

[Shri Karmarkar]

press appreciation of the way all those who either in my Ministry of outside have tried to be very helpful to me and the Ministry for without their help the work could not proceed.

Shri Abdul Latif rose—

Shri Karmarkar: I am deeply interested in what he said. I have already agreed with that and I will certainly take into consideration what he has said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put all the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Health."

The motion was adopted

16.27 hrs

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the Demands of the next Ministry, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The time allotted is 4 hours.

An Hon. Member: Five hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is put down as 4 hours. The usual time-limit will be there—15 minutes each.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It was 10 minutes in the case of Health.

DEMAND NO. 76—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND NO. 77—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND NO. 78—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

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

DEMAND NO. 79—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 80—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Zoological Survey.'" (80)

DEMAND No. 81—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,39,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.'" (81)

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.'" (82)

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.'" (131)

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to speak or make a statement in the very beginning?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir.

Siri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): It must be ensured that the time of the Opposition is not curtailed.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I will give it from whatever time is given to me.

Dr. M. M. Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Second Five Year Plan is about to close and within a few weeks the Third Plan will begin. It would be proper to place before the House a brief account of the achievements during the Second Plan period, with special reference to the work done during the last year.

When the Second Plan began, there were in the country, 65 institutions for degree courses in technical education admitting 5,890 students and 114 for diploma courses, admitting 10,480 students. Today there are 97 degree institutions, admitting 13,500 and 193 Polytechnics admitting 25,290 students. The number of institutions has almost doubled and their capacity increased even more.

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In order to improve the quality of teaching in these institutions, the Teachers Training Programme has been in operation for the last 2 years, and the Centre has undertaken to meet, for 5 years, the entire cost of improvement of salary scales of teachers. To help poor but meritorious students, a merit-cum-means scholarship scheme has been introduced, under which about 2,000 scholarships have already been awarded for students of degree and diploma courses. It is proposed to expand this scheme further during the Third Plan. The number of research scholarships has been increased to 880, and that of National Research Fellowship to 80.

At the apex of such technical and professional education exist the 4 higher technological institutes, three of which were established during the Second Plan. We have also established the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad and propose to establish two Indian Institutes of Management, one at Calcutta and another at Ahmedabad and a National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, at Bombay.

In the field of scientific research, some of the more important work during the Second Plan period includes the setting up of a plant for production of optical glass, with a capacity of about ten tons per year. As the House is aware, the development of optic glass in the country by our own scientists, is a commendable achievement. Work is continuing for beneficiation of non-coking coals and better utilisation of our mineral resources. Research on production of protein, isolated from groundnut and preparation of an enriched macaroni, fortified with calcium phosphate and vitamins, will contribute to improve our diet and help in the solution of the food problems in the country.

The year has seen the establishment of the Indian Institute of

Petroleum, and further work in connection with the establishment of the National Aeronautical Laboratory, the Central Scientific Instrument Organisation and the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation. We have also begun the High Altitude Zoological Park and have continued our support for the Indian Mountaineering Foundation which sponsored the First Indian team to Mount Everest. Unfortunately, it did not reach the peak, but our men have won the admiration of mountaineers throughout the world by their skill, courage and spirit of sportsmanship. Expeditions to Annapurna III, Nanda Devi and some other peaks are in the programme for 1961 and in 1962 it is proposed to send a second Indian expedition to Mount Everest.

The Summer School of Physics held or 1959 was followed by a Summer School of Botany in 1960. During the current year, it is proposed to hold four Summer Schools in Anthropology, Organic Chemistry, Theoretical Physics and Zoology. The report of the first Summer School gives the first connected and systematic account of development in Indian Physics, since independence and has been appreciated in India and abroad.

In Order to encourage the spread of scientific knowledge in rural areas, we propose to expand the Vijnan Mandirs programme in the light of the recommendations of the Balwantraj Mehta Committee and the advice of the Chief Ministers given during the conference held in January 1961. It is proposed that the administration of these Vijnan Mandirs will be taken over by the States according to an agreed programme to enable us to establish at least one Vijnan Mandir for each district by the end of the Third Plan.

Another programme for the spread of scientific spirit is the preparation of popular books on science in all the Indian languages. As mentioned

last year, the *Wonder World of Science* was brought out in Hindi, Tamil, Bengali and Marathi. Other Indian language versions are under preparation. Substantial help has been given for an encyclopaedia of Science in Kannada, and for scientific journals in Tamil, Bengali and some other languages. It is proposed to step up considerably the programme of development of modern Indian languages, and during the personal discussions with Chief Ministers of States, the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has asked that a five year programme should be drawn up, in all the major Indian languages, so that before the end of the Third Plan period, there may be books on every important department of knowledge, in every one of our major languages. As part of this programme, a one volume encyclopaedia is being prepared, which will provide to the Indian citizens, the necessary information for participation in the affairs of the country and the world. This encyclopaedia will be published in all Indian languages with the co-operation of the States.

Hon. Members will remember that this is the Centenary year of the Department of Archaeology. The Department has done outstanding work in recent years and will celebrate its centenary by holding a conference on Asian Archaeology. It is also proposed to organise an Asian History Congress at the time. The Department will also undertake excavations in Nubia in Egypt in collaboration with other countries of the world under a UNESCO programme to save monuments of great historical importance.

As part of a programme to develop the theatre movement in the country, we are helping in the construction of Tagore Theatres in every State capital, the setting up of many open air rural theatres in every State and assistance to professional and semi-professional theatre groups throughout the country.

Last year we began a programme of exchange of cultural troupes within the country in order to enable persons living in one State to know something of the culture of other States and the unity in diversity of the Indian outlook. This programme has been continued. In addition, literary conferences have been helped in different parts of the country to enable the writers of different languages to exchange information and ideas and establish personal contacts.

As part of the same programme, National Museums are being developed and hon. Members will remember that the National Museum, Delhi, has moved into its new house. The old Acts governing the Indian Museum and the Victoria Memorial Museum, Calcutta, have been amended. The Salar Jung Museum Act has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is before this august House. Substantial grants have also been given to State and other Museums all over India for equipment, publications and additions to exhibits and buildings. The Tipu Sultan Museum at Srinagapatnam has been opened and we are setting up, in collaboration with the State Government a Shivaji Museum in Maharashtra.

Cultural exchanges with other countries have been continued and the great Indian Art Exhibition which was shown in Germany and Switzerland last year drew enthusiastic appreciation in France, Austria and Italy. India participated in the Oriental Congress at Moscow and has invited the next session of the Congress to India. Chairs of Indian studies have been established in several countries and international houses are being built in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi for providing facilities to a large number of overseas students who now come to India.

The scholarship programme for study abroad has been further extended and over 600 Indian scholars are at present studying in

[Dr. M. M. Das]

about 20 countries of the world. Similarly, we are providing facilities in India to over 200 overseas students from other countries.

I must not tax the patience of the House any longer and would refer hon. Members to the fuller account given in the Report of the Ministry. I would conclude by saying that science and technology are the basis not only of prosperity and progress but the survival of nations in the modern world. It is equally important to develop cultural values which alone can guarantee that the progress of science will lead to creative and constructive developments and not activities that may lead to the very destruction of man. Parliament as the custodian of the rights of the people and the spokesman of their aspirations will, I am sure, give us the necessary support in ensuring that adequate funds are provided in the Third Plan for strengthening the forces of peace, progress and welfare for all citizens in India and for harmonious relations with all countries abroad.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard my hon. friend the Deputy Minister and it only reminded me that this House is always ready with alacrity to grant the Demands made by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and our effort is only to make sure that the maximum results are obtained by the expenditure of the money that is granted.

