

[Shri Raj Bahadur.]

every respect for his opinion and I would like to assure him that we have followed, as I said, the advice of the Technical Committee, a Committee of experts, in this behalf, and possibly, these adjustments have been made for some good reasons. Perhaps note has been taken of the improvements that we are trying to make in the capacity of the vehicles and all that. I cannot exactly say the reasons at this time but I think we have not sought to make a violent departure from the exact equivalents or the scheme of things envisaged in the original parent Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BILL, 1960

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Mr. Deputy Chairman, on behalf of Dr. Mono Mohan Das, I move:

"That the Bill to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the

Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration."

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill explains why this legislation is necessary. In the absence of the Minister in charge, I commend this Bill to the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: No speech?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Everybody can read the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM (Madras): I thought you would reserve the comments till the end.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Shall I reserve the comments?

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: You can reply to the criticisms at the end.

The question was proposed.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it has been my privilege to be associated with the old Nawab Saheb for nearly forty years. I consider it a privilege that at this time when this matter is before Parliament, fortunately I am here to say what little I know about the Salar Jung Museum and the Library. I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this measure though I consider it has been brought forward a little late. I also congratulate them for not only declaring it to be an institution of national importance but also for providing for a regular study about the museum and the library. So far as Southern India is concerned, it will be a centre for studying the museum and the library.

They have constituted a Board under the supervision of the Central Government and they have given wide powers to this Board which will be presided over by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Those who have

had the occasion to see this museum coming from different parts of India have paid unmixed tributes to the versatile genius of the late Nawab Saheb. I have had occasion to talk not only to people from different parts of India but also to people who have come from different parts of Europe and America where, of course, there are bigger museums and greater libraries, but when they saw some of the manuscripts of this library and the great variety of things which the late Nawab Saheb in his life time had collected, they were amazed. I can say that only 20 per cent. came from his forefathers; 80 per cent. of the exhibits that we see there were collected by him during the course of forty years of his life when he was passionately devoted to art and to the collection of art pieces.

I am sure the House will be interested to know something about the life of the man of such a quality. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur was born in 1888 and when he was one year old, he lost his father. His estate and his person were taken under the direct and personal supervision of the late His Highness the Nizam, Nawab Mir Mehboob Ali Khan, and first-class arrangement was made for his education and training. The best people available in India and England were deputed to see that he got proper education and training and it was due to that arrangement, I can say, that he had the best of Western as well as our Eastern culture in him, which is permanently evidenced by the collections in his museum at Hyderabad. Sir,

his father left huge debts and
3 P.M. the late Nizam took over all the debts and freed the estate from all liabilities. His father was a brilliant man. He was true and he was generous to the core. Here is an instance, Sir. When he went to his estate and the people of the estate made a representation to him praising him, he stood up and said, "In return for your affection and love I direct that no revenue will be collected this year." Then his secretary, Rai Lalita

Prasad, rushing to him and said, "We are already in debts." To this he said, "Secretary Saheb, on account of this remission there will be a little more debt. But I cannot help it and when my people have shown so much affection and sought relief, I cannot afford to sit tight unmindful of their distress." Sir, that was the family. His grandfather, Salar Jung I, was one of the ablest administrators of those days on the basis of which even today we run Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Governments; mostly it has been on the lines that had been laid down by the late Salar Jung, the grandfather of the last Salar Jung. Of course, he did not marry although there were engagements and negotiations with some of the highplaced in our present set-up also, but ultimately he decided to remain without marriage and devoted all his energies to the collections of this museum. He was Prime Minister also for two years. When he could not agree with the last H.E.H. the Nizam, he gave it up and decided not to accept any post so long as he was alive. He was, of course, the president of the Jagirdars' association for nearly twenty years and I had the privilege of being his executive member also for the same period and I can tell you that while he was there to protect the interests of his class, he was very much progressive and every time he stressed the need to help and develop the condition of the *raiyat* of those estates. He was very much humane and I can tell you, Sir, that when things went wrong in Hyderabad—just before police action—it was not once but on several occasions we had talked this matter and tears were in the eyes of the Nawab Saheb and he used to say, "Well, we have been conservative, we have been non-progressive, but one thing we have been keeping on, and that is fair treatment to all and a non-communal outlook, and I am sorry to say that even that treasure is being now lost. That was the man with that humane feeling and with a lot of human milk, of that great social figure who by his hard work and intelligence has given this gift to the

[Shri Akbar Ali Khan.]
nation. He had a very close contact with two personalities of his time. One was Maharaja Kissen Prasad Bahadur. He was a great patron of literature. He was Prime Minister for twenty years and he was generous to the core. He had no enemies, I am sure, and even the persons opposing him, when they went to him for help, they got something from that great man.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Does Dr. Kunzru know him?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Yes, of course, Dr. Kunzru knew him. Similarly Nawab Moinuddaula was a great patron of cricket, tennis and all manly sports. Nawab Salar Jung used to have only these two special comrades—Maharaja Kissen Prasad and Nawab Moinuddaula; they were nobles of the same order but they had earned great fame and were much talked about. People used to ask him, "Nawab Sahab, compared to them you seem not to have the same popularity." And he used to say, "Well, you will remember me after my death. I will do something and leave something which will be ever remembered." And now, Sir, we see what hard work he had put in and what taste he had developed and how he has donated this museum for the nation. I am sure that everyone of us will feel that the service that he has done should be commemorated through this enactment which declares the library and the museum as national institutions. Because Nawab Sahab died without making a will regarding this museum, all the heirs wanted to have everything as Maturka and got it distributed, but I think we must acknowledge the compromising spirit and the spirit of dedicating something for the late Nawab Sahab that his cousin Nawab Turab Yar Jung, who is elder to him by two years and to whom Nawab Sahab also used to pay respect, and his branch had and similarly to Nawab Syed Hasan Pasha the other group and his family members, who gave willingly

this treasure to the Nation. They have all agreed and have consented not only to give this museum, which cannot be valued in terms of money, but they have also given Rs. 5 lakhs of rupees and the land for the construction of the museum. I think, Sir, the efforts of Mehdi Nawab Jung and then of Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, and of Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, the then Chief Minister, should also be appreciated.

So far as the Bill is concerned, I have moved two amendments, one relating to the clause where only one family member has been included. I think there should be two family members because there are two major branches and it will be appropriate, and those persons will be nominated by the Government of India; their selection is entirely with the Government of India. So I hope, Sir, the hon. Minister and the Government of India will accept that amendment.

The other is regarding the employees. Now the employees there are getting salaries according to the old Hyderabad grades. Now when it is made a Government of India institution, it will be discriminatory if the new employees get the higher pay and the old employees get the lower pay. So, I have also made a proviso to make it clear that all these servants will get the same pay according to the grade allowed to the employees of the Central Government.

With these words I again congratulate the Government for recognising the services of the late Nawab Sahab and giving them an immortal shape. I thank you.

SHRI K SANTHANAM (Madras): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I cordially welcome this Bill. I have had the privilege of seeing the Salar Jung Museum and I have no doubt that it deserves to be taken over by the Government of India, properly housed and properly managed. When the Calcutta Museum Bill was before this House, I said that the Government of India should select a few museums

and not waste their efforts and funds on too many, but try to have a few museums and then to look after them properly. Now we have got under the Central jurisdiction the Calcutta Museum and the Delhi Museum. This is the third major museum which, I think, they are taking up. Sir, in this connection I wish the Government had obtained the co-operation of the Nizam of Hyderabad because there are many art treasures distributed in the various palaces of the Nizam. I was able to see one of them. There were some fine objects there which deserve to be put in the Museum. Therefore, I hope that either the Government of India or the Board to be constituted under this Act will approach him and get his co-operation to get the art objects as also some funds for the maintenance of this museum.

Sir, I would also urge upon the Government to make this the central museum for the whole of the South, or at least for Andhra Pradesh; there should not be splinter museums. I would particularly urge that all the beautiful objects which have been discovered at Nagarjunakonda should be put in a special house in this museum where anybody can go and see them. There should be a wing in the museum for the Nagarjunakonda objects so that the people of Hyderabad may be able to see these ancient works of art. Most of the objects of the Salar Jung Museum are rather modern. Therefore, if the Nagarjunakonda art treasures also are brought into this museum, it will give a balance to this museum.

Sir, there is one clause in the contract which, I think, is not quite wise. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated:

"(d) no article may be removed from the museum except for the purpose of temporary exhibition within India;"

If all the objects in that museum were of such artistic merit that nothing should be removed, I would have

gladly accepted this clause. But with all respect to the previous speaker, though there are many many objects of worth, there are also a lot of junk in this museum on which no Government should spend money or space in the museum to keep them. There are many sets of all kinds. Therefore, I do not see why the Government of India should be tied down to preserve all these non-artistic objects for all time under the contract.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What are those, for example?

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: All kinds of glasses, for example.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: May I make it clear? Sir, that was the term of the compromise effected between the heirs and the Government. The heirs will gladly get them back and sell them and make money. After long discussions, it was felt that whatever was there would be kept there. That is the history of it.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: But there should be a distinction between objects worthy of preservation and objects which are not worthy of preservation. To be tied down to all kinds of useless objects for all time is not a wise clause, and some attempt may be made by consent to modify it. I do not say that the Government should do things on its own discretion, but wherever any curator or a museum expert says that particular objects are not of artistic merit, they should be able to dispose of them and replace them by more worthy objects.

