

कौन से हिस्सों में तेल की सम्भावनाएं दिखाई देती हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, so far as the Department is concerned, it is leaving no stone unturned for the purpose of exploration in these areas. In fact, it has already been conveyed by my colleague that these are prospective areas, and surveys and drilling operations are under way according to the plans that have already been worked out. It is not that we are having staggered activities in this area; activity in this area is quite intense, but we have not been able so far to get at the commercial prospects of the area so that it can be tapped in a big way.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रथम काल में क्या हम इस प्रकार से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के बारे में कुछ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे क्योंकि इतनी अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा हम इसके लिए व्यय करते हैं तो क्या उसको बचाने के लिए हम इसको प्रायश्चित्ती नहीं दे सकते ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As I have already explained in the House earlier, we have taken a big leap in the 6th Plan period. From around 10 million tonnes of production of crude, it is today 26 million tonnes of production, and by the end of the 6th Plan period, namely the last year 1984-85, we are expecting to go to the tune of 29 million tonnes of crude production. Therefore, every effort is being made to achieve self-sufficiency and we have already taken a big leap.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर में एक्सप्लोरेशन करते हुए काफी अरसा हो गया मगर अभी तक कोई रिजल्ट नहीं आया, इसी तरह राजस्थान के और भी डेजर्ट एरियाज में जैसे बीकानेर, चूरू, गंगानगर, सीकर, झुनझुनू, नागौर, जोधपुर, पाली और जालौर में भी आपने कोई सर्वे करवाया है कि इनमें भी कोई पासिबिलिटी है तेल निकलने की ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Surveys in different areas are in progress. In fact, the geological surveys and gravity magnetic surveys were started by the Geological Survey of India in this region in 1954, and ONGC started exploration in 1956. I have got the details of the geological surveys as also geophysical surveys, which are being conducted from time to time. In fact, the exploratory drilling that has taken place in the areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer district has been to the tune of 18 wells that were drilled, but unfortunately it was not possible to find the commercial basins. Once we get the commercial basins, we would start exploiting it commercially. Surveys in the other areas that have been referred to have been going on from time to time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the hon. Minister enlighten the House whether according to the surveys and the drilling operations and the exploratory work that has been done in the Jaisalmer and Barmer area of Rajasthan, you have been able to successfully find something so as to resort to development and commercial production later on, or it is a wasteful expenditure so far. Is there any hope for this ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : On the basis of the surveys and drillings, the geological reserves established in the area of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts are to the tune of 772.3 MMCM of gas. In fact, the two areas where we have been able to strike gas for exploration purposes, of course, not for exploitation on the commercial lines are Manhera Tibba and Ghotaru. It is not that the efforts have been fruitless. I have already given the estimated reserves of gas. Once we come across a little more areas which become more prospective from the point of view of commercial viability, certainly, the exploration activities as also the exploitation activities will be intensified.

Translation of I.P.C. and Cr. P.C. into Regional Languages

*782. **SHRI ERA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been translated into

all regional languages of the country ; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir. So far, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been translated into Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Tamil, Marathi and Telugu languages only. Of these, the Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi and Tamil versions have already been published. The Marathi and Telugu versions are under print. The Urdu versions of the two Codes are under preparation.

(b) Under the scheme for translation of Central laws into regional languages, the translation has to be got done by the State Governments and the translation as prepared by the State Governments is finalised and approved by the Official Languages Wing of the Legislative Department. The State Governments are reimbursed by the Government of India for the work at the rate of Rs. 80/- per page and the entire cost of printing is also borne by the Government of India. Efforts are being constantly made for exhorting the State Governments to expedite the translation of the various Central Acts including the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I have gone through the answer and I am happy that in some regional languages these two important laws have been translated. What steps are being taken to translate them into all other regional languages in the country ? The rate of Rs. 80/- per page is very low for translation work. It must be enhanced. Will the Minister be considering this enhancement immediately so that all other social laws are translated into regional languages ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Sir, so far as this Rs. 80/- per page is concerned, I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House that this rate was revised in November 1979. Earlier it was Rs. 40/- per page and in 1979 it was revised to Rs. 80/- per page. In the last Conference of the Law Ministers, I had stated that if the States

