

Second Series, No.15

Monday, March 28, 1960
Chaitra 8, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 28, 1960/Chaitra 8,
1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

American Maize Seed for Punjab

*1120. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of American
maize given to Punjab Government
for seed purposes during the years
1956 to 1959;

(b) the rate and conditions for dis-
tribution among cultivators;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of
these conditions were not fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this
regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture
(Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b)
A statement is placed on the Table of
the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The following quantities of
American Maize received under T.C.M.
Programme were given to Punjab
Government for seed purposes:—

September, 1956	Double cross seed & Founda- tion seed.	35,560 lbs.
June, 1957	Double cross seed	39,080 lbs.
July, 1957	Do.	33,688 lbs.
	Foundation seed	7,117 lbs.
July, 1958	Do.	846 lbs.
	Total	1,19,506 lbs.

447 (Ai) LS—1

(b) Double cross seed received dur-
ing September, 1956, and June, 1957
was supplied to the Extension Staff
according to their indents under the
expert advice of American Technicians
free of cost, for laying demonstrations
on the fields of cultivators to make
these hybrids popular among the
farmers in the Punjab.

The foundation seed was used for
ment Farms was sold @ -10/- per
lb. Since there was further demand
for hybrid seed from Extension Staff
for sale, the double-cross seed re-
ceived in July, 1957, was made avail-
able to the cultivators at the same
rate at which locally produced seed
was sold. But later on it was observ-
ed that this seed had lost its germin-
ation in transshipment from U.S.A. and
therefore it was withdrawn from sale.

The foundation seed was used for
production of double cross seed at
Government Farms.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From
the statement I find that the seed was
to be supplied free of cost for laying
demonstrations. May I know the
number of cultivators to whom this
seed was supplied?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Thousands
of them have been supplied with the
seed. If the hon. Member wants the
details, I am prepared to supply him
later on.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the
statement I also find that the seed
was again sold at the same rate at
which locally produced seed was sold.
May I know whether it is a fact that
most of the seed which was purchased

from local customers was purchased at a rate of Rs. 40 per maund by the Punjab Government and was sold to cultivators at a rate of Rs. 60 per maund, that is at a profit of Rs. 20 per maund?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It was sold to the cultivators at only ten annas per lb.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In the statement it is said, "later on it was observed that this seed had lost its germination in transshipment from U.S.A., and therefore it was withdrawn from sale". I would like to know how much of the seed was given to the farmers which had lost its quality of germination and, at the same time, when it was discovered that the power of germination had been lost, was the price which had been taken from the farmers returned to them. Secondly, I want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no, only one. Has the hon. Minister followed the question?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I could not follow it and would request the hon. Member to repeat the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly repeat his first question.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The question is this. It is seen from the statement that the seeds which came from U.S.A. lost their vitality of germination. I want to know with reference to those seeds which were supplied to the farmers and which had lost the power of germination, whether the price taken from the farmers was restored to them or not.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The first seed we got from U.S.A. and then the local producers themselves produced them. In 1957-58 it was produced by five people in Punjab, and in 1958-59 it was produced in the farms of three people. And that seed was purchased and sold to the farmers.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is, when seeds of a particular

variety which could not germinate had been sold to the farmers—'sold' means that the price was recovered—after it was discovered that they could not germinate or be useful, was the price that was taken from the farmers returned to them.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In this case it never happened like that. If it has happened in particular cases and they are brought to our notice, certainly we shall look into them.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is there in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: One word. Hon. Members, during the Question Hour, will kindly be in the seats allotted to them. Except some of them, I recognise hon. Members as soon as they rise in their seats and I know who that particular Member is. Therefore, except in exceptional cases, when they will intimate to me and I will allow them to sit in the front bench, if they are not able to do so—they will kindly be in the seats allotted to them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the news item in a Punjab Urdu paper that a huge quantity of seeds was allotted to only one gentleman, General Mohan Singh, that he sold it at the rate of Rs. 40 to the Punjab Government, and that it was actually sold to the cultivator at the rate of Rs. 60? Is it a fact that the seeds were allotted to one gentleman, General Mohan Singh, and that it was sold at Rs. 60 to the cultivator?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That matter was not brought to our notice. It is the Punjab Government which is mainly responsible. But whenever there is such a case, since there is a great demand for this hybrid maize for seed purposes, naturally something might have happened in that way. If the hon. Member brings it to our notice, we will write to the Punjab Government to take action.

Shri Tyagi: May I know as to what generally was the result of the seed? Did it take well to the soil and, if so, did Government take pretty good

care to see that the seed produced in India was controlled and kept pure from any adulteration of any other seed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The seed has given, in a majority of cases, exceedingly very good results. And in such cases every care has been taken to see that the seed will not deteriorate in our soil.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the United States of America have specified any particular areas for distribution of the seeds got from that country, or whether option was given to the Government of India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is both, that is, there are some experts working from U.S.A., and in collaboration with our experts we select some places. For example, Hyderabad is also one. Punjab is another, and the Tarai farm in U.P. is another place.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement says: "But later on it was observed that this seed had lost its germination." When did it come to the notice of the Government that it had lost its power of germination and how much of the seed which had lost its power of germination was distributed to the peasants?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The seed in the beginning will be all right. But after some time it loses its germination and it has to be reproduced here and replaced. And whenever it is brought to our notice it will be replaced.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much of the 1,19,000 lbs. of seeds were distributed to the peasants, and what was the agency, particularly after 1957? There is a reference to the agency in 1956-57. What was the agency after 1957?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is done through the agency of the Punjab Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, there is a contradiction between the answer given by the Minister and what is

contained in the statement. The statement says that the seed had lost its germination in transshipment from U.S.A.—so that, it had already lost its power of germination when it was being transhipped from U.S.A. So I want to know how much of the seed which had lost its power of germination was distributed to the peasants.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If there is any contradiction, I will be the first man to correct it afterwards. But this much is certain: it might be that out of 10 lbs. of the seed that we give to a particular cultivator, a portion of it will not germinate and 70 per cent. will germinate. When I am asked how much of it was.....

Mr. Speaker: He only refers to the statement where it is stated that in the transshipment it had lost its power of vitality.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not all the seed, only a portion.

Mr. Speaker: That is how it has to be understood.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether the seed was first tested before issue for sowing?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, they are generally tested. But every individual seed cannot be tested.

Shri Sugandhi: And later on they did not germinate?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Out of every consignment that we get a sample is taken. Sometimes, even every bag is tested. But they cannot test every seed. Once it is tested we cannot distribute it again.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has just now stated that American maize seed was supplied to the cultivators. May I know the maximum quantity of seed supplied to one cultivator?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not have the details with me. I have to get them from the Punjab Government.

अग्रगम्य क्षेत्र समिति

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*११२१. { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री मो० बं० शर्मा :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ११ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अग्रगम्य क्षेत्र समिति ने इस बीच अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-गटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) से (ग). सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां।

(ख) भाग १-जनरल और भाग २ बंबई राज्य के रत्नागिरी जिले के बारे में प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां संसद् की लायब्रेरी में रख दी गई हैं। दूसरे क्षेत्रों के प्रतिवेदनों की भी संसद् की लायब्रेरी में रखने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) भाग १ जनरल प्रतिवेदन, जोकि इन क्षेत्रों की ग्राम समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित है, की प्रतियों को राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनों का जो सिफारिशों के साथ सम्बन्धित है तथा उन केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों को भी जिनका सम्बन्ध सिफारिशों से है आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दी गई है। रत्नागिरी जिले के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन बम्बई सरकार को भेजा गया है। इस प्रतिवेदन की उन सिफारिशों को जिन

पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कार्यवाही करनी है, सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों को भेजा गया है। दूसरे क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदनों पर भी इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी इस बारे में कोई राय दें. या तो क्या कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है ?

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : जो सिफारिश समिति ने की हैं उनको हमने सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया है और इसके बारे में जल्दी या जल्दी प्रमत्त करने के लिये भी प्रार्थना की है।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, जूँ मारे देश के लिये तीसरी योजना बन रही है और इस कमेटी का सिफारिशें इन इलाकों के लिये बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है, तो क्या यह कोशिश की जायेगी कि तीसरी योजना में उनको शामिल कर लिया जाय ?

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : तीसरी योजना में इसके वास्तं ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने के लिये भी हमने प्रार्थना की है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether a detailed report about NEFA has been compiled and, if so, whether this team has visited the headquarters station of NEFA in Shillong or areas of NEFA?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: NEFA has also been included in the terms of reference. They have given a detailed report about the steps to be taken in NEFA to make it self-sufficient in food.

Shri Basumatari: The hon. Minister has stated that the team have visited some areas in NEFA. May I know the areas and Districts which have been visited, as there are so many districts there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not have the details with me, but I know that they have visited the NEFA area. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to give the details.

श्री भक्त वर्शन : पिछली बार माननीय मंत्री जो ने ब्राइवासन दिया था कि जब इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तब उन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जो, इन इलाकों के सदस्य हैं, उस पर विचार करने का मौका दिया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मौका कब दिया जायेगा।

श्री मो० ब० कृष्णा : अभी उसकी दो रिपोर्ट हाउस की टेबल पर रखी गई हैं। अभी एक और आने वाली है। उसकी भी हम टेबल पर रखेंगे और उसके बाद सावेंगे कि इस के बारे में हम क्या इस्तेमाल करें।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that only one report relating to Ratnagiri has been placed in the Parliament Library. May I know how many other reports are ready when will they be placed in the Library? Moreover, when will the work be completed, covering the whole of this country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The committee has completed the work assigned to it. Two reports have already been placed on the Table of the House. There are a few more reports, which are being finalised. As soon as they are ready, they will also be placed on the Table of the House.

Bird and Co.

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*1122. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
 Shri Arjun Singh
 Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the complaint received against Bird and Company, Parcel Handling Contractors at Howrah,

about their violation of the award of the First Industrial Tribunal of West Bengal has since been examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The validity of the contention of M/s. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd., that the award of the First Industrial Tribunal of West Bengal was not directly applicable to them as they were not a party, has been confirmed by legal opinion that has been obtained. Whether they have a liability in this connection, indirectly, arising from the terms and conditions on which they undertook the work and what further action, if any, should be taken, are under examination.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Which was the legal opinion that was taken? May I know whether the Labour Ministry was also consulted in this regard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. Labour Ministry and the Ministry of Law, both of them were consulted.

Shri Rajendra Singh: If it is a fact that M/s. Bird & Co. are not implementing the award of the First Tribunal, is it not within your rights to terminate that contract and give it to somebody who would be willing to abide by those terms laid down by the First Tribunal?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That contract ended a long time ago. It was a purely temporary arrangement with M/s. Bird & Co. for a few months. It came to an end on the 1st August, 1959.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that M/s. Bird & Co. under this contract were paying their labourers only Rs. 1.65 per day whereas for similar work the First Tribunal had recommended a much higher rate of daily wage?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That was the point of dispute. We referred the matter to the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Law and they

held that since M/s. Bird & Co. were not a party to the first dispute in which the award was given, this could not be forced on them.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the nature of this work is permanent and, if so, whether the railways have got any proposal to take up this work departmentally?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the time being we have no such intention.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the circumstances under which M/s. Bird & Co. were given this temporary assignment of handling parcels at Howrah goods shed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There were rather extraordinary circumstances. The contract of the previous contractor, Shri S. C. Kundu, expired on 30th April, 1959. We asked him to continue the work for a few months more, but he refused. Then we had to ask M/s. Bird & Co., who were given the goods handling contract from the 1st of May, whether they could take over this work for a few months until the tenders were finalised. They agreed to that purely on a temporary basis.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Since the Government knew that the contract was going to expire on a particular date, why did they not take into consideration that date and try to fix up a contract before the expiry of the then existing contract so that this anomaly could not have arisen?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We took action well in time. The contract was to expire on 30th April. We called for tenders in February. Five tenders were received. We found that those tenders were not satisfactory, because the prices quoted were very high. So, we wanted to call for tenders again which we did, and that led to this delay of a few months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether at the time of entering into

contracts Government give any idea to the contractors about the payment to be made to the workers and, if so, whether it was made clear in this particular case?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The only clause in the agreement on this subject is that the contractor should pay a fair wage, as decided by the State Government. In case there is any dispute about fair wage, it is up to the representatives of labour and labour themselves to take it up with the Labour Department of the State concerned. Railways always co-operate with them.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether before appointing M/s. Bird & Co. as a temporary contractor for this work other contractors or companies were consulted and, if so, whose rates were found to be the lowest and most favourable?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the first instance, the arrangement was only for one month. Since M/s. Bird & Co. have already been given a contract for goods handling work, we thought it would be better if this was also given to the same contractor.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know by how many months was it extended after the expiry of the original one month?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Just by two months.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request that Starred Question No. 1129 may also be taken up along with 1123 as it also relates to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer both?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Yes, they can be answered together.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Special Police Establishment in P. & T.

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*1123. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment under the control of Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, has been appointed;

(b) if so, what are their findings on the problem of copper wire thefts; and

(c) what suggestions have been accepted as remedial measures?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) An officer of the rank of D.I.G. was placed on special duty for 3 months.

(b) and (c). The report attributes these thefts to anti-social elements operating in the area and has made recommendations for preventive and punitive action in collaboration with the State Governments concerned. The report is under consideration by the Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Theft of Telegraph Wire

*1129. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one and a half maunds of telegraph wire was recovered from a gang in Farukhabad District, Uttar Pradesh, recently;

(b) if so, whether the matter was reported by the Telegraph authorities to the police; and

(c) the further steps taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Two members of a gang, reported to be responsible for the theft, have been arrested, and one more has surrendered himself to the Police. The Police authorities are investigating the case.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister just now said that one officer has been appointed to study the causes for three months only. May I know whether this officer will investigate the cases of theft that have been committed during the year 1959-60?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We thought that three months will be a sufficient period to find out the causes of this theft. Besides, we are also taking action to prevent these thefts by underground cabling and also by using copper weld wire instead of copper wire. Copper wire is the reason for the theft.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With reference to the reply to Question No. 1129 given by the hon. Minister I want to know whether a report was lodged with the Police and, if so, whether any person has been apprehended so far.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Two persons were arrested originally. Another one has surrendered. The other one is still not found.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the man who has surrendered himself was interrogated and whether he has given out any clue as to how this theft is going on?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have not got the facts of this case. I only know that he has surrendered himself.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: As the telegraph lines go alongside the railway line—they go together—may I know whether it is the responsibility of the Railways to protect these lines?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. Some of these lines do not go along the railway lines. Therefore the Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for keeping them in proper order.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of this being a crime against society, is any deterrent punishment or any amendment of the law being thought of so far as the theft of copper wire is concerned?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member is as much a lawyer as myself. I am sure he will understand that no such action is necessary at the present time.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the jurisdiction of the Special Police Establishment under the control of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and that under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs with regard to investigation and prosecution will be concurrent? If so, will not difficulties arise?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. They will certainly be concurrent. The Home Ministry will be kept informed of whatever action we take on this.

सेठ घचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके यह बतलायेंगे कि यह हजारों रुपये माहवार का जां तार चोरी जाता है तो उसको रोकने के वास्ते कोई उपाय किया जा रहा है जिससे यह तार चोरी न जाये ?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am afraid, I am wholly ignorant of what the hon. Member has said.

Mr. Speaker: He must have another assistant.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There does not seem to be anybody to assist me. If you come to my assistance I will be obliged.

Shri Tyagi: In finding out the theft?

Mr. Speaker: I must have a translator here. Any of the hon. Ministers will translate.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Seth Achal Singh: We have been informed that theft of wire worth

thousands of rupees is going on. What kind of arrangement is being made to detect these thefts by adopting suitable methods so that the stolen wire may not be used again?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is the reason why we have got the DIG Police to assist us. The theft now is large specially in the Bengal and Bihar areas and in some parts of Uttar Pradesh. We are trying to keep track of the people who are responsible for this theft.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Department has found out that the regular purchasers of this wire are the suppliers of the Department?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as I am aware they are not the suppliers of the Department. There have been people who have been detected and who certainly are in possession of stolen goods.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I am asking about the purchasers, whether they are the suppliers.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The purchasers, as far as I am aware, are not the departmental suppliers.