Then, Sir, there are some financial clauses which, I think, are not wise. For instance, clause 20(2) on page 7 of the Bill says:—

"If any sum granted by the Central Government remains wholly or partly unspent in any financial year, the unspent sum may be carried forward to the next financial year and taken into account in determining the sum to be provided by

[Shri K. Santhanam.]

the Central Government for that year."

For institutions like this, a provision of this type will mean that at the end of the financial year they will be in a hurry to spend the money as otherwise the next year's grant will be reduced. I would suggest that a fixed grant for a period of, say, three, four or five years should be given so that they may not be in a hurry to spend the money for purchasing or for spending otherwise. Now, a provision of this type will mean that unless they spend the money by the end of the financial year, their grant for the next year will be reduced. That is not wise. Suppose you give them Rs. 4 lakhs. What does it matter if they keep it over? They should be allowed to keep it over if they cannot spend it purposefully and should be able to spend it next year in addition to the grant for the next year. Therefore, I think this clause deserves to be modified. It should be said that the sum unspent would be allowed to be carried over. Why should it be said:

...and taken into account in determining the sum to be provided by the Central Government for that year."

This is almost an invitation to the Finance Minister to come and ask for whatever balance has been kept over. Then, why deduct it from the next year's grant? You should simply say:

"The unspent sum may be carried forward to the next financial year."

That is all.

Coming to clause 5, Sir, I find that there are not many Central Government officials, stationed at Delhi, mentioned as ex-officio members of this Board. There is only the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry concerned, who has been put down as an ex-officio member. I do not

know why he should be an ex-officio member. Why should he run up from here to Hyderabad every time that the Board meets? He should have been allowed to appoint some Central official there to represent him whenever he is unable to go there. But it does not matter. The provisions otherwise are good. Only I wish that one or two Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh were put on this Board because they will keep a sort of personal touch between Parliament and this museum.

With these few words, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

شری فرید الحق انصاری (اتر)

پر دیکھ : مسٹر قیسی چھوڑ دیں -
سر مجھے خوشی ہے کہ گورنمنٹ آف
انڈیا نے یہ بل پیسہ کیا - میں اپنے
آئریبل ممبر جو آندھرا کے ہیں انہوں
نے ان چیزوں کے متعلق جو اظہار
خالات کیا میں ان سے بالکل متفق
ہوں - مگر بدقسمتی سے انہوں نے اس
جائیداد پرانہ نظام کی پیداوار کے متعلق
جو کچھ کہا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
اس کو اس ایوان میں گہنہ کی
ضرورت نہیں تھی - بہو حال اس میں
کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ نواب سالار جنگ نے
جو چیزیں جمع کی یہ بہت ہی نایاب
اور بیش قیمت چیزیں ہوں اور واقعی
ہم کو ان کی قدر کرنی چاہئے - آپ
کو یاد ہوگا کہ اس ایوان میں کئی بار
میں نے اس میوزیم کے متعلق سوالات کئے
سائینس اور کلچر کے جو انچارج مسٹر
ہیں ان سے پوچھا کہ میوزیم کو جب
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اپنے قبضہ میں
لے لیا تو کیا وہ تمام چیزیں جو نواب

سالار جنگ نے جمع کی تھیں وہ سب
چھڑیں لے لی گئیں یا صرف تھوڑی
چھڑیں لی گئی ہیں - آپ کو یاد ہوگا
اس وقت انہوں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ مجھے
اس کا علم نہیں ہے کہ تمام چھڑیں لی
گئیں یا نہیں لی گئیں - میرے خیال
میں میرے فاضل دوست جو حیدرآباد
سے تشریف لائے ہیں یہ بھی مجھ سے
متفق ہو گئے اور غالباً ان کے علم میں
ہوگا کہ جتنی چھڑیں اس میوزیم میں
آتی ہیں اس سے کہیں زیادہ چھڑیں
نواب سالار جنگ کی جاگیر نے جو
مکانات میں مختلف جگہوں پر اب
بھی وہاں بلند پڑی ہوئی ہیں -
تو میں آنریبل مسٹر سے جملہوں نے
اس بل کو پیسہ کیا ہے یہ جاننا
چاہوں گا کہ وہ تمام نادر و بھیس
چھڑیں جو وہاں پڑی ہوئی ہیں وہ
بھی گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو ملی یا
نہیں ملی ہیں -

دوسرے میں یہ جاننا چاہوں گا کہ
یہ تمام چھڑیں جو ہیں وہ نواب سالار
جنگ کی کوٹھی میں جو میوزیم ہے
وہاں رکھی جائیں گی یا گورنمنٹ آف
انڈیا کوئی اور جگہ میوزیم بنا کر وہاں
ان تمام چیزوں کو رکھے گی - میرے
دوست نے جو امڈمنٹ پیسہ کیا ہے
اس سے میں متفق نہیں ہوں - میں
یہ سمجھتا ہوں اور یہ رائے رکھتا ہوں
کہ جو قومی چھڑیں ہیں اس میں
کسی ذات یا کسی خاندان کے لوگوں کو

نمائندگی نہیں دی جانی چاہیئے - اس
میں ان لوگوں کو نمائندگی دی جانی
چاہیئے جو ایسے معاملات کو اچھی طرح
سے سمجھتے ہیں یعنی جو میوزیم کے
ایکسپورت ہیں - انہیں ہی اس میں
نمائندگی دی جانی چاہیئے خاندان کے
آدمیوں کو نمایندگی نہیں دی جانی
چاہیئے - یہ ایک قومی ادارہ ہے اور اس
میں خاندان کو نمائندگی کی کوئی
ضرورت نہیں - میں ان وجوہوں سے اس
امڈمنٹ کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں -

شری ستھانم نے جو بات کہی ہے
میں اس سے بھی متفق نہیں ہوں -
میں نے اس میوزیم کو خود دیکھا ہے اور
مختص اپنی ذاتی رائے پر یہ بات نہیں
کہہ رہا ہوں بلکہ جو لوگ اس چھڑ
کے ایکسپورت ہیں ان کی بھی یہ رائے
ہے کہ یہ میوزیم واقعی ہندوستان کا سب
سے بہترین میوزیم ہے اور اس میں جو
بھی چھڑیں ہیں وہ بہترین ہیں -
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اس میں جو یہ
شرط لگائی ہے کہ وہاں سے چھڑیں نہ
ہٹائی جائیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ
بہت ہی ٹھیک بات ہے اور اسے مان
لینا چاہیئے -

میں ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ اس بل
کی تائید کرتا ہوں -

†[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मिस्टर डिप्टी चियरमैन, सर, मुझे खुशी है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने यह बिल पेश किया। मैं अपने ऑनरेबल मेम्बर,

[श्री फरीदुल हक अन्मारी]

जो आंध्र के हैं, उन्होंने इन चीजों के मुतल्लिक जो इजहार ख्यालात किया मैं उनसे बिल्कुल मतफिक हूँ। मगर बदकिस्मती से उन्होंने इस जागीरदाराना निजाम की पैदावार के मुतल्लिक जो कुछ कहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको इस एवान में कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। बहरहाल, इसमें कोई शुबाह नहीं कि नवाब सालारजंग ने जो चीजे जमा की वे बहुत ही नायाब और बेशकीमती चीजें हैं और वाकई हम को उनकी कदर करनी चाहिये। आपको याद होगा कि इस एवान में कई बार मैंने इस म्यूजियम के मुतल्लिक सवालात किये; साइंस और कल्चर के जो इचारज मिनिस्टर हैं उनसे पूछा कि म्यूजियम को जब गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया तो क्या वे तमाम चीजें जो नवाब सालारजंग ने जमा की थी वे सब चीजे ले ली गईं या सिर्फ थोड़ी चीजे ली गई हैं? आपको याद होगा उस वक्त उन्होंने यह कहा था कि मुझे इसका इल्म नहीं है कि तमाम चीजे ली गईं या नहीं ली गईं। मेरे ख्याल में मेरे फाजिल दोस्त जो हैदराबाद से तशरीफ लाते हैं वे भी मुझ से मतफिक होंगे और गालिबन उनके इल्म में होगा कि जितनी चीजे इस म्यूजियम में आई है उससे कहीं ज्यादा चीजे नवाब सालारजंग की जागीर के जो मकानात हैं, मुतल्लिक जगहों पर, अब भी वे वहां बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। तो, मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से, जिन्होंने इस बिल को पेश किया है, यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वे तमाम नादर-व-बेशबहा चीजे जो वहां पड़ी हुई हैं, वे गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को मिली हैं या नहीं मिली। दूसरे, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ये तमाम चीजें जो हैं वे नवाब सालारजंग की कोठी में जो म्यूजियम है वहां रखी जायेगी या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया कोई और जगह म्यूजियम बना कर वहां इन तमाम चीजों को रखेगी? मेरे दोस्त ने जो अमेंडमेंट पेश किया है उससे मैं मुतफिक नहीं हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ और यह राय रखता हूँ कि जो कौमी चीजे हैं उसमें

किसी जात या किसी खानदान के लोगों को नुमायन्दगी नहीं देनी चाहिये। उसमें उन लोगों को नुमायन्दगी देनी चाहिये जो ऐसे मामलात को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं, जानते हैं यानी म्यूजियम के एक्सपर्ट हैं। उन्हें ही इसमें नुमायन्दगी दी जानी चाहिये—खानदान के आदमियों को नुमायन्दगी नहीं देनी चाहिये। यह एक कौमी अदारा है और इसमें खानदान को नुमायन्दगी की कोई जरूरत नहीं। मैं इन वजहों से इस अमेंडमेंट की मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

श्री सन्तानम् ने जो बात कही है, मैं उससे भी मुतफिक नहीं हूँ। मैंने इस म्यूजियम को खुद देखा है और महज अपनी जाती राय पर यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि जो लोग इस चीजे के एक्सपर्ट हैं उनकी भी यह राय है कि यह म्यूजियम वाकई हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बेहतरीन म्यूजियम है और इसमें जो भी चीजे हैं वे बेहतरीन हैं। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने इसमें यह जो शर्त लगाई है कि वहां से चीजे न हटाई जाये, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही ठीक बात है और इसे मान लेना चाहिये।

मैं इन चन्द अल्फाज के साथ इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ।]

SHRI N. VENKATESWARA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill which seeks to take under the protection of the Government of India the Salar Jung Museum. I had the pleasure of visiting this museum. In fact, I made a special journey all the way from Madras to Hyderabad to have a look at it, but I should confess that I was rather disappointed when I went through its galleries. Indeed, it is more a curio museum than an art museum, or a historic museum. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri K. Santhanam, that there is quite a lot of junk in it. As one who has seen nearly 100 museums in India and abroad, I am of the definite opinion that probably 50 to 60 per cent. of the

objects in the Salar Jung Museum can be classified as mere junk.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What are they?

