

in a year. The MLAs also attend some functions which are arranged by the Government or other parties. The MLA's request is only for reservations and not for free passes. The MLAs are law makers in their respective State Assemblies. So, I request the Government to restore the emergency quota for the MLAs of all the States.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to construct an embankment on Bari Gandak near Peprasy in Bihar to check the river erosion

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Irrigation, Government of India, through you to the situation in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh which is situated near the Bihar border—the Bari Gandak there is causing rapid erosion. In fact Deoria district has been affected for long by the erosion due to Narayani (Bari Gandak), but the main reason is that whereas Uttar Pradesh Government has built a very strong embankment to stop the erosion of Bari Gandak and this river merges into Ganga near Patna after entering Bihar, Bihar Government has not built any embankment near Peprasy to cover three kilometres in the area of Bihar near the border of Uttar Pradesh, and thus the waters of Narayani river after merging with Bansa River destroy the area of Deoria district. The Uttar Pradesh Government has repeatedly requested the Bihar Government to build this embankment. Moreover, the Uttar Pradesh Government has asked the Bihar Government to allow it to instruct the embankment if the latter is unable to do so. But the Bihar Government has neither constructed the embankment nor have allowed U.P. Government to do so. Being on the border of the State, Deoria district has constantly been ravaged due to non-construction of embankment by Bihar. The Chief Minister and senior officials of Uttar Pradesh had visited Deoria district on August 10, 1986. The erosion by Bari Gandak is going on rapidly at present also and the Government of Uttar Pradesh is helpless. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consult both the

State Governments and make arrangements for immediate prevention of erosion otherwise lakhs of people of Deoria district will become homeless and property worth crores of rupees will be destroyed. I hope that urgent steps would be taken keeping in view the gravity of the situation.

[English]

(viii) Need to consider the techno-economic viability of an integrated LTC Plant and formed Cobe industry under CFRI process.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : For the conservation of coking coal for iron and steel industry, and for utilization of non-coking coal for industrial purposes, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad developed formed coke technology, after carrying out research and pilot plant trials for more than a decade. In collaboration with Steel Authority of India, CFRI made a successful Low Shaft Blast furnace trial of Formed Coke on 15th and 16th December 1982 at Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, Orissa, report of which was submitted to the Government in February 1984. Government is keen to import technology for the same process, which may not suit Indian coals. Government should take positive steps to develop the Formed Coke technology indigenously. Expertise of SAIL, MECON, HEC, Engineers India Ltd. etc. may be extensively used for a commercial plant for production of Formed Coke within five years under a Government agency.

Government is spending a huge amount of foreign exchange in import of coking coals. Plan and strategy have already been submitted by Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad in 1982 so that India need not import coking coal. In my opinion, Government should immediately go through the scheme for implementation; if necessary, the services of scientists concerned should be asked for.

Import of technology in the utilization of Indian coals should be thoroughly checked. Otherwise, the imported technology may face the same fate like LTC

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]
plant at Dankuni, West Bengal for which CFRI process was discarded. British know-how for the LTC plant there, is now anticipated to be unsuitable for Indian coals, for which the commissioning of the plant is being delayed. Now the time has come when the Government should consider the techno-economic viability of an integrated LTC plant and formed coke industry, using CFRI process.

13.17 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FOURTH
AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

AND

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME
COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS
OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT
BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are taking up items No. 20 and 21 together. Now the Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to move item 21 also, you can do that.

SHRI A. K. SEN : But then, the only thing is that the voting will have to be different, because here, every clause has to be voted by two-thirds majority. I will do just as you decide, but the debate may be together.

I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

These are complementary. They spring from the same set of circumstances which

have prevailed ever since the Constitution was adopted. Hon. Members will recollect that the Constitution wanted to guarantee the salary of Judges, so that it would not be left to Parliament to change it from time to time, except by a Constitutional amendment. At that time, if you look at the debate on the Second Schedule, you would find that the desire of the Constituent Assembly was that certain officers should be kept immune from interference so far as their emoluments were concerned, viz. Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, the President, the Vice President, the Auditor General, Election Commissioner and so on. But, unfortunately, at that time they did not foresee the steep rise in prices, and the inflation which would be experienced by the whole world, including India ; and as a result, today I think the rupee is worth only about ten paise, compared to the purchasing power of the rupee in 1950...

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : In Bombay is 15 paise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. SEN : Ten to fifteen paise—I have not calculated. (Interruptions). It may be, according to the cost of living index. It may be, so. But I think of living index. It may be if you take the ordinary items of consumption, it appears it is not above 10 paise. In any event, the salary which was sought to be guaranteed now has become highly unrealistic. And there have been demands from the Judges, the Bar and from everybody, because as a result of this unrealistic salary of the Judges, we have not been able to attract the very best talent from the Bar, which used to come originally, and which comes in other countries. Therefore, as we conceive that our judicial system is based on the High Courts and the Supreme Courts and their excellence. The talent of the judges would be a prime necessity. Therefore, for the purpose of getting the best talent from the Bar and ensuring quality justice at every level, it would be necessary to increase the emoluments of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.