West Bengal River Science Institute, Haringhata

*1126. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been made by the Central Government to the West Bengal River Science Institute of Haringhata, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the amount given so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 5,94,233.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Has the Government any proposal to raise the standard of the Institute?

Shri Hathl: The West Bengal Government is trying to see that various

problems are being handled by this Institute.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if any arrangement for training has been made there?

Shri Hathi: No. This is only a research institute.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the West Bengal Government has submitted a scheme of work to be undertaken in this Institute? If so what is it?

Shri Hathi: Yes Sir. The Institute has various problems which they want to handle. These problems relate to designs of channels, engineering properties of soil, sedimentation studies in streams and reservoirs, sub-soil flow, development of economic alternatives to stone for river protection works and instrumentation etc.

Shri Hem Barua: How is the research undertaken in this Institute co-ordinated with the work generally undertaken by the River Commission?

Shri Hathi: The procedure adopted for such work is like this. There are about 12 such research institutes. Various problems that arise in the country are allotted to these institutes according to the nature of the problem, the technical staff and other facilities that they have. These are the problem which have been given to this station.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में इस तरह के कितने इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं और अगर नहीं हैं तो क्या दूसरे सूबों के लोगों को यहाँ आकर ट्रेनिंग हासिल करने का मौका मिलेगा?

श्री हाथी : मैंने जैने कहा वह ट्रेनिंग सेंटर नहीं है बल्कि रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है।

This is not a training centre. This is a research institute.

Reserved Vacancies for S.C. and S.T. on Railways

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[Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1132. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of non-Scheduled Tribe and non-Scheduled Caste candidates have been appointed for the last few years in the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Railway Workshops in South Eastern and Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop such mal-entry into Railway services; and

(c) how many cases have been detected up till now and what sort of punishment has been awarded to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No such case has occurred on the South Eastern Railway. However 14 cases have so far been detected on the Eastern Railway.

(b) Under the extant orders the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes are appointed provisionally on the basis of whatever prima facie evidence they are able to produce at the time of recruitment and their claims are then verified through the District Magistrates of the places where they or their families ordinarily reside.

(c) 14 cases have so far been detected out of which services of 12 men have already been terminated and 2 cases are now under examination.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just now stated that 14 cases have been detected from the Eastern Railway. May I know whe-

ther Government have investigated as to who is responsible for the intake of those employees?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: There is the normal agency for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That agency is well-known to the hon. Member. If some candidates come and produce false evidence and when they are discovered later on, we do terminate their services immediately. But we did relax to a certain extent our arrangements for checking up in order to avoid any hardship that might occur to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. If any cases of misdeclaration occur we deal with them immediately.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government would appoint a screening committee to screen the appointments of the Scheduled Castes who have been appointed during the last ten years?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: No, Sir, Government do not propose to do this.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether such cases occurred on the North-East Frontier Railway in Assam?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: No, Sir. Out of the 700 candidates recruited on the Eastern Railway, 14 people made false declarations. It is rather a temptation to young men who are out of employment to declare themselves as Scheduled Caste and hope to get through. This is not only confined to the railway candidates, it happens in other places also.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत ने यादमी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिट्रेंच किए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस मिनिस्ट्री में लेने के रास्ते में कौनसी कठिनाई आती है कि जिनकी वजह से वे नहीं लिए जा सकते ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: ग्रानरेविल मेम्बर का सवाल बहुत साफ नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Rehabilitation Ministry is retrenching some people and some of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I know whether the Railway Ministry would like to absorb those people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against some vacancies?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: It depends on the merits of each case.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जगहें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं, अगर उनके लिए उचित योग्यता के प्रादमी उन जातियों में से नहीं मिलते तो अन्य जातियों के लोगों को उन जगहों के लिए लेने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ?

Mr. Speaker: In case Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates do not come in sufficient numbers what is the difficulty in absorbing others? This is an old question. The hon. Minister may answer if he wants.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The position is very well known to this House, it has been discussed on several occasions. The vacancies are reserved, and if the vacancies cannot be filled up during one year, they are carried forward to the next year.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What happens to the concerned work?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Nothing happens.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know the number of persons who made these false declarations and got entrance into Government service, and the caste to which they belong?

Mr. Speaker: Fourteen, he said.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: To what caste do they belong?

Mr. Speaker: Has he got the information?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I have not got the gotra and all that.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Do they belong to the higher castes or middle castes? To what castes do they belong?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not recognise any higher caste. Why does he want?

Shri Bibhutli Mishra: In case of non-availability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, do Government think it proper to fill the vacancies by other people?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: Generally we have found no difficulty in non-technical categories. There has been some shortfall in the technical categories. We fill up those vacancies by non-Scheduled Castes until such time as Scheduled Caste candidates are available or they can be trained.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister said that the railways find difficulty in getting Scheduled Caste candidates in number to fill up the technical vacancies. What attempts are made by the Railway Ministry to recruit these people and then give training to them while they are in service to fill up the vacancies?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I have just said that we have already taken some steps and so have the State Governments. They have got their own polytechnics etc., where they can give them technical training.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister said that 700 people had been appointed. May I know whether all these people have been screened; if so, what is the screening agency?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: For recruiting Scheduled Caste candidates,

we accept certificates from the schools and colleges the matriculation certificates. If the certificate says the person belongs to the Scheduled Castes, we accept him as such. We also accept certificates from MLAs, MPs, Gazetted Officers and SDOs. This is how we recruit these people.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, the school-leaving certificate or the university certificate does not bear any caste and therefore when the hon. Minister says that it is done on the basis of this certificate, I think it is not a very correct statement to make?

National Highway No. 7

*1134. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many miles of National Highway No. 7 from Varanasi to Cape Comorin are still not black topped and motorable; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Out of a total of 1503 miles, only 195 miles are not yet black topped. All these miles are however motorable, but a few bridges have yet to be completed.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1 Madhya Pradesh (60 miles)

The entire road is blacktopped except for about 60 miles between Rewa and Jabalpur which have Water Bound Macadam surface. The road is motorable. It is proposed to blacktop the Water Bound Macadam surface during the Third Five Year Plan.

2 Bombay (65 miles)

The portion from Hinganghat to Bombay-Andhra Pradesh border is a newly constructed Water Bound Macadam road and requires a few

cross drainage works and three bridges. These works are in different stages of progress.

3. *Andhra Pradesh* . . . (70 miles)

The portion between Mahboobnagar and Rangapur (about 40 miles) has Water Bound Macadam surface. There are several unbridged minor crossings, estimates for which are under examination.

Between Rangapur and Kurnool a new link (length 29 miles) and 2 major bridges across Krishna and Tungabhadra are under construction. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,90,300 for a bridge over Hindri has recently been sanctioned.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know if in this National Highway No. 7 which runs from my constituency of Varanasi to Cape Comorin there are 255 miles of road which are not still blacktopped? May I know how long it will take to blacktop it?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I hope in the course of two years it will all be blacktopped.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It appears from the statement that two bridges on the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers are under construction. How long will they take?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is impossible to say how much time it will take, but I am sure it will be finished as expeditiously as is humanly possible.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that certain portions of just eleven or 14 miles have been left untouched, with the result that, in spite of the rest of the road being good, the National Highway becomes unmotorable?

Dr. P. Subbarayan. I will have this question examined.

Shri Tangamani: On this important National Highway, may I know whether any diversion is planned in madras State in Madura District and if there is delay, what is the reason?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Diversions are made whenever we find the road goes through a very populous part of the city and of course, all suggestions made by the State Governments are given earnest consideration.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether a diversion has been suggested by the Madras Government near Madura city, and the time by which that diversion work will be completed.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I know the Madras Government have suggested this, and we are trying to see how quickly we can have this diversion accomplished.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are a number of bridges and culverts which are pending execution on this National Highway and are being delayed. Are the Ministry giving instructions regarding the expedition of these?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There are 20,000 miles of roads under us as National Highways, and we have got to establish priorities. Very likely the bridge the hon. Member is thinking of is not in our priorities.

Dust-storm in Delhi

*1137. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 98 miles per hour dust-storm hit the capital on the 7th March 1960 and paralysed the transport and communications; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, but the transport and communications were only partially affected.

(b) Rs. 6 000 on account of the break-down of the telegraph lines on the Delhi-Ambala and Delhi-Bareilly routes and some damage to civil aircraft and buildings at the Safdarjung airport.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the kind of damage to the civil airport at Safdarjung?

Shri Mohiuddin: One of the aircrafts moved away from its moorings and slight damage was caused on account of some hindrance.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: There is no dust storm here, but the papers are all blowing up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the dust storm was of such intensity that even our airport could not provide sufficient protection against it?

Shri Mohiuddin: It was of sufficient intensity, and aeroplanes were diverted. As a matter of fact, the Meteorological Department had forecast the impending dust storm in the morning, that is to say at about 10 'o Clock again at 2 'o Clock and again at 3 'o Clock, and the aeroplanes were diverted.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done if there is a dust storm? I proceed to the next question.

If he wants to put one more question, I have no objection.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any precautions will be taken in future so that our air services are not dislocated like this?

Shri Mohiuddin: The only precaution that we can take is to warn the aerodromes as well as the pilots about the impending storm.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the Meteorological Department which is under the same Ministry, could not forecast this earlier than 10 a.m. on that day?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. The indications about the coming of the storm were observed only in the morning. It could not have been forecast earlier.

गन्ने का मूल्य

*११३८. श्री सुश्रवण राय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन पर पचास प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क कम करने के कारण मिल मालिकों को जो ल.भ हुआ है उसका कितना भाग किस प्रकार गन्ना उत्पादकों को दिलाया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रादेश निकाला गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The profit that would accrue to factories due to 50 per cent rebate in basic excise duty on increased production of sugar this year as compared with the average production of last two years has been made shareable between growers and millowners in accordance with the Price Linking Formula which has been suitably amended for the purpose.

(c) A copy of the Order was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 18th March 1960.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question in this House, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri A. M. Thomas had stated that some of the sugar factories were paying a higher rate, that is, higher than Rs. 1-10-0 I want to know which are those sugar factories. Are they in UP or in Bihar?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are in UP; as for the names of the sugar factories, I have not got them before me just now. Some of the factories in UP have paid one or two annas more to attract more cane.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether those mills which were paying extra have been permitted to do so by Government, and if so, whether Government have any proposal to increase the sugarcane price in the case of the other factories?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No; no permission is required to pay a higher price to the cultivators. If a factory finds that it gets more profit by attracting more cane and crushing more cane and producing more sugar, by paying one or two annas extra, they are at liberty to do so and we would welcome it.

Shri K. N. Pandey: In view of the fact that the workers also have contributed much in having this excess production, will Government think it proper to fix the workers' share also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This formula applies only to cane-growers and the factories. If the workers also have a share, then there are other ways open to them. There is a committee going into this question.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know when the growers would begin to get this extra price which has been proposed by Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They will get a share of the excess profit earned by these factories by producing more sugar, that is, over and above the average of two years by sharing according to the formula called the Price Linking Formula.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether the sugar factories which are paying more price have got a better recovery of sugar than the other sugar factories?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly, if they start early in November, they get a little less recovery. If they start a little later, then the recovery is more.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government have estimated how much the peasants will be getting per maund of sugarcane according to this Price Linking Formula? Will it be Rs. 2 or Rs. 1-14-0?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It will be calculated after the entire sugar is disposed of as to how much money the factories are able to earn, and, then, only, it will be possible to calculate it. In the case of the South Indian factories, per maund of cane, it works out to six annas or seven annas sometimes. In the case of the North Indian factories, it comes down to one anna or two annas. It depends upon the percentage of recovery and the crushing period and so on.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेसिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी में पचास परसेंट रीबेट देने से किसानों को जो फायदा होगा—किसानों को जो ज्यादा पैसे मिलेंगे, वह मिल वाले देंगे, या सरकार कोई मशीनरी बिठा कर उसके द्वारा मिल वालों से प्रोपर्टी को पैसा दिलायगी।

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : हमने जो कनसेशन दिया है, उससे मिल वालों को जो पैसा मिलता है, मिल वाले उसमें से किसानों को पैसा देते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे जो मुनाफा होगा, जो ज्यादा पैसे मिलेंगे, उसमें से मिल वाले तो किसान को देना चाहेंगे नहीं, तो फिर क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी मशीनरी सैट अप करती है, जो कि मिल वालों को मजबूर कर के किसानों को पैसा दिलाए।

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : मशीनरी तो गवर्नमेंट ही है। गवर्नमेंट ने गत वर्ष कम्पलसरी फारमुला बनाया था। गवर्नमेंट हिसाब रखती है, कैलकुलेशन करती है। कम्पलसरीली बे बिल डि घ्राइस हू वे।

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what legal sanction Government have got to make the millowners part with their extra profits to the cane-growers? If they do not part with their extra profits will Government bring forward some legislation to see that the share of the money that belongs to the agriculturists are paid to them by the mill-owners?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have made it compulsory. They are bound to pay. If they do not do so, then we have powers over them to make them pay and we shall make them shell down the amount, since we have made it compulsory.

Shri K. N. Pandey: The hon. Minister has just stated that some committee has been formed to go into the question of the sharing of profits between the factories and the workers. May I know which is the committee where the workers should represent their cases?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This formula is mainly meant for the cane-growers and the millowners, that is, this sharing formula; if it is necessary that the workers also should have a share then, there are other ways and means of getting a share in the profits for the workers.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the past experience regarding the payment of extra profits to the growers may I know whether Government have decided to set up any machinery for expediting the work in regard to the payment of the extra price to the growers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Till last year, it was not compulsory for the millowners to pay according to the formula but since last year, it has been made compulsory by Government, and they have to shell down the money. Otherwise, we have control over them in regard to releases of sugar and price fixation and

various other things, and we can make them pay.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether Government are going back on their previous announcement which was made perhaps during the time of the late Minister Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai that the extra profit will be shared by the growers also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In most cases in South India, and in the case of some factories in the North also, they did pay it; in South India many factories voluntarily paid according to the SISMA formula, and in North India also, some factories did pay it. But since it was not compulsory, many factories refused to pay. But since last year, they will be compelled to pay it.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know under what law Government have given away half of the revenues that would come from the excise duty.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is because of this wise, bold and timely decision that the production of sugar has gone up by 3 lakhs tons, and it is likely to go up further. Otherwise, another Ministry would have been a victim of these sugar prices.

Shri Tyagi: We had decided upon a regular rate of excise duty. And it is Parliament's business to decide it. I want to know under what authority Government can give away the revenues that would come to them.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I think Government will be the last agency to do anything without any authority. If the hon. Member wants it, I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi: Under what authority, and under what law?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wants notice.

Quality of Medicines

***1139. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present organisation for checking quality of medicines manufactured in (i) public sector and (ii) private sector; and

(b) what improvements Government propose in the matter of quality checking?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The organisation for checking quality of medicines manufactured by both the public and private sectors is provided in the Drugs Act 1940 and the Rules thereunder. State Governments have appointed Inspectors and Analysts for this purpose.

(b) Government of India propose to acquire powers under the Drugs Act for the appointment of Central Government Inspectors and Analysts with a view to assisting State Governments in the enforcement of the fact.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the present machinery and the present system have been found ineffective, and the Commerce and Industry Ministry are thinking of strengthening it? May I know whether there has been any discussion between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and if so, what conclusions have been arrived at?

Shri Karmarkar: Government are aware that there is something to be done to improve the present machinery, and, therefore, Government propose to acquire powers, as I said, under the Drugs Act, so that they can have an inspecting machinery of their own.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is the check at the manufacturing end or is it also at the retail shops?

Shri Karmarkar: The check is everywhere.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have Government made any assessment of the quality of the medicines produced and sold? Since we have assessment everywhere, may I know whether in view of the general feeling about the inferiority of the medicines produced and about adulteration, any assessment has been made, and if so, the conclusions arrived at?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not prepared to accept the premises of the question which my hon. friend has put. Government are satisfied by and large about the good quality of the medicines produced in the country. As I said, there is room for improvement, and we are taking powers so that we can assist the State Governments in a question of such importance.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what steps have been taken to check the quality of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines?

