staff

But, Sir, having done all that, it is expected that the Ministry will conduct itself in a manner that these teaching institutions and other scientific research stations come up to the expectation of this House

I would rather like to add a word about criticism. I think the right of criticism of this House will always be there and will always be exercised. I wish the hon Minister appreciates and understands that they do not live in ivory towers, that they do not want to get away from the rough realities of life and try to face them. There is nothing more dangerous for democracy than to run away from criticism. It is much better that they understand the criticism, head the criticism and give an impression to the country that the criticism which is offered in Parliament has been given the proper weight. We know in this democratic process it is now necessary for the administrative machinery to adjust itself to the democratic process, and those who cannot fit themselves in with this democratic process may better quit the administration.

Now, let us face certain hard facts about this Ministry. I have, as a matter of fact, even while dealing with the Demands of the Health Ministry, made a passing observation about the remarkable achievement in certain centres made by the Ministry of Scientific Research. We have appreciation for that, and we will give our due appreciation. But if we face the real facts, the bold facts which stare us in the face, we will find that this Ministry had to play

not only a significant role but almost a revolutionary role in the reconstitution of India.

Sir, it has been unfortunate that it has not been able to come up to our expectation. Even as originally constituted it never had that vision, that vigour and that revolutionary spirit which was demanded of this Ministry. Of course, it had the great advantage in the stature of the great Maulana as Minister in charge of this particular Ministry. But the arrangements which have been made after that in bifurcating this Ministry have very seriously affected the working of this Ministry.

I cannot for a moment understand the scientific approach in this bifurcation. It is as unnatural as the bifurcation of this country. Perhaps, those of us who have been attending the consultative committee meetings of both the Ministries have on more than one occasion felt how this most unnatural bifurcation possibly had not the interest of the nation and the interest of the Ministry in view, and how a simple personal adjustment of certain individuals was made more primary and the national interest was made absolutely secondary. I wish the Cabinet and the Prime Minister gives a proper consideration to this matter.

We are faced with it every day, every minute. My hon friend does not know. Though he is called the Minister of Scientific Research he is not in charge of what is being done in the universities, what happens in the B.Sc. and M.Sc. classes. He does not have any direct control over people who come to the engineering institutions. Though he is the Minister of Scientific Research, he has got absolutely limited touch with most of the engineering and technological advancement in certain respects. He has not got anything to do with agricultural and medical science. Even apart from that, if the agricultural and science are not to be under that—though I think there is a very strong argument—it would be very much conducive for the advancement of

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

technological science if all these are put under the direct control of universities and those universities are under the control of one Minister who is of a Cabinet rank. Otherwise, we will never be able to achieve the targets which we have set before ourselves, and the Minister inspite of his best efforts—I do congratulate him for making efforts within his own limits—will not be able to fulfil the expectations of this House. This bifurcation, I repeat, Sir, is most unnatural and the earlier it is done away with the better it is for the better advancement of this Ministry.

Now, having said that, I would rather like to mention one thing. Just a passing remark was made by the hon. speaker who preceded me and the hon. Minister got up in his seat to explain that there has been no increase in the Secretariat establishment. He wanted to explain that in the previous budget it was only for seven months' salary and that now it is about 12 months' salary which is included. But if we see page 1 of the demands we will know that the Secretariat expansion has gone up from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs according to the revised budget. When we turn to page 2, we find that there is provision for an additional Joint Secretary and that the number of Deputy Secretaries has gone up from two to four; also the number of Deputy Educational Officer has gone up from one to three; Under Secretaries from three to 12, and so on and so forth. As one reads the whole thing, there is such a colossal increase in the establishment not only in the secretariat but also in other fields. We would very much appreciate it if this increase was in the personnel of the scientists, but this increase in the Secretariat is just not explainable. Perhaps there may be certain clarifications and they may be explained, but as they stand, it clearly gives the indication that there has been a great increase in the Secretariat establishment.

There is very little doubt that the hon. Minister has done a commendable

job of work in expanding the educational facilities. As he pointed out, the number of admissions for the engineering colleges has stepped up from 6,000 to 11,000 and so also it is almost double so far as the polytechnics and the diploma courses are concerned. I think he could not have done better. The expansion could not have been at a speedier pace and had that been allowed it would have been only at the cost of lowering the standards in the technical institutions. Even as it is, we have got to take care of the standards which are obtaining in these technical institutions.

I would particularly like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that these expansions have been made but proper equipment has not been made available to the colleges and so training is suffering very seriously in the educational institutions. We were told that there has been a lack of foreign exchange. I would like to know how much foreign exchange was necessary and how is it that foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore has not been made available, and if it was made available, why it has not been utilised, and where the bottlenecks lay and what steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks. Exceedingly good work has been done in expanding the institutions and admissions thereto. But that work is being set at naught by not making available the scientific apparatuses which are absolutely necessary.

Here again I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important factor. We have expanded these educational institutions and it is perfectly good. But may I know if they have taken any steps to establish any contact between these educational institutions and the employers who will take into their service the people who pass out of these colleges and polytechnics, and whether they will fulfil those very essentials and those needs in the country? My friend Shri Panigrahi

pointed out that he wanted more colleges to be opened or more medical colleges to be opened, in one breath, and in the same breath, he said that there were 800 persons waiting on the list maintained in the Employment Exchanges I could not understand his argument, but, as I submitted, the expansion cannot be at a faster rate than it has been, because of certain bottlenecks, particularly because of the teaching staff not being made available, especially qualified staff. But we will have to step up and the steps which are taken to expand education will just give a further tempo to be able to set a far speedier rate in the future I hope there would be better co-ordination in future, and before you take up expansion, you will see that you provide for all those facilities so that the career of the young men does not suffer

Here I would like to submit that I wish active steps are taken to have a very effective agency to establish a relationship between those technical institutions and the employers particularly in the industry In regard to scientific research I had pointed out to the hon Minister at almost all the meetings and also through questions the need for active steps to establish contacts between industry and the Education Ministry so that the researcher that are made in the scientific institutions and laboratories are properly utilised There is very little effective agency in this regard and there is very little machinery for the dissemination of scientific research which is conducted in the institutions

The other day there was a question put in this House about the researches done so far as vegetable ghee was concerned. The hon. Minister said—and I was very sorry to note his cryptic observations—that they are doing it in the city and it will be followed. I do not know what the Vigyan Mandirs are doing. If we are doing these things with exceedingly nice people and if these people take up the work and go and tell the

people in the rural areas how vegetable ghee could be detected, it would be something which is of greater importance and greater significance to the people living in the rural areas. It is therefore that I think a much better effort should be made about this aspect.

I would like to conclude very quickly by referring only to two or three points in one minute each. About these cultural activities it has been our feeling that these activities are not to our satisfaction. They have set up three academies, but I do not know what justification is there for all these three academies to be concentrated in Delhi proper Am I to understand that the culture of this country is the culture of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay? I think we should give a better consideration to our real cultural heritage and I think we had better think of catering to the needs of the larger sections of the population who live in the rural areas.

