

Then comes the second aspect of fixation of tenure and protection to tenants. About 20 million tenants of former intermediaries came into direct relationship with the States, and about three million tenants and sharecroppers have acquired ownership of about 7 million acres. The third aspect of land reforms is the application of land ceiling laws in the various States. The limits of ceiling that have been prescribed vary from one State to another. They are normally from 18 acres to 336 acres. They vary from one type of land to another. For bagai lands the limit is different; for irrigated lands it is different; and for non-irrigated lands it is different. Also among the lands, there are various categories, coarse lands, rich lands and so on. If the Hon. Member wants the information on that, I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that Report in the Library?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Yes, it is available in the Library.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Madam, I want to know whether, in spite of the implementation of the land reform Acts, it is not a fact that the land still remains among the members and relatives of the family concerned and that the land has not gone to the tillers of the soil who were supposed to be benefited by these land reforms, even after these 20 years of land reforms. May I know what steps the Government propose to take to see that the land actually goes to the tiller of the soil?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Madam, we have drawn the attention of the State Governments to this. As I have already said, it is a State subject. It is for the States to implement them. Our policy is very clear that whatever evasions are there, the States should see that such evasions do not take place and the reform measures are implemented.

LAW MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE

*451. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state

(a) whether any statement was made by the Deputy Prime Minister at the recent Conference of State Law Ministers on the question of Hindi being the national language;

(b) if so, what is a brief resume of the remarks made by the Deputy Prime Minister; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the suggestion given by the Deputy Prime Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b) Yes; The Deputy Prime Minister *inter alia* stated that under the Constitution, Hindi is the official language of the Union and that English is the associate language.

(c) The statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister was an exposition of the position and status of Hindi/regional languages *vis-a-vis* English as provided under the Constitution.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I ask the Minister whether it is not a fact that the Deputy Prime Minister, in the course of his remarks, suggested a five-year time-limit for a switchover to Hindi in the law courts?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: That is not exactly what the Deputy Prime Minister said. We were discussing the question of translations of the Central Acts into Hindi and other regional languages. He suggested that it should be possible to complete this work in five years.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam, before the hon Deputy Prime Minister made that statement, may I ask the Government whether they sent to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the Education Commission's Report and the Report of the Members of Parliament on the subject as well as the discussions in both the Houses on the subject, inviting his opinion whether it would be possible for the Supreme Court to switch over to Hindi in about five years' time?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: That has not been done, Madam.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Will the hon. Law Minister state to the House whether there is any scheme in this context of switching over to the regional languages as far as the State High Courts' business is concerned and, if so, is it also the intention of the Law Ministry that the switchover should be within the same period of five years in which the switchover to Hindi is often proposed ?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON : The question of the language of the courts is to be taken up by the State Governments to begin with.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : High Courts ?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON : High Courts also. All that the Law Ministry is now engaged in is to get authentic translations of all the Central Acts into Hindi and the regional languages.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, क्या सरकार स्पष्ट करेगी कि पिछले तीन दिनों से जो सरकारी पार्टी की कार्यकारिणी है सदन की और सरकार का मन्त्रिमंडल है उसने इन सुझावों पर विचार करके यह फैसला कार्यान्वित करने की बात मान ली है कि अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता तत्काल समाप्त होगी, हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र पर अंग्रेजी नहीं लादी जायगी, हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This question does not arise out of the question tabled.

श्री राजनारायण : यही तो मुख्य क्वेश्चन है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please ask what is arising out of this question.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, आन ए पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर ।

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes what is your point of order ?

श्री राजनारायण : कृपा करके कोई हल बताया जाय कि इस सवाल से यह क्वेश्चन अराइज नहीं होता । भाषा का सवाल है, उपप्रधान मंत्री सार्वजनिक ढंग से सम्मेलन

में बयान करते हैं और तीन दिन से यहां पर मन्त्रिमंडल डिस्कस कर रहा है । मेरी जानकारी हुई है कि मन्त्रिमंडल न डिस्कस करके नतीजे निकाले हैं, इसलिए इस सवाल पर सप्ली-मेटरी के जरिए सरकार से जानकारी करने का मैं पूरा हक रखता हूँ, जहां तक समदीय प्रथा की जानकारी मुझे है । इसलिए मैं विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करूंगा कि आप हमको यह क्वेश्चन करने की इजाजत दें ।

उपसभापति : क्वेश्चन क्या है, फिर से कहो ।

श्री राजनारायण : क्या सरकार सदन को अवगत कराएगी कि केन्द्र की सरकार अब इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि वह ऐसी घोषणा करे कि अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता तत्काल समाप्त होगी, हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र पर अंग्रेजी नहीं लादी जायगी । हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र केन्द्र तथा अन्य राज्यों से अपनी भाषा में पत्र-व्यवहार करेंगे ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is going beyond this question.

श्री राजनारायण : और जो क्षेत्र फिल-हाल अंग्रेजी रखना चाहते हैं उनको अंग्रेजी रखने की छूट रहेगी, किन्तु अपने राज्य का सारा करोबार वे अपनी भाषा में—क्षेत्रीय भाषा में करेंगे, किसी भी राज्य को सम्पूर्ण देश में हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में वीटो-पावर नहीं रहेगी, केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में सभी राज्यों की आबादी के अनुपात से न्यूनतम सेवाएं सुरक्षित रहेगी और यदि अहिन्दी राज्य अंग्रेजी तत्काल हटाने के लिए तैयार हो जाये तो उनको केन्द्रीय सेवा में विशेष अवसर दिए जाएंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार अंग्रेजी को उत्तरोत्तर हटाने का प्रयत्न करेगी—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन सुझावों को मान चुकी है और ऐलान करने जा रही है ? अगर ऐसा ऐलान किया जाय तो आज सारे देश में जो उग्र वातावरण है वह अपने आप खत्म हो जायगा ।

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When you table questions, they must be within 150 words. I think it follows that you must finish your question within 150 words in the House as well. Mr. Chordia.