Shri Karmarkar: We are giving serious consideration to the matter, and when we come to conclusions I hope that my hon. friend will support us.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the inspectorates are independent of the Institutes in the public sector or they are attached to them?

Shri Karmarkar: The inspectorates are under the respective State Governments. They are absolutely independent of the factories where the medicines are manufactured.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have got the list of prosecutions and the nature of offences detected by the various State inspectorates? If so, will any directives be given by the new inspectorate which is going to be set up?

Shri Karmarkar: The new inspectorate will be under our supervision and direct control. There is

no question of any directive. It is always under our direction.

The present inspectorates function absolutely under the control of the State Governments. We have no power of direction over them by means of directives issued to State Governments. It is precisely for that reason, as I said in my original reply, that we propose taking powers.

Shri Tangamani: Have Government got any report as to the sort of offences detected by the inspectorates and those which have resulted in convictions under the Drugs Act?

Shri Karmarkar: I require notice.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know what steps are being taken to check adulteration of, unani and ayurvedic medicines?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that he is considering the matter.

Levy of Flood Cess in Delhi

*1140. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to impose a flood cess or betterment levy on the beneficiaries of flood protection schemes undertaken by the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration and details have yet to be worked out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many flood protection schemes were undertaken and how many were actually completed for the benefit of the people of Delhi?

Shri Hathi: The number of schemes taken up in Delhi is nearly 25. I do not know how many of them are completed. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 1.36 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that

the progress of the flood protection schemes has not been satisfactory?

Shri Hathi: I think they are progressing well.

Robbery in Moradabad-Delhi Passenger Train

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*1142. { **Shri Achar:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight passengers travelling in III class in 1 Up Moradabad-Delhi Passenger were robbed on the night of 9th March, 1960;

(b) the circumstances relating to the robbery; and

(c) whether any of the culprits have been arrested?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An incident occurred in the night of 9th March, 1960, when 2 youngmen robbed at pistol point the passengers travelling in a third class compartment of Rosa-Moradabad-Delhi Passenger between Duganpur and Dhamora stations on Bareilly-Moradabad section of the Northern Railway. These 2 youngmen snatched the belongings of the passengers, comprising of 2 watches, 2 attache cases, and some cash. When the train stopped near the signals of Dhamora station, the miscreants got down and escaped. Investigations are being made by the police.

(c) None so far.

Shri Achar: There were as many as 8 passengers and two men were able to rob them. May I know why the passengers were not able to pull the chain and stop the train?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question should be put to the passengers and not to me.

Shri Achar: I want to know how it happened. Was the chain out of order? There were 8 passengers.

probably more. Why were they not able to pull the chain?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There were ten persons. These two youngmen whipped out pistols and I think those ten passengers became nervous. Actually one old man out of the ten got up and grappled with the robbers. But he was slapped and then he became non-violent.

Shri Achar: My question was whether the chain was out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly the passengers had no presence of mind. Next question.

Shri Achar: Was the chain out of order?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, it was not out of order.

श्री जगदीश अग्रवाल: गत वर्ष में उत्तर रेलवे में चोरियों आदि की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी है। क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की चोरियों की रोकथाम करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्रवाई की है या कार्रवाई करने की बात सोची है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया गया है?

श्री शाहनवाज खान: बहुत ठोस कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश की है। तमाम इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल घाफ पुलिस की यहाँ पर कॉन्फेंस बुलाई गई थी और हाल ही में चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहाँ पर जब तशरीफ लाये थे तो वे भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से मिले थे और उन से भी दरखास्त की गई थी कि यह सा एंड आर्बर का मामला है और स्टेट का मामला है, इसलिए वे हम को अपना अपना पूरा तबाबुन दें।

Cast Iron Sleepers

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 *1143. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Railways be asked to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 811 on the 11th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the offers received in response to tenders invited for Cast Iron Sleepers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Orders for the manufacture and supply of about 1.77 lakh 'ons have since been placed.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether these orders have been placed with the firm which tendered lowest?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Orders have been placed with one of the firms that tendered the lowest quotations. Actually there were two firms that gave the lowest quotations. There were 65 firms that actually tendered. We took the lowest tender and made an offer to all the firms to supply at the lowest tender rate.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What was the number of firms which accepted the offer to supply at the lowest tender rate?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: 47.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati supplied cast iron sleepers? If so, is the quality of the sleepers supplied by them better than those of others? If so, what steps are taken to increase the orders to the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works as it is in the public sector?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, 65 firms tendered and 47 out of them agreed to supply at the lowest tendered rate. We are placing orders keeping in view their performance in the previous years. The orders are placed in accordance with their capacity which is checked up beforehand.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if any steps are being taken to encourage the Bhadravati Iron and

Steel works which is in the public sector.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: We placed orders in the previous years; if their work was satisfactory, next year we increase the orders.

Shri Tyagi: At what rate was the order placed last year and at what rate is it placed this year? Is it a fact that the firm which quoted the lowest has not been given any order this year?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: That is not quite so. The lowest tender was from Messrs. Baijnath Iron and Steel Company Limited and Shri Hanuman Foundries. The rates quoted by them were Rs. 345 per ton for broad gauge and Rs. 370 per ton for metre gauge. For the previous year, I do not have the figures readily available with me. But I think the rates are lower this year than the last year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister stated that Messrs. Baijnath Iron and Steel Company Limited and Shri Hanuman Foundries were the two firms which quoted the lowest. The contract was not given to Messrs. Baijnath Iron and Steel Company because they were new in the line and Government wanted to know whether they could fulfil the work. As far as the second firm was concerned, there were certain inquiries pending, and therefore, they could not be given the contract. I want to know whether the inquiry in respect of Shri Hanuman Foundries has since been completed and whether this firm has also been given orders or only Baijnath Iron and Steel Company, who are new in the line, have been given orders.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The Sri Hanuman Foundries have been supplying sleepers to us, and their work in the past has been quite good. There are certain disputes going on with them regarding some previous payments etc. and some cases are in the High Court. We are trying to come to some sort of agreement so that we can allow them to continue the supply.

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

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*1145. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Cobalt Plant to treat cancer patients in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) the cost of the plant; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A proposal to set up a Cobalt Plant to treat cancer patients in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi was received.

(b) Rs. 2,50,000 approximately.

(c) The requirements of the Irwin Hospital will be kept in view while forwarding the request for Cobalt Units to the Colombo Plan authorities for the Capital Aid Programme for 1960-61. It would be possible to put the plant under commission within six months of its arrival at the Irwin Hospital.

12 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the plant will arrive and by what time it will start functioning?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the decision has yet to be taken whether the Cobalt plant could be supplied during the year 1960-61. After that decision comes the question which the hon. Member asks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there are some similar plants in the other hospitals of Delhi for the treatment of cancer cases?

Shri Karmarkar: Not yet; but we are trying to requisition a plant for the Sardarjang Hospital.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts the Ministry has made during the years of the Second Five-

Year Plan to step up the facilities for the treatment of cancer cases in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, in addition to what is being done in the Irwin Hospital, we are setting up a new Cancer Wing in the Safdarjang hospital.

Delay in Recruitment on Railways

*1146. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 802 on the 11th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the causes of delay in the recruitment on Railways;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) There have been some cases where delays took place either in the holding of examinations or in the appointment of selected candidates. Delays in the holding of examination have generally been occasioned by (i) the Commissions having had to stagger their programme because of heavy recruitment during certain periods (ii) the need to issue more than one Employment Notice in the case of certain categories owing to the response being poor and (iii) the need to consolidate piece-meal indents received from Railways. Delays in the appointment of selected candidates have generally been occasioned by (i) non-materialisation of several anticipated vacancies owing to traffic not having developed to the extent expected and (ii) over-assessment of staff requirements.

(c) Railways have been instructed to assess staff requirements with meticulous care and to place consolidated indents on the Commissions in respect of half-yearly instead of yearly requirements. This procedure is expected to ensure a smooth flow of recruits while eliminating the possi-

bility of unrealistic indents being placed on Commissions. At the same time a time schedule has been laid down for the guidance of the Railway Service Commissions so as to ensure that the empanelment of selected candidates is finalised within 6 months or so from the time of receipt of an indent.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was said that one of the causes for the delay was the present procedure. May I know the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to simplify the procedure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have just now stated that instead of giving indents on a yearly basis, we are calling for the requirements of the railways for six months. That, we hope, will expedite matters.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Agriculture Fair

*1124. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been directed to arrange receptions for the farmers returning to their villages after visiting the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the idea behind arranging such receptions; and

(c) whether State Governments will be given some financial assistance in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The idea in arranging such receptions is to stimulate a new feeling of importance of farmers and their occupation and to provide them with an opportunity to propagate the new techniques which they had occasion to observe in the World Agriculture Fair.

(c) No, Sir.

Death due to Seclopan Injection

*1125. **Shri Karni Singhji**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1124-A on the 21st December, 1959 and state whether the investigation in the case of the death of a resident of Shaktinagar alleged to have been caused by an injection of Seclopan, a brand of procaine penicillin, has been completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Government Analyst has declared the samples of penicillin and distilled water used for injection as of standard quality. No action was, therefore, possible against the firm which made the supplies. The samples of drugs seized in this connection have been released. Since both Seclopan and the distilled water used for injection have been declared to be of standard quality, the death of the patient cannot be attributed to either of the two articles. The police enquiry in the case is still in progress.

Looting of Trucks and Lorries on Delhi-Aligarh Level Crossings

*1127. **Kumari M. Vedakumari**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent incidents of looting of trucks and lorries at the level crossings on the Delhi-Aligarh railway line; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to protect the railway personnel and the trading public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. An incident occurred in the night of 29th November, 1959, when 5 trucks were stopped by force by some 10-15 dacoits at the Chuharpur Railway Crossing (which is about 13 miles from Aligarh) on the Delhi-Aligarh Road. The dacoits looted the cash and some clothes in possession of the occupants of 2 trucks.

(b) The State Police have got a police Out-Post within a distance of about two miles from this Railway Crossing, and after the incident they have deputed an Armed Police Guard for patrolling purposes.

Concrete Sleepers for Railways

*1128. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments to have concrete sleepers instead of wooden cast iron and steel trough sleepers have been successful; and

(b) whether mechanical process of production of concrete sleepers is being adopted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Railways are still making trials with concrete sleepers and it is too early to say whether they have been successful.

(b) N.; Sir.

Chambal Project

*1130. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 705 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the request of the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments to modify the interest charges in respect of loans advanced for the Chambal project has been examined by now; and

(b) if so, to what extent the interest charges have been modified?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No modification in the interest rates already stipulated has been agreed to.

Drinking Water Supply in Delhi

*1131. **Shri Yajnik**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for providing drinking water by the Delhi Municipality?

pal Corporation during the last year for urban and rural areas of Delhi:

(b) whether it is a fact that several schemes of the Delhi Corporation for providing water by digging ordinary wells and tube wells in the rural areas have been held up by Government; and

(c) if so, whether the sanctioned amount has not been spent for providing drinking water to the rural areas because of the insistence of Government for spending the sanctioned amount only on the provision of piped water by constructing mechanical water works?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The amount spent last year was:

Urban	Rs. 92.14 lakhs
Rural	Rs. 8.00 lakhs

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dakota-Glider Collision

***1133. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 329 on the 23rd February, 1960 regarding Pakistani Dakota and Glider collision at Nagpur on the 29th January, 1960 and state whether any compensation has been paid by Pakistan Airlines Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): No, Sir.

Railway Staff Quarters

***1135. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for curtailing the number of additional staff quarters to 55,000 as against 66,000 originally proposed to be constructed during the Second Plan period;

(b) whether the rent realised from the employees for similar quarters is different in different zones; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove this disparity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Due to rise in costs of building material lesser number of quarters could be built within the funds allotted for provision of quarters.

(b) Yes, to a certain extent.

(c) No.

Water Rates

***1136. { Shri Damani:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether review of water rates in the country is contemplated;

(b) if so, whether necessary advice has been communicated to the States; and

(c) if so, the details of the advice so given and reaction of the States thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been requested to review the water rates with a view to relating them more closely to the current value of crops and bringing in greater uniformity in the scale of the existing water rates in the various regions of the States so as to make the irrigation system self-supporting.

Replies from the Governments of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa only have been received so far. The Governments of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have intimated that the question of revision of water rates is now under examination. The Government of Orissa have reported that they have taken necessary steps for refixation of water rates.

Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

*1141. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the bridges being constructed on **Madras-Calcutta National Highway**, on the tributaries of river **Godavari**, in **Andhra Pradesh**; and

(b) when these are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The progress of the bridge across **Gautami** is 58.48 per cent; and tenders for the **Vasista Bridge** are being scrutinised.

(b) The bridge across **Gautami** is likely to be completed during 1961 and the bridge across **Vasista** is likely to be completed within 3 years of the commencement of the work.

Supply of Foodgrains to Calcutta

*1144. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both the Governments of **Orissa** and **West Bengal** have urged the Central Government to release more stocks of foodgrains from the Central pool to the **Calcutta** market for stabilising prices in **West Bengal** and **Orissa**;

(b) whether the Central Government have dispatched any quantity of foodgrains from the Central Pool to **West Bengal** from **January, 1960** so far; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governments of **Orissa** and **West Bengal** suggested to the Government of **India** that larger quantities of rice be made available to the **West Bengal** Government for distribution in the State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the beginning of **January 1960**, the following quantities of rice and wheat have been allotted for distribution in **West Bengal**:—

Rice	57,775 tons
Wheat	145,100 tons

The quantity of wheat includes direct sales from Central Depots up to the 15th March, 1960.

Separate Railway Zone

1486. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the **Andhra Pradesh** Government have suggested to the Government of **India** to create a separate **Railway Zone** with **Hyderabad** as its Headquarters; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri F. Jahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A suggestion for the creation of a separate **Railway Zone** for **Andhra Pradesh** or alternatively for the transfer of the Central Railway's Headquarters Office from **Bombay** to **Secunderabad** or **Hyderabad** was received from the **Andhra Pradesh** Government in 1957. After giving the matter a very careful consideration, the **Andhra Pradesh** Government were informed that neither the creation of a separate **Railway Zone** for **Andhra Pradesh** nor the shifting of the Central Railway's Zonal Headquarters from **Bombay** to **Secunderabad** or **Hyderabad** was warranted by operational requirements at present.

Annual Consumption of Atta etc.

1487. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual consumption (in tons or maunds) of **atta**, **maida**, **suji** and **wheat bran** in the States of **Madras**, **Mysore** and **Kerala**; and

(b) what is the milling capacity for each item available in each of the above States at present?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Wheat products are being distributed in the Southern States through trade channels. Apart from the wheat products produced by the mills in the South, the mills in the North are also permitted to send maida, suji and rava to the South. No reliable information is, therefore, available as to the quantities of wheat products actually consumed in the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

(b) The total milling capacity available in each of these States at present is—

Madras	1,35,360 tons per annum
Mysore	45,900 tons per annum
Kerala	Nil

The production of different wheat-products varies from time to time and from area to area according to requirements.

Betel Leaves

1488. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Pan (Betel Leaves) exported from the Panchkur, Machada and Bangan stations on the South Eastern Railway since 1948 separately year by year;

(b) the freight charges received by the Railway from those Stations year by year;

(c) what are the total freight charges for all the goods despatched from all those Stations during those years (year by year);

(d) whether there are regular goods sheds in those stations; and

(e) what is the income from imports of goods at those stations year by year from 1948?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (e).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sone Remodelling Scheme

1489. Shri Kamal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the Barrage-cum-Road Bridge which is Phase II in the Sone Remodelling Scheme has since been completed by Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and when the work is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). The Sone Barrage Scheme has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and considered by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Power and Flood Control Projects. A decision as to when the work should be started on the Barrage will be taken shortly.