could bring to my notice that it is because of the low rate that progress is hampered, I have an open mind to consider the matter. But, no State has come to me in that direction. According to our assessment it is not the low rate which is standing in the way, but it is the commitment of the States to the development of regional languages. I am sorry to say so. I had pointed it out in the last Law Ministers' Conference and all the Law Ministers had been told that the way regional languages are treated by the States is highly unsatisfactory. The Law Ministers had assured me but I do not think any satisfactory results will yet be forthcoming.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Hon'ble Law Minister inform the House in how many regional languages of India, the Constitution of India has been translated and authenticated ? What steps are being taken to translate the Labour Laws into regional languages ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Sir, so far as the translation of the Constitution into regional languages is concerned, I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House that it has been done in Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Telugu, Gujarati, Oriya, Urdu and Bengali. Assamese version is in the press. Tamil version of the Constitution of India was ready with the State Government, but they were reconsidering it. So I cannot say as to when it is going to be actually completed. Otherwise, so far as we are concerned, we are at the disposal of the State Government in that matter also. Regarding Sindhi and Sanskrit translations, they are under preparation. In Kashmiri also, this work is at a preliminary stage.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : What about labour laws ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Regarding labour laws, I may again mention to the House that so far as the Central Acts are concerned, we have translated all of them into Hindi, upto 1982. Some Acts of 1983 have also been translated. But so far as the laws passed by the various States are concerned, it is again their responsibility to see that they are translated.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हिन्दी के संविधान का मामला बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has already referred to it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : As you know, Kashmiri has been accepted as one of the national languages, included in the Schedule. Seven years back, the Union Ministry of Law had taken measures towards translation of the Constitution of India into Kashmiri, and they had indicated an amount of money also which should be spent on that project.

The hon. Minister was just now saying that the work relating to translation into Kashmiri was at the preliminary stage. Will the Ministry continue to wait for the translation to be completed, or will it take effective measures - because it has not happened during the last ten years since the time they started the scheme, and also because the funding will have to come from the Central Government? Not to speak of other Central laws, the basic thing is the Constitution of India. It has to be translated into Kashmiri. I do not think any effective measures have been taken by the Union Ministry of Law. If you had taken any effective measures, please indicate them.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I have already stated that so far as the translation of the Constitution of India into Hindi is concerned, we have prepared it. In 1982 also, another edition came.

Sofar as Kashmiri is concerned... (Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या हिन्दी का संविधान कोर्ट के लिए अधिकृत है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह अधिकृत है तो यह भी अधिकृत है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हिन्दी का अधिकृत नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बंगाली का हुआ है, दूसरे हुए हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप पहले एक मिनट मेरी बात समझ लीजिये। जब कोर्ट में विवाद उठेगा तो अंग्रेजी का संविधान अधिकृत माना जायगा, हिन्दी का नहीं। हिन्दी का संविधान अधिकृत करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीच में न बोलिये, पहले उनकी बात सुन लीजिये।

SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL : I am trying to reply to the question raised by the hon. Member from J and K. I will assure him that I will look into this matter, and try to expedite it.

MR. SPEAKER : He will expedite it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them translate at least Article 370.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In view of the fact that these translations of IPC and Cr. P.C. were made earlier, and all the States have not yet translated them, may I enquire from the hon. Minister whether he will take a special interest in getting the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 and also, particularly the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 translated as a separate piece, because unless those are in regional languages, they will not reach most of the women? Will the Minister take special interest?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about the Anti-Dowry Act?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : When it comes, it should be done. Unless they are in regional languages, and wide publicity is given, they will not serve the purpose intended.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : As I said, we are constantly reminding the States. I am sending my officers from the Legislative Department. I am writing personal letters to the Chief Ministers. The hon. Speaker might remember that even when the Bengali version of the Constitution was released, I had brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister and said that we were

prepared to bear the whole cost. I asked him :

“Why don't you please come forward to get all the Acts translated into Bengali ?”

