Therefore, to the extent grain imports are concerned from these countries probably there might have been some impact, but that is not much. Generally speaking, in this Conference we have as many as 25 foreign ocean-going companies and about 3 Indian companies and 2 Pakistani companies. So to that extent the operational pattern in respect of a freight increase would have been reflected.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I had asked, on account of devaluation what is the increase in the freight which we pay to foreign companies. This was my specific question to which he did not reply.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिवैल्यूएशन यहां किस तरह से आएगा ?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This freight is in addition to that. What is the effect of devaluation on the Indian economy?

Shri Sheo Narain: That would require calculation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Indian goods are already facing tough competition and are being priced out of the world market. This increase in freight is going to worsen the situation. May I know whether Government have examined the position if we switch over to other shipping companies outside this Indo-Pak-UK Continental Conference; if so, what is the result?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This Conference is an association of shipping companies operating in this particular line who operate fixed schedule sailings at fixed freight rates, and that in a way is very helpful to trade in general because there would not be any rise in freight as and when some individual companies would like to raise freight rates. There is an arrangement between the companies for a settled rate of freight for a period on a known term whoever the shipper may be, big or small. Therefore, it is in a way advantageous. Secondly, freight rates all over the world are going up and in proportion to the general trend of rise in the operational costs of shipping this increase has been effected.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Indo-Pak-UK Continental Conference, which has been referred to in the question, has any relationship with the International Shipping Conference and whether the decisions of these two bodies conflict each other at times?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir. In this Conference all the companies operating in this sector are members. There are about 25 shipping companies of the Continent, Italy, Germany, U.K., India and Pakistan, and it is between these members that these Conference lines are operated. The other companies, if they operate at all, will be tramps, they will be only for the specific voyage using chartered vessels, as a matter of fact they are not regular services.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any substance in the suggestion that this enhancement in rates of freight charges is politically motivated and is not fiscal in character?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: No, Sir; it is purely dependent on cost assessment.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The Conference liners who are members of the Conference once in five years revise their freight rates between UK and India. If that is so, may I know whether this is one of the instances where they have revised the rates?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The understanding is that within a period of two years there should not be any revision; in other words any revision should at least last for a minimum period of two years. Beyond that, it can be three years or five years.

विधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*272. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति ने अपनी अंतिम समिति बैठक में उन के मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होने वाले सामान्य कार्य को साथ-साथ हिन्दी में करने के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया था उनके मंत्रालय ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) अब तक जो अधिनियम सरकार ने प्रकाशित किए हैं अथवा जो भविष्य में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे उन के अधिकृत पाठ किस प्रकार लागू किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) संसद् के दोनों सदनों में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विधेयकों के कानून बनने के पश्चात् उन के हिन्दी पाठ को भी इतना ही अधिकृत समझने के बारे में, जितना अंग्रेजी पाठ को समझा जाता है, क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Hindi Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Home Affairs in their meeting held on the 29th and 30th July, 1966 did not take any decision regarding simultaneous use of Hindi in the routine work of the Ministry of Law specifically. The reference is perhaps to the decision taken by the Committee that permission may be granted for work in Hindi in such Sections of a Ministry as have a sufficient number of Hindi-knowing employees. The main functions of the Ministry of Law are tendering of legal advice and the drafting of legislation. Legal advice is usually done on the files of the respective Ministries|Department of the Government of India which refer them to this Ministry, and there is hardly any scope for the officers and staff to do work in Hindi on such cases. So far as the drafting of Bills, Ordinances etc. is concerned, until Parliament otherwise provides by law under art. 348 of the Constitution, such drafting is to be done in the English language under that article. So far as the work of translation of Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules, Orders, etc. into Hindi is concerned, all work (including notings etc.) in connection therewith is done in Hindi. All resolutions, notifications and administrative reports are being issued by the Ministry of Law in English and Hindi simultaneously. Replies to the letters received in Hindi from the Hindi speaking States or members of the public are invariably given in Hindi or are accompanied by Hindi translations thereof. There is also no restriction on the Hindi-knowing employees to do their routine work in Hindi in sections like Administration Sections, wherever possible.

(b) After the Hindi text of a Central Act etc. is published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 5(1) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Hindi text is automatically brought into force. The question of resort to any further measures for enforcement does not arise.