I was glad to learn from the hon Minister that he was good enough to take this puppet show to the rural areas here, but I think that such things which may be taken as examples to furnish an argument are not enough There should be some substance Such things should not be the exception as they are at present but should be something of substance and they should have a programme really based on such shows in the rural areas

I do not know what is the Social Welfare Board for Though the Estimates Committee has given a good chat, still I maintain

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): That comes under the Education Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry; and so, as I said at the very beginning, it becomes extremely difficult to divide these things between these two Ministries. If the Social Welfare Board is the charge of the other Ministry I would rather not refer to it.

[Shri Hariah Chandra Mathur]

I would then refer to the scholarships. Even in the matter of scholarships, though the Minister has said that a much better utilisation has been made, I would rather like to invite his attention to the report which he has submitted. We find that in respect of certain scholarships which should have been utilised in 1957-58 no decision has yet been taken. They themselves have mentioned that in respect of those scholarships regarding the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 a decision will now be taken. I think there are so many young people who are wanting to take the best advantage of these scholarships. We are so much lagging behind and I do hope that these scholarships will be properly utilised.

There is also a feeling that scholarships are not being given on merit. I do not say that they are not given on merit. I have no information in my possession and I have no evidence to say that. But I wish that a sense and a feeling is created in the minds of the people who are selected for these scholarships that there is nothing but fairness in the selection of young men for the scholarships.

I finish now within the short time that was at my disposal, though I have many more points to make.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia) Have I ten minutes or 15 minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I am most thankful to the hon. the Deputy Speaker for having given me a chance to place the grievances of the people before the House. The general grievance of the people is that these cultural affairs have been treated by the Government not very seriously. When we look to the provision in the budget we find that only 2.3 per cent has been provided for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. If we take the expenditure for cultural affairs only, it would come to less than 1 per cent.

It is evident from this that the Government is not serious about the cultural aspect in our national life. The hon. Minister, in his opening speech, was pleased to state:

"I am also happy to report that we have recently initiated action for internal cultural exchanges within the country so that people of each State may know something about the literature, song, music, dance and other artistic activities of people of other States"

It is very good, but what is the aim? The aim of the Government should be not only to preserve, protect and promote different cultures in India, but also to bring home the realisation of the unity which exists in the diverse form of culture in our country. If that is not done, I do not think that the cultural activities are directed in the right and proper way. This is vitally necessary for the emotional integration, which I consider to be one of the most important factors for building up a strong and united nation. I regret that Government is failing to achieve this, and to prevent the onslaught on a particular culture in a certain place. Under article 29 of the Constitution, any citizen residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. So, it has been guaranteed. The responsibility of protecting and promoting the distinct language, script or culture lies not only with the States, but with the Indian Government also, especially with the Ministry concerned with cultural affairs.

In his opening speech, the hon. Minister has laid stress on the development of modern Indian languages. He has said:

"Among other activities of the Department, I propose to give the greatest attention and impetus to the development of the modern Indian languages. I am sure that

the House will agree that our aim must be to make accessible to the ordinary man and woman throughout India the treasures of our cultural heritage as well as the findings of modern science and technology in his or her own language."

If we are to impart this in his or her own language, then his or her own language must be protected in every place in India. But may I put before the House, especially before the Minister in charge of cultural affairs, how the on-slaught on the non-Hindi language, script and culture is being carried out in some States? Millions of Bengali-speaking population residing in the border of Bihar in compact areas.....

Shri P. K. Deo: I think that is the subject-matter of the Home Ministry.

Shri B. Das Gupta: The Ministry in charge of cultural affairs is concerned with language also. It has become a problem for them to receive their education in their mother-tongue. Their records of rights in Bengal are being prepared in Hindi, according to the policy of Government. I am putting it before the House just as on instance. We must see that everywhere in India, the language, script and culture are given protection. Otherwise, the speech of the hon. Minister is without any effect. Language, script and culture are interconnected. You cannot differentiate one from the other. We cannot consider culture without language. So, if there is an on-slaught on language, it affects the culture also. So, I would request the House and the Minister to look into it and to see to it that while developing the culture of the country, the language also is protected everywhere. I need not go into details. If I could have unfolded a chapter full of regretful activities of the authority concerned, then I could have said that it is creating an atmosphere of emotional disintegration. We are sowing the seed of disintegration in our national life. It is a very important and serious thing. It should not be treat-

ed lightly as a local question. It is a national question. If we confine culture to puppet-dancing song and music only, I think we are not doing justice to culture.

Now I come to a few local questions. I am a bit interested in archaeology. I am sorry to find that Government sometimes do not take proper care and attention in regard to the old archaeological relics existing in different parts of the country. In our district in Purulia in West Bengal, there are many old relics. I think the hon. Minister may know about Budhpur and Pakbirra, which contain Jain relics. But these are going to decay, because there is nobody to take care of them. We have informed the local Government, but nothing is being done. These ancient sculptures and other relics are going to decay.

Recently, the villagers, while digging a well in a place named Joyda in Singhbhum district found some relics which may be five or six centuries old. They informed the Government, but nothing is being done. They themselves are digging the area, they themselves are excavating the area and they are unearthing the relics from under the earth. I think that the Government should take proper notice of these things. Regarding these remains also nothing has been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I will finish with one suggestion. Many people have suggested that there is no comprehensive archaeological guide book for India. I have also searched for some such compilation. But, unfortunately, I have not come across any such book. There should be an archaeological guide book for the whole of India which contains . . .

An hon. Member: There is one by Cunningham

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might be allowed to continue.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I request the Minister that he should try to compile a guide book which would contain information of all the important and interesting archaeological monuments and relics of India.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in view of the very short time at my disposal I intend only to make a few points. I have followed the Report and I am very sorry to say that the Ministry has not cared to give us an account of the cultural activities as they are. Here is a chapter, "Chapter IV, Cultural Activities within India", in which we find that the chapter is connected with the cultural activities within the country. I was looking heading after heading and line after line and I found the only cultural activity described is giving of some grant or setting up of some institution.

An hon. Member: Autonomous.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, autonomous institutions. If that is cultural activity, we must say good-bye to that here and now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he expect actual dancing?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We wanted to know the sphere of work of these associations. I do not know whether in the previous reports those things were mentioned, but certainly not in this Report.

I would pose only one question in respect of the various subjects which come under the Ministry of Culture and that is this: what have we done to find out whether it is possible to have an excavation in a systematic way to unearth the mysteries of the story of Lord Krishna and Sri Rama? In a place nearby it we find temples, mosques and churches being preserved as of archaeological importance. But has any effort been made in this place near Mathura to find out by systematic excavation of the mount where

Lord Krishna is said to have been born whether it is of any archaeological importance worth preserving and so on. Then, in the land of Ayodhya..

Dr. M. M. Das: Ignorance is bliss.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Apart from that, I am proud of the heritage of my country, I am proud of the traditions of my country and I am proud of the fact that I am a communist cherishing this. Leaving it at that, I would like to ask the Minister to give us some indication of the internal activities in respect of culture as well as the external activities, as I do not find any activities detailed as such. I would not go into more details about that.