He admitted default on his side, but satisfactory progress has again to be shown by them.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you have got the resources, commitment of the resources.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे सवाल का क्या जवाब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सवाल कर दिया लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब रिलीज कर दिया, तो अनधिकृत रिलीज करने का अर्थ क्या है।

I do not know why should we release it at all if it is *unadhikrit* ?

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : 38 साल से संविधान अंग्रेजी में रखा हुआ है।... (ब्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। मैंने 10-12 बार पूछा है और न मैं संतुष्ट हो पाया हूँ और न यह सदन संतुष्ट हो पाया है। आजादी के 36 साल के बाद सरकार ने अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में संविधान का ट्रान्सलेशन कर दिया, रूपान्तर कर दिया। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी का जो ट्रान्सलेशन है, वह कोर्ट में वैलिड है या नहीं? जब कोर्ट में कोई मामला चलता है, तो वह अंग्रेजी को आर्थेटीकेटेड मान कर चलता है। मेरा सीधा सा सवाल यह है और इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोर्ट के बारे में यह कुछ नहीं कह सकते लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अनधिकृत कैसे इश्यू कर सकते हैं। मैं इस सवाल का जवाब पूछना चाहता हूँ।

Can it be ? No. I think it is *adhikrit*.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : पूछिये सर।

Let the Minister reply whether it is authenticated or not. Hindi version in courts.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : This question does not arise out of the present question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Is the Constitution of India in Hindi valid or not ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोर्ट का सवाल आता है, इसलिए नहीं कहना चाहते।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सरकार यह बताये कि कोर्ट में वह अधिकृत है या नहीं। इसका जवाब 'हां' या 'ना' में मंत्री जी दें।

It is a question of common sense.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is competent to reply. He is not only Minister but a former judge also.

MR. SPEAKER : I fail to understand it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It has to be authenticated.

MR. SPEAKER : By whom ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : By Parliament.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not done it ; he has only issued it.

MR. SPEAKER : How can we issue a thing like this ?

मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि अधिकृत के बगैर अनधिकृत कैसे इश्यू कर सकते हैं।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : आपकी समझ में यह बात नहीं आएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये कैसे बाध्य कर सकते हैं कोर्ट को ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It has to

be authenticated version in Hindi by the government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To-day the position is if you violate the Constitution in Hindi, that is not regarded as a violation at all.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : That is the position. You ask the Minister whether it is the position or not.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I appreciate it does not appeal to your sense.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is the position ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is the difficulty in getting it authenticated ? What is the problem in getting it authenticated ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बंगला में इशू किया, मलयालम में इशू किया और तेलगू में इशू किया है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : तो इसमें भी कर सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

What is the position ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is the problem in getting it authenticated ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप आन बिहाफ आफ दि मिनिस्टर क्यों जवाब दे रहे हैं। आप क्लेरिफाई करवा लीजिए, मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। क्या अंग्रेजी इसी तरह से अनन्त काल तक चलती रहेगी।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राम लाल राही : यह इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि जब हम लिखकर यहां देते हैं, तो पहले अंग्रेजी का दिया जाता है और फिर अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद हिन्दी में हो जाता है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता

हूं कि हिन्दी का आर्थेटीकेटेड है या नहीं। मैं इस मामले को लगातार कई साल से उठा रहा हूं, चार-पांच वर्ष से इसके बारे में पूछ रहा हूं लेकिन एक लाइन का जवाब 'हां' या 'ना' में नहीं दिया जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई दिक्कत है, तो उसको दूर करो।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : भारत का संविधान हिन्दी में अधिकृत हो, यह तो आप भी महसूस करते होंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप यह बतलाइए कि हिन्दी में आर्थेटीकेटेड है या नहीं। इतना जवाब तो आप दे सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जवाब देंगे, तो अपने तरीके से जवाब देंगे।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Is the Hindi version of the Constitution authenticated or not ? Either you say, yes or no.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is the problem in getting it authenticated ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me answer on his behalf. It is not authenticated at all. That is the difficulty. Let the Minister deny it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Let the Minister deny it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What Prof. Dandavate has said is the correct position. The Hindi version is not authenticated. But let the government come forward and let it be authenticated. (Interruptions)