New Station Buildings on the N. Railway

1490. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of station buildings proposed to be constructed next year on the Northern Railway in place of old ones;

(b) whether there is any scheme with the Railway Ministry to change the names and locations of such existing stations as are far off or remote from important villages on the same Railway; and

(c) if so, the names of those stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) New station buildings, in place of the existing kutchha type station buildings, are proposed to be constructed at the following 11 stations: (1) Khuda Kurla (2) Dudwindi (3) Gobindgarh-Khakhar (4) Rura Asal (5) Jagatpur

(6) Punch Rukhi (7) Machro-Wal (8) Paror (9) Dodh (10) Sulhani and (11) Shankar.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge at Shakurbasti

1491. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 276 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in the construction of an overbridge at Shakurbasti?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Arrangements are being made to take the work in hand.

Irrigation Development Ways and Means Fund

1492. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1950 the Planning Commission suggested that an Irrigation Development Ways and Means Fund should be created by each State in India;

(b) if so, whether all the States have done so;

(c) what was the annual contribution of those States which took up the scheme at that time and what is the contribution at present; and

(d) how much those States received as grants or loans from the Centre year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) In the First Five Year Plan, it was suggested that an Irrigation Development (Ways and Means) Fund should be created by each State Government for meeting all expenditure on irrigation and power projects. This proposal, however, did not materialise. Expenditure on irrigation and power projects taken up during the First and

Second Five Year Plans is being met partly from the State Government's own resources and partly from the loans advanced by the Centre to the State Governments for this purpose.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Inland Water Transport Committee

{ **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
1493. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 437 on the 30th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations made by the Cokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination.

Port on Western Bank of Hooghly

1494. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 30th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up a deep draft port on the western bank of the river Hooghly?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The investigations of the technical aspects of the proposal are continuing. The services of a Polish Expert have been secured through the United Nations Technical Assistance Board

to advise on the dredging aspects. Another expert on hydraulics and coastal engineering nominated by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board will be joining shortly. Meanwhile, Haldia has been worked as an anchorage for the lightening of foodships during the period November, 1959 to February, 1960.

Gradation of Foodgrains

1495. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 17th November, 1959 and state at what stage is the uniform scheme of gradation of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The basic data have been collected and are under examination by a Committee of the representatives of the Food Department, Central Warehousing Corporation and Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

Building for Public Health Engineering in Calcutta

1496. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 482 on the 25th November, 1959 and state whether the technical sanction for the construction of the building for Public Health Engineering in the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta has since been issued?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): No, Sir; technical sanction will be issued shortly.

Road Bridge between Sankral and Andul (S. E. Railway)

1497. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1083 on the 8th December, 1959 and state whether any decision has been taken to construct a new road bridge very near to Railway Bridge No. 17 between Sankrail and Andul on South Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Yes, Sir. There is no justification for the Railway Administration to bear any share of the expenditure on this bridge.

U.K. Equipment for Research Station, Poona

1498. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, received a gift of equipment worth about Rs. 5 lakhs from the U.K. Government under the technical co-operation scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it will be utilised in the Research Station?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Research Station received equipment worth about Rs. 4.6 lakhs as gift under the Colombo Plan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19.]

(c) The equipment will be utilised for conducting research on River Training, Flood Control, Hydraulic Structures of River Valley Projects, Development and Improvement of ports and harbours, Photo-elastic studies of hydraulic structures, Geophysical Investigation of dams and barrages, Soil and Foundation engineering investigations and other related hydraulic investigations.

Overbridge at Sidhpur Station

1499. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 896 on the 26th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have since decided to construct a railway overbridge at Sidhpur railway station on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that for want of overbridge accidents take place there every year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government of Bombay's acceptance to the Plans and Estimates for the proposed foot over-bridge which were forwarded to them in July, 1956, is still awaited. The cost was estimated at Rs. 95077.

(c) No, Sir.

Overbridge at Mahbubabad Station

1500. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways kindly refer to Unstarred Question No. 1210 on the 21st August, 1959 and be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahbubabad Town Committee have since forwarded any proposal through the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Government of India for the construction of an overbridge at Mahbubabad station; and

(b) if so, further progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Not yet, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Under-Bridge at Warangal

1501. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1283 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Warangal Municipal authorities have since submitted any proposal for construction of an under-bridge at Warangal; and

(b) if so, the progress made in regard to implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Not yet, Sir. The proposal has now been sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Technical details are under examination by the Railway Administration and the State Government

Darrakal Station

1502. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1211 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the construction of an overbridge and covered platforms on the Darrakal Station will be taken up during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Dornakal Station. If so, the works of providing cover over platforms and extension of the foot overbridge, have been sanctioned and are expected to be taken up shortly.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बीज के कार्य

१५०३- { भी वर्ष देव :
भी भक्त वर्धन :

क्या साक्षर तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बीज बढ़ाने के कार्य जख़ोसने की योजना इस बीच पूरी तरह लागू हो गई है; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये उपयुक्त उन बीजों की किस्में क्या हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार द्वारा जब तक किया गया अनुसन्धान कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) दस सीड फारमों में से, जो कि शुरू में दूसरी योजना में शामिल की गई थीं, अब तक घाट स्थापित की गई हैं। इनके प्रतिरिक्त घाट और फारमों को योजना अवधि के पिछले वर्ष अर्थात् १९६०-६१ में स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) गेहूं, धान और मकी की कुछ सुधरी हुई किस्में पहले से ही विस्तृत की जा चुकी हैं और उनकी खेती करने के लिये सिफारिश की जा रही है। उन अच्छी किस्मों को विस्तृत करने के लिये जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये उपयुक्त हों, अनुसन्धान का काम जारी है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन

१५०४. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त वर्शन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय किस-किस नस्ल के कितने पशु हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लाभप्रद और कितने बेकार हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा लाभप्रद पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने और बेकार पशुओं की संख्या कम करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) घाटवीं प्रखिल भारतीय पशुधन गणना (१९५६) के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश में ११,७०,७६१ पशु थे जिन में नर ३ वर्ष से ऊपर ३,८१,२४३, मादा ३ वर्ष से ऊपर ४,०१,७३२ और बच्चे ३,८७,७८६।

(ख) उसी गणना के अनुसार लगभग ६,६४४ नर और १,७०१ मादा नाकारा थे।

(ग) उपयोगी पशुओं का अनुपात बढ़ाने और नाकारा पशुओं का अनुपात

घटाने के लिये मौजूदा नस्ल को निम्न ढंग से सुधारा जा रहा है :—

(१) हरियाना सांड और लाल सिंधी सांडों से क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग (Cross breeding)

(२) चुनी हुई ब्रीडिंग।

(३) वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बनी हुई डोर साल और उचित चारे के लिये प्रचार

(४) खस्सी करके घटिया सांडों को भ्रमण कर देना।

(५) उड़ने वाली बीमारियों की रोक-थाम।

(६) ऊँचे क्षेत्रों में क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग के लिये जरमी रैड सिंधी (Jersey Red Sirdhi) सांडों का और १०,००० फुट से ऊँचे क्षेत्रों में याक सांडों का प्रयोग।

(७) अच्छे चारे के लिये मौजूदा चरा-गाह भूमि का सुधार।

Landless Labourers in Bombay State

1505. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from Bombay Government for colonisation of the landless labourers in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Government of Bombay had sent up a scheme for implementation in 1959-60. The scheme envisages the settlement of 110 families of landless agricultural labourers in the villages of Chanda, Yeotmal, and Akola Districts by reclaiming 2,200 acres of land.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 3,62,000.

Fertilizers for Assam

1506. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of

fertilizers given to Assam for agricultural purposes during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The required information is given below:—

(Figures in tons)

Name of Fertilisers	Qty. allotted	Qty. surrendered by State Government	Net balance allocation	Qty. supplied till 7-3-60	Remarks
Sulphate Amm.	5,200 6,000 (For Jute)	1,800 1,500	3,400 4,500	100 4,500	Against the accepted allotment of 3,400 tons, despatch instructions for only 1100 tons were given by 1-3-60. The supply is in progress.
Urea	400	400	Nil	Nil	
Amm. Sul. Nitrate	860	860	Nil	Nil	
Cal. Amm. Nitrate	300	300	Nil	Nil	

बीजों का दिया जाना

१५०७. श्री लुशवक्त राय : क्या साम्वायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दिये गये हैं कि खंड विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा किसानों को बीज तभी दिये जायें जब वे रसायनिक खाद खरीदें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साम्वायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूतल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्राउट का विकास

१५०८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासू जिले की सांगला घाटी में बस्पा नदी में ट्राउट मछली के विकास के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री भो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां । शिक्षित संरक्षण स्टाफ को सांगला घाटी में लगाया गया है । महासू जिले में पावर और पस्पा दोनों नदियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये रोह्रू घाटी में एक ट्राउट हैचरी (Front Hatchery) स्थापित की गई है । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूसरी हैचरी केवल सांगला घाटी के लिये बनाने का आयोजन किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतें

१५०९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साम्वायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पंचायत सचिवों ने अपनी बेतन बुद्धि के लिये भ्रम्यावेदन दिया है और पंचायतों ने भी उनकी मिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें यह भी पता है कि न्याय पंचायतें स्थापित होने और उनका काम पंचायत सचिवों को सीपने के परिणाम-स्वरूप इन सचिवों का कार्यभार और दायित्व बहुत बढ़ गया है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) विषय हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

Road Dust in Agartala Town

1510. **Shri Bangshi Thakur**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate arrangements made by the authorities concerned the people of Agartala Town, Capital of Tripura, are suffering very badly from road dust; and

(b) if so, when and what action is proposed to be taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). Town roads in Agartala are watered twice daily with the help of one water van. The resources of the Agartala Municipality do not permit at present to provide more water vans for the purpose.

The Tripura Administration have recently started work at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,02,100 for improvement of Agartala town roads. When this work is completed, this difficulty will be removed.

रेलवे बुक स्टाल

१५११. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे श्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ए० एच० व्हीलर को ३१ जनवरी, १९६० तक बुक स्टाल खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि व्हीलर के एकाधिकार के कारण हमारे लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) :

(क) जिन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर मेसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी के बुक स्टाल हैं, उनकी सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [बेसिखे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

(ख) इस संबंध में कुछ प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं कि कुछ स्टेशनों और सेक्शनों पर मेसर्स व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी को पुस्तकें और पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ आदि बेचने का एकाधिकार प्राप्त है।

(ग) इसकी जाँच की जा रही है।

Post Offices

1512. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during 1960-61 all over the country; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) About 4500.

(b) About Rs. 10-00 lakhs.

National Savings Scheme

1513. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made about the increase into the National Savings Scheme collections as a result of the efforts of Community Development Blocks?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): No, Sir.

Railway Testing and Research Centre, Lucknow

1514. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the experiments conducted by the Railway Testing and Research Centre, Lucknow in connection with the improvement of safety devices on Indian Railways have proved successful?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A flood warning device for installation at bridges has been tried under field conditions and proved successful. Other safety devices developed at the Research Centre have not yet been fully tested.

Derailment near Khurmabad Road Station

1515. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the engine in 2 Down Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail which along with 8 bogies was derailed between Khurmabad Road and Shiv Sagar Road Station on the Eastern Railway on the 13th August, 1959;

(b) what was the age of the engine and from which station it was taken;

(c) whether the engine was examined by the Railway Officers who enquired into the causes of the accident;

(d) if so, what is the report regarding the engine; and

(e) if reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for not examining the engine?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 3053 WP.

(b) The engine was placed in service on 5th August, 1958 and belonged to Gomoh running shed.

(c) The engine was examined by the Government Inspector of Railways who enquired into the accident.

(d) There was nothing wrong with the engine which could have caused the accident.

(e) Does not arise.

Andamans Forest Department

1516. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in two places in Middle and North Andamans in the paddy fields 2 to 4 displaced persons have died and a few injured due to falling of commercial timber trees left over by Forest Department; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir. Two persons died and one person was slightly injured due to the fall of one papita tree in June, 1959 at Atlanta Bay (now known as Durgapur) in North Andamans. The tree fell on account of a severe storm and not due to any damage to its lateral roots. In the areas cleared by the Forest Department for colonisation purposes in the North Andamans, commercial timber trees have been left standing because M/S P. C. Ray & Company to whom the North Andamans forests have been leased out, have the felling rights on these commercial trees. All the trees left over are healthy and growing.

(b) The question of taking any action does not arise as the deaths and injuries were due to natural circumstances over which no one has any control.

Andamans Forests

1517. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Andamans in the Collinpur area 400 acres jungle said

to contain 6000 tons of commercial timber were given to one highest tender Shri Govind Rajlu in April 1958 for removing timber in two years;

(b) whether upto January 1960 he has not extracted even 700 tons which has caused a loss of at least Rs. 2,50,000 revenue at an average of Rs. 50 per ton; and

(c) the reasons as to why the Forest Department did not cancel the contract and make alternative arrangement to get the work completed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Upto January 1960, the contractor had extracted 723 tons and 7.3 cft. of timber. Under the terms of the Agreement with the contractor, he is required to extract only trees marked by the Forest Department. The Agreement does not specify any guaranteed quantity of timber to be extracted by him every month. The question of any loss of revenue to Government or of cancelling the contract and making alternative arrangements to get the work completed, does not, therefore, arise.

Railway Bridge, Malda

1518. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been made by the Old Malda Municipality for decking the Railway bridge at Malda on the Mahananda;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested for the sanction of decking of this proposed bridge and has asked for estimate of costs; and

(c) whether sanction has been given for decking the proposed bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No. Decking of this Railway Bridge is not feasible.

Payment of Bills to Contractors

1519. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway contractors' bills for completed works of construction on the South Eastern Railway are held up for over a year;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships that the contractors suffer due to non-payment of their bills in time; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have already taken to remove these difficulties of the contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways

(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No—this is not a general feature. In certain cases, where there were reasonable grounds to believe that contractors had received excess payments, their final bills were held up in the public interest till a correct assessment was made of the amount of overpayments recoverable from the outstanding bills. The balances due to the contractors have been, or are in the process of being, released for payment.

(b) and (c). In regard to the special cases of the S.E. Railway referred to, the progress of payments is under constant watch through special periodical reports.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत रूप से भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

१५२०. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राधा रमण :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में शामिलता भूमि अनधिकृत रूप से कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार कितने एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) इस भूमि को अनधिकृत रूप से कृषि योग्य बनाने से कितने लोगों का संबंध है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठा की जा रही है और यथा समय समा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Quarters for Workers of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

1521. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 per cent. of the employees working in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are not provided with quarters;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to build more quarters; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no private accommodation is available in Mehiganj also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Over 65 per cent. of the Railway staff employed in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are provided with quarters

Additional quarters are being provided and it is expected that by the end of 1960-61 about 75 per cent. of the staff will be housed in Railway quarters.

(c) Accommodation is available to some extent.

Tube Wells

1522. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new areas which are selected to drill exploratory tube wells in other parts of the country for collecting geological and hydrological data with the aid of equipment

acquired by the exploratory tube well organisation from the Government of U.S.A.;

(b) whether any assessment of results achieved has been made so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krisnapa): (a) The new areas selected so far, for exploration under the Groundwater Exploration Project are as follows:—

1. BOMBAY STATE:

(a) Saurashtra Coastal area and Zalamad district;

(b) Areas in North Gujarat.

2. RAJASTHAN:

(a) Barmer & Jaisalmer districts;

(b) East Rajasthan canal area;

(c) Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh.

3. WEST BENGAL:

Midnapore district.

4. UTTAR PRADESH:

Bhabar areas of Nainital and Dehra Dun districts.

(b) and (c). Yes; results obtained so far of exploration conducted under the Groundwater Exploration Project indicate that the following areas are suitable for further development of tube well irrigation:—

1. Narbada Valley (Madhya Pradesh):

An area of about 780,000 acres along the river, west of Jabbalpore have been found suitable for development of tube well irrigation.

2. Rajasthan:

About 1000 sq. miles around Chandan (East and North East of Jaisalmer).

3. Kutch (Bombay):

About 300 sq. miles in Central Kutch.

4. Madras:

Areas in Chingleput and Tanjore District for development of ordinary tube wells and an extensive belt in South Arcot District for development of artesian wells.