Sir, to begin with, I would like to say that perhaps a little reorganisation might be necessary in this Ministry, and perhaps an organisation like the National Archives should come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. I say this, Sir, because the Department of Archaeology is there, the National Library is there, and it is only fitting for

purposes of effective action that the National Archives is also under the jurisdiction of this Ministry. I have many points to refer to and I shall hurry on with them. The first thing that I want to say here is a matter of regret and that is with reference to the fiasco which seems to have resulted in regard to our negotiations about the return to us of the India Office library. This matter, as everybody knows, has been hanging fire, but lately, the contacts with the British Government have led to a position, it seems, where "mum is the word" or is the only motto which emanates from our hon. friend, the Minister. This is a situation which requires rectification in as quick a time as possible.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister has referred to the department of archaeology which is going to celebrate a hundred years of its work, and I am sure the Minister knows that this House takes a great deal of interest in archaeology. But what I have noticed with some regret is that the department and even the Minister in this House have appeared occasionally to be rather allergic to the public criticism which has sometimes been voiced in regard to the working of the department of archaeology. *Bona fide* criticism, even where it has not got the advantage of very solid information in regard to the working of the department, should always be welcomed, and I wish to say what I have said over and over again in this House that more and better work is wanted as far as our archaeology is concerned.

I have said so many times in this House things about the Nagarjuna-konda excavations. It is a site which perhaps can be described as one where we encounter the epitome of Indian archaeology. But the site is going to be washed away, and the alternative arrangements which have been made are not too happy. I

know also that demands come up from time to time particularly from South India regarding the continuation of the excavations in the Arikkanmedu area near Pondicherry or the desirability of having excavations in the Kaveripatnam area in the Tanjore district. Perhaps the archaeological department does not respond to these demands in the spirit in which the demands are made. The department and the Minister should certainly be very conscious of the fact that the people of this country are only too willing to co-operate with the working of our archaeological department; and the non-official agencies like the Deccan College or the Baroda University or the Asutosh Museum of Calcutta have done good work, and I wish that more grants are made to institutions like the Asutosh Museum which, for instance, is getting only Rs. 4,000, which is hardly anything which would substantially assist the operations of that organisation.

I turn now to the working of the Council of Scientific Research. What I notice is that perhaps certain things take place which are not particularly pleasant. I was not very happy to see from the report of the Ministry that the Secretary of the department went abroad on one occasion last year leading a delegation which included a scientist of the calibre of Professor Krishnan. I should have thought that Professor Krishnan should have been the leader of the delegation and not a particular person should lead the delegation only because he happened to be the Secretary.

I was not also particularly pleased to notice the peripatetic practices which need to be curbed as far as the department is concerned. The Secretary went abroad for several months—from May to November, 1960: he was in different conferences—London, Paris, Bonn, Zurich, Karachi, and so on and so forth. Perhaps something should be done to stop the peripatetic propensities

which really may not lead to substantial improvement in the work of the department.

I have noticed also in certain questions in this House the recommendations of the Assessment Committee on Vijnan Mandirs. This Committee have pointed out that efforts should be made through Vijnan Mandirs to garner village wisdom before it is irrevocably lost and also to utilise them as clearing houses for local scientific knowledge. I am afraid not very much seems to have been done so far as this kind of work is concerned. I have a general grouse that science is not being harnessed to the necessities of the country in the way it should be, for instance, to make life easier for the people in the countryside, to such jobs as utilisation of cattle-dung or the use of rubber tyre, in order to make our carts a little more mobile or even to find out something which will assist the substitution of methods which are employed for carrying human excreta on one's head. For a long time, a committee is going to find out how alternative methods can be evolved. I know that high-falutin work is being done in our national laboratories. Maybe we are lay men and we are not in a position to understand it. But perhaps there are many things which our country very badly needs, and our scientific men can be of great assistance if their talents are diverted in the direction that is desirable.

I am glad that the National Museum has now been opened. But I am not very happy that the authorities charge a certain amount of money for entry except on one single day in a week. In Delhi, the National Museum is situated in a place where the common man has no opportunity of going. Delhi is a place of long distances, and the museum is situated in a place where hardly anybody goes. Even there, except for Sunday, there is a tariff of four annas to one rupee. I think the tariff should be done away with. How much money is Government going to collect? It

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cannot be very much. So, the doors of the museum should be thrown wide open. There is a library attached to it, which should be improved, so that the people who go there for the purpose of instruction cannot only see the exhibits, but consult the library. That library requires a considerable amount of improvement.

I have a grouse in regard to the grant which is made to the Indian Museum in Calcutta where more than a million people go every year. I find from the report that the Indian Museum is going to get about Rs. 1,77,600 as against the Victoria Memorial in the same city of Calcutta, which gets a grant of over Rs. 3 lakhs. Qualitatively and quantitatively, the collection in the Indian Museum is incomparably greater and of much superior value and yet, this disparity as far as the grant is concerned, is not intelligible to me.

I see also that the Asiatic Society requires greater assistance from Government, but it is not being given. I feel that special grants are necessary, specially for the air-conditioning apparatus in order to preserve the manuscripts and old books. Maybe air-conditioning in the present dispensation is meant for Deputy Secretaries and officers superior in status to them and not for hospitals and laboratories and libraries.

The other day, there was a question in the House to which I feel I must make a reference. That shows how very tardy progress is being made in regard to the preparation of the District Gazetteers. We are told that this is a matter which appertains to the State Governments. It is very necessary for the Central Government to do something about it. They assist the State Governments financially and morally speaking, they should goad them into doing this work much more quickly than at present. Many of our States are not doing anything at all about the preparation of the District Gazetteers. I do hope some-

thing is done about it as quickly as it can be done.

In regard to the three Akadamis, I do hope there is a special discussion sometime in Parliament regarding the work of the Sahitya, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala Akadamis. It was rather, disturbing, for instance, to notice recently that as far as the Sahitya Akadami was concerned, awards have been given lately and seven of our leading languages, including Bengali and Tamil, have been kept out of the award and it is being announced that between 1957 and 1959, no work appeared in these languages which was good enough for this award. I cannot accept that proposition at all, on the basis of the kind of award which had been given earlier, and this proposition is simply fantastic, and comments have appeared in the language papers in the different regions of this country in regard to the omission of seven languages from the awards made by the Sahitya Akadami.

Then, in all these academies a sort of bureaucratism is growing and the result is that writers and artistes have come to have certain kinds of expectation, and even favours, from Government, and this leads to a situation which is by no means desirable. I find that sometimes artistes find their inspiration dried up and there is a sculptor, who is a very capable person in every way, a very fine gentleman, as a curator of the National Gallery of Mural Art, but he has ceased to sculpt, may be because of the bureaucratic weight which is put on his shoulders.

Then, as far as the Lalit Kala Akadami is concerned, I do not know why it does not throw open its exhibitions so that one gets a representative idea of what is being done in our country, or even sought to be done in our country. It has got a kind of obsession about a rootless modernism and it supports a kind of abstractionism to the point of distraction which is thwarting the very

spirit of our painting, and that you will see from the paintings which are put up from time to time. Our artists are not very happy about it because, after all, if we were producing abstractionist work of such a calibre that all the world applauds, I can understand it, but the Lalit Kala Akadami sponsors only one variety of work which is not of that quality at all. On the contrary, there are different kinds of work which are being done in this country, not of the highest order of excellence, and the Lalit Kala Akadami has got to find out the kind of work which is being done in this country, and the kind of way in which our artists go about, and should give support to artists belonging to different categories of work, and not concentrate its activities only to a particular school.