It is a serious matter. If it has not been done, let it be done now.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नहीं है तो करवा लो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It should be done, with retrospective effect.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा श्री चन्द्रजीत ने कहा कि अगर नहीं है तो करवा दो।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आंख बन्द करने से बिल्ली भागेगी नहीं, आंख बंद करने से बिल्ली कहीं चली तो नहीं जाएगी।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : May I, for the benefit of the hon. House, state that the translation which we have published in Hindi is under the executive authority of the Government. So far as the original Constitution is concerned, that Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in English and the Hindi version was also signed. The question arose whether the Hindi version is also an authorised text of the Constitution. This question arose earlier also. This matter was referred to the Attorney General and the opinion of the then Attorney General, Shri Setalvad and the second Attorney General Shri Niren De. They gave their opinion. One opinion was given by Shri Setalvad and another was given by Shri Niren De. Shri Kanbaya Lal Mishra, the then Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh also gave his opinion. All the three had given their opinion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But what is your opinion ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Their opinion was that this is not an authorised text. But you will kindly bear with me that it is entitled to all weight in the courts. If, however, at some stage there is a difference between the English version and the Hindi version and courts have to decide on which version they will act, then the courts will act on the English version.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : So that is the position.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Now,

the question arises, and it has become clear from the answer of the Law Minister that Hindi version is not an authorised and authenticated version. Because that is the expert opinion of three legal luminaries.

Also, the courts will have to rely upon this opinion. May I request the Law Minister to kindly consider a suggestion now ? Let him come with the necessary amendment, joint meeting of the Houses, whatever may have been suggested by the legal experts, for getting the Hindi version also authenticated.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a right suggestion.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : What about the other languages ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. It is all the same. It would apply to all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about the others ? So far as Hindi is concerned, it is all right. What about the Constitution translated into other languages ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are all doing like this. I am not allowing anybody. Sit down.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Sir, Just one minute. (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. Not a single word will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. Sit down. You do not have my permission. According to the consensus in the House, the authentication process that can be started and whatever steps you will take, that will be regarding all the languages.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Hindi is the official language.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी जी, अनुवाद हो तो

सारों में हो, लोकल लैंग्वेज में यहां तो काम होता है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This thing has to be sorted out some day. You take your time and do it. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : May I again repeat ? So far as Hindi version of the Constitution is concerned, I brought to the notice of this august House just now that there is a Constitution in Hindi which was signed by the Members of the Constituent Assembly. Why are you forgetting this ? The question arose whether that particular document is authorised text of the Constitution. As I says, the expert opinion is against it. Regarding the translations, surely these are official translations of the Constitution. Therefore, you cannot place the translations at par with that Hindi version, which according to the expert opinion, is not an authorised text also. The authorised text is the English version.

MR. SPEAKER : If the same Hindi version was also signed along with the English version by the Members of the Constituent Assembly, how has it happened that one is authenticated and other is not ? Who else is going to come and make it authenticated ? (Interruptions) Who is going to remove this lacuna ? And what steps will you take in this regard ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am prepared to get the whole matter re-examined and I will go into it. Then whatever may be our considered opinion I will come back to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : How to come over this obstacle ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This Constitution is going to be translated in different languages. If the translation is not authentic, it is going to

create confusion. Take, for example, sovereignty. We understand it in English. But here in Parliament, it is translated as *prabhutva* in Bengali, which is absolutely wrong. Unless and until these translations are authentic giving the exact words, it is going to create confusion. So, this question we should discuss.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want any more opinions on this now.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I want to bring one more fact to the notice of the House that the Constituent Assembly adopted the English version not the Hindi version. I have already stated the legal expert opinion which we had obtained but I say I am prepared to re-examine the whole matter and then see what can be done.

MR. SPEAKER : In that perspective to remove that lacuna we have to find out ways and means. Now Mr. Bheekhabhai.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, Hindi is the language of the nation....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : This subject is closed Mr. Tewary. I have already come to that conclusion. We have done whatever we could. Now leave it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Who will do it ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said do not rake it up now.

Petroleum Dealership for SC/ST Youths

*783. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons have no alternative resources either in agricultural or in industrial sectors ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their relations being debarred from making applications