I will straightaway come to the field of science. A very important point was made by Shri Panigrahi but obviously because he had no time he could not follow it up and so he did not develop it. It is for the Government to consider a scheme whereby it will be possible for them to make our nation science-minded. The object of the scientific policy is to produce scientists by tens of thousands in our country, to produce technologists out of our ordinary people by tens of thousands. The policy, as it has been worded, is quite good. But where are we going? What are we doing? The Ministry cannot say: we are only ten months' old and so we could not do much. It is a very important problem which intrigues us. Here all the activities of the Ministry, in so far as I am able to read from this Report, are confined to the top-most level of the scientists that we have today. It is very good that eminent engineers are being given a fair deal. But I submit that such treatment should not be confined merely to the engineers who happen to be teachers in engineering colleges. Such benefits as are now given to engineering teachers should necessarily go to the other scientists who have also taken up the profession of teaching. Otherwise, it will destroy the enthusiasm of people in other fields of science.

Leaving that, I would like to know what the hon. Minister has got to say about this particular matter of introducing science at the lower levels. I am not at all against eminent scientists being given a dole if he is in indigent circumstances. I am not against these payments of money to our scientists because it will produce some results. But we know that in a country like ours with its teeming millions scientists cannot be produced by the tens of thousands, because up to the level of the college we have no idea of science. In 1953 when I was in China I was amazed to find how science has been incorporated in the curriculum of the syllabus even from the level of Kindergarden.

An hon. Member: Kindergarden'

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes I am giving you an example. Even in the kindergarden schools boys were taken to the fields and they were made to identify spiders which are poisonous by the appearance. When they are taken to fields an interest is created in them about these things so that they can improve their knowledge by using their talents. What is more, I find throughout China a competition at the kindergarden level between child and child in the matter of eradicating flies. I found hundreds of thousands of kindergarden children going to their kindergarden schools with fly-killers in their hands, because they have been told in a way in which they could understand, in a way which would satisfy the doubts of children of that capacity and age the harmful consequences resulting from allowing flies to live along with human beings. It is possible here also. It is not impossible here. What have we done about it? I know the work is very very hard if you want to inculcate in the child a feeling or some knowledge, some rudimentary knowledge, of science which can later on be properly channelled for useful purposes. I know that it is a difficult thing. But my complaint is that we have not made a beginning so far, although a separate Ministry has been set up.

There are many problems allied to that. I know there is the problem of finding words in the Indian languages. It is a very very important problem. I do not find anything about it in the Report. According to me we cannot progress as a nation until we adopt a common terminology, whether it is today, tomorrow or the day after is a different matter; but we cannot proceed with science and we cannot make our people science-minded by borrowing words from English, which in turn have their root either in Latin or Greek. Many of my friends have told me that it is impossible to develop words in Indian languages. I am not at all prepared to accept this proposition. Unfortunately, I do not have sufficient time at my disposal. Otherwise, I could have given examples to show how very easy it is. I hope some hon Members have gone through Dr Raghuvira's dictionary where one will find

An hon Member: It is most difficult.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is true. Still, one can find words there. I shall give you one example from a particular branch of science of which I know a little—zoology. There is a group among the birds called Anseriformes. When I was a student in 1936-37 studying Anseriformes, Coraciformes and Passeriformes I did not understand the meaning of anything. I could only spell them as I can do now. But looking at Dr. Raghuvira's dictionary I found that the word "Anser" owes its origin to Greek, in which language it means a bird. Anseriformes, according to him, is the description by appearance of a bird which had red feet. So, he develops the word Raktapadahansa. Hansa is the original "Anser", which in Hindi is pronounced as Hansa. If we go into the other words there also we can find their origin to some such word. I do not say that this word or that word in Hindi or Sanskrit or Marathi should be used. But if we analyse it is possible to find some common words, because in Indian culture we have not been lacking scholars write.

[Shri V. P. Nayyar]

enough merit on any science. For instance, from the treatise of Nagarjuna we can find out anything on any branch of science. I was rather surprised to hear from some of my friends that it is not possible to find out words. Even in our languages of which we know something, whether it is Malayalam for me or Punjabi for you, it will be difficult for me to find out a word, say, for *bacillus*. We use the word *bacillus*. We use the word penicillin. We use the word streptomycin. These are all words of which we can find one equivalent which could be applied to all the languages in India. It is not impossible. Looking at the various words, I find that even for such technical words as *bacillus radicolica*—it does not come out of my tongue even at this age—there is a very simple word which is descriptive of that *bacillus* which Dr. Raghuvira has found out. I do not say that all the words of Dr. Raghuvira should be had in the Indian languages. But this word is *Moolbasi* because the *bacillus radicolica* is a *bacillus* which has a nitrogen fixing bacteria which you find in the roots of plants. He has gone to the origin of that and found it out. My submission, therefore, is that if we have to have a plan to make the people science minded and thereby achieve the ultimate objective of having scientists by tens of thousands in this country, we must introduce science in a way in which it would be understood from its rudiments, from the days when a child goes to the kindergarden right up to the higher level and in pursuing that policy we must have an emphasis on using equivalents which are derived from any language in India which is suitable and taking it over to the other languages. For this purpose, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to appoint a competent committee—not like the committee which my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan criticised, but a very competent committee—which will go into these problems and see that it is possible for our country to make the nation, even at a small level, science minded.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while moving the various cut motions standing in my name, I would like to point out that my intention is not to affect any cut in the Demand—not even a single *naya paisa*—but I would feel happier if more funds could be made available to the Ministry in their pursuit. The whole purpose of moving these cut motions is to draw the attention of the Ministry to certain matters of importance. I would like to focus my observations in the field of archaeology.

I would like to point out that it is now high time to preserve properly and to publish the various manuscripts and the antiquarian literature in the various archives of the monastery in Ladakh in Kashmir. Now we get disquieting reports of the monastery in Tibet being demolished by Chinese forces. If this is true then the world would be much poorer by the loss of these valuable libraries which have been preserved there since centuries. Tibet has been considered a treasure house of all this literature and under the present circumstances it would be difficult for a keen student of Tibetology and Buddhist literature to go there. I think our monasteries at Ladakh could give adequate material for such a student of Tibetology and for this purpose I sincerely request the Ministry that the Historical Records Commission should go into this matter seriously and they should prepare a detailed inventory of the various manuscripts in the archives of the monasteries in Ladakh in Kashmir. From the various records of the activities of the Historical Records Commission, we find that it is more an apology than anything else. They are not so active in their field of activity and I think they should do much more constructive work.