5. West Bengal:

Districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Malda, West Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar.

6. Uttar Pradesh:

Arazi-Roond-Muhammadpur-Nawada area of Agra and Mainpuri Districts and Nagla Bhajua-Sonai areas of Etah and Mainpuri Districts.

7. Andhra Pradesh:

East Godavari District.

8. Bihar:

Bichhiya-Rampur Mohania area of Shahabad District, Tangra-Thumbi area of Gaya District, and Mahesi-Akbarnagar area of Bhagalpur District.

रेलवे संहिताओं का हिन्दी-अनुवाद

१५२३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे शिब्बन्दी संहिता (एस्टे-ब्लिशमेंट कोड), दूसरी संहिताओं और मैनुअल का, जो रेलवे के नित्य प्रति काम में आते हैं, हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ? और

(ख) इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाज खां) :

(क) रेल संहिताओं, नियमालयों आदि का हिन्दी अनुवाद एक नियत कार्यक्रम के

अनुसार किया जा रहा है। पहले उन नियम-पुस्तकों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है जो प्रधानतः गैर-तकनीकी किस्म की हैं। रेलवे के रोजाना काम में आने वाली कुछ रेल संहिताओं आदि का अनुवाद १९६१ तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है जिसमें शिब्बन्दी संहिता और नियमावली भी शामिल हैं। तकनीकी नियम-पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद तकनीकी शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बन जाने के बाद शुरू किया जायेगा।

(ख) चूंकि अनुवाद-कार्य अभी चल रहा है और कुछ संहितायें संशोधित की जा रही हैं, इसलिये यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस काम पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा।

प्राविधिक रेलवे शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द

१५२४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के कितने प्राविधिक शब्दों के अब तक हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द बनाये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की आशा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाज खां) :

(क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के काम में आने वाले शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बनाने का काम शिक्षा मंत्रालय को सौंपा गया है। उम्मीद मंत्रालय के परामर्श से रेलवे के पारिभाषिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बनाये जा रहे हैं। "यातायात" शब्दावली के कुछ २,३५० शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदित किये जा रहे हैं और रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग आदि शब्दावली के हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्दों की जांच अभी जारी है। चूंकि यह काम अभी जारी है, इसलिये यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि यह कब तक पूरा होगा।

Port and Shipping Statistics Committee

1525. Shri Kaghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Port and Shipping Statistics Committee was appointed;

(b) the important recommendations of the Committee;

(c) how far these recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the monthly statistics of the foreign trade of India published by the Department of Commerce, Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, contain no statistics, regarding the number and nationality of vessels that entered and cleared at ports of India?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 7th May, 1953.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21].

(c) The recommendation in regard to collection and compilation of Cargo Statistics is in the process of implementation.

(d) Since January, 1957, the Shipping Statistics have been excluded from the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' brought out by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. That Department is however bringing out a separate publication entitled 'Statistics of the Maritime Navigation of India', containing statistics of shipping in the foreign trade as well as coasting trade of India.

National Projects Construction Corporation

1526. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has put up a workshop in connection with the construction of the Kosi Project, at Bhimnagar, in Nepal very near the headquarters of the Kosi Project at Birpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said workshop at Bhimnagar employs more than 1,000 workmen, the over-whelming majority of whom are Indian nationals; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation does not allow the workmen employed at their Bhimnagar workshop any of the facilities and privileges granted to workmen under the Indian Labour Laws in general and the Factory Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Industrial Dispute Act in particular?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.

(b) The workshop employs about 70 workmen. The majority are Indian nationals.

(c) No.

Anti-Locust Department

1527. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have a department known as Anti-Locust Department;

(b) what are the allocations and expenditure of this department during the last 10 years; and

(c) in which areas this department carried out anti-locust operations during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) There is no separate Department as such, but the work is being looked after by the "Locust Warning Organisation" under the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage.

(b) Allocations and expenditure for the locust work during the last 10 years are as under:—

Year	Allocation (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1950-51	Separate figures	3,73,985
1951-52	are not available	16,39,737

Year	Allocation (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1952-53	because there was no separate allocation for locust work in the total budget of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage.	15,13,195
1953-54	20,29,000	34,46,112
1954-55	34,19,200	17,55,998
1955-56	34,19,800	21,27,247
1956-57	17,27,600	24,04,018
1957-58	10,41,000	10,00,206
1958-59	7,50,100	8,87,445
1959-60	10,17,800	12,86,632

(c) In the desert reas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Bombay States, covering a total of about 82,000 Sq. miles.

Chinese Method of Paddy Cultivation

1528. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese method of paddy cultivation was experimented in India;

(b) if so, the number of farms where the experiment was carried out and the results achieved;

(c) the cost of production per maund in general together with overhead charges and supervision expenses; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the cost and quantity produced per acre?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) A: 28 Government Farms, but the data of the experiments have been received so far from three centres only. No final conclusions can, therefore, be arrived at.

(c) Expenditure figures were available from two centres viz, Pattambi (Kerala) and Nasirpur (Punjab) and are given below:

Centre	Expenditure (Rs./acre)	Mean Grain Yield (md./ acre)
Nasirpur	4270	36.3
Pattambi	2593	16.8

Supervision expenses have not been included in the above expenditure as

the experiments were supervised as a normal part of the duties of the officers in charge of the farms.

(d) The results received so far do not indicate any marked superiority of the Chinese method of cultivation over the Japanese and local improved methods in giving higher yields of paddy. The method is also much more expensive.

Lighthouse at Etimaga

1529. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to construct a Lighthouse at Etimaga in the mouth of the River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government. Nor has the need for a lighthouse at the place mentioned been suggested to Government so far by any party.

(b) Does not arise.

Community Development Works in Tripura

1530. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Community Development works at Amarpur Sub-division, Tripura; and

(b) the major items of expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Rs. 8.250 lakhs upto December, 1959.

(b) The major items of expenditure are (i) Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Extension (ii) Irrigation (iii) Health and Rural Sanitation (iv) Education (v) Social Education (vi) Communications (vii) Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries and (viii) Co-operation.

मशोबरा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में ग्राम
सेवक और ग्राम सेविकाओं के लिये
स्थान

१५३१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल
प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के ग्राम सेवक और
ग्राम सेविका प्रशिक्षाधिकारियों के लिये हिमाचल
प्रदेश में मशोबरा के स्थान पर एक संयुक्त
प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोला गया है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ प्रशिक्षाधिकारियों और
अध्यापकों के रहने के लिये जगह की बहुत
कमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस संबंध में
क्या पग उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० बेशमूल) :
(क) ग्राम सेवकों के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश
की सीमित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के
बाद ग्राम सेवक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र मशोबरा की
सरप्लस कैपैसिटी (Surplus capacity)
को जम्मू और लाहौल-स्पांग के स्थानीय क्षेत्र
के ग्राम सेवकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये प्रयोग
किया गया है। लेकिन हम साइन्स विंग में
जो केन्द्र से संबद्ध है, अब तक केवल हिमाचल
प्रदेश ग्राम सेविका ट्रेनेज (Trainees)
को ही दाखिल किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Food Preservation Industry

1532. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the
Minister of Food and Agriculture be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment of India are going to provide
a food preservation industry;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for
this purpose; and

(c) the name of places where the
industry is to be located?

The Deputy Minister of Food and
Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)

to (c). Certain proposals have been
formulated for the Third Five Year
Plan concerning development of
dehydration and cold storage facilities,
preservation of fruit and vegetables
and other allied matters. The pro-
posals have not yet been finalized.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय तथा
राज्यकीय राजपथ

१५३३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन
तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कौन कौन से
से राष्ट्रीय और राज्यकीय राजपथ हैं ; और

(ख) १९५६ से १९५९ के बीच उनमें
कितने मील की वृद्धि हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा०
पं० सुब्बरायन) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल
प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क राष्ट्रीय
राजमार्ग संख्या २२ नामक सिर्फ एक ही
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग है। १९५६-५९ के बीच
इसकी लम्बाई में कोई भी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।
इस बीच इसे शिमला से ९६ मील तक सभी
तरह की मोटर गाड़ियों के लायक और इसके
आगे ९ मील तक सिर्फ जीप मोटर गाड़ी के
लायक बनाया गया है।

प्रदेश राजमार्गों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी
की जा रही है और यथामय सभा-घटल पर
प्रस्तुत की जायगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुख्य गांवों सम्बन्धी
योजनायें

१५३४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में योजना के
आरम्भ से १९५९ तक मुख्य गांवों संबंधी
कितनी योजनायें आरम्भ की गईं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी योजनायें
आरम्भ की गईं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) ग्रामिण भारतीय "की विलेज" योजना

(Key Village Scheme) के अन्तर्गत चार "की विलेज" ब्लॉक्स और विभागीय "की विलेज" योजना के अन्तर्गत एक "की विलेज" योजना ।

(ख) महामू और बिलासपुर के प्रत्येक जिले में २ "की विलेज" ब्लॉक्स और चम्बा में एक विभागीय केन्द्र ।

Manufacture of Teleprinters

1535. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to licence manufacture of teleprinters in public sector with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government has decided to set up a factory with an annual output of 1000 teleprinters and other accessories for use in the public and private sectors.

Imported Wooden Sleepers

1536. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and price of wooden sleepers and timber imported from U.S.A. and Australia (country-wise and year-wise) during the last three years; and

(b) what percentage of the same was found defective or below specifications?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) No timber was imported from USA or Australia during the last three years. As regards wooden sleepers, a statement showing the quantity and approximate price of sleepers received during the last three years is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22].

(b) Australia. The accepted supply of sleepers received from Australia do not contain sleepers which are defective or below specifications.

U.S.A. Some of the sleepers have developed cracks, as already indicated in the reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 49 given in the Lok Sabha on 17-11-1959. The precise number has not yet been ascertained, and the matter is under consideration.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मोटर-गाड़ियों में चलते-फिरते चिकित्सालय

१५३७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में मोटर-गाड़ियों में चलते-फिरते चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था की गई है और १९५६-६० में उनसे कितने लोगों ने लाभ उठाया; और

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रों में द्रौपधियों के वितरण की कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री शरमकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के महामू, मण्डी तथा बिलासपुर जिलों में मोटर-गाड़ियों में चलते-फिरते एक-एक चिकित्सालय की व्यवस्था की गई है और १९५६-६० में उनसे १९६६ व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रों में द्रौपधियों के वितरण के लिये एक एक खज्जर पर चलता-फिरता तथा ५ बलदारों द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले चिकित्सालय काम कर रहे हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में हस्पताल

१५३८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने हस्पताल हैं जहाँ एम्बरेयन्स लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) ये हस्पताल किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित अस्पतालों/भारोग्याश्रमों में एक-एक यन्त्र लगाये गये हैं :—

१. जिला अस्पताल, मण्डी ।
२. जिला अस्पताल, चम्बा ।
३. जिला अस्पताल, नहान ।
४. जिला अस्पताल, बिलासपुर ।
५. सिविल अस्पताल, सोलन ।
६. सिविल अस्पताल, रामपुर ।
७. सिविल अस्पताल, पियोग ।
८. सिविल अस्पताल, सुन्दर नगर ।
९. सिविल अस्पताल, जोगिन्द्र नगर ।
१०. टी० बी० सेनेटोरियम, मन्दोहर ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नर्सों और दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण

१५३६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल कितने ऐसे केन्द्र हैं जहाँ परिवारिकाओं (नर्सों) और दाइयों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ;

(ख) १९५६-६० में उनमें कितनी नर्सों और दाइयों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया ; और

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षण की मर्यादों पर उन सब को नौकरियाँ मिल गई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपचर्या एवं धात्रि-प्रशिक्षण निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों में दिया जाता है :—

१. स्नाइडन अस्पताल शिमला में सामान्य उपचर्या प्रशिक्षण का एक केन्द्र ।

२. मण्डी और नहान में सहायक नर्स-धात्रियों के प्रशिक्षण के दो केन्द्र ।

३. धर्की, रामपुर, सूनी, ठ्योग, मण्डी, सुन्दर नगर, बिलासपुर, चम्बा और नहान में दाइयों के प्रशिक्षण के ६ केन्द्र :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----|
| (ख) १. सामान्य उपचर्या | २ |
| २. सहायक नर्स-धात्रियाँ | ६ |
| ३. दाइयाँ | ६२ |

(ग) ३ सहायक नर्स-धात्रियों के अलावा जो हाल ही में उत्तीर्ण हुई हैं, सामान्य उपचर्या एवं सहायक नर्स-धात्रि कोर्स में उत्तीर्ण सभी सम्मीक्षारों को नौकरियाँ दी जा चुकी हैं । प्रादेशिक परिषद् उन्हें शीघ्र ही नियुक्ति-पत्र भेज देगी ।

जहाँ तक दाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, यह प्रशिक्षण मुख्यतया देशी दाइयों के लिये है ताकि वे अपने व्यावसायिक स्तर में सुधार कर सकें और घातृरिक्त क्षेत्र में प्रसूति के मामलों में अच्छी गृह-सेवायें दे सकें । फिर भी हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने २६ दाइयों को नौकरी दे दी है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाक्टर

१५४०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे डाक्टर थे जिन्होंने एकस-रे, ज्वर-रोग तथा लोक-स्वास्थ्य आदि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले डाक्टर हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं अथवा अस्थायी कर्मचारी : और

(ग) उनके प्रशिक्षण पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क)
१६५६-६० में दस डाक्टर इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित किये गये :—

१. कान, नाक एवं कण्ठ	१
२. मलेरिया	१
३. कुष्ठ	१
४. एक्स-रे	१
५. परिवार नियोजन	२
६. स्थितिज्ञान (पी.एच.सी.)	४

योग . १०

(ख) चार डाक्टर स्थायी एवं शेष प्रस्थायी हैं ।

(ग) प्रशिक्षण काल में इन डाक्टरों को हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने कर्तव्यस्थ माना और उन्हें उनका बेतन महंगाई-भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ता तथा कर्तव्यस्थान से प्रशिक्षण स्थान तक आने-जाने का यात्रा भत्ता दिया । इनके भलावा एक डाक्टर को ६० रु० फीस के तौर पर भी दिये गये ।

Jorbagh Telephone Exchange, New Delhi

1541. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new 3,000 line automatic telephone exchange has been set up at Jorbagh to serve South Delhi;

(b) the total cost of the building and the equipment installed;

(c) whether there is a proposal to further extend the new exchange;

(d) if so, the amount to be spent thereon; and

(e) when those new lines will be added?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Total estimated cost of the scheme Rs. 56.63 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) Estimated amount Rs. 82.92 lakhs.

(e) First 2000 by June, 1961.

Another 2000 early 1962.

12-02 hrs.

POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister says that it may be taken up day after tomorrow.

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes; I have no objection except that I would like the rather unfortunate aspersion, particularly against Mr. DeCruz, to be removed as early as possible. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: He wants to say a word of personal explanation.

Shri Frank Anthony: I was put in a false light; but I am more concerned with the unjust aspersion that was cast on a very respected member of my community. Because the Home Minister had suggested, I verified it—that I did not reply. I replied at great length and told him that Mr. DeCruz is a highly respected member of my community. He is an Anglo-Indian. The Home Minister acknowledged my letter and thanked me for it. Then to put Mr. DeCruz in this very unfortunate light, for him at least it was a gratuitous aspersion.

An Hon. Member: It was to be taken up tomorrow; but it is being taken up already now. (Interruptions.)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
What is it all about?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
We should know the context of the thing.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is about something that came up during the course of the last debate. Shri Frank Anthony wrote to me, that the report in the Press was that he made some aspersions against an hon. member of his community. He wanted to make it clear. I sent a copy of his letter to the Home Minister.