SHRI N. VENKATESWARA RAO: This, I know, is an unpopular opinion, an unorthodox opinion but still, as one who has taken keen interest in museums through a long period of his life, I regret to say that my opinion, whether palatable or not, is wholly correct. In the Salar Jung Museum I have not found even a single art object to represent the greatness of our Satavahana Empire. In that museum I have not come across even a single sculpture to proclaim the glory of our Kakateya Empire. In that museum there is not even a single exhibit to sing of the grandeur of our Vijayanagaram Empire. There is nothing in that museum either from Amaravati or from Nagarjunakonda or for the matter of that, even from any Buddhist centre, in the former dominions of the Nazam. Of course, I found in it quite a number of European marbles but I was rather surprised to note that none of them was an original creation. They are all copies of the famous sculptures found in the museums of Europe. Any rich man can buy these copies even today in the shops of Rome, Florence or Paris. The same applies even to the European paintings. As far as I could see, there is not a single original painting by any reputed European artists. We'll, Sir, there are some hundreds of varieties of snuff boxes, and other boxes; there are some thousands of mechanical gadgets; there are scores and scores of hand-sticks. As far as I could see, even the pieces collected from the Far East—from countries like China, Indonesia and Japan—were neither ancient nor could they be called original art objects. Most of them are copies which can be purchased even today by any man with a fat purse. But, Sir, I am not going to say that because of this the Salar Jung Museum is worthless. It is certainly valuable to a certain ex-

tent. I emphasise the words 'to a certain extent'. As my friend, Shri Santhanam, has rightly suggested, the museum would undoubtedly gain in value if 50 per cent. of the things now found in it are thrown out. Unless all the worthless things are weeded out, the remaining objects, the objects of real value, would not show themselves up; they would not be able to attract the full attention and admiration of the visitor; they would be lost in the medley of useless, ugly junk. So, I whole-heartedly endorse, Sir, the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shri Santhanam, that it is imperative that all the junk in the Salar Jung Museum should be got rid of.

Though I have agreed up to this point with Shri Santhanam, I should now say that I differ from him regarding his suggestion that the art objects found at Nagarjunakonda should be removed to the Salar Jung Museum. He asked, why should these valuable objects, these rare objects, these objects of great beauty, these objects that represent the height of the Buddhist civilization and culture in Andhra, remain in an out-of-the-way place? Nagarjunakonda may be out of the common beat today but I am sure, with the completion of the great Nagarjunasagar project, it would become one of the pilgrim centres of new India. Not only that, but India, being the mother-land of the Buddha, is the holy land for all Buddhist countries. I visualise a day when pilgrims from all the Buddhist nations in Asia would re-flock in their thousands to the once famous Buddhist centres in Andhra like Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda. The mighty project of Nagarjunasagar would be an additional attraction. The present plan of the Government of India to remove all the sculptures found at Nagarjunakonda to the top of the Nagarjuna hill and put them up there in a special museum is highly commendable. There is yet another point to be taken into consideration. You can best enjoy the art and sculpture of a region when you have an opportunity of seeing it against the background of

[Shri N. Venkateswara Rao.]
the region in which that art has flourished and in which that sculpture has been conceived and executed.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: it will be a lake.

SHRI N. VENKATESWARA RAO: My friend says that it would be a lake. Yes, it would be lake, but I am sure that the vast expense of the lake would give additional beauty and charm to the objects exhibited in the museum on the top of the Nagarjunahill.

At the same time, Sir, I may add that I agree with Shri Santhanam that the Salar Jung Museum would be not a well-balanced one, nor a complete one unless new art objects are added to it. This can be done by buying whenever possible art objects for it and also probably by transferring to it some of the art objects which are now in the State Museum at Hyderabad. Otherwise, I feel, the Salar Jung Museum will not be a well-balanced museum, a national museum. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to wholeheartedly welcome this Bill—The Salar Jung Museum Bill, 1960. I am myself one of those who have gone round this Salar Jung Museum and I do not know what made either Shri K. Santhanam and the other hon. Member who spoke just now to say that there is a lot of junk there. Sir, I may say that any museum contains a lot of junk. I went to this museum with the intention of spending only one hour there, but I was forced, unconsciously, to spend four hours there looking round the things kept there. What one admires there is not merely the things exhibited there but the capacity of the person, the patience of that person, his taste and interest, or rather the variety of his tastes and interests that made him collect all those wonderful objects. That is what attracts any-

one to this place. Starting from scratch he had collected the most wonderful objects of varied interests and put them together. That is the most laudable object behind the entire thing. It is quite possible to collect a lot of things by spending money and going from place to place round the entire world in these days of speed and to put them together in a place. But that does not make a museum, according to me. But here was a man who took the greatest interest in collecting these things from a variety of places. He need not have spent all his time and energy in this work, but he too could have wasted it all like any other big nawab. But Sir Salar Jung was not that sort of person. He took interest in all these fine things and wherever he went, he collected them. If he went to Venice, he purchased rare and beautiful glasses and brought them over to be kept as a memento of his visit to that place. And such things he has now left as his legacy to the entire country. That is how we should look at this subject. I would request Shri K. Santhanam and my other friend who spoke just now—I am unable to remember his name just now—to honour the memory of this great person who had the intuition and the interest to collect all these things. I have been to other museums, but when one enters and sees this Salar Jung Museum the feeling is different. We admire that great man who had collected all these objects. One feels absorbed when looking round this museum. I got such a feeling in this museum.

SHRI N. VENKATESWARA RAO: I am one with you in paying tribute to Sir Salar Jung.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: This is the way we pay our tribute and honour the man who was responsible for this wonderful collection. This is how we recognise his worth and service and by making this museum a national museum we make it a sort of a memento of this man. In Italy one

is conducted to every little place even and shown all places and objects of interest and one is very much impressed by the way they are described. That is how we should look at these objects. So I totally disagree with the two hon. Members and say that all these objects in the Salar Jung Museum should continue to be there, for all time to come, till eternally, as the Salar Jung Museum.

Shri Santhaman made a suggestion about Nagarjunakonda. I don't see what connection the Nagarjunakonda has with this. This is something quite different. The Nagarjunakonda finds are famous things, but they are quite different. I have no objection to having another museum being created with those articles from Nagarjunakonda. They are valuable and when you go and see them, the whole outlook is changed. You are taken back all those centuries. But Sir Salar Jung was living till a few years back. He passed away only in 1949 and so it can only be the modern age, not something ancient. So I completely agree with my hon. friend's suggestion and I say, let either the Government of Andhra Pradesh or the Government of India erect a museum at Nagarjunasagar and that can be another national museum for housing all those pieces of ancient monuments that we are able to get in the Nagarjunasagar area.

Dr. H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Who will see it there?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Many people will go and see and Nagarjunasagar itself will be a great achievement.

Dr. H. N. KUNZRU: People of that area will see.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: No, many others from other places also will go and see those things. Nagarjunakonda is a wonderful place as anybody can see. I have been to that place and I found it to be a very fine place, an ennobling type of place,

an elevating type of place and I am sure everybody will be able to appreciate the place and the things kept there. I am quite sure if another museum is added to it, it will be visited by many.

While disagreeing with my two hon. friends, I must say that I completely agree with Shri Santhanam's suggestion that it would have been better if His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad had been associated with the work of this museum in one way or the other, at least as a patron.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We do not use the expression "His Exalted Highness"

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I am an out-moded man and so I still use that term. That is the way he was being addressed during all my time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Get rid of it.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Your time is not over yet.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: If he is also connected with this museum it is quite possible that this museum may be further enriched and could really be brought up to a very high level as a national museum. With these few words, Sir, I heartily welcome this Bill.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, would like to offer my congratulation to the hon. Minister for bringing forward this measure, because I have myself visited this museum and I must say that it is one of the very best and rare collections, especially when we remember that it has all been collected by one man. I would also like to pay my tribute to the departed Nawab who collected all these things, these rare pieces of art and other articles which have now become a museum.

[Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.]

Sir, while I was there in Hyderabad I was told by many friends that there are many important and rare articles still lying in the old places of the Nawab on the outskirts of Hyderabad. I was told further that many of those things are still packed and those packages have not even been opened. I was rather surprised that up till now the Government has not taken any steps to recover all this and to see those things which are still lying packed, that they have not yet been opened but are still lying in the various palaces belonging to the Nawab. I do not know whether many of them have not been damaged by now. Many of them might have been taken out by individuals. The hon. Minister must enlighten us on this point. We would like all those things to be properly preserved.