Then, in regard to cultural relations, sometimes I have a feeling that, perhaps, we are having too much of a good thing. I am not sure, and I hesitate to say it, but I do not think it was very necessary at this present moment, when we are short of money in so many ways, for my hon. friend, the Minister, to go to Paris, to lay the foundation of the India House in Paris, which would cost Rs. 35 lakhs or more of our money. Perhaps it could have waited.

Then, we are sending our people out as our cultural ambassadors. A very good thing, no doubt; certainly, a very good thing that Indrani Rehman or Mrinalni Sarabhai goes abroad. But the hon. Minister must draw the line somewhere. I notice that a film star, who is not a particularly well-known performer of classical dancing, went abroad and she got a subsidy of Rs. 1,000. It is a matter of principle. After all, there must be some sort of selection, and in regard to selection some norms are to be observed.

Then I have seen publications of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, which has got a posh building and all that a very useful publication, "Cultural News from India". I

do not mean to criticise or condemn it out of hand, but there are some defects which are very serious and they should be pointed out. In the bibliography on Indian music there is no mention of Sourindra Mohan Tagore, or Fox-Strangways or Sambamurthy. I cannot understand how a bibliography of Indian music can be complete without these names.

Then, the Bibliography of Indian Poetry does not say which are the original works referred to and which are the translations, and there are many glaring omissions. There are so many other things which I have not the time to refer to.

The Ministry has one very pleasant job, a very worthy job, and that is to offer help to deserving writers. Recently, I saw that as a result of the Jubbulpur riots, a noted Hindi writer of Madhya Pradesh of the name, Zahar Baksh, suffered a lot because his house was burnt and his works were destroyed, and the President of the Vindhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has appealed for public assistance. I wish this assistance is taken up quickly so that assistance could reach the writer and the Ministry can perform a very laudable function.

Now I turn my attention to a matter which I consider extremely important—I hope you will please give me a little more time; I will finish up with this point—and that is this, that we are happy that the Himalayan expedition was undertaken. It was a glorious failure, but we are going to win sometime later. But when the Ministry tries to congratulate itself upon the publication of the first volume of *The History of the Freedom Movement*, I say, Sir, it is a very distressing performance and the book is a very humiliating distortion of our people's cravings and struggle for freedom. My friend the Minister has written a preface to this book which I have got here and which I have tried to read as carefully as I could. The Minister writes in the preface that the writer has a

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very "wide and imaginative approach". It is very wide, so wide, that he cannot just grasp the material and so imaginative that he forgets facts in regard to our people's urges and strivings for freedom. I mean it very seriously because you know how high hopes had been raised when the committee was appointed in regard to compiling a history of our freedom movement, several lakhs of rupees have been spent; but I I am not referring to that. They collected a very good bibliography and they got together things which are good enough for a sizeable library, and then it was apparent that they could not produce something in a co-operative fashion, or, Heaven knows what other difficulties arose. Then one man was put in charge of the entire operation, with agreed expectations, and for this publication Rs. 98,017,04 nP. have been spent.

Sir, this first volume deals with the century before 1857. Now, this is a period which is an inspiring chapter of our national struggle. The national movement might have started later, but the urge of our people for freedom was there and it was finding expression in different ways. For a whole hundred years between 1757 and 1857, there was not a time when one region or another in India was not trying to cling to independence and to push the foreign intruder out. I wanted to find out about these things. We wanted to find out facts about the magnificent progenitors to the national movement. What 1857 really and truly represented we would not know unless we understood something of the background to it. What later on the national movement came to be like we would not understand unless we looked at different facets of the national movement.

Now, here is a book which might have been done very much better by a competent journalist.—I am putting it very politely. The apparatus of scholarship leaves very much to be desired. There is no bibliography.

The references are inadequate. I have a sheaf of papers here, but this is not the forum for it. There is a juxtaposition of dates and names and titles of works which suggest inadequate knowledge on the part of the writer. There are inaccuracies galore and, as I have said, I have a sheaf of instances. I can pass them on to the Minister later. And this writer makes risky sallies into pseudo-philosophy and undigested sociology. He says, for example, that "independence is a negative concept and freedom is a positive concept; we lost our independence at British intervention and we gained our freedom under British tutelage". I am merely quoting his words, I have got them here, but it will take some time to quote them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time now. He should finish now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish. My point is, here is a point of view in regard to British tutelage being largely the responsible factor for our securing freedom. Here is a point of view which says that in the earlier period, after all, the strivings of our people for freedom, in their detail, need not be studied. It may be a point of view, and this writer is quite entitled to go somewhere else and write about it and parade his views. But when the country spends money and collects material with the assistance of a committee headed by Dr. Syed Mahmud, a Member of our House, and when a great deal of work is done, when nearly a million rupees is spent, this sort of thing is produced which does not give any idea of the inspiring nature of our struggle, which does not remind us of the facts of our people fighting for independence, which does not tell us about the Sanyasi rebellion which inspired Bankim Chandra Chatterji to write his *Bande Mataram* hymn, which does not tell us about the Wahabi and the Farazi movement, which does not tell us about the rebellion of Santals and Kols and the Oraons who fought in their own

way, which does not tell us about the Deccan riots of the Malabar rising or the Mysore insurrection and that sort of thing, which does not tell us about the civil insurrections taking place all over India between 1757 and 1857 about which books have been written which are available even in the Parliament Library, a book which is for a period up to 1857 but which does not contain any reference to the facts of the matter regarding the struggle of our people for independence and freedom, a book which enters into all sorts of pseudo-philosophical disquisitions about the nature of freedom and the nature of independence, and which talks about what happened in Great Britain, and in Europe since the days of the fall of the Roman Empire, which talks about all sorts of things, only with the exception of the relevant matter, namely the struggle of our people for the freedom of this country. And there are materials available, which have been collected, only because our country was concerned about it; and all that material is in the custody of my hon. friend the Minister. This is a sort of book which could have been written as an example of intellectual exercise by a person with a particular argument to put forward, but this is not the sort of book which it is necessary for the country to have, if the country is to get real information in regard to the facts of the matter about the struggle of our people for independence. I suggest therefore, and I have proposed in one of my cut motions that this book be withdrawn from circulation. In the other House also, this book has received very severe criticism to the effect that it had nothing at all to do with the national movement. We feel almost our blood boiling to see these kinds of references to British tutelage under which this country got its freedom and the kind of references which are made here have absolutely no relevance to the kind of job which was entrusted with the Ministry and the committee for the collection of material for the history of the national

from circulation, and the Minister should not act in a huff, and should not merely say that because I am putting my case rather strongly, it is a case which he should not consider. He should consider it very carefully—I am sorry the Prime Minister is not here—because this is a matter which ought to be taken up to at highest level in order to ensure that this kind of perpetration is prevented.

17 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This Ministry, namely the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs embraces a wide range of subjects often dissimilar and disconcerting, by the very nature of things. I do not mean to say that science and culture are antagonistic. In the context of today, science is becoming more and more the rock-bed of culture, and it is because of this that we are having a new pattern of culture. In the world of today, and in the context of our freedom and in the context of our advancement towards progress and growth, I feel that science has a place. Both these subjects, namely scientific research and cultural affairs are ever-expanding subjects, not only in the world context but in the context of India emerging into freedom and progress also. Now, I feel, because these are two ever-expanding subjects, in the interests of the subjects themselves and in the interests of our national progress, that the Ministry ought to be bifurcated, and there ought to be two Ministries, one for scientific research and another for cultural affairs.

I have read the report, and I find that a greater emphasis is naturally laid on scientific research. That is quite natural, but at the same time, I must say that cultural affairs are not neglected. When we are trying to emerge out of the culture of the feudal age and march into the scientific culture of the industrial age, it is quite

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natural that scientific research would have a greater emphasis. At the same time, when we are trying to reconstruct our country, and we are trying to develop our country, so far as technology is concerned, so far as science is concerned, and so far as industry is concerned, it is quite natural that a greater emphasis is laid on scientific research, and, therefore, I do not have any quarrel with the hon. Minister. It is because of this that Professor James Mcbane, F.R.S. has said—I am quoting him—

“India is using her newly-won freedom to turn to science for the amelioration of the conditions of the life of her people.”