With respect to such matters, when it is a matter of personal explanation regarding a matter arising during a debate, we always take a copy and send it to the hon. Minister so that he may also come prepared, lest it should be one-sided. Only just now I got it and I passed it on to the hon. Home Minister. He said he will look into this matter and come prepared day after tomorrow. In the meanwhile, Shri Anthony wanted that this matter ought to be cleared immediately so far as he is concerned. He has done so. I will hear the hon. Home Minister day after tomorrow.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The point is a very simple one. I do not want to do any injustice to Mr. DeCruz; if I have done so I am sorry. So far as the particular statement made by me is concerned, it was refuted by Shri Anthony. He had no clear impression about it when he spoke. My own impression was, as I stated in the House. If there has been any mistake on my part, I am also sorry about that. But I cannot say anything definite because I have not seen the papers and the correspondence in question was exchanged 3 years ago. I have to exchange innumerable letters almost every week and I may have erred. I cannot say. But, I will look up and see. If I have made a mistake, I should certainly be sorry for having done so. I am particularly careful in not making any statement which

is in any way erroneous. If I have done so, I am sorry more for my own sake than for the sake of Shri Anthony or anybody else. I think that closes the matter. I will look into it and if I have anything more to say I will say.

Mr. Speaker: If anything more has to be said the hon. Minister will say it that day.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2048/60.]

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karimkhan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. F. 32(50)-58-M&PH, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st January, 1960, making certain amendments to the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2049/60.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MADRAS PORT TRUSTS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 432 dated the 20th February, 1960, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2050/60.]

EVALUATION REPORTS OF WORKING GROUP ON HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES AND SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

Shri Hathl: Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the working group on evaluation of progress of Handicraft Industries during the Second Five Year Plan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2051/60].
- (ii) Evaluation Report of the working group on Sericulture Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2052/60].

12-08 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Small Scale Industries—Part II (The National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi).

12-08½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Audit Reports, 1958 and 1959—Volumes I & II.

12-08½ hrs.

**LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL
REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to present

the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils and an All-India Bar.

12-08½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Resolution No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture), as amended to date, the members of Lok Sabha, do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for a period of three years commencing from the 1st June, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Resolution No. F. 16-72/47-Policy dated the 8th November, 1948, of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture), as amended to date, the members of Lok Sabha, do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for a period of three years commencing from the 1st June, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Motion was adopted.

12-08½ hrs.

BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want a clarification about a point of law. The States have all been enumerated in the Constitution. It is not that I am objecting to the introduction of the Bill; the House has agreed to it. I only want to see how we should proceed in the matter. Shall we first amend the Constitution and provide for another additional State as and when it is enacted or shall we first enact legislation and then bring it in the list of the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give any advice. When the matter arises once again at the consideration stage, if the hon. Member wants to make any reference to this, then it will be time for me to consider and then the hon. Home Minister will consider all these matters.

Shri Tyagi: My fears are that the Bill cannot be permitted according to the Constitution...

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help him.

Shri Tyagi: Because, unless we provide for the additional State in the Constitution, we cannot create a State

because the States have been limited; their number is limited in the Constitution and we cannot have a fresh State unless we amend the Constitution providing for another State.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is a little too late. When I put the question whether leave should be granted or not, he must have immediately opposed or supported or asked for an opportunity to speak on this matter. He has lost the bus. When it comes to the consideration stage, he can make the suggestions to the hon. Home Minister and he will consider everything. If he is not satisfied he can oppose it or do anything he like at the consideration stage.

12-12 hrs.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

12-12½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: POLICE FIRING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave notice of a Resolution which I intended moving today. With your permission and the permission of the House,

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru].

I should like to make a very minor alteration, a verbal one, in it—inclusion of the name of a place—to make it a more factually correct Resolution. May I read it in the amended form?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

"That this House deplores and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

Sir, the other day, when mention was made about this tragic incident in this House, I ventured to say something and to express a sense of shock which, not only this House, but the whole country had experienced on receipt of this news from South Africa. Now, the Resolution I am moving is, as the House will see, if I may use the word, a moderately worded resolution. It has been deliberately worded in that way, not because any of us feel very moderately about this matter because it is a matter in which strong feelings are aroused and have been aroused in this House and in this country and over a great part of the world. Nevertheless, I thought that it would be in keeping with the dignity of this House and of Parliament if we should express ourselves in this restrained and moderate and rather limited way rather than use strong language. The matter is too serious merely to be disposed of by strong language or any language. It is not the custom of this House normally to consider such

matters which are supposed to be in the internal jurisdiction of another country nor indeed would we like the other countries to consider matters in the internal jurisdiction of this country. That is the normal practice; it is the right practice. Nevertheless, sometimes, things happen and occurrences take place which are not normal at all but which become exceedingly abnormal and then it becomes difficult and undesirable for some normal convention to come in the way of the expression of the feeling which is deep seated and powerful. After all, this House is and ought to be, to some extent a mirror of our people's feelings and therefore, although this is not a normal procedure, we felt that this House should be given an opportunity of expressing the strong feelings which it has, in regard to these tragic incidents.

It is bad enough for a large number of people to be killed or for there being a mass killing as there has been in this place in South Africa a week ago. It is worse to have this killing in the manner it was done, so far as accounts have appeared. You must remember that behind all these lies a certain deliberate policy which the South African Union Government is pursuing. This is perhaps not the time to discuss in any detail that policy, the policy of segregation, apartheid or, however it is called. But it is well to remember all the same what this policy means, both in theory and in principle and in practice. In principle and in theory it is the negation of everything that the U.N. stands for and we stand for, of course. I am putting it from the larger ground of what the U.N. and the U.N. Charter stand for. It is the negation of what presumably every civilised Government today stands for or should stand for. That is a serious matter.

Not too long ago, when voices were raised in a great part of the world denouncing the racial policies of the

Nazi regime in Germany and a great war took place bringing enormous slaughter in its train, it was said that partly at least—there were many reasons—it was because of those racial policies which the old Nazi Government pursued on the basis of master race, with the right not only to suppress but to exterminate people belonging to some other race, which they thought was almost a sub-human race. Now, that policy, in principle, is adopted and openly proclaimed in the South African Union and as has been often stated in this House, that can only lead to disaster because it is impossible to conceive that other countries of South Africa or indeed of any other part of the world would accept that or submit to that policy. That is the question of principle—apartheid. But in regard to the actual practice of it, I wonder how far hon. Members are really aware of the details of how the Africans have to live, what they have to submit to, to what conditions of living, where families are torn as under, husband from the wife, father from the son. Without special permission, they cannot leave; they cannot move or do anything without special permits and passes. They may have lived in a place for a whole generation but if they have got a little work outside that place they have to leave that immediately, within a question of hours. But I am not going into that. What I am only pointing out is that it is not merely a question of theory—important as it is, the question of principle and theory—but a question of the practice, the enormous burden that is cast upon them, the African people, by the Government there. They are, as I said, the people whose homeland is that country. They are not aliens; they do not come from elsewhere. The people of Indian descent in South Africa, as we all know, and remember, have had to put up with a great deal of discrimination and suffering and we have resented that. But we must remember also the African people have to put up with

something infinitely more than that and our sympathies must go out to them, therefore, even more than to our kith and kin there.

I am moving this resolution today just a week after these occurrences. It so happened today has been declared by some African organisations as a day of mourning, and perhaps, therefore, it is to some extent appropriate that this resolution should be considered by this House on this day of mourning.

The other day the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom visited Africa and I think in South Africa itself he referred to what he called a wind of change coming or blowing across the African continent. That was a moderate reference to the ferments and tempests that are taking place in Africa. But whatever that may be, it is clear that the policy of the South African Union Government has not taken into consideration these changes, or knowing them, realising them, nevertheless is not going to be affected by them. And they introduce this system, namely, every person has to carry a pass wherever he goes, and he must not go in this area or that area. The House will try to think of it: if every person has to carry a pass all the time, going from one part of the area to another and to be harassed by the police, it is the life not of even a normally semi-free person, but almost the life of a prisoner on ticket or leave. That is what the African population of the South African Union has been reduced to, and it is not surprising that they have resented it and protested against it.

I cannot say without much further knowledge the sequence of events that happened there, but broadly speaking, it was a peaceful protest, as far as we know. There might have been some violence but I cannot say definitely. But the fact remains that these people who were protesting in the main peacefully were mowed down by machine-guns; while at the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

same time, to terrify them, I suppose, jet aircraft were flying overhead and all kinds of military machines surrounded them.

Something terrible has happened there; something terrible not only on that particular occasion but in the context of the modern world; and it is not surprising that there has been this great reaction all over the world, and I believe the matter is going to be brought before the United Nations.

Now, the United Nations Organisation also, normally, does not interfere in the internal affairs of another country although there have been cases when it has interfered and rightly interfered in giving consideration to those matters. It may be said that this is not a matter for the United Nations—a matter that is likely to lead to violation of international peace and security, that is, the charter of the United Nations. Well, in that sense, in the strict sense of the world, perhaps it is not. But in any real sense of that word, of that phrase, it is very much a matter in which the United Nations, as representing the international community, should consider this, because it involves something of the most intimate concern to humanity itself.

This problem is dividing today, and will divide even more, humanity into large differing and conflicting sections. It means something even worse than a normal war between nations, something of racial conflict spread all over the globe. I do not say all these things will come but they may come and they will undoubtedly come if this kind of policy is persisted in.

So, this matter is not one merely affecting the South African Union. It affects the whole of Africa and indeed it affects all of us, whatever we may be. It is an odd position that a member of the United Nations is using its State power for suppression, for the assertion of its racial superiority

within its territory; that is the question; using the State power in doing something which is objected to and denied by the United Nations in its charter.

This is the background. These are the problems that are likely to arise in the future. Because of this, I have ventured to put forward this resolution for the consideration of this House. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That this House deploras and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March, 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Firozabad: Sir, I may be permitted to move my substitute resolution. I would like to add Sharepeville and Langa at the appropriate place in the resolution which was given notice of.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House views with great concern the rising tide of racialism in South Africa resulting in the ruthless suppression with violence of a great majority of the population in Sharepeville and Langa townships and trusts that these brutal methods will rouse the conscience of humanity all over the world against the policy of the South

African Government which runs counter to all canons of civilised Government and deserves not only the condemnation of mankind but the assertion of such a forceful worldwide opinion as would make it impossible for the South African Government to pursue its present policy of racialism and ruthlessness." (1)

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmedabad): I may be permitted to move my resolution with a slight verbal change.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Khadlikar: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House expresses its deep sense of shock and of sorrow at the outrageous firing that took place in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa and in Sharpville near Johannesburg on March 21, 1960, in which the police killed, wounded and maimed for life, a large number of unarmed and peaceful African men, women and children. It sends its heartfelt sympathy to the Africans who have suffered in the massacre and condemns the policy of apartheid being ruthlessly enforced by the white settlers against Africans in their own homeland. While assuring the Africans of its full support, it appeals to the people of the world to stand by the Africans, in a spirit of brotherhood, in their struggle for political freedom, social equality and human dignity.

And it appeals to the United Nations Organisation to outlaw the South African Government for its unabashed disregard and violation of the Charter of the Fundamental Human Rights." (2)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I beg to move:

That in the resolutions—add at the end—

"and condemns the South African Government for meticulously executing this policy of racial segregation leading to mass-massacre of men, women and children."

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Since the name "Sharpville" has been included in the Prime Minister's resolution, I need not move my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it has already been incorporated in the Prime Minister's resolution.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): What is the time allotted for this resolution?

Mr. Speaker: I hope the discussion will proceed in the spirit in which the resolution has been moved. We do not ordinarily, as the Prime Minister has referred, take notice of events that occur in any particular country. But this is not an event which is of a political nature. It is a human one, a moral issue. It is a negation of the human rights that have been declared and it affects the conscience of the world. In that spirit, discussion may go on and we may express our deep sense of sorrow. One Member from each group may take part and try to be as brief as possible.

An Hon. Member: What about the time?

Mr. Speaker: We shall have half an hour.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the hon. Prime Minister and I agree with the sentiments that he expressed while moving the resolution. What is happening in Africa is a sort of a war of liberation that began with the end of the second World War, out of which

[Shri S. A. Dange]

many countries in Asia realised their freedom. That wave is now passing over Africa. But as usual, the imperialist rulers do not realise the strength of that wave nor do they realise the necessity of bowing down to that. Therefore, they are resisting. —but resisting in a peculiar way, in the most inhuman way, but which may not be very surprising.

I am sure in the end the African people are bound to be victorious. But in this fight for their victory, what is the role that we should play and the role that the other powers concerned should play? For example, the minority of white racists and imperialists who rule in South Africa are certainly not doing it on their own. They were planted there by big powers in search of gold, diamonds, mineral wealth and the cheap labour of Africans. First they exported the Africans as slaves to build their plantations. Now they have planted their own racists inside Africa and converted the whole continent into a pit of slavery.

Under these circumstances, a serious duty devolves upon those powers particularly who hold the colonies in the continent of Africa and who directly or indirectly support racial discrimination, whether in Africa or in their own lands. Therefore, it would be very appropriate for us to make a move in the United Nations that this sort of rule that is going on should be condemned and the United Nations, in terms of its Charter, should express its opinion on that.

Secondly we should see that when our Prime Minister meets the others in the Commonwealth Conference—I am sure he will do it—he should bring the whole thing to the attention of the people in such a way that their conscience is moved and make them feel that they can affect events in South Africa far more than what we can do from here. For example, if England, America and France do decide to stop this racial discrimination in South Africa, I am quite sure the

South African racists will bow down to their decisions. For example, the South Africans are not carrying on their trade and their activities in isolation from the big capitalist world of England, America and France.

Already France knows that Algeria is fighting. Ghana has got liberated; Uganda is liberated. They will see that ultimately the whole of Africa is bound to be liberated. If the peaceful actions of these unarmed Africans are to be suppressed by violence on the scale that is being done, I am quite sure the liberated kingdoms and countries of the North African continent are bound to rush to the help of the South Africans. In what way they will help, it is for them to decide. France knows how Algeria is receiving help in its liberation struggle. So, let the South African Government also know that the Africans whom they are suppressing will also receive help from the outside world and also from independent States of Africa.

Therefore, Sir, the fight for liberation of Africa is a fight for everyone. Though we pass a resolution particularly with reference to racial discrimination, yet in general, it involves the problem of the independence of the African people. A very small minority is oppressing a majority people, who are living in their own homeland, as the resolution says.

With these words, I support the resolution. If the amendments are to be accommodated, they should be; but I would also make a request that the resolution should be a unanimous one from this House.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I support the resolution and I fully endorse what has been said by our Prime Minister. It is true that whatever action takes place in a nation is under the jurisdiction of that nation and may not ordinarily be the concern of another nation. But fortunately today beyond the nation, there is an international world, there is a world of humanity and certain things

that are done within the nations come to be of intimated concern to the whole of humanity. This mass killing in Africa is one such incident.

It certainly makes us angry, but I think it should make us more thoughtful than angry. But in spite of our boasted progress, in spite of the advance of civilisation and culture, often we behave specially in group-like manner, as if we were barbarians. Often it happens that when there are mass killings, the attention of the world is directed towards them. But in South Africa and also in many other places, people are being killed, tortured and put into prison from day to day and that attracts no attention. If human life is sacred, it is not sacred only in the mass; it is also sacred in the individual. As a matter of fact, the individual makes the mass. Let us, therefore, be a little introspective on such occasions and see that we are not caught in the cruelty that we condemn today.

Sir, I support the resolution.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the privilege to associate myself, on behalf of the Independent Group in Parliament, with this resolution. I am glad that the Prime Minister has given us an opportunity to express our sense of horror at what has happened in South Africa.

I think the Prime Minister was right in drawing attention to the fact that we are not attempting to intervene in domestic problems. He also pointed out that what has happened in South Africa is something perhaps of critical importance for mankind. When I look at it, I feel that it is a challenge to the conscience of the whole civilised world and more particularly, I feel that it is a challenge to the conscience of the democratic world and in a very special sense. It should be a challenge to the commonwealth.