(c) The Hindi versions of Bills being supplied or proposed to be supplied to the Members of Parliament cannot be regarded as authorised Hindi versions unless the Rules, which will lay down the procedure envisaged in section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, are framed under section 8 of the said Act. The Rules so framed will simply enable the Government to supply the authorised Hindi versions of the Bills. But before the Bills could be introduced in Hindi and passed in Hindi for being as authentic as English versions, the Parliament has to enact a Law in that behalf under article 348(1) of the Constitution.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री पट्टाभिरामन् की कठिनाई को मैं अनुभव करता हूं, लेकिन चूंकि विधि मंत्री महोदय यहां उपस्थित हैं और यह प्रश्न हिन्दी में है और आप यह आज्ञा दे चुके हैं कि हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाये, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि श्री पाठक ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं दिया । क्या आप इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि अगर हिन्दी जानने वाला मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित हो, तो हिन्दी प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले भी कहा है और मैं दोहरा देता हूं कि गो हाउस में दोनों जुबानों के तर्जमे का इन्तजाम है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर कोई सवाल हिन्दी में किया जाये और उस मिनिस्ट्री में हिन्दी जानने वाला मिनिस्टर भी हो, तो उस सवाल का जवाब हिन्दी में ही दिया जाये ।

अब माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा ख्याल है कि सलाहकार समिति में यह तय हुआ था, यह बात कही गई थी, जो विधि मंत्री महोदय ने मानी थी, कि संसद् में जो विधेयक अंग्रेजी में प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, उन के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में विधेयक भी पेश किये जाया करेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं होता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस की व्यवस्था कब तक हो सकेगी ।

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : जहां तक अंग्रेजी के बिलों के हिन्दी अनुवाद का तालुक है, अभी तक जब जब बिल पेश किये जाते हैं, उन के साथ हिन्दी का अनुवाद भी पेश किया जाता है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हिन्दी में "विधेयक" कहना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को "बिल" ही कहने दीजिए ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : अब मैं ने यह फैसला भी कर लिया है कि जो एमेंडमेंट बिल हों, उन का भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद पेश किया जाये, हालांकि अंग्रेजी में बिल हो और एमेंडमेंट हिन्दी में हो, वह तो मुमकिन है नहीं, मगर जैसे बिलों का तर्जमा हिन्दी में दिया जाता है, वैसे ही एमेंडमेंट बिलों का भी दिया जायेगा ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : "एमेंडमेंट बिल" का हिन्दी अनुवाद क्या है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : "संशोधन विधेयक" ।

श्री शिंकरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप कब तक हिन्दी वालों की तानाशाही को चलने देंगे ? जब दोनों भाषाओं का अनुवाद इस सदन में उपलब्ध है, तो फिर माननीय सदस्य को क्या आपत्ति है ? आप देखिये कि देश की हालत क्या हो रही है । मैं तो हिन्दी बोल और समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, उन की कठिनाई का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी समझते, तो वह मेरी बात को भी समझ लेते । श्री द्विवेदी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत या पास किये जाने वाले बिलों को आथेन्टीकेट करने के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के अन्तर्गत एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करना पड़ेगा और साथ साथ आफिशल लैंग्वेजिज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत नियम बनाने पड़ेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह प्रश्न मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ; यदि हां, तो इस पर कब तक अमल होने की सम्भावना है ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । इस में बहुत सी कठिनाइयां

मालूम हो रही है । यह सोचा जायेगा कि इस बारे में क्या करना चाहिये । अभी मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि इस में कितना वक्त लगेगा ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the work of producing Hindi versions of all the State Acts and laws is going to be assigned to a central agency and what steps have been taken to see that this will be a standard thing and will conform in all the States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Official Language Commission, as the hon. Member is aware, is trying to give as far as possible official versions and official translations of certain words. On the last occasion I indicated that it is a time-consuming process for the simple reason that there is no agreement with regard to the translation of all words. I gave those examples last time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It should conform to a certain standard.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is precisely what I am saying. If the hon. Member would be interested to know, we found that generally 'plaintiff' and 'defendant' were translated as *'vadi'* and *'prativadi'* but in some places the word used was *'anyayavadi;* for example, in Kerala the person who goes to court is called an *anyayavadi* because he tried to remove the *anyaya.* So, there is a lot of trouble.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that during the British regime important Acts were being translated by the Centre into regional languages also? Is that policy going to be followed by the Government?

Shri G. S. Pathak: At present the Commission is busily engaged in translating the existing statutes, ordinances etc. into Hindi and it will take many years—a few years, at least—before the translations are complete After this work is done, which is more important than any other work, other work might be taken into consideration.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal to give priority to translation of labour laws from English to Hindi so that the working class may be acquainted with their rights and obligations?

Mr. Speaker. It is a suggestion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the similarity between Hindi and a very large number of Indian languages and in view of the requirements of all our national languages in India, may I know why it is that Government does not provide for the simultaneous translation into these other Indian languages as the translation is being done into Hindi which would be a very much more time-saving process than what is envisaged by the Minister?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It takes considerable time to provide for officials who can give an authorised version. Ordinary translations can be made but it is better and necessary that we should have an authorised version. There is lack of such experts who can provide authorised versions in all languages.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: माननीय मंत्री ने विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी प्रयोग के संदर्भ में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह बहुत प्रशंसनीय और प्रेरक है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त न्यायालयों में, अदालतों में, भी हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है ; यदि हां, तो क्या ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : जहां तक अदालतों का ताल्लुक है सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में तो अभी हिन्दी नहीं चल सकती और आर्टिकल 348 क्लाज (1)

कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो है उसमें जो प्राविजन है कि पार्लियामेंट कानून बनायेगी उसका अभी मेरी राय में मौका नहीं है क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और नान-हिन्दी एरिया के हाईकोर्टस के जज ऐसे हैं जो कि उस वक्त हिन्दी में न बहस सुन सकेंगे और न हिन्दी में तजवीज लिख सकेंगे। इसलिए अदालतों का जो मामला है वह जरा मुश्किल है। उसको अभी हम नहीं चला सकते। जहां तक कि नीचे की अदालतों का ताल्लुक है वहां पर जो अनुवाद ऐक्टस के किये जाते हैं वह इस्तेमाल में जरूर होंगे क्योंकि यह बेचे जाते हैं और मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि इन ऐक्टस की बिक्री काफी है और नीचे की अदालतों में यह काम शुरू होगा तब ऊपर तक आयेगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: Apropos demand for equal authenticity for Hindi and English versions, may I know whether, in view of the fact that the roots and background of our jurisprudence and judicial system is wholly Romano-Latin, it is at all feasible to accord Hindi the type of status which is being demanded?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Yes. I think it is feasible, but it will take some time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या विधि मंत्री बतला सकते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने कार्य-काल में राज्य सभा में या लोक सभा में कोई बिल हिन्दी मे पेश किया है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : हिन्दी में कोई बिल पेश नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि पार्लियामेंट यह कानून न बनाये आर्टिकिल 348 के नीचे कि अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी में बिल पेश किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Mr. Sheo Narain should not rise now.

मैंने आपको बुलाया तो आप बातों में मशरूफ रहे। अब आप बार बार उठते हैं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी में टेकनिकल शब्द जानने वाले बहुत कम हैं इसीलिए हिन्दी के ट्रांसलेशन मे इतनी देरी होती है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : जितने इस वक्त मौजूद है, वह जो उनके सामने काम है उसके लिए काफी हैं। मगर अगर इसको बढ़ाया जाय तो मुमकिन है ज्यादा काम हो सकता है।

Shri S. Kandappan: Before taking steps to implement the simultaneous translation of Hindi for all practical purposes of the Government, I would like to know whether Government would take steps to evolve a common terminology acceptable to all the State Governments before going on implementing this simultaneous translation business in all departments.

Shri G. S. Pathak: This is being done; this is being considered by the Commission.

Shri S. Kandappan: On a point of clarification. My information is that, so far as technical terms are concerned, the glossaries with regard to so many Acts are not acceptable to Madras and some other States. The hitch is mainly over this, apart from the difference the DMK has about the official languages. I would like to know in the interest of commonalty and universality of the terminology what the Government propose to do?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered. No second question can be allowed.

Mr. Priya Gupta.

Mr. Siddhanti has come again to this side.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : नहीं, मैं तो वहां बैठा ही था। इन्होंने, भाई साहब ने बुला लिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर मुहब्बत है तो इधर बैठ जायें या दोनों उधर चले जायें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : नहीं, मैं उधर चला जाता हूं।

Shri Priya Gupta: The Law Minister, Mr. Pathak, was just now saying in his reply to one of the questions that attempts are being made to make available more Hindi-knowing officials. Is there any attempt on the part of the Government to give certain incentives, so that the existing employees can pick up Hindi for the purpose of getting these translations, etc., or does he feel that in all the Ministeries the entire machinery of officials will be changed by a set of Hindi-knowing people....

Mr. Speaker: The question is to general. We are concerned here only with laws and the Law Ministry.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am talking of the Law Ministry only.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about all Ministries.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am talking of the Law Ministry only. The same thing will apply to other Ministries. The point is this. Until the terminology is there, until the time-limit is set for translation of the Acts and the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Court, will it ever be possible or feasible to have this? What is the time-limit? Is it 50 years or 100 years?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said 'many years'.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It will take a considerable number of years before this can be done. It is a question of the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi areas. Let us have judges first in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts in the non-Hindi areas, who can function properly in Hindi, because they will have to hear arguments in Hindi and they will have to write their judgments in Hindi. Now, the solution is....

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : हिन्दी एरिया के लिए ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Concurrently this cannot go on that the hon. Minister will be answering and the hon. Member will be going on with his question; both things cannot go on together.

Shri Priya Gupta: You are not applying this restriction to others, but you are applying it only to me.

Mr. Speaker: Simultaneously how can two hon. Members go on speaking?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. You have held s many times in this House that the answers of the hon. Minister should be precise. The hon. Minister has said twice now that it will take many years. He should tell us whether it will take ten years, twenty years or thirty years or fifty years or hundred years. How many years will it take?

Mr. Speaker: When he cannot give a definite number, he cannot be more precise than this. Now, Shri Siddhanti.

Shri Priya Gupta: He was replying to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister completed his answer?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have completed the answer, but if I am told that there is anything remaining uncompleted, then I shall complete it.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: विधि मंत्री को यह बात भली प्रकार से ज्ञात है कि महाराष्ट्र, दक्षिण और बंगाल में हिन्दी जो कि संस्कृत-बहुल है अच्छी प्रकार से समझी जाती है जनता में भी, तो क्या श्री विधि मंत्री जी ऐसा निर्देश करेंगे कि जो हिन्दी में अनुवाद किये जा रहे है वह इस समय आप जो भाषा चुन रहे हैं उसमें न हो करके संस्कृत-बहुल भाषा में हो ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मैं आखीरी हिस्सा नहीं समझा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हिन्दी में नहीं बल्कि संस्कृत में हों।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : नहीं, यह नहीं हो सकता।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जो हिन्दी मे ऐक्ट बनाये जाते है और उन्हें वैधानिक तरीके से सही ऐक्ट प्रमाणित माना जाता है तो उन शब्दों को जो एक ही प्रकार के शब्द हैं और एक ही प्रकार जिनकी व्युत्पत्ति हुई है दूसरे संस्कृत शब्दों से, उनका एक ही प्रकार का हिन्दी मे भी हो न कि मराठी में अलग, गुजराती में अलग और हिन्दी में अलग उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहता हूं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपके आने से पहले यह सवाल हो चुका है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी: अगर हुआ है तो I am sorry. I shall withdraw it. But let me complete my question first.

जैसे उन्होंने कहा है कि कमीशन यह काम कर रहा है कि सब लैग्वेजेज में एक ही टर्म जो हों उनको ईक्वाल्व किया जाय। लेकिन ऐसी गलती हुई है कि बड़े बड़े जजेज गलती कर जाते हैं। अभियोग और आरोप शब्द का मतलब एक ही है। लेकिन आरोपी का मतलब तो हो जाता है ऐक्यूज्ड और अभियोगी का मतलब कम्प्लेनेन्ट हो जाता है। यह कौन सी भाषा से व्युत्पत्ति हुई है?

Polygamy among Muslims

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*274. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the views of the different State Governments about the proposal to impose a ban on polygamy among the Muslims;

(b) if so, the names of the States in favour of and against the proposal;

(c) whether Government have collected information about the Muslim countries where polygamy has been banned; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). So far the State Governments of Assam, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland and the Union Territory Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu have communicated their views. Replies from other State Governments are awaited. While the State Governments of Assam and Mysore and the Union Territory Administrations of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu are in favour of the proposal, the State Governments of Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir are opposed to it.

This is about polygamy, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He is reminding me particularly of it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I had answered this question in another form some time back, and you, Sir, are aware of it.

Shri Priya Gupta: He should quote it again.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: (c) No, Sir. But the Government is trying to collect the necessary information about the various Muslim countries.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट सर्विस के लिये कुछ समय पहले भारत सरकार ने एक नियम बनाया था कि जो व्यक्ति एक से अधिक पत्नी रखेगा, उसे या तो सेवा में नहीं लिया जायेगा, या उसको सेवा से मुक्त कर दिया जायगा। क्या यह नियम विगोरसली चलाया जा रहा है; यदि हां, तो किस हद तक?