

constraint of coaches, constraint of lines etc. The lines are also worn out and all that. Since this is a very emotional issue, I will again consider the whole issue and see what can be done.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The hon. Minister has told the House that the traffic people do not consider this feasible. From his reply, it is obvious that traffic people are controlling the Minister, not the Minister controlling the traffic. The reply of the Minister to the original question itself is a negative one. The Minister has gone all the way to find out some reasons for not introducing the Express Trains asked for by the people in the region. The constraint on line capacity, terminal facilities, etc., are the main cause for not providing Express Trains from Kanyakumari. This is what the Minister has stated. But if there is constraint on the line capacity, he may please take measures to double the line capacity not only from Kanyakumari to Trivandrum but from Kanyakumari to Ernakulam.

My second point is this. He has also stated that there are no terminal facilities at Kanyakumari. I would request him that he may please consider improving the terminal facilities. Similarly, when Prof. Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister, the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line was opened. At that time, he made a promise that he would introduce trains from Kashmir to Kanyakumari which would also promote national integration. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will fulfil that promise so that he may consider introducing Express Train from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, as early as possible.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : I have already answered these points. (*Interruptions*). I have already said that there are certain constraints according to the traffic people at the present moment. About the question of doubling the line and putting up terminal facilities and all that, I have not spoken anything. I have said with the existing resources as to whether this can be done or not at the present moment. I have not said what can be done after six months and one year and all that. I have just spoken of the present limitation.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू-तबी सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस सप्ताह में दो बार कन्याकुमारी तक जाती है और उत्तर तथा दक्षिण भारत को जोड़ती है। अगर इस ट्रेन को रोजाना कर दिया जाए तो इससे लोगों को काफी सुविधा हो जायेगी। इसलिए, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस ट्रेन को 'डेली' कर दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : As I said, there are certain limitations and we will certainly look into these proposals within the constraints of those limitations.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am sorry to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a feeling in South that his Ministry is neglecting South India. The Railways are running two Rajdhani Express trains, one to Bombay and the other to Calcutta. Why don't you operate one Rajdhani train to South upto Madras and after that it can go to Kanyakumari. We have raised this matter several times, and the Minister has promised to consider it sympathetically, but we would like to know, what he is going to do.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : The question does not come out of it. However, I am sorry if this feeling has developed in South. I am extremely apologetic for this. On the point of introduction of trains, if the hon. Member remember, I have said that from every state capital to Delhi, we are considering to introduce trains like Rajdhani with all amenities and comforts as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact, we are now holding a meeting to find out whether and when we can introduce such trains from State capitals to Delhi.

Translation of Tagore's Works in Hindi and other Indian Languages

*475. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the Rabindra Nath Tagore's works translated into Hindi so far and detailed facts thereof ;

(b) whether Union Government have any contribution in the translation ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to translate the works of eminent writers in different Indian languages, into Hindi and other Indian languages to help cultural integration ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The works of Rabindra Nath Tagore have been translated into Hindi and other languages for many decades; by many private organisations. The Sahitya Akademi, a fully financed autonomous body undertook a special programme on the occasion of the birth centenary of Rabindra Nath Tagore. A statement of books translated through the Sahitya Akademi is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The scheme is under consideration.

STATEMENT

1. ANKH KI KIRKIRY (Novel : Chokher Bali) by Tagore. Translated by Hans-kumar Tiwari. pp. 230, Rs. 25/- (5th edition 1981, 6th edition 1984).
2. GORA (Novel) by Tagore translated by S.H. Vatsyayan, pp. 455, Rs. 35/- (6th edition 1984).
3. YOGAYOG (Novel by Tagore) Translated by Ila Chandra Joshi. pp. 250, Rs. 20/- (5th edition 1981).
4. RAVINDRA NATH KI KAHANIYAN (21 short stories of Tagore). Translated by Ramsingh Tomar with an introduction by Somnath Mitra. pp. 404, Rs. 35/- (6th edition 1983).
5. RAVINDRANATH KE NATAK VOL-I (Select plays of Tagore ; Visarjan, Chitrangada and Chirakumar Sabha) Translated by P.C. Ojha 'Mukta', Hanskumar Tiwari and Bharat Bhushan Agarwal pp. 308, Rs. 30/ (Second edition 1982).
6. RAVINDRANATH KE NATAK VOL-II (Four plays: Raja; Dakghar, Muktheadhara and Rakta Karabi) by Tagore. Translated by S.H. Vatsyayan, P.C. Ojha, Mukta, B.B. Agarwal and H.P. Dwivedi, with

an introduction by Promotho Nath Bisi. pp. 286, Rs. 30/- (Fifth edition, 1982).