Now coming to the second point, I sincerely request the Ministry to use their good offices so that we get back the Kohinoor diamond and the India Office Library. Regarding the India

Office Library in spite of the persistent queries from my hon. friend, Professor Hiren Mukerjee, the last we heard about it was in September, 1937, when the hon. Education Minister, Maulana Azad was there, said that negotiations were going on and very soon we shall be getting the India Office Library

Regarding the Kohinoor diamond, it genuinely belongs to India. The last holder was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Somehow it passed to the British monarch in their pursuit of imperialistic policies in the last century. It is high time that after India has become independent and has declared itself a Republic and has severed all connections from the British Crown, it would not look nice to have the Kohinoor diamond fitted in the Queen's Crown. It would be most proper and it would be considered a gesture of goodwill and friendship if that Kohinoor diamond is returned to this country which has always been considered as an embodiment of India's sovereignty because the value of sentiment in this country attached to that diamond is much more than its value in money.

Coming to the third point, even though much of the wind has been taken out from my sail by my hon. friend from Orissa regarding the Odissi dance I would like to view it with a different perspective. It is a classical dance with beautiful fluidity of movements of body which has been still practised in various Orissa temples by the *Devadasis* and which has been clearly expressed in the various beautiful images of dancing *Apsaras* in the Sun temple of Konarak and the Rajarani temple of Bhubaneswar. It is very much akin to the Kuchipudi dance of Andhra because of the common heritage of Andhra and Orissa culture for thousands of years. Even though there are many similarities in the *abhinaya* and the *mool mudras* with *Bharatanatyam* I think the footwork and the dance technique are quite different and original and it is a

clear departure from the conventional type of classical dances we have got in this country. In this dance we find the grace of the Manipuri, the swiftness of the Bharatanatyam, and the vigour of the Kathakali. I request that much more funds be made available for the research and for the uplift of this Odissi dance, specially for the various manuscripts which have been found on palm leaves to get them published. I know definitely that four manuscripts, namely, *Sangeet Narayan*, *Abhinaya Chandrika*, *Natya Manorama* and *Sangeet Abhinaya Darpan*, have been found in palm leaves. They are fully illustrated and specially the last one is the compilation of Sanskrit *shlokas* with commentary in Oriya poetry. These manuscripts could find publication. Kavi Chandra Natyacharya Kali Charan Patnaik has spent his whole life in the research of this Odissi dance and lately it has been brought to limelight and public notice by Shrimati Indrani Rehman, the Miss India of 1950. She has done splendid work in recent years and all our thanks go to her.

An hon. Member: Who had enough of dances?

Shri P. K. Deo: She is giving a performance of Odissi dances tonight in the Sapru House and I request hon. Members to visit that and see if my remarks are right or not.

Shri Panigrahi: Is the hon. Minister going or not?

Shri P. K. Deo: Lately she has visited many foreign countries with her *guru*, Shri Deva Prasad Das, including USSR, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Germany. Specially her performance of the Odissi dance has brought many laurels to her and the foreign critics of art have specially given a very favourable opinion regarding the genuineness of the Odissi dance.

I do not want to take the valuable time of the House but I would be failing if I do not say a few words

[Shri P. K. Deo]

regarding the Chhou dance. Chhou dance is a dance which has its headquarters at Seraikella. Since Seraikella has been integrated with Bihar, they are getting stepmotherly treatment for the development of Chhou dance and Oriya culture and Oriya language. I think that some intervention from the ministerial level is necessary so that the Chhou dance in Seraikella gets full impetus and prospers.

While taking part in the debate on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, I pointed out and in the Rajya Sabha the late Shri P. C. Bhanja Deo also pointed out the desirability of preserving the Chousath Jogini temple and other temples in Ranipur Jharial in Bolangir District. It is a part of my constituency. It may be parochial, but it is a fact that this monument is a very beautiful monument and is of national importance. Uptill now the Government have not realised its importance. I think it is high time that the Chousath Jogini and other temples in Ranipur Jharial in Bolangir District should be preserved as monuments of national importance.

श्री जगदीश धरधरणी (बिल्हौर) मुझे इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना है। केवल दो एक बातों की ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कानपुर नगर के निकट एक प्रविधिक शिक्षण संस्था दो करोड़ रुपए से खुलने जा रही है। उस संस्था के बारे में मुझे सबसे बड़ी बात यह कहनी है कि ११०० एकड़ भूमि पर उसका निर्माण होगा, जिसमें से ५०० एकड़ भूमि ले ली गई है और बाकी जमीन लेने का विचार हो रहा है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जहाँ तक शिक्षण संस्था खोलने का सम्बन्ध है, वह उचित है, परन्तु उससे जो कृषक लोग गृहविहीन और भूमिहीन हो रहे हैं, उनके

सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को लिखे कि यह बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण काम होगा कि जिन कृषकों की भूमि ली जा रही है, उनको जीविका की कोई गारण्टी न दी जाये और उनके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था न की जाय, जिससे उनको कोई सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके और उनमें निश्चिन्तता आ सके कि जो हमारी भूमि ली जा रही है, उसके बदले में हमको भूमि मिलेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस सम्बन्ध में जब प्रश्न उठाया गया, तो मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जिन कृषकों की भूमि ली जायगी, अगर वे चाहेंगे, तो उनको बपरासी भयवा माली बनाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी अपमानजनक स्थिति है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार का नैतिक दृष्टि में यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि जिन कृषकों की भूमि ली जा रही है, उनको भूमि दो जाये ताकि उन लोगों को सन्तोष हो। आज हम आवाज उठा रहे हैं कि उत्पादन कम हो रहा है इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमको उन्हें भूमिहीन नहीं बनाना चाहिए। कानपुर नगर में कृषि महाविद्यालय में एक एपीकल्चर फार्म है, जो कि प्रत्येक वर्ष घाटे में चल रहा है। वह कई सौ एकड़ भूमि है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे, तो शिक्षण संस्था को वहाँ खोला जा सकता है। इस प्रकार एक ही शिक्षण संस्था की जमीन जायगी, जबकि आज हजारों कृषकों की जमीन जा रही है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ा असन्तोष फैल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को लिख कर कोई उचित व्यवस्था करें।

कानपुर नगर के निकट दो ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं, जाजमऊ और बिदूर। जाजमऊ पौराणिक काल से प्रसिद्ध रहा है। उसके सम्बन्ध में किषदन्तियां मौजूद हैं। वहाँ पर

एक बहुत बड़ा टीला है। अगर पुरातत्व विभाग उसका सर्वेक्षण करे, तो बहुत सी ऐतिहासिक सामग्री, जो कि इस समय भूगर्भ में पड़ी हुई है, सामने लाई जा सकती है।

इसी प्रकार बिठूर भी एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है। कहा जाता है कि सीताजी ने बनबास में बहुत समय वहाँ व्यतीत किया। लव-कुश के बहुत बिल्लू वहाँ पड़े हुए हैं। १८५७ में भी वह भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का केन्द्र रहा और वहाँ भी बहुत से ऐतिहासिक तथ्य पड़े हुए हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्रालय बिठूर का भी सर्वेक्षण कराए, ताकि जो ऐतिहासिक तथ्य सामने आयें, उन को ठीक से सुरक्षित रखा जा सके।

