

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 26, 1966/Vaisakha 6,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय अधिनियमों का अनुवाद

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* 1334 श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बबसा :

श्री भगवत ला आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

श्री स० चं० सावन्त :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय अधिनियमों के विभिन्न भाषाओं में साधिकृत पाठ्य तैयार करने की दिशा में एकरूपता और बिधि सम्बन्धी का समान प्रयोग हो सके इसके लिये अनुवादों की देख-रेख के लिये क्या कोई केन्द्रीय व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह व्यवस्था क्या है और हिन्दी के साथ-साथ अन्य भाषाओं में अधिनियमों के पाठ तैयार हों इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं या उठा रही है; और

(ग) भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय नियमों के पाठान्तर तैयार करने की क्या योजना है और क्या यह काम पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार ही करेगी अथवा राज्यों

का सहयोग भी प्राप्त किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार से ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Centralised arrangements exist in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission in regard to supervision of authorised versions of the Central Acts in various languages. The translation of State Acts into the various languages is the responsibility of the respective States who have been advised to make use of the standard legal terminology evolved by the Commission as far as possible. The O.L.(L)C have been requested to prepare regional translations of as many Acts as possible and for this purpose draftsmen have been appointed in respect of the various regional languages except Assamese and Gujarati. For these two languages also steps have already been taken to make the appointments.

(c) No scheme for preparing authorised versions of Indian Rules in Indian languages has been made by the Central Government.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि जब इस देश में विदेशी सत्ता का शासन था उस समय भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय बिधियां अनुवाद करके प्रकाशित करके लोगों को दी जाती थीं ? यदि हाँ, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह कैसे कहा कि इस की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है और केन्द्र सरकार की नहीं है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With regard to the State languages, for example, an Act passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly, in Tamil...

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Central Acts.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The reference is clear. It is a long reference to the Commission, but this much may be germane to the issue, namely, "... to arrange for the translation of the Central Acts, ordinances and regulations promulgated by the President into the respective languages of the States." "To arrange for it". So, we are collaborating with the States. Actually, we had in the middle of last year, a conference when all the States Ministers were here. They were willing to take it up provided the Centre gives them money for the purpose. It costs roughly about Rs. 11 lakhs for about 10,000 pages of translation. That was the position. We have been considering it. The real position is that at one time three or four States wanted to have their own translations. They are quite willing to have it done but they want our help here and some subvention for this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रभु मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि भारत सरकार के जो सेंट्रल ऐक्ट या अधिनियम हैं उनको प्रकाशित करने के लिये राज्यों को भारत सरकार कुछ आर्थिक सहायता करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि देती है, और राज्य सरकारों से कितने की आशा करती है, और जो यह काम चल रहा है, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय को संतोष है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far, no money has been given. They are only discussing it. They want some financial help, some subvention, from the Central Government for translation purposes. Actually, if the hon. Member is interested, I may mention some Acts which have been translated. In Bengali, they have already translated the Contract Act and the Specific Relief Act. In Malayalam, the Contract Act, the Specific Relief Act and the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act; in Marathi, the Transfer of Property Act; in Oriya, the Transfer of

Property Act and the Specific Relief Act; in Tamil, the Transfer of Property and the Indian Contract Acts; in Telugu, the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Sale of Goods Act and the Specific Relief Act. These have been done. With regard to the terminology, it is a long, time-consuming process, and we do not want to hurry this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister was just now telling us that except in two languages—Assamese and Gujarati,—the Central Acts have been translated into all other Indian languages. May I know what stands in the way of having these Central Acts translated into Assamese? I want to know whether the Official Language Commission will have a separate body for doing this work. What is the arrangement for this?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I said that for these two languages also arrangements have been made. There was a little delay then. Even that has been surmounted now.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि विभिन्न राज्यों का यह कार्य है कि वे इस अनुवाद को देखें और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में करावें। साथ साथ यह भी कहा कि कमीशन को कहा गया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में भी वे इस काम को करावें। फिर माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रभु कहा कि विभिन्न राज्यों में से किसी ने एक या दो ऐक्ट्स का अनुवाद कराया है। तो मैं उन्हीं से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रगति संतोषजनक है, और क्या उनकी एडवाइस के अनुसार केन्द्रीय कमीशन ने भी इस बात पर खास तौर से बल दिया है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If the House wishes it, I can place on the Table the translations so far effected by the Official Languages Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government satisfied with the progress?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I may straightway give the list of authorised Hindi versions which have been pub-