7. RAVINDRANATH KI KAVITAYEN (101 poems of Tagore). Translated by Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Ramdhari Sinha 'Dinkar', Hans Kumar Tiwari and Bhawani Prasad Misra with an introduction by Humayun Kabir pp. 326, Rs. 35/- (2nd edition 1982).
8. RAVINDRANATH KA BAL SAHITYA (Tagore's Writings for Children) Edited by Lila Majumdar and Kshitis Roy. Translated by Yugjit Nawalpuria Rs. 30/- (5th edition 1982).
9. RAVINDRANATH KE NIBANDH VOL-I (Select essays of Tagore) Translated by Vishwanath Naravane with an introduction by Kazi Abdul Wadud, pp. 566, Rs. 20/- (2nd edition 1977).
10. RAVINDRANATH KE NIBANDH VOL-II (Select essays of Tagore) Translated by Amrit Rai, Rs. 20/- pp. 510, (2nd edition 1977).

SHRI A.K. ROY : There was a time when our national leaders made discovery of India : now we are making a new discovery of India full of dissensions, disharmony and disruption. In this atmosphere, remembering Rabindra Nath Tagore might help us. Rabindra Nath Tagore is the first among those who symbolise not only national integration, but international integration also. We must consider seriously how to carry the theme and ideas of the great poet to different parts of the country and popularise them. In our library, we are having 268 books of Rabindra Nath Tagore in Bengali only 58 translated in Hindi, 42 in English, and out of them, the contribution of the Government, the Sahitya Akademi, is only 10.

In view of this, in order to carry the theme of the national and international integration and peace and harmony of Tagore, will the Government take up the task of translating all the works of Rabindra Nath Tagore in Hindi first, because that is the link language that we consider in India, specially, those poems and writings which deal with the question of national integration should be published, but not in prohibitive prices.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, why only in Hindi ; why not in other Indian languages also ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They should do it in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and other languages also.

SHRI A.K. ROY : They are not doing anything. Let them start doing it first in Hindi. Otherwise, they will not start at all. I would first ask specifically whether they would come out with the translation of the entire writings of Rabindra Nath Tagore in other Indian languages, starting with Hindi ; secondly, in respect of those pieces—dramas, poems and essay dealing with national integration, whether they would make some arrangements to see that the price per book is not prohibitive. Now the price is Rs. 40/- or Rs. 45/-. Who will buy ? It should not be more than Rs. 10/-, so that everybody can buy, and we can carry Tagore's tradition and legacy to the heart of each and every Indian.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : India is a multilingual country; and, therefore, we recognize the importance of exchange of literature created by various authors. That is why National Book Trust, started this work of translation of works from one Indian language to others, in their *Adan Pradan series*. So far, NBT has translated 579 titles. We found that this was not sufficient to cope with requirements.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The question is about Tagore.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I am coming to that. Mr. Roy spoke about other Indian languages. So, we propose to have an allocation in this regard, to do this work in a bigger way.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Planning Commission is not giving you sufficient money.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Please listen. We have proposed an allocation of Rs. 200 lakhs in the 7th five-year-Plan.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can put your second supplementary, if you want.

SHRI A.K. ROY : He did not tell us whether he would consider my suggestion,

and what he would do. He should say something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already said that Rs. 2 crores have been allotted.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : As I have already stated in the main text of my answer, Sahitya Akademi which is fully funded by Government of India, is taking up this work, and it has started the work of translation of Rabindra Nath Tagore since 1961, which was his birth centenary year. As I have stated earlier, we have this proposal. This proposal includes Rabindra Nath Tagore's works also, as well as works in other languages.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I have not put my second supplementary. Part 'C' of my question deals with the question of translating eminent writers of India. Though we know Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Victor Hugo, Milton and Shakespeare, we do not know the eminent writers within India. You know that every year, from 1965, we have the practice of giving the Jnanpeeth prize which is the topmost prize in our country. But we do not know anything about even those books which have received that prize.

Will Government see to it that at least those books for which the highest prize in the country, of Rs. 1 lakh has been given, are translated into all the Indian languages, so that we can come to know the cream of writing in other Indian languages ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : It is a good suggestion for consideration. So far Sahitya Akademy has translated in the following languages of the country. The member is given here. If you want I can read them out.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Has any writing which has received Gnan Peeth Award been translated ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I have already said, it is a suggestion which we will consider.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD : Has the government any plan to translate the work of the greatest poets like the poet of Bengal Qazi Nazrul-Islam and the poet of East Allama Muhammad Iqbal who gave us the patriotic song like "Sare jehan se achha Hindustan Hamara".

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : In our programme to translate various important works, this will also be included.

श्री दीन बन्धु बर्मा : साहित्य अकादमी ने कुछ लेखकों से पुस्तकों का जो ट्रांसलेशन कराया है, वह संतोषजनक और उच्च कोटि का नहीं है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि पुस्तकों का ट्रांसलेशन अच्छे साहित्यकारों से कराया जाए ?

श्री पी० के० थुंगन : हम यह पूरी पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि अच्छे ट्रांसलेटरों के द्वारा ट्रांसलेशन कराया जाए। इस मिनिसट्री में हमारा नया प्रोजेक्ट यह है कि एक बोर्ड बनाया जाएगा और उसके द्वारा यह कोशिश की जाएगी कि अच्छे ट्रांसलेटर्स को यह काम सौंपा जाए।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : As you know, Tagore and many other eminent writers of India have been translated in Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia and many other countries. Out that has not been made possible in our country in different languages. Very recently, there was an international seminar on translation held at Delhi under the auspices of the JNU ; and there certain recommendations had come up. The sum and substance of that is that translation is a new art and discipline ; that is being recognised in the world today. In view of that, is the government thinking in this line to set up a separate institute of translation attached to the different central universities so that the new concept of translation may be developed in our country, so that we can translate the great works of the eminent writers in different languages properly ?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Though straightway it does not pertain to this question, the hon. Member has given a very good and constructive suggestion. We are considering to set up an institute of training personnel in translation in ICCIL, Mysore.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह मामला सिर्फ महान् कवि, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, का ही नहीं है, बल्कि भारत सरकार की भाषा नीति से सम्बन्धित है। इस देश में जितने भी महा-

पुरुष और कवि आदि हुए हैं, उनमें आपकी स्टेट से पैरियार रामस्वामी नायकर हैं, डा० अम्बेडकर, महात्मा गांधी, डा० लोहिया और सावरकर आदि, उन सबके बारे में सरकार को एक नीति बनानी चाहिए। इस सरकार के राज्य में अंग्रेजी भाषा फल-फूल रही है और भारतीय भाषाएं मर रही हैं।

मेरा यह चार्ज है कि नेशनल लैंग्वेज मर रही है। जब तक अंग्रेजी का यह वट-वृक्ष खड़ा रहेगा तब तक आप की नेशनल लैंग्वेज कोई नहीं पनपेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साउथ के लोगों का लिखा हुआ नार्थ की भाषा में अनुवाद हो और नार्थ के लोगों का लिखा हुआ साउथ की भाषा में अनुवाद हो, इसके लिए सरकार कोई व्यापक नीति बना रही है ? इन महापुरुषों के विचार देश की जनता तक पहुंच सकें और देश के लोग उनके विचारों को जान सकें इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई नीति बनायी है ?

श्री पी के थुंगन : इस विषय पर मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं लेकिन फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि जो हमने नयी स्कीम ली है वह यही काम करने के लिए है। सेवेन्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में यही काम करने के लिए यह स्कीम ली गई है।

..... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह भाषा का सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, इस पर हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice for that.

संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या

*479. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें संस्कृत के अध्ययन के लिये कर्म-