What these killings have sought to do is to focus attention on racialism and I agree entirely with the Prime

Minister when he says that this racialism has in it all the potential of world disaster. What we have seen in South Africa and are seeing is the expression of this racialism in its most brutal and even in its most degraded form. I attempt to look at this problem in a world context and more especially in the context of world democracy. My friend, Shri Dange, I think has indicated what is likely to happen in Africa and perhaps in Asia. If democracy, and more especially the Western democracies, do not condemn this outrage, then my own view is that inevitably the Africans in their torture and in their desperate search for assistance, and particularly some kind of moral comfort, will turn to the Communists because, as we know, the Communists at least pay lip sympathy to the doctrine of race equality and they turn their faces against discrimination based on colour. I think it is time that the Western democracies realise what is the issue, because this belief spreads that democracy is the political creed of the white man and democracy spells just this, that is, merely equality for the white man but disability and torture for those who are of a different pigmentation, then my own feeling is that democracy will not only be rejected in Africa but it will be rejected in Asia.

I have, in my own way, been a humble student of anthropology, and what amuses me is that the responsible leaders in South Africa should talk as if they have never studied the history, and they have certainly talked as if they had never heard of anthropology or anthropological truths. Only this morning I read in the press a statement which has an almost vulgar reference to white civilisation, the supremacy of the white civilisation. Obviously, with all due respect to white civilisation, I would remind people who glory in it that it is only a very recent phenomenon in world history. And if the white nations do not show any sense of history, perhaps they show no commonsense it may be but a very transient phenomenon in world history. Perhaps we do not know very

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much about it, but with my little reading I found that the Negro race, in their own way, have made very proud contribution to the cultural achievements of the world. And what the South African whites do not seem to realise is that the oldest civilisations have not been the white civilisations. There have been the Mediterranean civilisation, the Asian civilisation if you like—and in it I include the civilisation of India—the Mongoloid civilisation and the civilisations from Malaya and if the Western democracies under-rate these and insist on the pernicious doctrine of white supremacy and the supremacy of the white civilisation, then it will bring its own nemesis. And may I say this with great respect to those who indulge in this doctrine of white supremacy that before the whites themselves—I think the British realised in India—that it is not only a short-sighted policy but a suicidally short-sighted policy. Two or three millions of whites in South Africa are not going to stem the inevitable tides of history.

Today, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, South Africa is in a ferment and nothing is going to prevent the Africans ultimately from coming into their own.

May I end with the note that I hope that the Commonwealth countries will take a very strong line in this matter? Because, I think it was the Prime Minister who referred to this fact some time ago that literally the complexion of the Commonwealth has changed. The complexion of the Commonwealth today is predominantly brown and, with the accession of more and more independent African States it may well become predominantly sable hued. Before the Commonwealth is this stark issue. Racialism, I have always felt, is not only an evilism but it is perhaps the most dangerous ism which the world has to face today and either for or against the democracies, particularly the Western democracies, will have to take sides and on the answer will depend, in

my humble view, not only the future of democracy but perhaps the future of mankind.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, I fully associate myself and the Ganathantra Parishad with the sentiments and the feelings of the Prime Minister on the brutal and inhuman massacre of the South Africans by the South African Government. I not only express my sympathy and condolence to all those who have suffered but, at the same time, I salute the martyrs who have paid their lives for their liberties, and I condemn the South African Government for this ghastly killing. It is unthinkable that even in 1960 some Government, who claim themselves to be civilised and who subscribe to the United Nations Charter of Human Rights, and who are the members of the United Nations, should resort to this sort of policy of racial discrimination and differentiation in their dealings with human beings, because of their racial affiliations. It is a clear case of genocide and the United Nations should intervene.

When the resolution on genocide was moved in the United Nations, India had the proud privilege of being the initiator of this resolution and so I think the Government and the Prime Minister should rise to the occasion and should use their good offices to move the United Nations so that they could deal with this matter properly. Our Prime Minister has championed this cause on a previous occasion. I request him that instructions be given to our representatives at Lake Success so that they could move in this matter in the right direction.

In the beginning I thought that my Communist friends would raise a point of order, because it relates to the internal administration of another country, as they did at the time of discussing the genocide in Tibet. They have not done it, and it is a good thing they have not done it, and this House has given its full support to the Prime Minister's resolution.

I urge upon the Prime Minister, at the same time, to reconsider the question of severing India's connection with the Commonwealth; because South Africa is a member of the Commonwealth and India is a member of the Commonwealth and when our approach to this human problem is so different, there cannot be any common meeting ground. I sincerely hope that when India and South Africa differ on this fundamental issue, there is no common cause to sit across a table and discuss. I hope the Prime Minister will reconsider this matter in the ensuing Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution so ably moved by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution should be treated as a condolence Resolution. We need not go far away from that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: While associating myself, on behalf of the Socialist Party, with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, I would have liked that this House should have gone further in expressing in concrete terms the feelings which I have seen in the country against the murders which have taken place in South Africa. I feel that the Resolution which has been moved by the Prime Minister does not go long to express those feelings. As the Prime Minister himself stated, it is a moderate Resolution. I feel it is not only moderate, it is also timid, because we have seen it stated that the British House of Commons was to discuss a motion "to protest in the strongest possible terms to the Government of the Union of South Africa" about the shooting and to convey "the abhorrence of the British people that such an outrage should take place within the British Commonwealth". Elsewhere also, stronger feelings have been expressed. Lest it should be taken that perhaps some sort of violence was used on people who were guilty, I may quote here one of the authorities. The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the

Right Reverent Ambros Reeves, gave the following account of the Sharpeville riot, as compiled from the sworn affidavits from about one hundred wounded Africans in Beragwanath hospital in Johannesburg.

"The Africans began gathering in the township early in the morning as instructed by Pan-Africanist leaders. They understood they had to protest against carrying passes. They also had the idea that a White man would speak to them at the police station, as they had been informed of this by White Policemen.

The Africans began to gather, but they had not the slightest intention of fighting. They had no sticks. Their leaders had impressed on them beforehand that there was to be no violence.

The Africans were unanimous in pointing out that they would not have allowed women and children to go to the police station if there was to be violence."

So, it is clear that there was no violence on the part of the Africans themselves but it is only the South African Government which indulged in violence.

While associating myself with the sentiments expressed here by the previous speakers, I would like the Government of India to take certain concrete steps. I would like that a strong world public opinion be created and India should do its bit in creating the same against these mass killings in South Africa. Our Prime Minister should refuse to sit in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to be held in London if the South African Prime Minister participates in it. Our representative in the Security Council must be instructed to take the initiative to condemn the mass killings in South Africa when the discussion in the Council takes place tomorrow. The Government should show its heart-felt sympathy towards the Pan-Africanist movement and help

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

it in its own way to achieve its objective. When President Nasser visits this country our Prime Minister should, in consultation with him, evolve a programme under which a second Bandung Conference might be held somewhere in Africa in the near future comprising of the nations of Africa and Asia. India should quit the Commonwealth of Nations and should in earnest try to bring the Asian-African nations closer. The United Nations should be strengthened so as to effectively check such racial outbursts in future. The matter should be taken up in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference if our Prime Minister attends it and some suitable action should be taken by the Conference itself.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while sharing the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister when he moved the Resolution, I would like to add a few observations on this occasion.

I was surprised to hear at the outset the hon. Prime Minister when he said that it is more or less a matter of internal jurisdiction. The world is fast advancing and a time has come when certain issues which are more or less moral issues, issues which have a direct bearing on the world community, should not be considered as domestic issues or issues on which any Government when it expresses itself should be constrained in expressing itself by diplomatic moderation.

So far as the South African people are concerned, I feel that we are united with them by a special bond because the method of struggle which we adopted for achieving independence—I mean passive resistance or Satyagrah the same was conceived in South Africa. In that peculiar background Mahatma Gandhi conceived it. We, in our country after Gandhiji's arrival in this country, practised it and we claim that through that method we have achieved our independence. Therefore when we are connected with the Africans through this bond—a

peculiar bond of struggle and of brotherhood—is it not our duty to give full-throated expression to the feelings of the people in this country and in this House? This is my first submission.

When I make this submission I look at the scene at the present moment in Africa. What is this pass system meant for? There are several types of passes. Everybody has got to carry them. It is meant for pinning down the African labourer to a particular locality so that he cannot exercise his bargaining power and is socially immobilised. As the British Labour Party Leader has observed this morning, the African is entirely made to surrender his bargaining strength and remain ever in subjection of the White settler's domination. This is the position.

Therefore this struggle assumes a peculiar significance in South Africa. It is not simply racial discrimination as it is supposed to be. There is racial discrimination practised in several countries. For the first time it has fortunately not taken a white against black turn because the conscience of the Western world has been aroused. All over the West you find that feeling of sympathy being expressed sincerely. For instance, I was surprised to read this morning that in Norway flags are to be flown at half mast. This is something which would stir the hearts of the people. We are much nearer Africa. Are we not going to take some positive steps about that? Or, are we inhibited in our expression? My hon. friend used the word 'timid'. I would not call it timid, but it is tame and insipid because of some diplomatic propriety. I think that would be wrong and that would not go a long way in giving them support. A time has come when India will have to assure the Africans that we will stand by them in their struggle for political freedom, social equality and human dignity. Unless we say this, giving expression to our feelings, I do not think we are discharging our duty towards our African brethren.

So far as this problem is concerned, it is also on the international level. It will be taken up in the United Nations very soon. When it is taken up there, as I said, there have got to be some limits for the exercise of national sovereignty, as we call it, and certain issues will have to be taken out of national jurisdiction and dealt with on the world plane by the world community. If that is not done at the United Nations and if some sort of definite action is not taken like keeping out nations which are not prepared to abide by certain Charters of the United Nations, just like the Human Rights Charter, because of the diplomatic bargaining that goes on in the international organisation, is India going to be a party to such a bargain? I would like to ask that. Therefore this matter is to be looked upon with all seriousness at this juncture.

The other day I read that our Vice-President has said that at the highest diplomatic level, that is, the summit level, the problem of atom bomb and its dangers to humanity is being considered. But he thought and rightly thought, I feel—that the problem of racial discrimination and racial segregation is equally or even more important and some method must be found out to eliminate this type of perpetuation of apartheid that is being practised and practised in a ruthless manner in South Africa.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): What do you suggest for that?

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): He is making a speech.

Shri Khadilkar: I am not the Government. The hon. Member asks me: What do you suggest for that? I have some suggestions. It is for the Government to act. Suppose the hon. Prime Minister was not occupying the Prime Ministership and was sitting on this side. The other day when he described this tragedy as a ghastly tragedy and compared it with the Amritsar or Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy, you never asked him

"What do you propose to do about it?"

Therefore I say that it is a question of expressing your feeling and giving them support in their struggle. Another aspect is there. We can extend them help. We can extend there monetary help and help them in every way possible. We can rouse world conscience—that is already aroused—to see that this practice of segregation is stopped once for all and that they are allowed to live in their own homeland with equal dignity. That is the only way.

I would like to utter one word of warning before I conclude. As I said I do believe that we owe certain moral obligation to Africa because Gandhiji got that inspiration for that peculiar method of struggle in a peculiar surrounding where a mass of black humanity was helpless and a white minority was sitting tight over its head. This was the position. He perfected it here. But if no action is taken by the civilised community of the world, as Marx has predicted, in South Africa, it will not be simply a class war, but the class war will take a racial form, and at that a worst type of form.

13 hrs.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Prime Minister not to be restrained or constrained by diplomatic moderation, but give full-throated support and in every way possible help the struggle of Africans for full freedom, full social equality and human justice.

With these words, I move my amendment.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I say something?

I have some important points to say.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Siva Raj.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reservé—Sch. Castes): On behalf of the Parliamentary Group of the Republican Party of India, I accord my full support to this Resolution.

This Resolution being, as it is, an expression of sympathy with the Africans in their hour of suffering, does not call for an elaborate exposition of principles of international justice or national sovereignty or racial discrimination or the like. The Republican Party, as you may know, Sir, has pinned its faith in the annihilation of all kinds of discrimination, whether it be racial or caste or anti-semitic and the like. Consequently, this Resolution commands our full sympathy and support.

I will also appeal to the Prime Minister to utilise the opportunity when he goes to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to move this matter at the right time and in the right quarters, and I dare say we can entrust that responsibility to him with confidence.

But may I draw the attention of this House that this House should not, only on occasions like this, start expressing its opinion on this question of racial discrimination? But it must be the constant endeavour of this House and the people of India to preach against racial discrimination or discrimination of any kind all over the world including our own country. I do hope that this Resolution will afford an opportunity for not merely the Members of this House but also the people outside to constantly think about the question as to how discrimination between man and man can be removed.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I fully associate myself with the Prime Minister and other hon. Members in condemning the atrocities that are being committed by the

South African Government on a peace-loving, patriotic people who, as a result of racial segregation and class prejudice, are being subjected to ruthless suppression and various other indignities.

We are all aware and we are conscious of the prolonged trial, both physical and moral, to which our South African friends, and also our Indian friends, are being subjected by a series of detestable outrages. It looks as if the South African Government is adopting the mass extermination methods of the Nazis who one day drove away from Germany the entire population of Jews.

I do not want to go to the extent of suggesting that India should dissociate itself from or sever its connection with, the Commonwealth, but I must point out that these atrocities and inhuman acts of a member of the Commonwealth is doing great damage to the reputation of the Commonwealth, and it is left to the Prime Minister, when he attends the next meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, to restore that reputation and to see that no further damage is done to the Commonwealth.

South Africa is a member of the Commonwealth. It has been a member from a very long time, and it must respect the wishes of the other members; otherwise, it has no place in the Commonwealth, and it must be asked to quit.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): They are not attending the Commonwealth conferences.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Also, it is a matter that should be taken up at the UNO, and India must take the lead and initiative, and see that the South Africans get their legitimate rights and aspirations fulfilled.

The exploratory spirit and the mutual jealousies of the various European nations led to the appropri-

tion of the entire continent of Africa, so much so now I think the entire continent is under the domination of about six European nations. They have either colonised, or had themselves gone and settled down in various parts of Africa, and the local people were being exploited. Now a spirit of nationalism is manifesting itself throughout the continent, and we have been hearing of the struggles and the privations of the people in other parts of Africa also.

So far as South Africa is concerned, the white settlers came and made South Africa their home. They came there as the guests of the original settlers. After establishing themselves firmly and fully there, they expropriated the rightful settlers, and now the real inhabitants, the permanent inhabitants, have become the foreigners, and the foreigners have become the rulers and permanent inhabitants. That is the irony of the situation.

Not only that. These original inhabitants, and also the Indians who went there, are subjected to various indignities, various discriminations, so much so their life there is attended by various perils.

Of late we have been hearing of so many atrocities being committed, and the recent one, the massacre of about 70 people in one day, is the greatest atrocity which crowns their atrocious methods. This is a blot on civilisation, this is a blot on humanity, and the Prime Minister must see that right is done to these peace-loving people.

After all, what do they want? They want equal citizenship, they want equal rights, they want equal treatment, and it is but right that as human beings we sympathise with them and we treat them with all consideration.

So, with this I fully support this Resolution.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Now I may say a few words, some very important points I have.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I beg to say that I highly admire our Prime Minister for bringing this Resolution, but he and all the members here are not viewing the point from the world stand point. They are all thinking from the party standpoint or State standpoint or country's standpoint, but I consider the question from the world standpoint.

I am very sorry to say that in certain parts of our world there is turmoil today. We must go into the very depth of the question and find out what the cause of it is.

According to certain natural laws, human currents do flow. The Aryans flowed into India, the Mongols flowed into Europe, the Arabs flowed into India, and now the Europeans are flowing out, or have flowed out into America, and they flowed out also into South Africa, and when they arrived there, they gave light, they brought a higher civilisation to South Africa. We must recognise that. And I think to this Resolution we must add that the people of South Africa should study our Brahman culture, how the Brahmins could hypnotise millions of people here and keep them together with themselves. It is a great fact. If these Europeans follow our Brahman culture they will be able to harmonise the peoples of South Africa and there will not be any more trouble there. We can also suggest saying, "Look to Englishmen who took lesson from the Brahmins of India, how wonderfully they could settle the questions of India and Ghana and other States, and how our brethren the French are failing; for instance, they could not settle the question of Algeria even today."

The trouble in South Africa is this that the Boers are fighting with the Englishmen there and they hope that

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

the Englishmen will come together when they direct all their attention against the blacks. That is at the bottom of this whole trouble. Now, what we can do is to try to utilise Christianity and higher sense of the whites and our Brahman culture.... (Interruptions).