मैंने इस रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि हमारे देश से बहुत से प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विदेशों को जाते हैं, ताकि विदेशों से हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो। मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा कि इस पर साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये गत वर्ष खर्च किया गया और करीब तेईस प्रतिनिधि मण्डल यहाँ से विदेश गए। मैंने देखा है कि उनमें से कुछ प्रतिनिधि मण्डल नाच-गाने से सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी देश से हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो, तो वे केवल नाच-गाने तक ही सीमित नहीं होने चाहिए। कुछ नृत्यकारों वगैरह को भेज दिया जाये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। होना यह चाहिये कि हमारे देश की पुरानी संस्कृति प्रकाशनों और पुस्तकों के द्वारा विदेशों में जाये और वहाँ के लोग उन को पढ़ें। तभी उनका स्थायी प्रभाव होगा। केवल नाच-गाना, तमाशा ले जाकर हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। पचास हजार, एक लाख रुपये एक डेलीवेशन पर खर्च किये जाते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया व्यर्थ ही जाता है और उसका स्थायी प्रभाव विदेशों पर नहीं पड़ सकता है। हमारी यह परम्परा बली भा रही है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष लाखों रुपये खर्च कर के विदेशों में प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजते हैं। उसमें कमी होनी चाहिए और इस तरह कार्य करना चाहिए कि हमारी

संस्कृति का प्रभाव स्थायी रूप से विदेशों पर पड़े।

मैंने रिपोर्ट में एक जगह देखा कि भारतीय भाषाओं में कुछ क्लासिक्स का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि भारतीय भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी भाषा को भी जोड़ लिया गया है। पेज ६६ पर लिखा हुआ है कि श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम जी को तीन हजार रुपये सिन्धी की कहानियों और कविताओं का अंग्रेजी भाषा में अनुवाद करने के लिए दिए गए। जहाँ तक रुपये का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। अगर सिन्धी भाषा की कहानियों और कविताओं को हिन्दी या किसी अन्य भारतीय भाषा में अनुवाद किया जाता, तो उचित होता। एक विदेशी भाषा में उनका अनुवाद करने में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। ऐसी नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैंने उसी रिपोर्ट में देखा कि पांडित नेहरू द्वारा लिखी हुई पुस्तक "विष्व इतिहास की शलक", जिसको अंग्रेजी में "ग्लोबल इतिहास ऑफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री" कहते हैं, का फार्मी में अनुवाद किया गया है और उन पुस्तकों को मंत्रालय खरीदेगा। मैं उस पुस्तक के गुण-दोष में नहीं जाऊँगा, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में कितने लोग फारसी के अनुवाद को पढ़ेंगे। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने उसको पढ़ा होगा। उस पुस्तक को खरीदने पर कितना खर्चा होगा, यह नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर मंत्रालय विचार करे। यहाँ के कई माननीय लेखकों की पुस्तकें हैं। उनको प्रोत्साहित किया जाये, न कि विदेशी भाषा की पुस्तकों को यहाँ लाया जाये। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाए हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाये।

Shri Hamayan Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members of this House for their

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

advice which has generally been constructive. There have been some criticisms also. But, I welcome such criticism. After all, on any question, there are bound to be certain differences in the approach and differences in points of view. But, by and large, I appreciate the spirit in which the House has approached the problems of this Ministry and the many suggestions which have been made.

I would now deal with some of the detailed criticisms which have been made. Yesterday, I made a general statement about the work of the Ministry, what I consider to be the outstanding achievements of the last year and also some indication of what I regard to be the most important proposals for the next year. I was happy to find, so far as the programme for the next year is concerned, there was no objection to any one of the suggestions that I made, on the contrary, quite a good deal of welcome for some of the proposals which were placed before this House.

Shri Panigrahi who opened this discussion, is generally a very interesting and instructive speaker to listen to, but I confess, I was a little disappointed yesterday, because he did not come up to his usual standard and spent most of his time in discussing a problem which does not concern this Ministry at all. Whether his remarks were correct or not, is not for me to say. Perhaps, when the appropriate Demands come, this question will be discussed. But, I was surprised to find, when he referred to this Ministry, he referred to certain figures of 1955, and complained about the small number of places in Engineering and Technological institutions and the admissions thereto when only a few minutes before that, I had informed the House through you and therefore also him, that admissions to Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics had almost doubled in the course of the last two years and

the figures for 1956 was already considerably more than the figures which he quoted for 1955. Therefore, I was a little surprised, I must confess, when this criticism was made. As was pointed out rightly by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur later on, the two parts of the speech of my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi did not tally with each other. On the one hand, he wanted that the number of admissions should be increased at an even faster rate and at the same time, he was apprehensive that about 518 Engineering graduates had registered themselves in the Unemployment Exchange.

Shri Panigrahi: May I explain, Sir I only pointed out that the existing technical personnel in the country were not being suitably provided for and there should be co-ordination between the different Ministries. That was my point.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Certainly, co-ordination not only between the different Ministries, but co-ordination between the educational institutions and industry, and co-ordination between the different parties in this House is also essential for the progress which we want for this country as a whole. I may be permitted to say that my hon. friend has not given us information about the status of these 518 persons. We do not know as to what exactly was the status of these 518 persons. Were they graduates of two months old or three months old? Or, were they graduates for the last one year who were unemployed? I am not quite sure about it. If you go into the details you will find that there would be very few graduates indeed, who had experience of more than one year. Further, out of this 518, at least a few of them may have been already employed, but they could have registered because they were not satisfied with the kind of job that they were doing and because they wanted to get better jobs. So far as engineering graduates are concerned, there is

really nothing to worry about, in the next few years. There will be such an increasing demand for engineers that we will not be able to cope with the demand completely.

15 hrs.

My hon. friend referred to the National Physical Laboratory. He promised that he would let me have certain papers. As soon as I have the papers I will go into the matter in greater detail. On the basis of the statement that he made, I made some preliminary enquiries last night. I find that there was a theft of copper ingots of the value of Rs. 400 in February, 1955.

An hon. Member: How could be get to know about these happenings?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He could know it because it was recovered from a sweeper who made a confession. It was public knowledge. I am told that there has not been any other theft. So far as platinum is concerned, there is no report of any theft. Regarding mercury, the loss may be due to distillation as it is a liquid metal. Here also, we have no report of any theft. If my hon. friend could give me concrete data, I shall certainly proceed on that.

My hon. friend referred to the question of administrative services carrying higher salaries. Obviously, he had not listened to me fully. I said that so far as the teaching posts in the engineering and technological institutes are concerned, we had succeeded in equating them with the highest type of administrative services in this country. The junior scale in the highest type of administrative service is Rs. 350 to Rs. 850. We have accepted identical scales for lecturers in Engineering and Technological colleges. For Assistant Professors, we have accepted the scale of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1150. With this improvement in the pay scales of the teaching staff, the problem of recruiting teaching

staff to our engineering and technological colleges will, I hope, be matter of the past.

My hon. friend referred to the Orissa Museum. We have made a grant to that museum last year.