lished in the Gazette of India—The Indian Penal Code, the Evidence Act, Transfer of Property Act, Contract Act, Sale of Goods Act, Legal Tenders (Inscribed Notes) Act, Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioners (Declaration as High Court) Act, The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act and the Land Acquisition Act. These 10 Acts have been published. In addition, there are 34 Acts—I do not want to tire the House by reading them—where the translation has been rendered into Hindi, but they have so far not been finalised. It is a very difficult task, because *vadi* means plaintiff. But in Kerala, so far as I know, *anyayavadi* is the word for plaintiff, i.e., he who wants to set aside *anyaya*. It is very difficult to get all the people agree—*res judicata* adverse possession, limitation, etc., are other examples.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the Hindi-speaking States where all the enactments are at present done in Hindi, the standard terminology that has been evolved is used or they still use only those terminologies which were used in the Hindi Acts before?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I must confess it is not universally adopted in the Hindi States even. We are persuading them as far as possible to use it. There is a glossary which has already been placed on the Table.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि चूंकि अब तक आयोग का कार्य संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है, इसलिए हाल ही में मंत्रालय ने इस आयोग का पुनर्गठन किया है ? यदि हां, तो पुनर्गठन का उद्देश्य क्या था और इस पुनर्गठित आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With great respect, I differ from the hon. member. It was reconstituted because the old commission become *non est* by efflux of time. Now we have increased it to 9 members. We are

evolving a procedure by which each State would be able to associate itself with us by sending a Law Secretary or a legal remembrancer so far as the particular language is concerned. Till the other day we had part-time members. We have done away with that. We are going to have a new Chairman. Otherwise, the membership is almost finalised.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने नाम पूछे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो बना रहे हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : फाइनलाइज कर दिया है ।

Dr. Ranon Sen: Just now the Minister said that some Acts have been translated into Hindi. May I know who has borne the cost of this translation—the States or the Centre?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Only the Centre has borne the cost. The hon. member is aware of the constitutional provision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री यशोवर्धन प्रसाद जी लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि विधेयक साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में सदन में आयेंगे, लेकिन आज तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है कि पार्लियामेंट में विधेयक हिन्दी में और अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ आ सकें । क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि यह कौन सा चीन का मुकाबला है कि सरकार को इसमें मुश्किल पड़ रही है, क्या दिक्कतें हैं सरकार के सामने, साथ-साथ क्यों नहीं यहां बिल आते हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I thought I explained the difficulties inherent in the translations. Even among Hindi States not all of them have accepted many words.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने पार्लियामेंट के विधेयकों के मुताबिक पूछा था कि पार्लियामेंट

में विधेयक हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं आ सकते ।
सवाल कुछ है और जवाब कुछ है ।

Mr. Speaker: He says the Bills to be introduced in this Parliament must be both in English and Hindi.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Hindi versions are already coming today.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: All the excuses given by the Minister for the slow progress of the translation work seem to be very lame ones. I would like to know what is the difficulty before the Official Languages Commission to adopt those words which are already being used in the Hindi regions, because they are enacting in Hindi, in translating all the enactments of the Centre into Hindi within a short period of one or two years.

श्री क० ला० तिवारी : इनको क्या डिफिकल्टी है कि हिन्दी के लिये लड़ाई करती है और हिन्दी में नहीं बोल कर अंग्रेजी में सवाल करती है ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am not a Hindi fanatic like him.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: To take the example of one State, Uttar Pradesh, there is the word Mukaddama in some areas. There are also, as I said, the words, *Vadi* and *Prativadi*. Instead of forcing them accept one word, it is far better to wait and see to it that a common nomenclature comes about for all these words rather than hurry this through and lose the whole thing.

Exploitation of Sea Fish from Eastern and Western Coasts

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*1335. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated as to what percentage of sea

fish is exploited at present from Eastern and Western Coasts of India;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this percentage to meet the pressing demand of fish in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to fulfil the object?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The average percentages of exploitation of sea fish during the last ten years from the East and West Coasts of India are 12.2 and 6.3 respectively of the estimated potential.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the Fourth Plan, efforts are being made to introduce 8,000 mechanised fishing boats and 200 large fishing vessels and to provide adequate facilities for landing and berthing of fishing boats and for handling of the fish catches.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मछली पकड़ने का जो प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है उसका कौन सा भाग इस चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में अर्थात् 66-67 में होगा और उसमें कितनी धनराशि सरकार ने व्यय करने का निश्चय किया है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: With a view to increasing the fish catches it is proposed to introduce 8,000 additional mechanised boats and 200 larger trawlers for fishing during the Fourth Plan. As to how many of them will be introduced in the first year will depend upon availability.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईस्ट कोस्ट और वेस्ट कोस्ट में इस समय पर जो मछली पकड़ने का कार्य हो रहा है, किस कोस्ट पर ज्यादा काम हो रहा है, बंगाल की खाड़ी में या अरब सागर में और क्यों ?