श्री राजनारायण : हां, 150 वर्ड्स ही हैं। 150 वर्ड्स में जितना सवाल है उसी का जवाब दिलाइए।

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: As Minister in charge of Law, Madam, I am not in a position to answer the questions put by the hon. Member.

श्री राजनारायण : आन ए पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लॉ मिनिस्टर का क्या कर्तव्य है ?

उपसभापति : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि उनको जानकारी नहीं है, वे नहीं कह सकते।

श्री राजनारायण : लॉ मिनिस्टर का यह पूरा कर्तव्य है, वरना उपप्रधान मंत्री की बात के बारे में लॉ मिनिस्टर कैसे जवाब दे रहे हैं ? माननीया, आप मिनिस्ट्रों को समझाएं कि उनका कन्डक्ट सदन में कैसा हो।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat, Mr. Chordia.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: On a point of order, Madam. The hon. Minister has completely and deliberately misled the House when he said that as far as the language of the High Courts is concerned, that is a State subject. He should not have said that. Article 348 of the Constitution says thus:

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in the English language."

My question was: When does he propose to make the languages of the State High Courts regional languages? He said that that was a question for the

State Legislatures. That was deliberately misleading the House, Madam.

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: Madam, what I said was that it is for the State Governments to decide. . .

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to take the answer from the Minister, right or wrong. After that you can meet him and discuss with him. Let him give the answer. What is the use of interrupting like this?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON: Madam, what I said was and what I say is that it is for the State Governments to decide whether the language of the courts in the States should be the regional language or not. That is the first step to take. (Interruption). Madam, I am speaking of the courts under the High Court. You cannot switch over to the regional languages in the High Court before the switchover to those languages in the State courts is over. Secondly, Madam, it is the first step which every State Government should take to pass a legislation laying down that the regional language shall be the official language of the State. These things are entirely for the State Governments to do. There are many State Governments which have not yet done it. All that the Law Ministry now is doing is to pave the way to switch over to the regional languages by assisting the State Governments in translating their legislation into the regional languages and into Hindi and by itself taking over the responsibility of translating all Central Acts into Hindi and the regional languages.

श्री बिमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :

उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अन्तर्गत यह है कि चाहे अपने यहां हिन्दी लगावे या न लगावें। मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि संविधान की भावनाओं के विपरीत स्टेट्स नहीं चल सकती। इसमें जो प्राविजो हैं और जो मिस्टर चटर्जी ने पढ़ी थी वह है :

"Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Government of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State."

अब यह गवर्नर के ऊपर है कि गवर्नर प्रेसिडेंट की स्वीकृति लेकर चाहे तो हिन्दी करवा दे। मैं मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ उन्होंने हिन्दी भाषा को अपनी आप्तिशियल लैंग्वेज घोषित कर दिया है, पहले ग्वालियर और इन्दौर स्टेट में हाई कोर्ट्स में जजमेंट हिन्दी में होने थे। मध्य भारत बनने के बाद कांस्टीट्यूशन लगने के बाद अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी दोनों में चलते रहे, अब मध्य प्रदेश बनने के बाद सारा काम अंग्रेजी में होता है। कोई एप्लीकेशन हाई कोर्ट जज के पास हिन्दी में पहुँच जाती है तो वह उसको नफरत की निगाह से देखता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह केन्द्रिय सरकार इस मामले में उदार होकर प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर जो बन्धन लगा रखा है कि यदि प्रान्तीय सरकार गवर्नर से रिक्वेस्ट करे तो गवर्नर प्रेसिडेंट की स्वीकृति लेकर हिन्दी चलवा सके, इस आपत्ति को आगे नहीं होने देगी ?

SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON : Madam, if the State Government wants to switch over to the regional language for transaction of work in the High Court concerned, I do not think the Government of India will stand in its way.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Next question.

SHOP-FOREMEN TRAINING INSTITUTE AND CENTRAL STAFF TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*452. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Germany has assisted India in establishing a shop-foremen training institute in Bangalore and a Central Staff Training and Research Institute in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the number of West German experts working in these Institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI) : (a) and (b) The Government of the Federal Republic of West Germany have agreed in principle to provide assistance for the establishment of a Foremen (Meister) Training Institute at Bangalore and a Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta. The draft agreement is under negotiation and is expected to be finalised shortly. Under the agreement, when finalised, the West German Government will provide 13 Experts for the Bangalore Institute and 5 Experts for the Calcutta Institute.

श्री जगत नारायण : मैं वज्जीर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको यह इल्म है कि जो अखबारात वाले, प्रेस वाले, रुपी कंट्री से अपनी मशीनें मंगा रहे हैं उनको एक बड़ी भारी दिक्कत यह महसूस हो रही है कि उन मूलकों के यहां पर कोई एक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं और अगर हैं तो सिर्फ एक है, तो अगर अखबारवाले की प्रेस की मशीन खराब हो जाय, वह पंजाब में खराब हो जाय और वह कलकत्ते में बैठे हों तो उनके पहुंचने में ही 15 दिन लग जाते हैं। तो क्या उन रुपी कंट्री के साथ ऐसा मुआहिदा करेंगे कि वह टेकनिशियंस के दफ्तर और ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोलें और उनके लिये आराम मुहैया कर सकें?

श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी : मशीनरी कहां से मंगाना है और कहां से नहीं यह अलग बात है। एक तो यह कि यह ट्रेनिंग फैसिलिटीज, टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग फैसिलिटीज के बारे में है और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो टेक्निकल आफिसर्स हैं उनकी