Shri Panigrahi: How much?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I speak from memory. We have made a grant of Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Panigrahi: They asked for 15 lakhs; and you give only one lakh.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Orissa is the first State which has received the grant. The grant was given to Orissa to build its own museum. Any complaint from Orissa would be rather unkind.

Reference has been made about Odissi dance. A number of my hon. friends referred to that. I can say that the Sangeet Natak Akadami has already recognised it. It has already been recognised as a traditional form of Indian dance. They have not recognised it as a classical form. As a layman, I do not know the distinction between the classical form and the traditional form. It is not very clear to me. In any case, this matter is now before a Committee and that Committee consists of experts and they will be taking a decision one way or the other.

In regard to what Shri P. K. Deo has said, we have asked Shri Kali Charan Patnaik to prepare a general bibliography of the manuscripts of Odissi dance. As soon as it is ready, publication on Odissi dance will be taken up.

Reference has been made to Konarak by a number of hon. Members. I am glad that they appreciate the work that has been done and that is being done. One hon. Member expressed the view that the Konarak temple would collapse. I can assure him that

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so far as it lies within our power, so far as we can work according to the scientific and engineering knowledge available today, Konarak will be given every possible attention. It is recognised as one of the supreme examples of Indian architecture. As such, I agree, nothing must be done which impairs its importance or its value for future generations.

Some hon. Members said that Orissa may be given a separate circle. There are nine circles today. The circle in Orissa is one of the constituent units, with 54 monuments there. As against that, West Bengal has 103 and Assam has 56 monuments. I do not think we have reached a stage when we can have a circle for every one of the States in India. There are certain advantages in grouping a number of monuments together. If, however, later on it becomes necessary to do so, we shall look into the matter, as and when the occasion arises.

A reference has been made by Dr. Melkote, with which I entirely agree, that we must be very careful to ensure that there is no loss in quality as a result of expansion of facilities in engineering education. I can assure him that there has been no relaxation of standards so far as examination and degrees are concerned. We do give a certain amount of relaxation at the time of admission. In view of the inequalities between different regions and between different communities in the country, some such relaxation may be necessary. After all, the strength of the Indian community will depend upon the strength of the weakest link in the chain. Therefore certain privileges are given at the time of admission in the number of marks required. If the students of the requisite type are not available, then, such seats are thrown open to general competition. That is why in the Delhi Polytechnic we have reserved twenty per cent of the seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled

tribes. That quota is not always filled. I am sure hon. Members will not desire that a person should be admitted to a technical institution regardless of whether he is competent or not. Certain reduced qualifications have been laid down in the case of comparatively backward communities. There is a relaxation of, I believe, five marks. I feel that it is not unfair to give such a concession. With passing years, I am confident that the students from these communities will be able to hold their own with students from the other communities.

Here, I may cite an example which happened a few years ago. When the Overseas scholarship for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was being introduced, or, if I may put it the other way, when it was re-introduced, we made it a condition that no one could be considered unless he had a first class in the Master's degree. Some hon. Members of this House approached me and said that under these conditions no candidates from these communities would be available. Our experience has been that we got a number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates who secured first class throughout their career. So, we were able to make a selection from among them. I am sure that if opportunities are given to these young men and women of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, they will be able to compete on equal terms with the students of the other communities. We shall always keep that in mind.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the question of wastage. I am happy to say that on the whole, wastage in our technological institutions is not at all high and compares very favourably with that in many institutions elsewhere. I can speak of two or three of the most well-known institutions in the U.S.A. in engineering and technology, and I can say that our wastage is far less than the wastage in some of these institutions. I believe that

the percentage of success, so far as the engineering degree colleges are concerned, is considerably over 60 and in some cases, it is as high as 80 per cent, whereas in the engineering institutions in western countries, the percentage of success is not quite as high as that. However, I agree that this is a matter in which there is no room for complacency, and we must continually try to improve standards and to ensure that the students get the possible training and the highest possible standards are maintained.

Dr Melkote also referred to the question of evening classes for people who are in employment. This is a suggestion which has been welcomed by educationists, and I can inform the House that in the Delhi Polytechnic, already there are evening classes, and in a number of other institutions elsewhere also. We shall examine how far these facilities can be extended in the metropolitan cities. From the nature of the case, this kind of concession will be required first in the larger cities and then only, perhaps, in smaller towns.

My hon friend Dr Samantsinhar asked whether the money was being properly spent or not. It is not for me to give an answer to this question. We try to spend the money to the best possible use, and I think that the record of our achievement in the last year will persuade the House that the money has been well spent.

So far as the targets are concerned, we have not only fulfilled the targets, but in certain cases, we have overfulfilled the targets; the targets which were fixed for 1961 have already been surpassed, and we have set before ourselves new targets, and we propose to fulfil even these new targets.

I can also inform my hon friend Dr. Samantsinhar that it has been decided to establish a site Museum in

Konarak and another at Ratnagiri, which, I suppose, is another example of the neglect of Orissa! I do not know how else we can prove our regard and consideration for Orissa.

I might also mention that before the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, there was not a single engineering college in Orissa, and there was not a single engineering college in Assam. Now, there are, I believe, already two engineering colleges in Assam, and Orissa also will have one engineering college before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. It is functioning, and another I think, has either been established or is going to be established fairly soon.

My hon friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan spoke about the evaluation of the work of the National Laboratories. Some evaluation was done when Sir Alfred Egerton came here, there was a committee under his chairmanship, and that has gone into the work of the laboratories. And the best check is the publication programme of the laboratories. We are in constant touch with the work that is being done, and the fact that there has been a constant increase in the number of publications, and in the number of new licences taken as a result of the work of the laboratories, and the constant savings in foreign exchange by building up new industries in this country, of which I gave a very brief account yesterday, all this is in itself evidence that the National Laboratories are working as well as they can, but, of course, there is always room for improvement, and I am sure that the scientists who are in charge of these laboratories will continually try to better their own performances.

My hon friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan also referred to the question of duplication of research. That is an attitude which I do not understand. Strictly speaking, research can never be duplicated. Even if two people take up the same problem, their training

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is different, their background is different, their scientific equipment is different, and their approach is different, and, therefore, strictly speaking, in research there can never be duplication. On the other hand, a certain amount of duplication is desirable in such cases, because if two or three or more people approach the same problem from different angles, new truth is likely to result. We know that in different fields of research, whenever there is a cross reference, what is very often described as cross-fertilisation, as a result of contact between different disciplines, and between different sciences, the best results ensue. However, we take good care to see that there is no wastage, and there is no question of repetition of techniques, by proper co-ordination among the National Laboratories which is done by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and for which we have taken a further step in bringing the Directors of the different national laboratories into closer association with one another.

My hon. friend referred to the Ramanujam Institute and the need for encouraging the study of mathematics. I am keenly conscious about the need for improving the standard of mathematics in this country; and for that, certain measures are being taken. I believe a national committee on mathematics has been set up recently with Dr Bhabha, I think, as its chairman, and I think, Professor Chandrasekhar as the convener. And this committee will go into the question and we shall see what help we can give. But this Ramanujam Institute was a private organisation, and it was not able to carry on; therefore, we suggested that instead of letting it disappear, a far better thing would be to make it an integral part of the Madras University and establish a chair there, so that as a result of contact with other professors of mathematics and professors of physics and other people interested in

these disciplines, the institute can develop in the best possible manner.