I want to congratulate the Ministry on one thing, namely their taking more and more interest in mountaineering. Last time, it helped financially the expedition under Brigadier Gyan Chand to Mt. Everest. Now, they are offering financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 70,000 to the sponsor-body of the Mt. Everest expedition for the conquest of Annapurna III, Nilkant and Nandadevi etc. This is a very good thing that our Ministry is doing.

Now, what about the scientific research carried on under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. I find, naturally by its very character, that it is of a technological type. The scientific research conducted in our national laboratories is primarily meant for the industries. And what about the industries? The industries are not concerned about the fruits of science. They are not conscious about it, and there is no co-operation coming from the industries so far as the use of the fruits of scientific research is concerned.

In U.K., for instance, there is close co-operation between industry and scientific research and that is why scientific research there flourishes in an atmosphere of co-operation and in an atmosphere of goodwill. But here industry is completely indifferent and

callous so far as scientific research is concerned. I remember Bertrand Russell. He is of the opinion that in an age of industrial civilisation, there is a tendency for industrialists to lay greater emphasis on scientific and technological studies rather than on the study of humanities. And it is because of this fact that these industrialists offer financial aid in the shape of stipends and scholarships to deserving students, so that they might have education in technology or in science. But what about our country? In our country, industry is so indifferent about it, not to speak of offering financial assistance like that. If I can coin a word, we do not have any ‘philanthropoids’ in our country. They are not at all conscious even about the fruits of scientific research, to be utilised for the benefit of the country.

17-07 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

They are not conscious about that. Therefore, I feel that we have to create an atmosphere of consciousness in the country as regards using the fruits of scientific research. Government should probe into the causes as to why is it that there is such a lamentable lack of consciousness so far as industry is concerned in relation to the fruits of science and the value of scientific research.

Often, one thing comes to my mind. What are we going to produce? Are we going to produce an Einstein or are we going to produce an Edison? If I can use a symbolic expression, Einstein represents the search for truth uncontaminated by any other extraneous considerations. Edison symbolises the urge of utility. He means by scientific research a projection of science into the world of matter so that people may reap the material advantage of it. Einstein gives greatness, Edison material welfare.

Analysing the scientific research conducted in our national laboratories,

I just want to find out as to what is the real character of our scientific research, whether it is aimed at producing what Einstein did or aimed at producing what Edison did.

An Hon. Member: Both.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is a synthesis of both, I would say that it is a most welcome thing. We cannot sacrifice one on the altar of the other.

Now, what about the other scientific research institutions conducted in addition to that in the national laboratories? There are other scientific research institutions in the country. For instance, there is the Defence Science Organisation and there is also the Atomic Energy Commission. Scientific research is also conducted in these different fronts. Now, it is difficult to analyse the aim of scientific research conducted in all these three fronts. At the same time, I feel that there should be co-ordination between these three fronts—co-ordination of effort. There are instances, because of the lack of coordination of effort, of duplication of efforts, and duplication of effort always means loss of national wealth and loss of national energy.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not in research.

Shri Hem Barua: In the results of research. So far as ceramic was concerned, it was experimented upon in the National Laboratory, and it was experimented upon by the Atomic Energy Commission. There was duplication of effort. That is why I say there should be co-ordination of effort among all these different scientific organisations. Not only among scientific organisations. There ought to be co-ordination of effort so far as these National Laboratories are concerned, under the auspices of the Council.

I always feel that scientific research can be conducted in the atmosphere of a university. Here is a physical laboratory conducting scientific research in physics, for instance. Here is a chemical laboratory conducting re-

search in chemistry, for instance. There should be, I feel, a proper channel for the exchange of ideas, for the exchange of scientific materials and scientific data. And a proper channel can be achieved or can be had only if we have scientific exchange or scientific work conducted in the atmosphere of a university. I have always felt like that, and I have always felt that at the top knowledge is indivisible, knowledge cannot be compartmentalised. Chemistry has not only relation with physics, but even metaphysics. My old professor, Prof. Kabir, will agree with me that even metaphysics has some relation with higher physics.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is he your professor?

Shri Hem Barua: About the scientists abroad, often appeals are made, and even last year the Prime Minister made an appeal to the scientists, those Indians who have received scientific and technological training in foreign countries, to come back and serve this country, because their services are so essential, their services are needed in this period of growth and development. I have always felt that they must be given an opportunity, given a feeling that they will be gainfully employed when they come back to this country. But somehow or other, that feeling is absent. If you ask a scientist or an Indian who has received training in science working in England, he would tell you: "I am ready to go back and serve my country even at half the emoluments that I am getting here, but then I must be assured of an atmosphere, because the people under whom I work here are people of the highest eminence." That atmosphere has to be created in order to get these scientists who are there abroad back to work here in our country. They ought to be employed not only by the Government, but Government should see that they are employed even by the private sector or industrial concerns.

[Shri Hem Barua]

I would like to make a suggestion. Now, the ordinary procedure of selection, the ordinary procedure of appointment, is through the Public Service Commission. That should be done away with, so far as these scientists are concerned. I have nothing to say against the Public Service Commission. They are doing a commendable job of work, but at the same time I feel if these scientists are subject to this cumbersome procedure of the public Service Commission, there is a tendency or an apprehension of these people not being very much willing to come to this country. I always feel that for these people there should be a proper atmosphere, and at the same time decent emoluments should be assured to these scientists and men of technology in this country. Decent emoluments not only to stave off hunger; we must see that they work in an atmosphere without any worries. There should be no snags. All snags should be eliminated. Therefore, I feel that there should be a separate board of selection so far as these scientists are concerned who are abroad, whom you ask to come back. Or else, I am always apprehensive that mere appeals in the name of patriotism are not good enough. The word patriotism has lost its magic today. More appeal to patriotism has lost its magic today, and will not cut much ice. Therefore, the atmosphere has to be created so that they might come and work here.

About cultural affairs, I would first say a word about this India Office Library. This has been hanging fire for a very long time, and this impasse continues over years. Now this impasse about this India Office Library has almost come to a standstill. It gives the impression as if it is not going to be resolved. If we could solve our canal waters dispute with Pakistan with so much of good will and so much of effort, why is it that we have failed to solve this problem about the India Office Library? Possibly, we have not taken the necessary interest, we have not put the

necessary emphasis on this problem. Possibly, we have allowed this problem to drift in the fine hope that it will offer a solution like the Panadora's box a magic solution of its own. That is the feeling I have about this India Office Library.

About cultural activities, the thing is this. It is a sad thing to say that our cultural activities, I mean abroad, are to be limited because of foreign exchange difficulties. But what about our cultural activities in the home front? The Government sponsored a very laudable programme of cultural exchanges between States. But it is a pity to note from the report that so far only 3 States have been covered. Today India is wanting that sort of emotional integration between different people living in this country. We have to understand one another; and the pity of pity is that our knowledge about the different parts of India is very much limited. And, that knowledge is limited not only so far as the uneducated classes are concerned, even educated people's knowledge is limited. Great scholars and learned people have such a limited knowledge about one another that it pains me to say that.

Recently I read a book that was published in December, 1960 and that is written by Dr. R. C. Mazumdar. He is a scholar of international reputation. That book is called *Glimpses of Bengal in the Nineteenth Century*. This is a well-written book, no doubt. I will read the dedication of the book. It is written in a way that would pain everybody. May I quote the 'Dedication'? It is written like this:

"Dedicated to the Bengal that was by one who has the misfortune to live in Bengal that is.