There is another point that I would like to mention on this occasion. There are many articles of a rare and exceptional character from the point of view of art that are still lying with the ex-rulers. Many of these are being sold away or auctioned not only in this country but even abroad. Some of them are treasures of art. It will, indeed, be a very sad day if India loses all those rare pieces. I would like to know from the Minister as to whether Government is considering the question of acquiring all those rare pieces of art that are still left with the ex-rulers. These people have lost all interest in these things and I shall not be surprised if they are not only lost but even destroyed.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Sold.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: They might be sold inside the country, but my regret is that they are being sold outside the country where they fetch good sums.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: In America.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: I would even go to this

extent and say that Government should have powers if they have not got enough powers already, to acquire all these pieces of art. We cannot allow these things to be lost to the nation. I would like to know from the Minister as to whether Government has applied its mind to this very important aspect of the question. There are many paintings and many handicraft work which are of lasting value in the world of art. I feel, Sir, that Government has no power under any of the existing statutes to acquire such rare pieces. The hon. Deputy Minister would do well to discuss with the Law Ministry this aspect of the question and, if necessary, take powers from Parliament so that he could make a survey of all that is available in the country with the ex-Rulers, the zamindars and others. These people have lost all interest in these things. If necessary, the Minister should compulsorily acquire these pieces of art if the owners are not willing to part with them. We are interested in their preservation and we shall not deny that power to Government. There are also the rare pieces of jewellery which are being used as personal property. It was entirely wrong on the part of the Government to have allowed this. When they took over the States they should have taken over these jewels. The ex-rulers should not have been allowed to sell them away as they please. I do not know, and my friend, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, will be able to throw light on this, but the point is, could any Nizam dispose of the jewels and other art pieces as he wished? No. It was the property of the then head of the old State of Hyderabad. These jewels ought to have been taken charge of by the successor government, whatever government came into power. This is an important question.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: But there is the Instrument of Accession.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Yes, but that is an important lacuna in the Instrument of Accession.

Those pieces of jewellery ought not to have been allowed to remain with the ex-rulers. They are selling away the precious stones, pearls and other art treasures. Some of them are making use of these articles as if they are all their personal property.

SHRI N SRI RAMA REDDY How can we go back on the Instrument of Accession that we have agreed to?

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA That is a very fundamental question which my hon friend has raised but I have no doubt that we will be perfectly within our rights to alter that in the national interest. We have done it also. There was talk whether we could tax the princes and the cry was raised that this would be against the Instrument of Accession. We have imposed Gifts Tax on them, we have imposed Wealth Tax on them and we have imposed Expenditure Tax upon the ex-rulers. What I maintain is that all these treasures were never the personal property of the rulers. I would not mind these jewels being maintained by the Governors of the States, whether they are maintained by the States or by the Centre, is immaterial but the point is that these national treasures should be maintained by the State and should not be allowed to remain as personal property of individuals. I wonder whether the hon Deputy Minister has applied his mind to this aspect of the question. If you go to other countries, you would find that the governments there take a lot of pains to see that such things are maintained properly and are not lost to the State. No individual there could dispose of things like these as is being done here.

There is another point. How is it that all these important treasures of art, jewellery and other items are finding their way out of India? I think Sir, that Government could easily regulate this thing under the Export Control Orders. If a good piece of

art, painting or good handicraft work is going out, proper record of it should be kept with the customs authorities and we should see that it comes back to India. It should not be allowed to go out of India and be sold there. There is another way. You can at least stop the drain of such precious articles from the country. I do not mind whether it is with the 'X' ruler or 'Y' ruler or with the 'X' individual or 'Y' individual so long as it is properly preserved. At least you can stop this drain outside India. Why can't you do that? That is very easy. I am not interested in that only, I am interested that all these treasures of art should be collected by the different museums. We should start a regular institution of museums just as we have the institution of libraries. India is full of such treasures. Private individuals—people like us also—own one or two such treasures which we now find difficult to keep.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (DR MONO MOHAN DAS)
Donate it to the National Museum

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA There are no proper facilities. There should be advertisements in every State and people should be encouraged and made to feel that it is a patriotic and national act if they do not allow such treasures to be destroyed or allow them to rot but that they must present them to the national museums of the different States so that they can be properly preserved. You are not doing anything to advertise this. I am a Member of Parliament; I did not know, I am only enlightened today. What are the steps that you have taken to popularise this that people can go and give their treasures for proper preservation in the national museums? Nothing has been done. There should be proper advertisements in the papers. Not even Members of Parliament are informed about this. I have been ignorant of it till now.

[Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.]

So even though this is a very limited measure, I welcome it but I would like to take this opportunity to impress upon the hon. Minister to look at this whole thing from the angle that I have placed before the House so that all that is valuable in the field of art and other handicrafts—not even that but even jewellery and precious stones—is not allowed to go out of India. They should all be acquired and properly preserved.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have not had the pleasure of visiting this museum but it is agreed on all hands that this museum called the Salar Jung Museum represents a unique collection of objects of art. I do not know how far it could be called a museum. It is true it contains objects which could be included in a museum but from the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill I find that according to the terms of the agreement reached between the various parties to the compromise settlement, antiques, curios, cabinets, works of art, statues, paintings, furniture, etc. seem to constitute a good part of the collections there. Whether they can be called junk or not, it is clear that a good portion of the collections cannot strictly be classified under objects that can be considered as museum pieces. Probably part of it could be separated and displayed in an Art Gallery. Be that as it may, this collection of articles housed in the Salar Jung Museum could be used as a nucleus for the establishment of a sound museum in the South on the lines of the museum in Calcutta or the one to be opened in New Delhi. Sir, we talk lightly of establishing museums. Here is a place which has a collection of objects which would go to make a first-class museum. It is forgotten that to have museums of value there must be a well-organised and efficient archaeological department. Unless there are systematic excavations, of places of historical interest unless these things are done

under the most expert guidance and displayed scientifically, we cannot have museums. Then there are museums of different classes. There are industrial museums. Museums could be classed under periods or under objects. A mere collection of all kinds of things under a roof will not make that place a museum. The museum must unfold the past history of a country or at least must enable us to reconstruct the history by the objects displayed in it. Let us not, therefore, quarrel over the claims of this place to be a first class museum. It does apparently contain objects which could be included in a museum, and the Bill gives authority to the Board to manage the museum efficiently and to plan, promote, organise and implement programmes for the development of the museum. So to make it a full-fledged museum there is ample power conferred by this Bill on the Board and it would be the duty of the Board to develop this museum to its fulness.

Sir, in the Financial Memorandum it is said that the museum is going to be housed in a building costing about Rs. 20 lakhs. I would at the outset say that the Government should not rush to the construction of a building to house the museum. It is true that the Salar Jung Museum Committee has already given to the Government a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Andhra Pradesh Government is going to give another Rs. 5 lakhs and it is estimated that the cost of the building to house the museum would be about Rs. 20 lakhs. I would suggest that the Government first classify the objects into art objects and museum objects; separate them, and have an Art Gallery for such of the objects as are merely paintings, curios and things like that and keep the articles of value which could be kept in a museum separately. I would also suggest that the Government should have a perspective plan for the development of the museum. For instance, I would like the Government to decide the scope of the museum, in what

directions they would like it to develop, and having regard to its future needs plan for the building and other appurtenances accordingly. Coming to the provisions of the

4 P.M. Bill, I have to make one or two observations. My hon. friend,

Mr. Santhanam, has referred to one clause already. The Board is to consist of very eminent persons. But then why have the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry concerned with matters relating to the museum? In the first place, he cannot go very often. Then, there is a provision that if the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry concerned, the Mayor of the Corporation of Hyderabad, or the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University is unable to go, he could depute others to attend the meeting. Why have this? For instance, why not make the Director of Archaeology or somebody from the same Ministry a member and make him attend the meetings, because it is a high-powered body. It is a Board vested with great responsibility. So, why not make the people, directly concerned with this business of maintaining museums, members and see that they attend, instead of making it big on the Statute and in practice allowing their deputies to attend the meetings?

It is said that in the beginning the expenditure on the museum is not going to be heavy. The Government expect about Rs. 2 lakhs from the Museum as its annual income and the estimated grant that the Government is going to make is of the order of about Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs. It is good that the Government has decided to take over these important collections. I am told much has been removed to other places or other countries, but it is never too late to mend. Let us start this as a nucleus for a national museum of the type we envisage for the capital of any other region, and develop it fully. We may or may not remove the objects from Nagarjunasagar to this place. It is perhaps a matter for experts to decide. Whether

we remove the objects from Nagarjunasagar or not, let us make it our objective to locate a museum in Hyderabad which will serve as a museum of national importance for the whole of the South.