My hon. friend also asked about the four higher institutes. They will be on the same model. Though there may be local variations, and there will be differences in their disciplines in some of the special subjects, yet the general pattern of all the four institutes will be the same.

I was very happy to find that he was anxious that new blood should be brought into our committees and commissions, I can assure him that we have already started doing so. If he looks at the constitution of the new research committees in the different fields of science, which have been set up this year, I think he will be glad to find that there is an appreciable proportion of young men and new men from the universities, and we have gone out of the old lists.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Where do we get the names?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If the hon. Member tables a question, I shall place the whole list before him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister can say this after placing that statement.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not necessary, because these are publications available already, and I should have thought that the hon. Members who are so interested in these subjects would have looked at the publications. When I come to my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, I shall have to say something on that point, and I hope he will wait till I come to him.

I was saying that we have already taken action in the matter, and a number of younger people are being taken; and we are trying to avoid some of the names which occur again and again. Of course, some of them

are so distinguished, and they are so useful that we want their services. We want their advice, and we want their experience, but at the same time we also want new people to be associated, and new people are being associated in these different national laboratories, in the research committees and the various types of committees which we set up.

My hon. friend Shri B. C. Mullick talked about the additional posts in this Ministry. I have looked into this question again. The confusion has arisen because of the way in which the matter has been presented in the Budget Demand. There is a post of joint secretary shown there, but this was created before the bifurcation of the former Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, and after bifurcation this post is shown in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. There was no such Ministry before, and, therefore, obviously, no post could be shown under that Ministry. Similarly, there is an increase of two deputy secretaries shown in that list. They came over to us from the Ministry of Education with their work. No additional posts were created. At the Deputy Educational Adviser's level, two posts were created last year, one for the technical education side and one for publications work. But, as I said earlier when I intervened, there is no provision for the creation of any new posts in 1959-60. All the posts to which references have been made were created in 1958-59. But I presume it was because the Ministry did not exist that this was not shown in the budget statement, and that is why this mistake has arisen.

My hon. friend Shri B. C. Mullick talked about folk art and rural culture. Sponsoring the folk dances and various other measures which we have taken are intended precisely for this purpose namely that the art and culture of the rural areas is promoted, and not only that, but the gulf which today unfortunately divides urban and rural areas is largely overcome.

We want the message of rural art to go to the urban areas, and we want that something of the intensity and the dynamism of urban art is transferred to the rural areas, and in this way, the discrepancy which exists between the rural and the urban areas is minimised.

I have referred to the question of the engineering colleges in Assam and Orissa, and polytechnics also I have mentioned. I should like to correct a misapprehension which my hon. friend obviously has. He appealed to me to see that *vijnam mandirs* are not situated in the district headquarters. I am afraid he has not gone through the report. *Vijnam mandirs* are never in district headquarters. They are always in rural areas, and they cannot be in district headquarters.

I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur for the generous support he gave to the Ministry, but a good deal of his criticism was not really directed against this Ministry, and the remarks which he has made are probably addressed to some other higher quarter. If he feels strongly in this matter, it is for him to take it up with the appropriate authorities, and not raise it in a discussion of this Ministry's affairs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Parliament is the appropriate authority.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Parliament, of course, is, I agree.

My hon. friend referred to the need for greater contact between educational institutions and employers. I can assure him that these engineering colleges do have these contacts, and there is a condition in some colleges that the person does not get a degree unless he has for some time served as an apprentice. Also, in the All-India Council for Technical Education industrialists and educational interests are represented. We attempt to keep these contacts as close as possible. I may also inform the House that whenever there is any proposal to start

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any new course, an attempt is always made to find out, to assess from industrialists the potentialities of employment for the new courses. Obviously this cannot apply to all courses. There are certain fundamental courses which are necessary and must be provided in educational institutions regardless of employment potential, but in a large number of technical subjects, this close co-ordination is maintained and we always endeavour to make these contacts still closer.

My hon. friend referred to the three Akademis and seemed to regret a little that the headquarters are situated in Delhi. I am afraid that since Parliament is also situated here, if my hon. friend feels that we must take everything to the rural areas, perhaps the supreme body of the nation should first go to the rural areas. But for obvious reasons, Parliament cannot be held in rural areas, and the headquarters of the Akademis, for similar though not identical reasons, cannot also go to the rural areas. But we shall try, and we do try, to see that there are contacts, and we do try to see that what is done in the rural areas is reflected in the work of the Akademis and what is done in the Akademi is reflected in the developments in rural areas:

My hon. friend has probably not seen the reports of the Akademis. These reports are published and they are available in the Library of Parliament. He will find there for example, that the Sangeet Natak Akademi has carried out surveys of rural art and rural music, the Sahitya Akademi tries to help in the collection of folk songs, the Lalit Kala Akademi has also tried to collect various forms of rural art and in this way these contacts are maintained.

Shri Panigrahi: Are you satisfied with the working of these Akademis yourself?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Satisfaction is a subjective term, and I would say that I am one of those who is always dissatisfied with many things, but at the same time not so dissatisfied as not to recognise that very good work is being done by them within their limitations.

My hon. friend raised the question of the utilisation of scholarships. I was rather amazed, if I may say so, to hear from him that they are not given on merit. This, I believe, is the first time that I have heard a statement like that. He himself went on to say that he had neither information nor any report. Now, I would submit through you to my hon. friend, if he has neither information nor report, should a senior Member like him give rise to a statement which may cause misunderstanding? I think that so far as selection for these merit scholarships is concerned, on the whole there never has been any complaint. There are selection committees constituted with very high powered personnel, and the Ministry has at the most one or two representatives. The others are all outsiders. In certain cases the selections are made through the UPSC, and I am happy to say that we have never had any complaints. Therefore, I was really shocked when my hon. friend mentioned this, and went on immediately to correct himself that he had neither report nor information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never said anything which I had to correct. I only said you should inspire more confidence.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Confidence is there and no question has been raised about the selections, and on that matter I can take some pride because we have a large number of scholarships, and about the selections for these scholarships no complaint has been made till now. I do receive letters from hon. Members, and in every case they have been satisfied

that the best candidate has been selected

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Minister, you are so far removed from these complaints That is the unfortunate part.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Well, Sir, if they are not brought to me, how can I know Whenever they have brought any complaint to my notice, I have enquired into it and I have not found any case

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Today there are complaints even against the UPSC You can go into the matter very much It is much better that we stop it here

Shri Humayun Kabir. I cannot help complaints

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur I can give him facts

Shri Humayun Kabir I will be very happy if he gives me facts, and I can assure him that if there has been any interference in any selection

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon Minister need not stop He may continue his speech

Shri Humayun Kabir I would plead very strongly that in all these selections, not only must justice be done but people must believe that justice is being done Therefore, if anything is brought to my notice, I shall certainly see that there is no repetition of any incident of that type

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Ra: Bareil) Letters are not delivered these days!