"While the croaking Ahom frogs kicked with impunity the dying Bengal elephant', and the people and Government of India merely looked on."

This shows colossal want of knowledge on the part of this learned scholar. The learned scholar thinks that Assam is a state inhabited only by croaking frogs. I think this colossal ignorance has a tendency to perpetuate itself. There may be some people who may think that Assam is a State where only frogs live. There may be other people who may think that there are other States in which only crocodiles live. We have to demolish all these barriers. If we have to demolish all these barriers that can be done only through cultural exchanges. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this programme is not given a rather a step-motherly attention. It must be cared and nurtured and fondled as a mother fondles the child.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Will the hon. Member kindly give the name of the book?

Shri Hem Barua: It is, *Glimpses of Bengal in the Nineteenth Century*. It was published in December, 1960.

What about these Akademis. There are 3 Akademis; and these have dedicated themselves to the resurgence of Indian culture. But, somehow or other, I feel that these Akademis have failed to create a broad-based movement of the mind or to give a flow to the urge in the human soul for cultural development and all that. They are indulging in a sort of routine work. And even that routine work, I find, is desultory.

They are financed by the exchequer of Government. The exchequer of Government means the exchequer of the people. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that there is periodical review of the work of these Akademis. Or else, there might be financial irregularities as there have been financial irregularities so far as the Sangeet Natak Akademi is concerned. It is always believed that the face of the fine arts is as pristine pure as that of a lily. But

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here is an institution dedicated to the cause of the fine arts whose face is not as pure as the face of a lily but whose face has been coated with black tar. Therefore, I say that the Government should take an active interest in all these things. Instead of having this sort of a regimented thing, Government should encourage writers' co-operatives. Recently I have heard about the existence of a writers' co-operative in Kerala and this co-operative was established in 1945. So far it has produced 1200 books—all standard books. They give 35 per cent. royalty on the face value of the book to the author—a very high royalty, I would say, I feel that there should not be such Government interference in these matters. They cannot create good artists by these things. Or else the world would have been poorer; we would not have had a Balmiki. Balmiki did not get a State award; we would not have had a Kalidasa; he did not get a State award; we would not have had a Tagore; he did not have a State award. . . . (An Hon. Member: He did). Though he got official honours, he rejected them.

About external relations, there are cultural contracts and agreements signed with foreign countries. It is a commendable thing to do. At the same time, I do not know why there is no cultural pact between India and East Germany, for instance. My information is this. Last year, there was an eight-man delegation from East Germany to this country and they had a draft agreement ready with them. When it was presented, it was turned down and so there was no agreement with East Germany. I do not know whether political considerations should play a part so far as cultural agreements and cultural understanding are concerned. I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this point.

A reference was made to the India House in Paris. I do not have anything to say against that. I always feel that we should have houses like that in foreign countries, particularly

[Shri Hem Barua]

in the West. We spend money also on them. I request the hon. Minister to see that they function properly so that they are really the seats of culture. Instead of being the real seats of Indian culture, if they degenerate themselves into rendezvous of the three R's of the modern times—run, rock'n roll and miscellaneous recreation, I think the very purpose of these institutions is defeated.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, the Deputy Minister read a long list of achievements. We no doubt appreciate that. They are all very good achievements. But then we have to improve upon what we have done. Therefore, if a little criticism is made, it is not with a view to deprecate what has been done but it is only to see that we improve upon what has been achieved and we do not get stagnated.

First of all, I will refer to the procedure in the House, as far as the Ministers and the hon. Members are concerned. I honestly feel that when we begin the Budget Demands, it is quite unnecessary for the hon. Deputy Minister to read a kind of a statement. If there had been some thing of a very disclosing nature or of a very revealing nature or things which we do not already know, we could appreciate it. But these are matters with which all of us are familiar. They have been more or less answers to questions here, reports, etc. Each hon. Member is supplied with a complete report of the activities of the Ministry and in order to help us a brief report is also given. Over and above that, to have such a thing is, to tell the truth, an infliction. I would like such opportunities as are available to the Ministers to be utilised for giving very interesting things or things which we are not aware of and so we are likely to be misled in our criticism. If it is to forewarn us a preliminary speech will be useful.

As far as I am concerned, in this particular case, I do not think anything new has been said. I have raised this

point, Sir, in order to draw the attention of both the Ministers as well as the Members of the House to the fact that they should have an appreciation of the value of the time of the House.

Coming to the scientific research with which this Ministry is concerned, I find that in the reports it has been mentioned that utilisation of the research work done by the various institutions has been very poor. The real reason, I think, is that effective direction has not been given to the research institutions to pursue researches which the industries need. Instead of having a large amount of researches completed on products which the industries will not take up, it is better to find out what really the problems of the industries are and then set about doing researches in order to help the industries if it is a question of industrial research—of course, fundamental research is endless, limitless, I do not deny that and it is a well known thing. When the Government gets interested and comes before Parliament to give Grants, it is necessary that at some level a direction is given to have these industrial researches in such a way that a considerable amount of the results obtained are immediately usable and are useful to the industry; otherwise it will be only putting the cart before the horse.

Then I come to the question of technical education. I have found in various sectors that technically educated men like diploma holders and others get stranded and they do not have the facilities to get practical training. The Government institutions have fixed number of seats and they say that they have no room for diploma holders. When these poor youths go to the various private institutions or private concerns they are told that the private concerns have their own boys who are doing useful work and helping them in their business with the result that that if they take them in they will only be wasting their time and the time of the boys who are

already working in the private concerns. Thus they are denied admission in the private concerns also. There are a number of such cases. Very big institutions like the Ashok Leyland and Madras T.I. Cycles fight shy of having even one diploma holder in excess of requirements. Whenever a diploma holder is sent they say that they have enough men and they do not want any more. Therefore, I appeal to Government to take proper steps to see that a practical course for one year is given or some arrangement is made to see that they get this practical training somewhere. I was told by the hon. Minister in a committee meeting that Government are contemplating some kind of legislation to make it more or less compulsory on the part of private undertakings to see that these boys are taken in. I hope good shape will be given to that legislation, it will be made fool-proof and brought before this House.

Another case of a similar nature is that there is such a great demand for scientific personnel, there is such a great tempo of activity even on the part of the Ministry that a number of research institutions are coming up and there is such a demand for persons with very high scientific qualifications that there is some sort of poaching between one institution and another institution. That is inevitable. Either we should start institutions consistent with the availability of scientific men or we should not start them at all. What is the use of asking this Parliament to grant money and then say that proper men are not easily available? Then, there are some research projects which are given a little more priority than others with the result that those which have a low priority become like old loves and they are discouraged. The new institutions get a better support from the CSIR or other high level institutions. Then there is a strong pressure on the part of some individual to give up one thing and go to the other thing. But the mother institution may not release him even though he can better his

prospects and he is held up there. These are problems that our men face. I am told that the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued some kind of a circular by which it has been made possible for people to shift from one place to another if they are able to better their prospects without very stringent conditions being imposed on them. It should be liberally applied in the case of many of the scientific institutions functioning under the CSIR. This no doubt may be followed in the Governmental institutions; but there are many other technical institutions which get money and grant from the CSIR and which are also declared as institutions of importance so as to be able to award degrees. Even in the case of these institutions it should be possible for the scientific personnel to better their prospects by going from one institution to another without great hitch. Their obligation to the parent institution should be met, but this should not be treated as the 'pound of flesh' formula and the boys prevented from going from one institution to another. If a person finds one thing unsuitable, he should be able to leave it. A lot of emotional matters is also involved. If a boy in pursuit of science does not find a place suitable to pursue his work in a particular field, he should be able to leave it and go to some other place where he is understood, where his work is appreciated and where he thinks that his work is appreciated. I hope this kind of dog-in-the-manger policy will not be allowed to prevail in this case, and instructions should be issued from the Ministry to the institutions under the CSIR to see that facilities are given to boys to flower and become better scientists by going from one place to another where they can really function according to their own satisfaction.

Now, I come to the department of archaeology which is going to celebrate its centenary. We are very happy about it. 100 years is of course nothing, particularly in the case of the Government of India where most of the institutions have gone through a period of 100 years. Take, for

[Shri Narasimhan]

example, the post office: it has gone through a 100 years. In the same way, this department is also reaching or finishing a period of 100 years. Some other departments or institutions have already completed 100 years, but this department, having started a little later, has just reached 100 years. But I do not want to belittle anything. They have done good work. Many great archaeologists have made contributions to the development of archaeology in India. The present department and officers are also doing very good work. But then, as I once or twice said, the very set up of the organisation needs a thorough change. It has become unfortunately a multi-purpose department. Archaeology, anthropology, museology and many other allied things, for each one of which we require separate experts, are all clubbed together, and as it is running now, it is just one single department. Now, they are holding posts here, there and everywhere, and one has either to know all these things or pretend that he knows all these things. Actually, the command of scientific knowledge which each one branch requires is so great for all these things to function here that they have to be supermen. Unless they are supermen, they cannot dutifully discharge their responsibilities. That is the view, not my own only, but, as I had said in the course of some debates in this House, of no less a person than Sir Leonard Woolley who was a famous archaeologist and who passed away about six months ago. He had come to India to investigate into the affairs of the Ministry during the British time and he had made a report, and they had some discussion about that report also. As he said, this department in the present set-up can be manned only by supermen. We may have great men, but it is not possible to lay claim to be supermen.

I will give you an instance. A man has to be an engineer for the purposes of construction. In addition, he has to be a kind of archaeologist, for he has

to know the conception, the previous conception, of old architects. Then, he has to know much about chemistry also if certain things are to be preserved. Therefore, such a kind of combination of all virtues in one is not possible. So, it is necessary to divide the department into various branches and to decentralise it. A kind of new organisation has to be set up, and I would like the Minister to apply his mind to this question.

Regarding the day-to-day activities of the department, there are very valuable paintings in the south. Of course, there are the Ajanta paintings which are very well-known. But there are paintings of equal standard and equal in every archaeological respect which have been discovered in many places in the South. The Pallava paintings in the Conjeevaram temples are of a very high class. There are the Tanjore temples with Chola paintings and other paintings also. In the case of Tanjore temples, it, has been plastered and a more recent type of work is covering it, which is very poor. It is of a very ordinary character. If you remove it, you will get a new layer of paintings. That is how in the Ajanta also, a new paintings have been discovered. One or two plasters have been removed in the Tanjore temples and some paintings have been disclosed. They need chemical treatment for brightening up and preservation. Still there are paintings storey above storey and they have not been opened and preserved.

In my humble opinion, the Ministry should set apart a team of experts, earmark the required amount and see that good work is done there. It no doubt requires specialists to deal with the chemical preservation of mural paintings. I hope Government will pay attention to this. As things stand at present, though there is some arrangement to have some floodlighting, it is very poor. It is not according to the standard or according to the experiments carried on in the Museum

for lighting of exhibits there. The main thing is further disclosure of the hidden paintings is pending. No doubt if it is prematurely done, it will be spoiled. But I have sufficient confidence in the man-power of the department and in its capacity to increase the man-power. I, therefore, hope that these paintings will be disclosed and looked after.

In the matter of reconstruction of our Indian history also, the department's activities are not adequate. I do not mind the Minister claiming certain achievements, but I am not satisfied. I want more achievements to be made. While I want that pre-history should be discovered, it is rather depressing to see Shri Mukerjee in the opposition charging the Ministry with incapacity to deal with comparatively recent history even. There the matter is difficult; it is not easy, but still in the matter of pre-history; in regard to finding out the origin of the Dravidian civilization, etc., we are still in the realm of darkness. If we do not do it, some other foreigners will be asked to do it and they will do it with a perverted mind. They will condemn one who is not to be condemned and praise one who is not to be praised. Therefore, it is very necessary that something should be done in regard to this. Leonard Woolley himself has mentioned in his report that the origin of Kaveripoompattinam in South India and other Pondicherry remains are still underground. They must all be excavated and a positive contribution made to our Indian history.

Regarding the organisational set-up of the Ministry, there are a number of Deputy Directors-General and they are all concentrated in Delhi. Nobody seems to leave Delhi and they are all here round about the Minister. I think it is not proper. Even the Estimates Committee has remarked about this. Archaeological work is field work. Preservation and conservation are all field work. They have got a lot of duties and there is no use in their

remaining here. Unless they remain in zones and deal with the various zones, they will not do justice to their task. It is very necessary that these people should be dispersed and they should attend to their work elsewhere. That is the recommendation of the Estimates Committee also.

Lastly, I was told in answer to some questions that some archaeological experts have gone to watch the archaeological work that is going on near the Aswan dam. It seems the Aswan dam submerges the very foundation of some archaeological ruins. Therefore, they are trying to shift it to a nearby place, and the UNESCO has invited experts from all over the world to go to their rescue. The Deputy Minister, in the course of a previous debate, told me that our services were invited and our experts are going to assist those people. But the picture, as come out of the questions put here, is entirely different. We are now told that we have not been assigned any area for this work, and that we were simply asking and requesting for some area or corner for work. I find from the answer that they have not done anything and they have come back. It is a very serious thing and I would like to have a full report in the matter which would satisfy the House.

Mr. Chairman: There are 91 cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible

Need to supply drinking water free of cost to the visitors to Qutab Minar in Delhi

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

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1).

Need to maintain properly the garden in the premises of Qutab Minar, Delhi

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

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (2).

Failure to take back India office Library

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (195).

Need to keep Baroda Museum intact

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (196).

Need to provide adequate facilities to research scholars in the field of ancient Hindu civilisation in the East and West

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (197).

Failure to set up a separate Archaeological Circle for Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (198).

Need to construct fence around the Sun Temple at Mudhera

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (199).

Need to repair the protected monuments at Ruavi, Patan Taluka and Sunak, Sidhpur Taluka, Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (200).

Need for developing Royal Asiatic Society as a centre of research of Indian Culture

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (461).

Need to establish one University for the study of all Indian and Tribal languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (578).

Need to help the development of all regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (665).

Need for more funds for conducting the research work in scientific subjects

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (722).

Need to increase the allowances of the research scholars in science

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (723).

Need for compelling the industries of the private sector to give practical training to science students

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (724).

Need to co-ordinate the research work of science colleges, scientific institutions and Vigyan Bhavans

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (725).

Need to provide separate research centre for each industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (759).

Need to propagate the results of the research centres

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (760).

Need to develop and expand the library attached to the National Museum, Delhi

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Re-

search and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (865).

Need to augment museum at Srirangapatham with Tippus Singing Tiger and other exhibits from India Office Library

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (866).

Failure to take possession of rich materials available in the India Office Library

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (867).

Financial handling of the Sangeet Natak Akademy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (868).

Need for more facilities for the lending section of the National Library at Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (944).

Need for guidance for research scholars in the National Library at Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (945).

Need for keeping all books of all regional languages of India in the National Library of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (946).

Need to create a special archaeological circle for Orissa

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

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

Need to construct an archaeological garden at Rajarani temple in Bhubaneswar, Orissa

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

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Need to excavate the remaining portion of the Ratnagir Hill in Orissa

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

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Need to repair and maintain protected monuments at Mudhera (Chansama Taluk) in Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (285).

Need to preserve the old place of Manipur and the old temple of Govindaji

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (666).

Maintenance of old temples of Manipur as ancient monuments

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (667).

Need for proper maintenance of archeological sites

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (726).

Need to give publicity to places of archaeological importance

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (727).

Need for more money for archaeological explorations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (728).

Need to continue excavations in and around Pondicherry

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (869).

Need to commence excavations in Kaveri Poom Patnam in Tanjore District in Madras State

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100." (870).

Delay in the printing of maps

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100." (651).

Deterioration in out-turn of work

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100." (652).

Need to prohibit the publication of unauthorised maps

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100." (729).

Need to export orchid as source of foreign exchange

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (653).

Need to open a botanical garden in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (654).

Need for a research institute for research on medicinal plants and herbs

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (730).

Need for research on flower-culture

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (731).

Need to conduct survey of the fauna of the Manipur Hills

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (668).

Need to develop the Sangai species of deer in the Keibul Sanctuary in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (669).

Need for taking more care in preserving the rare species of the animal world

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (732).

Need for checking corruption in the Zoological garden of Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100." (733).

Delay in the construction of museum at Ratnagir in Orissa

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Delay in publishing books in English on Orissi dance

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

Need to set up Polytechnic schools at every sub-divisional headquarter

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need to reduce the existing entrance free to the Salar Jung Museum to twenty-five naye-paise

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Need to set up Vijnan Mandirs at every N.E.S. Block headquarters of the flood affected areas

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Time lag in commercial exploitation of new inventions of the National Laboratories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (655).

Failure to attract foreign trained scientists in the scientists pool

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (656).

Need to start a unit for anthropological survey at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (657).

Need for anthropological survey of the hill people of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (658).

Need for opening a children's museum at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (659).

Need for establishment of a polytechnic at Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (660).

Delay in the construction of the building of the Manipur Dance College and Hostel

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (661).

Working of the Manipur Dance College

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (662).

Upgrading of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (663).

Working of the National Research Development Corporation

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (664).

Need to open cultural centres in rural areas in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (670).

Working of the centres of culture in rural areas of the Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (671).

Need to open Vijnan Mandirs in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (672).

Need for publication of simple books on science in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (673).

Need for development of Manipuri as a modern Indian language

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (674).

Need to make grants to literary men of Manipuri literature

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (675).

Need for Publication of old Manipuri scripts

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (676).

Need for inclusion of the last war of Independence in Manipur, 1892, in the History of Freedom Movement

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (677).

Need for anthropological research into the origin of the Meitols in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (678).

Need for linguistic survey of the different tribes and communities in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (679).

Need for a short course in mine engineering in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology 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." (680).

Need for more gallery lecturers for Calcutta Museum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (681).

Need for specially trained guides for the Calcutta Museum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (682).

Need for better preservation of the exhibits of Calcutta Museum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (683).

Need to set up a Gallery of Modern Art in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (684).

Discrimination in awarding Government Scholarships for advanced studies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (685).

Need for a coordinated programme of the Tagore Centenary Celebration

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (686).

Selection of Bengali Books for awarding prizes by Sahitya Akademi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (687).

Administration of the Sahitya Akademi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (688).

Need for improving the medical arrangement of the Kharagpur Technological College

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (825).

Need to implement the scheme of the supply of drinking water to the Kharagpur Technological College

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (826).

Question of giving the scales of pay to the teaching staff of Degree Colleges and Diploma institutions as recommended by the All India Council of Technical Education

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (871).

Need to increase the number of Mining Institutes

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (872).

Need to construct residential quarters for the staff of the Mining Institute at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (873).

Delay in the construction of hostel for the students of the Mining Institute, Kothagudium

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (874).

Need to increase the number of Polytechnic Institutes

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

"That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (875).

Need to expedite the completion of the History of Freedom Movement

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." (827).

Need to include all violent and non-violent movements in the annals of the freedom movement

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (828).

Need to translate the history of the freedom movement in all regional languages

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (829).

Need to convert the Victoria Memorial Hall into the National Art House for preserving old paintings

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (830).

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

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the beginning I am going to state an opinion about the shifting of the India Office Library, which is different from the usually accepted one, whether on that side or this side. I believe, the proposal to have it shifted proceeds on the basis that the materials included in the library will have to be divided between India and Pakistan. If it proceeds on that basis, my contention is that it should not be shifted at all. Let it remain where it is. It is best where it is, and I am going to explain what I am stating.

If in the process of shifting it a part of the materials go to Pakistan, you may take it that it is lost for ever. It will not only be lost to the scholars of India, if they want to take advantage of it or deal with it; I believe, much of it will be lost to the world for ever. I say this not without reason. I am afraid, if these materials go out of our reach, a future research worker in history like Sir Jadunath Sircar will not have access to any of them. I do not know whether it is known to the Members of the House—it may be known to the hon. Minister himself—that for all the research work that Sir Jadunath Sircar did in the period of Mughal rule, the protagonists of Pakistan called him 'heenamati' Jadunath Sircar, that is to say, Jadunath Sircar, the low-minded one. That is what the protagonists of Pakistan did; later on, they became leaders and heroes. So, you can easily understand that these materials on which Sir Jadunath Sircar depended in bringing out his monumental research work in the period of Mughal history, if any of them or all of them find their way to Pakistan, they are hopelessly lost not only to ourselves but to the world.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, if the hon. Minister can make any arrangement by which the

Pakistan people make only microfilm copies, and the originals are preserved for India, I agree that the library may be shifted. But if the position is that the original materials have to be divided, I say: please do not disturb the library; let it remain where it is. Then, I will at least know that if I can procure the money to go to London, I shall have all the materials available to me in the research work that I am trying to do.

In fact, since this proposal was broached I have been taking this view. I have expressed this view in the papers and when I met Lord Home in Calcutta I put this proposition to him that rather than divide the material between India and Pakistan, I would suggest that the library should be retained in London. That is my position, and I request my hon. friends who think of shifting the library on the basis of dividing the material between India and Pakistan to change their opinion and allow it to stay where it is. I would make the same suggestion to the hon. Minister and to the Government of India. (*Interruption*). Because I am as sure as the sun rises in the east, that if part of the material goes to Pakistan, that historical part which they do not like will be destroyed. In the process of division Pakistan will certainly have a part. I have already referred to the Moghul period into which Sir Jadunath Sircar carried out his monumental research. Part of that document will surely go there and the protagonists of Pakistan....

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Only the Persian and Urdu Works will go there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Whatever historical material goes, whether it is Urdu or Persian or anything, I do not mind. But the materials on which he carried out his research, and for which he earned from the protagonists of Pakistan the title 'Heenamati' Jadunath Sircar, that epithet, that is the low-minded one,—this has been

repeated in the papers—those materials will be lost not only to India but to the world. Therefore, I do not want that the proposal to shift the library should proceed on the basis that the original material will have to be divided between India and Pakistan. If it can proceed on the basis that originals have to be preserved for us and they shall have micro-film copies, I have no objection. It is for the Minister and the Government of India to arrange for that sort of proposition to be accepted by Pakistan.