With these remarks, I welcome this measure.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, it was not my intention to speak. I wanted only to draw your attention to a few things in this connection. First of all, it is a little thing, but sometimes I think the little things, even procedural things, do require our attention. The Bill stands in the name of Shri Humayun Kabir and it is being moved here by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs. She is a very learned person and competent also in her own line. Therefore, I mean no reflection when I say that perhaps the Minister himself or his Ministry should have taken charge of this Bill.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: He has already taken charge of the Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have seen him. I am coming to that. He is here. He might as well have come another hour later. Therefore, Sir, it has to be explained why, when the Bill was moved, he was not here. These are very small things, but I think these should not be allowed to pass sometimes unquestioned, because when you introduce and discuss a Bill like this or move a Bill like this, you anticipate that certain discussions will take place, which you have to answer. And you cannot answer them unless and until you have some knowledge of the particular Bill, its provisions, details and so on. Only the Ministry concerned can be expected to know more about such things, so that they can deal with the Bill here in this House. But I find that very often this is not done. Then why should they move the Bill? Sometimes you can pass it on to us. Why this thing? There are so many Min-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]
 isters in the Education Ministry. In the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs there are two Ministers. If one is perchance, absent, another should be present. This is not done. I think they should be a little more serious in such matters. That is why I felt, as they were criticising things, that there should be somebody who would answer them. Shrimati Lakshmi Menon will answer perhaps, I think.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I can answer all the problems raised by you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You can answer, I know.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Because I have seen the Museum and I have studied it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not mean any reflection. You could perhaps answer better than even the Minister concerned, but we would expect the Minister to answer, because there are certain other things. It is not merely what you have seen, but how you are going to administer it. It is a broader question of museums and administering them. Certainly the External Affairs Ministry is so powerful that it has, I believe, assumed this responsibility also.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Why not?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know that you are very competent and I do not mind if you are made an additional Minister in that Department, in addition to your own responsibilities. That is not the point. Please do not misunderstand me. Therefore, I make these observations for the benefit of the Minister concerned.

Hon. Mr. Saha raised the point, which I wanted to raise perhaps but I thought that I would not. But he has provoked a little thought and this

is very important. Now, as you will see, in the discussion some people said it was fifty per cent. museum and fifty per cent. junk. Other people claiming to be experts in such matters said it was not so junk. It is all museum. Now, we are not experts in these things. I have seen a number of museums not only in India, but also in other countries, but I do not claim any special knowledge. But those hon. Members who have got good knowledge of such things and who have been to many museums differ here. Where do we stand? Whom to believe and whom not to believe? This is the position. I have not had the opportunity of going to Hyderabad and see these things for myself.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI (Madras): That is the whole trouble.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I expected that Mr. Akbar Ali Khan would help me in this matter.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: If you go and see it, you will find that it is one of the greatest wonders of the world.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just as the hon. lady Member has not seen many wonders of the world, I have not seen many.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: I have seen many wonders.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is true. We all share that ignorance, Sir. There are too many wonders in the world.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: I am sorry for his ignorance.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I accept her criticism fully. I plead guilty to it. Now, Sir, for instance, when Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, our esteemed friend, got up to speak, I thought that he would throw some light on the Museum, but he was speaking about

the family, grandfather, Jungs and nawabs and he was very generous. He said so many things. Almost the entire family tree was unfolded before us. It is a very interesting thing, because even in the old days of tyranny and oppression, such people spent their leisure time not in debauchery and corruption perhaps, but in this kind of good pursuits and so on. It is heartening to hear of the past in these terms. But then we are dealing not with a sort of Bill that affects a family. We are dealing with a museum and tangible commodities, good, bad and indifferent. We expected this thing from Mr. Akbar Ali Khan. Naturally he seemed to have some emotions and affections about it. I do concede that. But then he almost entirely confined his speech to that particular theme of explaining the various aspects of the family. We saw no light there. Then, when others spoke about the museum, an hon. Member there claimed to have seen a hundred museums. I think that he is a great man, one who has seen 100 museums. Another said that he went there and wanted to be there for one hour but spent four hours. They conflicted with each other over the assessment of the museum. I want to say something. Yes, in such museums there will be some things which are not so valuable or which would not measure up to standards. But then the point is to silently remove them and keep them away. When we have a museum, foreigners come and see it. They have a look at the country's culture, country's past and country's traditions through these museums, as we do when we go to other countries. Therefore, such odd things which are not good and which do not give a good account of the museum should be silently removed without a Bill about it. We do not need to pass a Bill to remove some odd things which are no good for a museum. We can silently remove them. If the Government is lacking the powers, I am prepared to give them such powers. I was in Moscow in July—not this time, but a few months back—and I went to a museum called the Prince Yusuf Museum. He was a prince. It was

near Moscow and I went to see it. I saw there not everything that was there originally, but only those things which were of great interest and importance from the point of view of history, culture and so on, paintings and various other things. They are kept there, and you can go and see them very well preserved. There is a palace where he used to live, and one can see that many things are not there which must have been there before; they had been removed. So, Sir, it is for those people who are in charge of the administration to judge as to what should be retained and what should not be retained. Therefore, I do not take a rigid view of this thing that it is no good or that it is so good that nothing need be removed. One has to go into this thing and arrange things properly. I have been to many museums in Italy, France, England, Soviet Union and other countries also. There I find that kind of thing. Naturally it is not for me to say because I do not claim any expert knowledge. The power should be utilised. If they do not have the power, power should be given to those who are in charge, because some of the things which the princes possessed are not in good taste today, things which should not be kept in a museum. In those days perhaps they were indicative of a very high taste. Today perhaps they will not be so. Therefore, it is for them to judge.

My hon. friend, Mr. Sinha, raised a point and asked, "What about preserving the things?" Somebody was saying that the Nizam's things should be brought in. How? Yes, he has so many things. How do you bring them in? He will not give them. He is particular about his material wealth. How to get them? (*Interruption.*) I do not know, but Mr. Akbar Ali Khan can persuade the Nizam to part with many things he possesses. If he can do that, I should be grateful for my life to Mr. Akbar Ali Khan. Can he do that? He cannot.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Just as the gold was taken.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Gold is not an object. Gold is for the bullion market. It is not a museum stuff. You can see that at Burra Bazar. They have got plenty of gold. I am talking about precious things which you do not get. What is happening? The Indian princes have got them. We do not have them. Some of them retained them in their own palaces or some other places or wanted to sell them outside. I drew the attention of the House to the case of the Jehangir Diamond of the Maharaja of Burdwan, a very precious thing which was sold to a Calcutta concern for a sum of money and then shipped out of the country. Then you could not do anything. It was a case of export. You could not stop it. It could have been done. Similarly we know that some of the precious things are being taken outside the country by our precious princes. Therefore, I say that something has got to be done, because it is they who had the resources to collect such things. It is they who commanded wealth and privilege at that time in order to build up such precious wealth. Today our task is to get at them, persuade the princes to spare them and so on. But we do not do such things. I was just wondering what I would have done if I were in Government. I sometimes felt that I would make it compulsory for them to declare such precious wealth as they had got on pain, if the privy purse continued, of forfeiture of the privy purse. From such a declaration I would have got a list of precious items, and competent people would have gone through the list and found out what should be taken and what should not be taken. They would have made a proper declaration. If we had made it a penal offence not to do so, with provision for simple imprisonment for three months, many of the princes would have made the declaration. Three months only, and they would have made it.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Three weeks will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I would accept that amendment. If we had provided for three months and if our friend, Mr. Sinha, had given an amendment for three weeks, perhaps I would have accepted it. They would have given, then you could have got them, pulled them. Nothing of the kind is done now. Sir, the point is, it is a very great thing. It is our past, it is our glory, it is necessary to treasure it, it is not anybody's paternal private property, and now we want to treasure it. It speaks of India. Now we are not doing anything.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): Is the hon. Member aware that some of the most precious exhibits in this museum are representing foreign art and not Indian art?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sometimes they do. You have seen Indian art and you have seen foreign art. I say I have not seen. Some of them, I believe, are Indian. But keep them, keep these things. Jewels for example. Many princes have got diamonds and various other things. They sell them. As you know, with the privy purse tapering off somehow or other they are selling them. I know for a fact that many Congress leaders of that time had seen very precious things at the Tripura Palace. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose once told me that he was a guest there and he had seen very precious things in the Tripura Palace. Where are they? Can you trace anything in the Tripura Palace now? They are being removed to some place via Calcutta or via Dum Dum. They go out of the country or go out of sight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come to the Salar Jung Museum.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If you want to stop me, I shall stop.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are going at random.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Every-body went at random.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come to the Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: When Mr. Akbar Ali Khan can talk about the family, I suppose I can talk about these things. I know my situation because I have to struggle to make my utterances here. That is why I say that this thing should be preserved, the Government should look into this thing properly, and they are doing it piecemeal. Somebody makes donation, you do it; somebody does not make donation, you ignore it. It should not be like that. There should be a national policy clearly formulated by the Government to develop museums, to get these things and to preserve these things as priceless treasures of the country. That is how we should proceed in this matter. They are not proceeding in this manner. Therefore, when we discuss this Bill, this idea comes to one's mind. All exports of precious things should be stopped, and I think the Government should seriously consider having some kind of inventory of such things so that some day they can collect them. I want to mention one point about the administration of this Museum. Fees have to be paid as far as visitors are concerned. I know this thing. Everywhere they charge fees, but not in every single case. But here I am told that the charge is very high for a visitor. Mr. Akbar Ali Khan might enlighten us on that point. That should not be so. Museums are for the people and we must take into account the conditions of the people. If we levy Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3 or Rs. 5, people cannot go and see this Museum. Only the rich people and the upper middle-class people can go and see this. Museums are sources of education. Therefore, we want to draw the people into these museums so that they can learn. That is why I say that the management or the Board should see to it that the fees are reduced and brought within the reach of the common man. Many people cannot go and see such a place

because the charge is very high. I received a letter from Hyderabad complaining that the charges were very high. Some people from Bengal went there and they could not go there because there were four or five people. We cannot ask our host to take us there. Even if he likes to take everybody to the Museum, he cannot afford to do so because the charge is very high. It should not be like that. Therefore, this aspect should be taken into consideration.