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon friend Shri Das Gupta spoke about the need of preserving and promoting the culture of different groups in this country, and at the same time emphasizing the unity in diversity of our vast and ancient land I think that the whole programme of this Ministry has been conceived exactly from that

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angle, and that is why we have said that we want to encourage every one of the Indian languages and give all possible help and certain measures have already been taken in that matter

Some of the other issues which he raised do not concern this Ministry I cannot say anything about them, but I can say this, that if there are any genuine grievances, and they are brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities, I am sure they will be looked into I can only say that so far as this Ministry is concerned, we shall try to promote and develop everyone of the Indian languages and action in that behalf has already been initiated. And I have myself said in my opening speech that this is a topic to which I give perhaps the highest importance in the field of internal culture

My hon friend referred to the question of archaeological monuments, and said that some of them were not well preserved We have about 5,000 monuments of national importance in this country, and by and large they are well preserved, and as I stated yesterday, we have received nothing but the highest praise from people in India and outside, and experts in the field say that the department of archaeology in this country has been working in a very efficient manner

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Foreigners?

Shri Humayun Kabir. Foreigners and Indians In this very House today my hon friend was not present here at that time, otherwise he would have heard, tributes were paid by a number of hon Members, some of them from the Opposition about the work of the department of archaeology

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) Punjab is neglected in this matter

Shri Humayun Kabir: I accept that a comprehensive archaeological guide has not yet been prepared, but we

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are taking action in the matter and we shall try to get it out as soon as possible.

Now I come to my hon. friend Shri Nayar. I really do not know why he said that he could not find any account of the cultural activities of this Ministry, when there are references in the report and there are the detailed reports given in the books published by the three Akademis. If my hon. friend will only take the trouble of reading the reports of the three Akademis, he will find that a good deal of work in this field has been done. Naturally in a field like this there is no limit. You can do far more. I do not deny that for a moment. But within the limitations, within the resources, within the time given to us, if we have not carried out the work, I think he would be entitled to criticise us, but if we have tried to do the best within the limitations, I believe the Ministry can expect the support of this hon. House

My hon. friend referred to excavations at Mathura in order to find out the history of Shri Rama and Shri Krishna. I believe some excavations were once attempted at Mathura, but the initial results were not very promising. If my hon. friend can give some more data, we shall certainly be willing to consider where excavations may be carried out to find out about the history of Shri Rama and Shri Krishna. He also said something about science teaching, I could not follow him; certainly my Ministry could not introduce science teaching in the kindergartens. It is outside the scope of my Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many things outside the scope of his Ministry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are many things which probably I could not do.

Regarding scientific terminology, this is also a matter which is being

dealt with in the Ministry of Education today, and they are preparing—they have the Board of Scientific Terminology which is preparing—the scientific terms.

My hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo, referred to the manuscripts in Ladakh and to the India Office Library. So far as manuscripts in Ladakh are concerned, if we get any, we will certainly preserve them. But there again the work is divided partly between this Ministry and the Ministry of Education, because the National Archives are the concern of the other Ministry, not this Ministry.

So far as the India Office Library is concerned, I have said to the House before that legally and morally the Library belongs to us, and the very detailed note which was submitted to the Government of the United Kingdom made this completely clear. The very fact that the U.K. Government has not been able to give any answer to our points so far is evidence that they have no legal grounds to give. They are probably only trying to postpone the evil day—evil day so far as they are concerned and a good day from our point of view—when the Library comes back to us. I told the House once before, and I would repeat, that we will not give up our demand for the India Office Library. We shall continue pressing them. I may say that I have written again on the matter. We shall continue our efforts till our ownership is recognised and till we have control over that Library.

Shri Panigrahi: Has he received replies to our letters of 1956?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As regards the Kohinoor, I do not wish to add to what the late Maulana Azad said in this House, that the matter has not been under discussion. There is no intention to raise this question.

Now I come to Shri Jagdish Awasthi before I conclude. He talked about

the land for the Kanpur Institute. I once before said in this House that this is a question he should address to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. We are not concerned as to where the land is or how the land is acquired. We shall establish the Institute when the Government of the State gives us land with a clear title. Therefore, any question before the land comes to us is one which concerns the Government of UP and not this Government.

Regarding excavation at Bithur and Jagman, I will make enquiries. I cannot say offhand what are the possibilities there.

My hon friend referred to cultural delegations. I can assure him that while dancers and singers go, others also go. We have a number of professors in other countries who are teaching Indian culture or Sanskrit or lecturing on Indian history. We also send groups of writers. But obviously when we send someone for a short period outside, he cannot establish contacts in that period in many fields. A writer requires time, and there is the question of language. A philosopher or professor also requires time, but when we send somebody for a week or 15 days or month, people versed in dance, painting and music have an obvious appeal, and we must utilise them as far as is necessary.

My hon friend referred to the translation into English of Sindhi stories. This is as a first step towards getting them translated into all the Indian languages. It was decided to get them translated into English for two reasons. One is that the number of people who know both the languages almost equally well is more readily available when you take English and another Indian language than when you take two Indian languages. The second is that we immediately introduce our writers not only to a public and audience in India but to a public and audience outside India as well. I am sure hon. Members would desire that writers in India should be known outside India as well, and in this way

they receive not only encouragement and recognition but also bring recognition for our country.

Regarding the Persian translation of *Discovery of India*, it is for presentation abroad. It is not to be used here. This sort of work is being done and it is greatly appreciated in other countries. I am sure that whenever necessary, we will have to undertake similar translations. This is not the only book. Many others are being translated and we have a regular programme in consultation with UNESCO for translating a large number of Indian classics into some of the major languages of the world, and for translating books from major languages of the world into Indian languages, as also translations from one Indian language to another.

I have tried to the best of my ability to answer every point raised and I now place the Demands for the acceptance of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think this is enough.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You gave me only ten minutes. I want to seek some information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not have given that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not regret it. I want to know from the Minister whether in the surveys now being made, especially the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys, Government have considered the desirability of associating students at the graduate level from Universities, dividing India into different regions for the Universities to expedite the work.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is an entirely new issue. So far as the Geological Survey is concerned, I do not deal with it. So far as Zoological and other Surveys are concerned, we are associating Universities.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: But the Zoo is with the Agriculture Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the cut motions are to be withdrawn with the leave of the House.

All the cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn

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 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 74 to 80 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO 74—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of "Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs".

DEMAND NO. 75—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 98,13,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

DEMAND NO. 76—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,71,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

DEMAND NO. 77—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,07,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'".

DEMAND NO. 78—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,40,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'".

DEMAND NO. 79—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,98,06,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 80—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,79,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,00,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up discussion on Demands Nos. 85 to 94 and 131 to 135 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,01,000, 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, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 86—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,81,00,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 87—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,19,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 88—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,13,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Light-Houses and Light-ships'."

DEMAND NO. 89—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 90—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges