

5981 Salaries and AGRAHAYANA 29, 1885 (SAKA) Constitution 5982
Allowances of Members (Amendment) Bill
of Parliament (Amendment) Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1963".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1963".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Report having been adopted, I only wish to move that the time for the Bill mentioned in that report—Bill for the disclosure of Assets of Ministers—may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not yet taken up that Bill.

14.59 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*—(Amendment of sections 3 and 6)

श्री प० ल० बाहूपाल (गंगानगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद्-सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते ऐक्ट, १९५४ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954".

The motion was adopted.

श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : मैं यह बिल पेश करता हूँ ।

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL—(Amendment of section 5).*

श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि हिन्दू विवाह ऐक्ट, १९५५ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : मैं यह बिल प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—(Amendment of articles 84 and 173).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—(Amendment of article
343)—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya on the 22nd November, 1963:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964."

Shri D. C. Sharma was on his legs. He is not here now.

Shri Hajarnavis: Only 14 minutes are left.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I shall finish within 10 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time may be extended. Speak a little in Sanskrit also!

Shri Hajarnavis: I wish I could. Sir, I regret that I am unable to accept the motion of the hon. Member. I am one of those who, though not proficient in Sanskrit, have very great regard and affection for Sanskrit, and one of the minor dissatisfactions in life which I suffer from is my wholly inadequate knowledge of Sanskrit. Sanskrit, of course, is the fountain-head of our cultural life. It has a very rich literature, and as I expressed at the other place, two days back, no study of the northern languages will be complete without a knowledge of Sanskrit. Of course, I am not competent to speak of the Southern

languages. But I am told that Malayalam and Telugu have also a very large percentage of Sanskrit words. I am quite sure that no one can be fluent or proficient in Bengali, Marathi or Gujarati unless he has adequate knowledge of Sanskrit. Sanskrit, with its almost perfect grammar, with its highly developed science of Alankaras which is adopted in the vernaculars in the regional languages, ought to be regarded as a necessary subject of study, at least in the secondary stage. Speaking for myself, I am one of those who feel like that. But all this will not permit of its being prescribed as the official language. When a census was conducted in India, not more than 500 people claimed to speak in Sanskrit, so that the very pre-condition, the actual necessary condition for a language to be prescribed as an official language, that is to say, the language in which Government transacts its business, is wanting, in this particular language. Therefore I must oppose the motion for circulation.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is not the object of the Bill. The aim of the Bill is to include Sanskrit as a co-official language.

Shri Hajarnavis: Even for describing it as a co-official language there must be some substantial number of persons who speak it. It was suggested by the Sanskrit Commission that it should be used for certain official purposes, ceremonial purposes. I believe it is still used in my own university. For instance, in the Nagpur University convocation is conducted in Sanskrit. Then, many of our own mottoes are also in Sanskrit. For instance, over the very august Chair which you are now occupying there is a Sanskrit inscription: धर्मचक्र-प्रवर्तनाय The Air Force and the Navy mottoes are also in Sanskrit. Sanskrit can certainly be used so as to lend dignity and decorum and a certain amount of traditional authority