I cannot support his suggestion that another member of the family should be included in the Board. One is there already. Let him be there. But the proper type of people should be in the Board and it is very important. This Board should function as educators, as builders, as people who know how to preserve this precious wealth of the country. That is how this Museum should be set up.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMA-MURTI: Sir, I wish to express here that a few years back, I had the opportunity of visiting the Salar Jung Museum and Library and I was really struck by the enormous number of artistic collections in that Museum and I was impressed by the life of that great person who had dedicated the whole of his life to the zeal that he had for art and culture and who had spent his all in making this very fine and worthy collection that we call the Salar Jung Museum and Library. Without any hesitation I would say that it is one of the great wonders of the world. We who had gone to Hyderabad in connection with a meeting of the All India Women's Conference, women who had gathered from all parts of India, recorded with one voice our admiration for the wonderful collections that were there for us to see. It is not a personal impression of mine but the whole of Indian womanhood was there to give its verdict on the beauty, value and rich legacy that this great personality had left behind him in the shape of this Museum. Sir, an hon. Member said, "She speaks from ignorance." "She had not seen

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.] the Museum", he said. I speak from first-hand knowledge and I am very very sorry that he should make statements about things that he has not seen.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I did not.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: Well, you said I had not seen it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, then don't talk.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He says he has not said anything like that.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: This kind of tower-like piling of statements, premises, conclusions and finalities can be achieved only by that party on mere vacuum which is not knowledge, and I was really surprised when he made that statement that I was speaking from my ignorance. No woman of this country speaks from her ignorance. From all the historical records of this country, you would see that a woman speaks with data and with knowledge and speaks when she has experience and when she can be sure.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I never said like that. She should not misunderstand things. I never said that she spoke out of ignorance. I said, I am speaking from ignorance because I have not seen it. This is what I say. How can I say that?

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: You cannot say it at any time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I did not say that and even if I felt like that at times, I would not say so.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: I would request the hon. gentleman not to make hereafter very wild statements about the unworthiness or the worthiness of an institution like that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You will correct her, Sir. If you want to quarrel with me, you can do so. This is a very good thing, it should be preserved. But I have not seen it and I do not know.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: "Why should past, old things be preserved?" That is what you said.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know . . .

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: You do not know the contents of the Museum.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, I leave it to expert people—people like you. I have left it to them.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: You said they spend all their money over these things, etc. A lover of art should have the right—and I hope we still have that right—to spend his hard-earned money or the legacies that have come from his ancestors in a very proper and appropriate manner. After seeing the Museum, we cannot but be impressed with the fact that it is a great asset to our country. I cannot go into the detail of every piece of art and architecture in the collection. It would have taken years and years of thinking to bring together in that building huge articles from the various parts of Europe and other lands and our own country. He took it as his hobby, as his life's work and he left these wonderful collections after him. It is a great tribute to Nawab Salar Jung. I am very happy that this Bill is before us to declare the Museum and the Library to be of national importance. I am not thinking only of diamonds or emeralds or the exquisite kind of work that is possible through embroidery, painting, jewellery or photography. The whole thing was there before our eyes and when I saw the collections, I felt, "Oh! what a pity! These are not being catalogued or properly arranged." They were in such numbers and I am

very happy that this Bill has come in time for the creation of a Board to go into the question to classify and arrange these exquisite collections for the benefit of the country. And I am sure that the country is going to be richer by such preservation of all that is of artistic or architectural value or of all that is of intellectual and literary value. I have visited many countries and I have not seen such a museum of rare collections as this made by one individual. That is why I have the strength of my conviction when I say that it is one of the greatest wonders of the world. I have been abroad, I have been to England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Australia and very many other countries, where they have made a big display of the war monuments as their background of history but here we have got a collection of a different kind. I have seen the collections of Louvre in France and also all the great paintings in Hol'and, Belgium and Germany. But when I saw this Museum, I felt, "Oh! here is a wonderland. Here is a collection that will challenge any other collection in any museum in the world." Yet it had not been cared for and was kept in such a way that it could not be of use to the rest of the country and to the whole world. If people from the other parts of the world come and see this, they will record the same impression as the women of India had recorded some time ago. Therefore, I am glad that this Bill has come in time to declare this Museum as an institution of national importance. I would not stop there. I would even say that like the British museum, this being an institution of national importance would also be of world importance, because the whole world is at its door. Irrespective of country and clime the collection are from the whole world and, therefore, it would be of world importance and of interest to the people from all countries. Only one other word. In this museum and this library things should be sorted out, should be classified and placed in such a way that they would be disseminating knowledge to the ignorant to pur-

sue art in the proper manner and access to the museum should be made as easy as possible, and agree with my hon. friend there that the fee charged may not be very high so much so that it will really be a national museum in the sense that all the people can go and learn whatever they can from this institution of art and literature.

Thank you very much for giving me this amount of time to say what I have said about this museum. One thing more, Sir. There was some stray remark—which my friend Shri Akbar Ali Khan and others challenged here—made, "Oh, they are junk—not worth preservation in Museum." I say you have no idea. Have you been to villages? Has this hon. Member been to the half-ruined villages, which hold gems of art and architectural value buried in what one may call junk, etc.? What is apparently junk may contain something worthy. This country that is now independent has to send research scholars and the like to discover them—as did Jason to find the golden fleece—to discover the golden fleece that is buried in every part of the country. They have to be discovered by our research scholars and brought into museums like this for the enrichment of the citizenship of this country and the world. I therefore give my whole-hearted support to this Bill and I hope that steps in similar directions will be taken wherever our great cherished art and literature of value is to be found. We will follow the path, and this path that has been culled out for us today is a very good way and I hope the hon. gentlemen here and on the opposition side would follow that path and keep for us and for our progeny all that is best in our culture and art.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi): Sir, I support this measure. I welcome the Bill because it aims at preserving and maintaining and developing one of the most beautiful museums in India and, if I may say so, it is one of the very precious and very

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht.]
beautiful museums compared to even museums outside India.

I feel unhappy that some of my friends described it as junk. I think this is a very unkind word. Of course, it is a personal collection and when a person collects all these objects of art and all the other beautiful things, it is really determined by his personal choice. The selection was made according to his own appreciation of the particular object. I do not think that even when he started making the selections he aimed at having a museum finally or that his collections would come to be housed in a museum of national importance. When the things collected are personal collections it is, of course, incidental that every single item there cannot be a matchless or a unique article. Nevertheless there are a lot of articles mostly from foreign countries, of much beauty. Of course, a museum need not necessarily have all the valuable and matchless things of the various kingdoms that have been there. Of course it depends on the choice of the person who collected these things. Therefore, you cannot really find fault with the particular items. Nevertheless I feel unhappy at the expression that many of the things in the museum are junk. I think these are beautiful things. If some of them are not unique or are not matchless or not original there are yet others the like of which cannot be seen elsewhere.

But one thing I feel seriously about and which gives rise to a bit of doubt in this Bill, and it is the Board that is going to be set up by the Government. It is a very high-powered Board with the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as its Chairman, with the Secretary of the Central Ministry concerned, with the Mayor of the Corporation of Hyderabad, with the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh as its members and with representatives from the Central Government and from the State Government and with one member of the family that had collected these. I doubt if such a high-powered Board

would have the time and the inclination to keep a very good watch over this museum and maintain it in the order in which it should be maintained and to work for its development and other things. I feel that such a high-powered Board would not have enough time to give it the care and attention that a thing like this museum needs. It can only be a cursory watch or supervision or giving advice, etc. by certain high officials including the Governor and one or two other people. But another committee—a small one—might have been there which could give it more personal attention and care and supervision, etc. which might have had more time and even the inclination to give it the care that a museum needs.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: We are having sub-committees.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: I hope they will have sub-committees so that they can really give the necessary care and exercise the necessary supervision which is extremely impossible by this high-powered Board whose one member will always be in New Delhi and will hardly have even the time to go and attend the meetings. And the Auditor-General and the other representatives also, who are probably scattered in other parts of India, may not have enough time. But I hope the sub-committee would be really giving close attention and exercising close supervision so that the museum could be preserved and developed in the good way that it should be done.

Secondly, I support also the amendment of Mr. Akbar Ali Khan that if there were two representatives of the family, at least they could take more interest in it and give it more care. When a family builds up a certain institution, whether it is a museum or a project or a scheme or any institution of any nature which has been developed and brought into existence, it is because of the particular care and attention and even affection of the particular person or persons, who-

ever they may be, and when that particular institution has to be given to the Government, or is taken over by the Government for its own welfare and benefit, I think it really gives a sort of wrench to that family or to the people whose institution it has been and who have taken all the care and trouble to preserve it, to bring it into existence and to maintain it. Therefore, two members of the family preferably could give it more personal care and attention, which would only go to the benefit and to the betterment of the museum in a way. Therefore, I would support this amendment that two members of the family may be taken on this Board, who would give it the proper care that it needs.

I also support his other amendment, that all the staff that is taken over and which now become a part of the Government machinery, part of the Central Government employees, should have all the rights and privileges and the terms and conditions of service that the Central Government employees have, because it becomes a part of the Central Government machinery, and, therefore, those employees also must be extended all the rights and privileges which the employees of the Central Government have. I would support that amendment also.

I do not want to say anything more except that it is a very beautiful museum, and those of our friends who have not been there would do well to have a look at it. It is very beautiful and it contains some very nice things. I would recommend that very good care is taken of it, and I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill to develop and preserve this museum.