About something my hon. friend Prof. Hiren Mukerjee was suggesting the partition of the Ministry and the creation of a different Ministry for Culture and one Ministry for Scientific Research. (*Interruption*). Just now he said so.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Shri Hem Barua suggested that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Anyway, it came from that side. They are both professors, and they both belong to the opposition. And in that connection I was just thinking of what Maulana Azad did. He himself carried on his shoulders the weight of the portfolios which are now divided between three Ministries. His Ministry was the Ministry of Education, Natural Resources and, I believe, Scientific Research too. Of course, a man of his stature is not easily available at all times. With his sad demise, his mantle has fallen on three Ministries, and the proposal is to have it divided further. I believe the present Minister in charge of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is quite competent to carry on his shoulders the weight of both these, and if he himself feels competent of carrying it we may not divide the portfolio like that. Shri H. N. Mukerjee was referring to a book, and similarly Shri Hem Barua also referred to another book. That reminded me of a meeting in Calcutta where professor Shri Kunhan Raja of Madras, a well-known professor of oriental

studies and Sanskrit addressed a gathering; he delivered a lecture in the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and he named three books written by very distinguished persons belonging to Delhi and other places, and in his opinion, in the interests of Indian culture, he said that these three books ought to be prescribed. He made that statement at a meeting of scholars assembled in the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta. I happened to be present there as an invitee. If our hon. Minister wants, he may contact Dr. Kunhan Raja and have the names of the three books and the names of their authors, and ask the Government of India to ban the publication of those books in the interests of Indian culture.

Therefore, these things have to be treated rather carefully, not with any particular bias in the mind. We say in our scholarship the deduction is *ragadweshha-virahita*, that is, with an attitude which is neither affected by prejudice nor affected by attachment. These intellectual works have to be considered and have to be evaluated, and I believe that may be done.

In the matter of archaeology, there was some discussion. Here, I have a grievance to make. There was a proposal of having excavated a very well-known historical area, namely Rangamati of Murshidabad district. I put a question on that in the House. I believe the Director-General of Archaeology visited that area, and the Government of West Bengal also recommended the excavation of that area. That is an area of great work, and it is stated that the kingdom of King Sasanka was situated there. That area ought to be taken up by the Ministry for excavation. They have pleaded their inability or something like that, in reply to my question. That area ought to be taken up.

As Shri H. N. Mukerjee suggested, they ought to come out with far greater help to the Ashutosh Museum which is doing invaluable work in excavation in the south-eastern parts

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

of Bengal; they are making invaluable discoveries.

Along with Bengal, I would suggest that they should do something by way of researches or investigations or preservations in the cultural remains of Orissa also. In fact, I had myself suggested to Dr. Mahtab when he was in the Ministry here, and I made that suggestion at least to two Vice-chancellors, one after another, of the Utkal University, that in the building up of the capital of Orissa at Bhubaneswar, they should make it a point to follow the traditions of Orissa architecture and not put up the present type of structures which are known more as match-box engineering. That is how people call the present type of houses with straight lines going up to the top. People call this match-box engineering. To put up this kind of match-box engineering samples surrounded by the temples of Bhubaneswar, Rajarani and others would create an incongruity for which I believe the future, or rather, the present experts too, in culture and architecture will not pay a compliment to us.

It should also be noted that many of the architectural remains at these temples are gradually wearing out, and much of this will be lost for ever. But what we ought to do is to preserve the copies, the photos, and make the descriptions and verify them from our old books on Indian architecture and have these proved as to the line that they have followed. Students of Universities might be provided with scholarships to make a special study of these architectures in different temples. The Universities should assure them that if they completed their study and brought out completed works on each of these different types of architecture represented in different temples, they would be given doctorates. Brilliant students might be picked up. The Ministry might help and have these well-known exhibits of Indian culture preserved for us.

In fact, during the British rule, but for these monuments of Indian culture, they would have proved to the world that we were a benighted race, that they came and tried to give us light. But they were defeated in that purpose because they could not stand up to the achievements that we had made long before they themselves had become civilised. They could not explain how the temple of Konarak could be constructed; they could not explain how that big stone umbrella over the Jaganath temple could be taken up to that height. No engineer and no science has been able to explain that—as to how that big stone could be taken to that height. It is because they were defeated here that we could maintain our tradition and they were made to feel that they were not beings superior to ourselves. We still retain the tradition and the history that was much older, at the same time much superior to what they claim to be theirs. This is an important thing which I feel should be taken up.

With this, I make another suggestion. With the land acquisition programme now going on, vast properties are being taken away from old landholders, so that they are no longer in a position to maintain their establishment in the way they have been doing. In the houses of each one of these rich landholders, there are valuable collections of art. What they will do now is that they will sell them away, and many of these will go out to foreign countries. There are valuable paintings. When the hon. Minister goes to Calcutta, he may visit the Paipara House, the Belagachia House, the Cossim Bazar House and the House of the Tagores in Pathauria Ghat and Jorasanko. There are valuable collections of pictures and other exhibits of art which are going to be lost unless collected and preserved at the initiative of the Government.

I had made this suggestion at the Calcutta Art Society and other places—I have also written in the papers—that they should be taken up—but

uptil now no initiative is being taken by anybody. Having this opportunity, I make this suggestion to the hon. Minister; as a person very much interested in our art and culture, he should take it up and have these things collected and preserved in a place, either in the National Gallery or in the Victoria Memorial or in a museum anywhere.

18 hrs. .

I shall go a little further. I would request the hon. Minister to extend the field of his activity beyond India and go to Far Eastern countries and have the remains of Indian architecture there studied and properly publicised to us and to others. I have been to some of them, to Saigon, Cambodia and some other places. I have seen these exhibits. Angkor Thom and Angkor Vat are, of course well-known temples, but besides them, there are so many temples, and at times I doubted whether we in India had got so many temples as there were outside. They retain and preserve the Indian tradition. In Cambodia I found a street named something like Pushpa Veethi. I doubt whether we in India have got such a beautiful and poetic name for our streets in Delhi, or Calcutta or other places. So, I suggest the hon. Minister will kindly have the scope of his department extended beyond the field of India, to at least this eastern world. It may be there are other places, but I am only placing before him those which have come to my knowledge. Our Prime Minister, too, when he was there, paid a visit to many of them, the Mahalakshmi Mandir and other mandirs. He and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, both of them, went to many of these temples. So, these are things to show that Indian culture and Indian architecture went beyond the present limits of India and left works which are monumental in their character. These should be preserved in history, and also properly publicised.

Then about scientists, there was some talk about scientists coming back. I have had talks with them

outside India as well as some of them who came here. It is within my knowledge that after coming back to India, many of them rot for a time, without proper scope for work, and without proper employment. In fact, many of them have approached me, and in our committee meetings I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to that. At least one I know who was working in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was trying to come to India, but he could not get an opportunity, when I met him in 1954. He got an opportunity to come to India. I believe three or four years back in 1955 or 1956 or even later. So, it is not always a fact that these boys of ours, very brilliant boys, who make brilliant careers outside India, are not wanting to come back. They are wanting to come back, but they hesitate that after coming back to India, they may rot here or they may not get proper scope for work, or proper employment. This the hon. Minister will kindly look into.

Only one thing more, about the history of the freedom movement. I may make only one suggestion about this particular book. Persons who write the history of the freedom movement get into the tendency of emphasizing that part of the history which commences with Gandhiji, with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the impression I got when Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya wrote his book. In fact, I wrote to him pointing out the things that he had left out and he assured me that if a second edition was brought, he would look into those things. Here, the entire period of our struggle up to 1921 is put in a very brief number of pages, I believe it would be a few pages only, and then the history of the movement begins from the advent of Mahatma Gandhi. Of course, Gandhiji's contribution is a glorious one to India as well as to the world, but at the same time, looking at it from a historical perspective, I believe all the different phases of our national struggle, the struggle for freedom, should be given proper scope, should be given sufficient

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expression in any work on the history of our freedom movement that we might take up.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will start tomorrow?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There is much more time, many more speakers.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister start tomorrow?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Still there is much more time. There are many other speakers.

Mr. Speaker: How many hours in all have been allotted?

An Hon. Member: Four hours.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 22, 1961/Chaitra 1, 1883 (Saka).