There is nothing to laugh at it. It is a mere fact. In this way this matter will be settled and in that part of the world peace will reign. I support the Resolution of our hon. Prime Minister with this addition that he may also suggest some remedy. Only condemnation always is not good. There must be some remedy proposed and I propose the remedy.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, we must not forget that the year 1960 is the year of Africa, Africa shaking off the manacles of slavery and emerging into freedom. But I cannot understand the desire on the part of the South African Government to continue to live as a solitary landmark of medievalism in a world that is crusading with meticulous zeal towards the realisation of progressive ideals and the translation of the ethics of humanity into practice. The South African statute-book is overloaded with too many legislations that cut at the very root of the fundamentals of human rights. The so-called Roman-Dutch law of treason that operates there in an angry manner provides that a man can be expelled, imprisoned, flogged deprived of employment or excluded from public life even on the flimsiest grounds. These are the conditions that exist there.

Now, Dr. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister, introduced a Bill in Parliament seeking an all-White referendum on the question of South African Republic and within a week of the introduction of this Bill in Parliament the South African police demonstrated what is in store for the South Africans

as second-class citizens in that country. South Africa belongs to these people and not to the handful of white people,—the shameless relic of imperialism that ought to have been dead as Dodo by now. If the South African turns at Dr. Verwoerd and says: "Get out all of you," possibly he would be both morally and legally justified to do so. But he in this largeness of heart and generosity of spirit does not say like that. He simply says "Give us the rights to live as free men." That is what he is saying.

We must condemn this holocaust of bloodshed and at the same time show our sense of outrage at this event. What is a pity is that machine guns are used against an unarmed people and it is more distressing to know that saracen armoured cars and troop carriers are supplied to the South African Government by a member of the Commonwealth, that is, Britain. Now, this question is lying in the Security Council on a complaint lodged by an Afro-Asian Group. But, I am afraid, except expressing their important rage on this particular issue they will be sleeping over it as they have slept over so many issues all these years. But I feel that the Commonwealth Conference can do a lot and, therefore, I suggest to our hon. Prime Minister to consult the Prime Ministers of other countries in the Commonwealth so as to evolve ways and means to collectively condemn this racial discrimination policy of the South African Government and at the same time this massacre of women, children and aged people. I would suggest to the Prime Minister to see whether it could be possible in consultation with the other Prime Ministers to prevail upon Dr. Verwoerd to change his policy of apartheid, of racial segregation and all that.

Lastly, I would suggest to the Prime Minister if it could be possible on humanitarian grounds to organise a relief fund in this country for the dependants of those victims who fell at the shooting and also those people

who were injured, or else the Prime Minister could organise some contribution to the fund that has already been started in South Africa by men like Rev. Ambrose Reeves of the Anglican Church.

With these words I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House and the Resolution that the Prime Minister has moved in this House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by our hon. Prime Minister. Through this Resolution the anguished heart of India and the outraged conscience of India speaks. It is not only India which speaks through the Resolution but all the people of this world who have the good of democracy in their hearts, who stand for equality in all spheres of life and who want that nobody should be denied any kind of civic rights. All such persons speak through this Resolution. This Resolution is the test case not only for the peoples of the world but also for the governments of the world. It is by this Resolution that people will judge whether the homage that we pay to freedom of movement, freedom of livelihood, freedom of voting; whether the homage that we pay to the equality of opportunity, to the sanctity of civic rights are real and, whether these things are really operative so far as the governments of the world are concerned, so far as the people of the world are concerned. I think that so far as my country is concerned, we are to a man behind our hon. Prime Minister in his noble endeavour in order to right these wrongs, in order to give the nationals of South Africa their proper status, in order to give them their true dignity—true human dignity. We are all behind them and I believe that all the right-thinking peoples of the world are also behind them.

I would at the same time say one thing that the struggle which the South Africans have been carrying on has been described even by

a paper, like, *Manchester Guardian* as a legitimate struggle. It has also been a peaceful struggle, as our hon. Prime Minister put it. So, we are all behind these South Africans who are fighting for their rights. But in the struggle there is also a warning; the spirit of defiance has got hold of the people of South Africa. There have been manifestations of this spirit before also. But this manifestation is in a class by itself, and when the spirit of defiance of a people is once aroused, I know that nothing can put it down. All the Sabre jets all the armoured cars of the massive police forces of South Africa will not be able to put down this legitimate and right struggle of the South African people. I can assure the South African people that every Indian is behind them, because they are fighting the fight in a spirit which was vouchsafed to them by Mahatma Gandhi, the spirit which says that one should not put up with any kind of injustice, one should not endure any kind of oppression, one should not try to lie before any kind of power, however great, but one should resist such things peacefully. I am sure as the leaders of the Pan-African Congress have said, though they are at this time under detention under the suppression of Communism Act, they have been waging a peaceful struggle. I know that the South Africans will wage a peaceful struggle, and I have no doubt that in the near future, tomorrow or the day after, they will win, and the day they win, the cause of democracy will triumph, and the cause of human rights will triumph, and the cause of human dignity will triumph.

I wish all success to the people of South Africa.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti (Basirhat): May I say a word before you put this resolution? You have said that we should treat this only as a condolence resolution. But I think that you and the entire House would like, besides treating it as a condolence

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

resolution, also to underline the general feelings of the people of India against this racial discrimination, and give our support to the people of Africa who are fighting for their freedom.

Therefore, I should like you not to treat it only as a condolence resolution. I would submit this for your consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The resolution stands as it is.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not strictly and merely a condolence resolution; of course, not. But what I understood Mr. Speaker to mean was that in our discussions, we might treat it briefly as that, not that the resolution is limited only to a condolence resolution; it goes beyond that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That clarifies the position.

Shri S. A. Dange: May I suggest that in view of the character of the resolution, we may adopt it standing instead of sitting?

Mr. Speaker: Very well. May I request that in view of the consideration urged by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri S. A. Dange, that the amendments may be withdrawn and not pressed, so that we may carry the spirit of the resolution by passing it unanimously? I hope hon. Members would not insist upon my putting those amendments to vote. They may all be treated as withdrawn.

Shri Khadihar: In view of the explanation given by the Prime Minister that it is not a limited sort of condolence resolution, but it includes everything I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I say a word before withdrawing my amend-

ment. I hope that the sad thoughts which have been expressed in this House would be borne in mind by the Prime Minister in our future dealings with this problem. Since wishes have been expressed here that there should be unanimity, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Hem Barua: I also beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Have these Hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendments were by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to avoid controversial issues, and that was why I said that this might be treated briefly as a condolence resolution, but the resolution reads as it is with all its implications.

The question is:

"That this House deplores and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: May I now request hon. Members to kindly rise in their seats to express our deep sense of sorrow at these happenings?

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute)

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND No. 74—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND No. 75—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

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

DEMAND No. 76—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND No. 77—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND No. 78—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

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

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.28 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is no disqualification.

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

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

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

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

Shri Humayun Kabir: When did this happen?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 hrs.

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

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

14.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

request the Ministry to look into this matter.

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

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

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

[Shri Basappa].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Hem Barua]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Hem Barua: Then I conclude.

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

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

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

Shri V. P. Nayar: Small wonder!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

High price of the Directory of Museums

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for more experts in museumology

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for arranging exhibits of museums in modern method

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for regional or zonal museums

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need to create a special archaeological circle for Orissa

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I beg to move:

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

Lack of direction and purpose in Indian archaeology

Shri Mahanty: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

Need for extensive survey of Darjeeling and Sunderbans forests

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

Need for more aid to the Zoological Garden of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

Shortage of Trained Science Teachers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

Research work done in Anthropology section unconnected with any research work

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for setting up more Technological Colleges in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the purpose of the Science Congress

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for inviting co-operation of industries in research work

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need to ensure employment to research scholars

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for expanding the scheme of training to Foremen and Supervisors

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for codifying the dying dialects of tribal areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for evolving script for spoken languages which are without script

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Selection for foreign scientific research training scholarships

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for more Engineering Colleges in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for regular remittance of stipends to scientific research students

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for raising the standard of cultural delegations to foreign countries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for giving encouragement to develop regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for giving more stress on developing undeveloped regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for translation of scientific books

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Defective patents of National Research Laboratories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for proper control over the financial assistance to professional theatres

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Need to encourage drama writers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for giving grants to more cultural societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for grants to Bangiya Sahitya Parishad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need to award scholarships for Orissi dance

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

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

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

Composition of Cultural Delegations sent abroad

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

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

Grants and allowances to persons distinguished in arts and letters

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

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

Need for promotion of Orissi School of Painting

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Need for enlarging the National Library of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Kalika Singh]

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

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

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

15 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The most cultured man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Mahanty]

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

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

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think he is mistaken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

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

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

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

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

[Shri Mahanty]

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

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

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

Shri Humayun Kabir: This time again he is mistaken.

Shri Mahanty: I am happy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Hon. Member: Do not slander the ladies.

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

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bashirhat): The Odissi dance.

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

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

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

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

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

With these words I commend my cut motions.

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

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

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री च० व० पांडे (नैनीताल): जयचन्द भी हुए।

श्री राजे लाल व्यास : जय चन्द तो कन्नौज में हुए थे। उन को हराने वाले यहाँ।

[श्री रावे लाल व्यास]

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

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

श्री जगदीश भ्रवस्थी (विल्होर) : भ्रधिष्ठाता महोदय, इस समय वैज्ञानिक भ्रनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय के भ्रनुदानों पर जब चर्चा हो रही है तो भ्रगर हम देखें कि हमारे देश में जब से देश भ्राजाद हुआ है तब से विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में कितनी उन्नति हुई है, तो उस को देख कर के हम को भ्राशा नहीं निराशा ही होती है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : लिस्ट भेज दीजिए।

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

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

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

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

[श्री जगदीश श्रवस्पी]

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

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

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

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

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : १९५६ में ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[श्री जगदीश श्रवस्थी]

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

16 hrs.

श्री अन्सार हरबानी : उन्होंने रामधन पर नृत्य किया होगा।

डा० मा० धी० श्रंगे (नागपुर) : वे नर्तक गरबा नृत्य करने के लिए आते हैं।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

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

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

य एनं वेदिद्वन्तारं यश्चैनं मन्यते हतम्।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

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

Having said that, I go to another point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

national emergency should be taken into consideration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fortunately, Goethe has commemorated himself by his works;

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

submission is that proper vigilance should be kept.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 hrs.

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

447 (Ai) LS—8.

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

Shri Nagi Reddy: He was not a Rajagopalachari.

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

An Hon. Member: They will never be convinced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do that tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kalika Singh: What about Antarctica?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kalika Singh: I did not say that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18 hrs.

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

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

About Shakespeare, it was said . . .

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

Shri Humayun Kabir: About Shakespeare, it was said:

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

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

Shri Tangamani: But the Shakespeare festival goes on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

should not suffer because of these regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Hon. Member: When?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

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

The motion was adopted.

18.25 hrs.

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

[Monday, March 28, 1960/Chaitra 8, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1120	American Maize Seed for Punjab	8287—92
1121	Inaccessible Area Committee	8293—95
1122	Bird and Co.	8295—98
1123	Special Police Establishment in P & T	8299
1129	Theft of Telegraph wire	8299—8302
1126	West Bengal River Science Institute, Haringhata	8302—03
1132	Reserved vacancies for S.C. and S.T. on Railways	8304—08
1134	National Highway No. 7	8308—10
1137	Dust-storm in Delhi	8310—11
1138	Price of sugarcane	8312—16
1139	Quality of Medicines	8317—19
1140	Levy of flood cess in Delhi	8319—20
1142	Robbery in Moradabad-Delhi Passenger Train	8320—21
1143	Cast iron sleepers	8321—23
1145	Irwin Hospital, Delhi	8324—25
1146	Delay in recruitment on Railways	8325—26

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1124	World Agriculture Fair	8326
1125	Death due to sclopan Injection	8327
1127	Looting of trucks and lorries on Delhi-Aligarh level crossings	8327—28
1128	Concrete sleepers for Railways	8328
1130	Chambal Project	8328
1131	Drinking water supply in Delhi	8328—29
1133	Dakota-Glider collision	8329
1135	Railway staff quarters	8329—30
1136	Water rates	8330
1141	Bridges in Andhra Pradesh	8331
1144	Supply of foodgrains to Calcutta	8331—82
1486	Separate Railway Zone	8332
1487	Annual consumption of atta etc.	8332—33

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1488	Betel leaves	8333—34
1489	Sone Remodelling Scheme	8334
1490	New station buildings on the N. Railway	8334—35
1491	Overbridge at Shakurbasti	8335
1492	Irrigation Development Ways and Means funds	8335—36
1493	Inland Water Transport Committee	8336
1494	Port on western bank of Hooghly	8336—37
1495	Gradation of foodgrains	8337
1496	Building for public health engineering in Calcutta	8337
1497	Road bridge between Sankrail and Andul (S.E. Railway)	8337—38
1498	U.K. equipment for Research Station, Poona	8338
1499	Overbridge at Sidhpur station	8338—39
1500	Overbridge at Mahbubabad station	8339
1501	Under-bridge at Warangal	8339—40
1502	Darrakal station	8340
1503	Seed farms in Himachal Pradesh	8340—41
1504	Livestock in Himachal Pradesh	8341—42
1505	Landless labourers in Bombay State	8342—43
1506	Fertilizers for Assam	8343—44
1507	Issue of Seeds	8343
1508	Development of trout in Himachal Pradesh	8343—44
1509	Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh	8344—45
1510	Road Dust in Agartala Town	8345
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1524	Hindi equivalents of tech- nical Railway terms . . .	8354
1525	Port and Shipping Statistics Committee . . .	8355
1526	National Projects Con- struction Corporation . . .	8355-56
1527	Anti-Locust Department . . .	8356-57
1528	Chinese Method of paddy cultivation . . .	8357-58
1529	Light house at Etimaga . . .	8358
1530	Community development works in Tripura . . .	8358
1531	Accommodation for Gram Sewaks and Sevikas at Mashobra (H.P.) . . .	8359
1532	Food preservation industry . . .	8359-60
1533	National and State High- ways in Himachal Pra- desh . . .	8360
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1535	Manufacture of Tele- printers . . .	8361
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1537	Mobile van dispensaries in Himachal Pradesh . . .	8362
1538	Hospitals in Himachal Pradesh . . .	8362-63
1539	Training for Nurses and Midwives in Himachal Pradesh . . .	8363-64
1540	Doctors in Himachal Pra- desh . . .	8364-65
1541	Jorbagh Telephone Ex- change, New Delhi . . .	8365-66

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

- (1) A copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1960-61, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. F. 32 (50) 58-M&PH, published in Delhi Gazette dated

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—cont'd.

COLUMNS

the 21st January, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, making certain amendments to the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1956.

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 432 dated the 20th February, 1960 issued under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905.

(4) A copy of each of the following Reports:—

(i) Report of the working group on evaluation of Progress of Handicraft Industries during the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) Evaluation Report of the working group on Sericulture Industry.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESEN- TED . . .

8369

Seventy-ninth Report was presented.

REPORT OF PUBLIC AC- COUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .

8369

Twenty-fifth Report was presented.

REPORT OF JOINT COM- MITTEE PRESENTED . . .

8369-70

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE . . .

8370

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr.P.S. Deshmukh) moved for election of members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee. The motion was adopted. . .

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
BILLS INTRODUCED	8371-72	DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	8403-8550
(1) The Bombay Reorganisa- tion Bill, 1960.		Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Mi- nistry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs com- menced and concluded. The demands were voted in full.	
(2) The Religious Trusts Bill, 1960.			
RESOLUTION ADOPTED	8372-8402		
The Prime Minister and Mi- nister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved the Resolution re: Police Firing at Sharpe- ville in South Africa. After some discussion the Reso- lution was adopted and the Members stood in silence for a minute to express their sorrow at the incidents.		AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1960/CHAITRA 10, 1882, (SAKA)—	
		Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Mi- nistry of Commerce and Industry and voting of the Demands.	