Thank you.

سید مظہر اسام (بہار) : ذہنی

چیئرمین - سو میں گورنمنٹ کو اس بات پر مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ وہ اس

قسم کا بل لائی ہے - حقیقت یہ ہے کہ نیشنل امبارٹنس کے لحاظ سے سالار جنگ بہادر نے جو چیزیں جمع کی تھیں جو کلکشن کئے وہ بہترین ہیں اور اس کے بارے میں ہماری محترمہ لیڈی ممبر نے صحیح کہا ہے کہ نہ صرف ہندوستان کی بلکہ تمام دنیا بھر کی ریز چیزیں انہوں نے جمع کی تھیں - حقیقت یہ ہے کہ جس طرح سے سرمایہ لگا کر سالار جنگ بہادر نے ان ساری چیزوں پر روپیہ خرچ کیا وہ اور سرمایہ داروں کے لئے مثال ہے - تو گورنمنٹ ان چیزوں کو اپنے بندوبست میں لانے کے لئے جو بل لائی ہے اس کے لئے وہ قابل مبارکباد ہے اور ملک اس سے فائدہ اٹھا سکتا ہے -

میں انریبل منسٹر سے صرف ایک

بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - کلاز ۱۶

میں جہاں پر بورڈ کی پاروں دی ہوئی ہیں وہاں آپ نے لکھا ہے —

“(b) exchange, sell, or destroy any such articles or thing as is purchased or acquired under clause (a);”.

تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ

بورڈ کو یہ پاروں نہیں ہونی چاہئیں

اس لئے کہ بورڈ میں کوئی ایکسپورت

ایسے نہیں ہیں کہ جو یہ سمجھ سکیں

کہ کس چیز کو دیں اور کس کو نہ

دیں -

[سید مظہر امام]

میرے خیال میں انہی بڑی پاور
ڈینا مناسب نہیں ہے۔ میں صرف
یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میوزیم
میں جو چیزیں رکھی ہوئی ہیں ان کو
بیچنے ایکسچینج کرنے یا ڈسٹرائے کرنے
کا اختیار بورڈ کو نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔
بورڈ میں وائس چانسلر بھی ایک ممبر
ہے تو وہاں پر ایک مٹی، گھڑا یا کوئی
دوسری چیز جس کے بارے میں وہ
نہیں جانتا ہے تو کس طرح سے اس کو
بیچنے ایکسچینج کرنے یا ڈسٹرائے کرنے
کی اجازت دے سکتا ہے اس لئے میرا
کہنا یہ ہے کہ بورڈ کو اس طرح کی
پاورس نہیں دی جانی چاہئے کہ وہ
وہاں کی چیزوں کو سیل، ایکسچینج
یا ڈسٹرائے کر سکے۔ یہ چیز مناسب
نہیں ہے۔

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: It is only in respect of articles purchased by the Board.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: They can exchange, sell or destroy those articles which they purchase:

سید مظہر امام : صحیح ہے۔

میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ بورڈ کو سنٹرل
گورنمنٹ کی اوپینین لے لینی چاہئے
اور جو اختیار اس کو دیا گیا ہے وہ
نہیں دیا جانا چاہئے اس بل کے
رواں میں جو یہ بات دی ہوئی ہے
کہ بورڈ کے ممبرس کو سیل، ڈسٹرائے اور
ایکسچینج کرنے کا اختیار ہے وہ
مناسب نہیں ہے۔ میرا خیال یہ ہے

کہ بغیر سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی اجازت کے
بورڈ کو کسی چیز کو سیل، ڈسٹرائے یا
ایکسچینج کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی
جانی چاہئے۔ میں صرف یہی ایک
بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

†[पैयद मजहर इमाम (बिहार) :
डिप्टी चेयरमैन, सर, मैं गवर्नमेंट को इस
बात पर मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि वह इस किस्म
का बिल लाई है। हकीकत यह है कि नेशनल
इम्पॉर्टेंस के लिहाज से सालारजग बहादुर ने
जो चीजे जमा की थी, जो कलेक्शन किये
वे बेहतरीन है और उसके बारे में हमारी
मोहतरिमा लेडी मेम्बर ने सही कहा है कि
न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की बल्कि तमाम दुनिया
भर की रेयर चीजे उन्होंने जमा की थी।
हकीकत यह है कि जिस तरह से सरमाया
लगा कर सालारजग बहादुर ने इन सारी
चीजों पर रुपया खर्च किया, वह और सर-
मायादारों के लिये मिसाल है। तो गवर्नमेंट
इन चीजों को अपने बन्दोबस्त में लाने के लिये-
जो बिल लाई है उसके लिए वह काबिले मुबा-
रकवाद है और मुल्क उससे फायदा उठा
सकता है।

मैं ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से सिर्फ एक
बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। क्लॉज १६ में
जहा पर बोर्ड की पावर्स दी हुई है, वहा आपने
लिखा है --

“(b) exchange, sell or destroy
any such article or thing as is pur-
chased or acquired under clause
(a);”

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड को यह
पावर्स नहीं होनी चाहिए, इसलिये कि बोर्ड
में कोई एक्सपर्ट ऐसे नहीं है कि जो यह समझ
सके कि किस चीज को दे और किस को न दे।

मेरे खयाल में इतनी बड़ी पावर देना
मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता

†[] Hindi transliteration.

हू कि इस म्यूजियम मे जो चीजे रखी हुई है, उनको बेचने, एक्सचेंज करने या डिस्ट्रॉय करने का अख्तियार बोर्ड को नहीं होना चाहिए। बोर्ड मे वाइस चान्सलर भी एक मेम्बर है। तो वहा पर एक मट्टी का घड़ा या कोई दूसरी चीज जिसके बारे मे वह नहीं जानता है तो किस तरह से उसको बेचने, एक्सचेंज करने या डिस्ट्रॉय करने की इजाजत दे सकता है ? इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि बोर्ड को इस तरह की पावर्स नहीं दी जानी चाहिए कि वह वहा की चीजा को सेल, एक्सचेंज या डिस्ट्रॉय कर सके। यह चीज मुनासिब नहीं है।

SHRI K SANTHANAM: It is only in respect of articles purchased by the Board

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN They can exchange, sell or destroy those articles which they purchase

सैद मजहर इमाम सही है। मैं यह कहता हू कि बोर्ड को सेट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की अप्रोपियेन्शन ले लेनी चाहिए और जो अख्तियार उसको दिया गया है, वह नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। इस बिल के रूल्स मे जो यह बात दी हुई है कि बोर्ड के मेम्बर्स को सेल, डिस्ट्रॉय और एक्सचेंज करने का अख्तियार है, वह मुनासिब नहीं है। मेरा खयाल यह है कि बगैर सेट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की इजाजत के बोर्ड को किसी चीज को सेल, डिस्ट्रॉय या एक्सचेंज करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। मैं सिर्फ यही एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।]

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL (Maharashtra). Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, I had the privilege and good fortune to pay a visit to this Salar Jung Museum. Personally, speaking, I was very much impressed, and I think the Bill is an eloquent tribute to the services of Shri Salar Jung who had collected individually such a rare collection of art, literature and a number of other things

Sir, I agree with Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and the hon. lady Member that the fee charged—I paid Rs 2/- is not within the reach of the common man to see such a rare collection. If the fee is reduced, the museum will be available to the poor section of the community also. The Government should, therefore, take into consideration the question of reduction of fees.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: It should be four annas

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL. Secondly, I am very happy that an individual's effort has been given the status of an institution of national importance. This will give encouragement to such persons who are really interested in art and science that they will be glorified for their efforts which they take in their lifetime.

Sir, it was pointed out by Shri Akbar Ali Khan that this gentleman was not married. But his taste shows that he was married to art and the hobby of rare collections which was his life companion. One is really impressed when one goes through the 68 or 70 different halls in which the articles are displayed. One of the articles, called the Marble Statue from Italy, is a rare collection the like of which, I am told, is found only either in the London Museum or in America. There was a very big offer for the statue, but the man could not part with it. That shows that he was really interested in art collections.

Then, Sir, I agree with Mr Akbar Ali Khan that a family member of the late Nawab should be associated with the management. But I am afraid who could be a family member of a person who was not married. Mr. Akbar Ali Khan said "his distant cousin". Whatever it is, they can be associated with the Board, through Government nomination or otherwise so that they can take more and more interest in its affairs.

[Shri Sonusing Dhansing Patil.]

The other point is about the building. I saw this museum in the year 1950 when I attended the Hyderabad Congress. I felt that some of the building was not suitable for such a beautiful collection. Therefore, the proposal to construct a new building at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs is really worth going in for. Some hon. Member did not agree with the proposal. But I feel that it is of the utmost importance that this museum is housed in a new and spacious building. Now, Sir, since the Government has brought forward the necessary Bill, it only shows that the gentleman, who has collected these objects, has been sufficiently rewarded, though not in this life-time but afterwards, and this would be one of the standing monuments to the services which he rendered to the nation. That is why I support the Bill.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I tender my unqualified apology to this august House, to you and to the hon. Members for my failure to be present in this House when the motion standing in my name was moved. Sir, although any Minister or Deputy Minister is authorised to represent the Cabinet, the Treasury Benches and to move any motion that stands in the other Minister's name, I do not wish to take shelter under technicalities, and I hope that you, Sir, and the hon. House will excuse me for my failure to be present in this House when the motion was moved.

Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have given their unanimous support to this measure. This is a non-controversial and innocuous measure. We expected also that this measure would get the blessings of this House in no time.

Sir, a tribute has been paid to the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur for these unique collections. I, on behalf of the Government of India, join my

voice with those Members and associate myself fully with the tribute that has been paid to that great man.

Sir, the present Salar Jung Museum has been constituted out of the heirlooms of the Salar Jung family and the personal collection of the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur who died at the age of 60 in the year 1949. A man of great culture and refined taste the late Nawab Bahadur devoted his time, energy and wealth, especially during the latter 35 years of his life, to the acquisition of objects of art and antiquity, rarities and curios. He added greatly to the already existing heirlooms of the Salar Jung family, and ultimately left to the country a fabulous collection which not only drew the attention and the admiration of all lovers of art of this country but also of people abroad.

It is said that 50 per cent. of his total annual income of Rs. 18 lakhs, that is, Rs. 9 lakhs annually, was spent continuously for thirty five years for the acquisition of this unique collection. The total amount thus comes to Rs. 3,15,00,000. Now, to this collection of his own was added the heirlooms of the Salar Jung family, which were valued at that time at about Rs. 2 crores. Thus, it can be safely asserted that Rs. 5 crores at least were spent for the different objects of art that are now displayed in the Salar Jung Museum. If these objects are valued at the present market rates, perhaps this amount of Rs. 5 crores has to be multiplied at least by 3 times.

AN HON. MEMBER: Five times.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: This huge wealth has been bequeathed to the nation after his death by his worthy successors to develop it into a public museum and to maintain it in a proper and efficient manner. Today, while speaking on this motion, my heart is filled with gratitude to that connoisseur or art who made such a unique contribution to the wealth of

the nation in the field of art and culture. We are also highly thankful to the successors of the late Nawab Saneb for they have unanimously relinquished their right to this museum and to the library in favour of the Central Government.

As the time is very short, I do not want to go into the details. Although this Bill has received the unanimous support of hon. Members, some criticisms have been made and I would like to take up these one by one. Shri K. Santhanam said that this museum should be developed as the national museum of the South or Andhra Pradesh. I entirely support him. If the plans of the Government, which are at present there, are permitted to be implemented, then this museum, this Salar Jung Museum of Hyderabad, is going to be developed as the national museum for the Southern region of India. He suggested that the antiquities which were excavated from Nagarjunakonda should be brought to Hyderabad where people will see them. For the information of the hon. Member, I would inform him that it has been decided to build a museum at the top of the hill which will be within the lake that is going to be created by the Nagarjunasagar dam. When the dam is completed, there will be a big lake and the Nagarjunakonda valley will be submerged under water. In the midst of it, there will be a hill, the top of which will be above the water level. Steps have been taken and a building at an expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs is being constructed on this hill-top to house all the exhibits which have been found during the excavation of the valley.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: What is the area of that hill top?

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: It is very difficult to answer that.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It is a very nice spot.

809 RS—7

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is sufficiently big.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: So, I am sorry that the exhibits which have been found in the Nagarjunakonda valley cannot be brought to the Salar Jung Museum. They will be housed in a newly constructed museum at that site.

Many hon. Members referred to junks. It may be that there are some exhibits which may not be worthy of being preserved in a museum like that. If hon. Members go through the provisions of this Bill, they will find that the Central Government have got the right to dispose of them if they find it necessary. The power of disposing of such exhibits has not been given to the Board, but has been reserved in the hands of the Central Government.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: Where is that power?

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: Kindly refer to clause 4(3) which reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Board shall not, except with the previous approval of the Central Government, sell or otherwise dispose of any article or thing specified in Part I or Part II of the Schedule."

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: What about clause (d) of the Statement of Objects and Reasons on page 12 which says:

"no article may be removed from the museum except for the purpose of temporary exhibition within India;"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see clause 16(2)(b) which says:

"exchange, sell, or destroy any such article or thing as is purchased or acquired under clause (a);"

SRI K. SANTHANAM: That is for new additions but you refer to page 12.

SRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That was the agreement between the heirs and the Government.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: Civil Suit No. 13 of 1958, etc.—that is not a provision of the Bill. That is a quotation from the Compromise Deed. Perhaps it will be necessary for me to give the history as to how the museum came to our hands.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time now.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: Something has been said about the acquisition of art objects and it was said that the Government is allowing art objects and antiquities to go out of the country. I may draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that no object of antiquity, the age of which has been determined to be 100 years or more, is allowed to go out of the country, without the permission of the Director-General of Archaeology. Anybody who wants to send something some objects of antiquity from this country to places outside the country has to take the permission of the Director-General of Archaeology for it. If the permission is given, then it can be sent out. If permission is not given, then it cannot be sent out, but I am not speaking about smuggling. As the House knows, we are trying our best to prevent smuggling. Sometimes we succeed, sometimes we fail.

About Shri Akbar Ali Khan's amendment, I am sorry I cannot accept it. In the Deed of Compromise, by which this museum was handed over to the Central Government, it has been said that one or more members of the Salar Jung family should be taken as Members of the Board. We have fulfilled that condition and one of the members of the family is going to be taken as a member of the Board. The Board will be composed of 11 mem-

bers. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the number of the representatives has been reduced to the minimum. Only 4 representatives will be there on the Board. One is the Secretary of the Department e.g. Ministry dealing with the Museums. The other three will be nominated members who are supposed to be experts in art objects and museums. They may be Members of Parliament, they may be some others. So these are the 4 members who will represent the Government of India on the Board. The other seven members, the majority of members, have been taken from Andhra Pradesh. The University Vice-Chancellor is there. The Corporation Mayor is there and the Governor is the Chairman and there are two nominated members, nominated by the Andhra Pradesh Government and one member of the Salar Jung family. After a great deal of thinking the Government have come to the conclusion that this Board of 11 members will serve the best interests of this museum.

There is another amendment of the hon. Member which says that it should be provided in this Bill that those employees who are now serving in this museum will be given the new grade that will come into force after the Board takes over this museum. We have left this power in the hands of the Board. It has been provided in the Bill that this Board will not be empowered to make any change in the service conditions of an employee which is disadvantageous to him, and which is contrary to his interest, without the approval of the Central Government. But the Board has been given the full power to upgrade those employees if they like. I think this will satisfy the hon. Member. The time is up, Sir, and I do not want to take any more of the time of the House. I would again express my thanks and gratitude to hon. Members of this House for the unqualified and unanimous support that they have given to this measure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

"That the Bill to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of this Bill

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—Composition of Board

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN Sir, the hon Minister just now in his observations regarding the employees there has given the assurance that there will not be any discrimination. I only want that to be clarified. So I am not moving my amendment No 1

As regards the other amendment proposed by me, although this House is the first to take up this Bill, I do hope that the Andhra Pradesh Government or the Central Government will see that at least one more member of the Salar Jung family is taken on this Board

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN But the hon Minister does not accept it

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN I want him to give me that assurance

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS No, for it comes to the same thing

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN He cannot give any such assurance, he says

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN Then I am not moving that amendment either

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 28 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS Sir I move

"That the Bill be passed"

The question was proposed.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN Sir, I deliberately did not refer to the treasures and other riches of H H the Nizam and the ex-Rulers to which most of the other hon Members made references. I may join them now. I am not, however, for any legislation, but I would appeal to all those nawabs and maharajas and ex-rulers to give their treasures and to have them put for the public use and then that will be a donation which will be remembered by the nation gratefully

Regarding the treasures of H H the Nizam, when we used to tell Nawab Sir Salar Jung that his collection would excel even the collections of H H the Nizam, he used to reply, "No you are mistaken. I am only his humble servant and mine will come to only one anna in the rupee while the collections of H H the Nizam will be sixteen annas." That may be literally true or not. But we do appeal from here, if our voice can reach those places, that those people also should give their treasures for the benefit of the nation

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA Sir, I am glad the hon Member who spoke just now, has also lent his support to this proposal. But I do not

[Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.]
agree with him when he says an appeal should be made to all those who are in possession of these treasures of art. I feel that nothing less than a legislation will serve the purpose. The hon. Minister should consider this matter and should bring forward legislation so that all the treasures of art could be secured and preserved in a national museum. We cannot allow all that to be wasted and we cannot take chances in these matters.

SHRI N. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Sir, may I be permitted to say just a few words? I am indeed very happy that this Bill is going to be approved by this House. I would at the same time express my hope that this national museum would be really arranged and kept from the national point of view. I do not know what the state of affairs now is, but some three or four years back, when I visited the Madras Museum, I found some guns were kept there with the labels, "Captured from Tipoo Sultan" or "Captured from Mohammad Ali." That, I submit, is not a national approach. The labeling of these exhibits should be done properly. It should have been a "the gun with which Tipoo fought the British or the gun with which Mohammad Ali fought the British." I do hope that in arranging our museums this point of view will be kept in mind.

Thank you.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS: Sir, I have not the slightest doubt that these suggestions and advices, that the hon. Members have given, will be given the consideration that is due to them by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. THE MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL, 1960

II. THE PREFERENCE SHARES (REGULATION OF DIVIDENDS) BILL, 1960

III. THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1960

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

I

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 14th December, 1960, adopted the annexed motion in regard to the Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

MOTION

"That the Bill to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for payment of maternity benefit to them, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Amjad Ali
2. Shri Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki
3. Shri Panna Lal Barupal
4. Shri Bhakt Darshan
5. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
6. Shri Chandramani Lal Choudhry.
7. Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad.
8. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
9. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta