

period, this is one; we have achieved uniformity of law, uniformity of legal procedure and uniformity of the language of laws. That should be maintained. When there is a suggestion or proposal to disturb that unity, extending from one end of India to the other, extending from the district court at the lowest level to the Supreme Court at the highest, we should be careful. The Commission has, of course, suggested that Hindi may be adopted in place of English, but it has also cautioned us by saying that this may not be done within the next 25 or 30 years. If it were left to me, I should say that the precision, the exactitude and the capacity to convey fine shades of difference in expressions that are found in English may be found in only one Indian language, and that is Sanskrit. History will say that Sanskrit has all along been the language of the judiciary and the language of law in India. Thank you

—
15.55 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF TWO MEMBERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 25th August 1959, from the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Chinsurah, Hooghly:—

"Sarvashri Prabhat Kar and K T. K. Tangamam, Members, Lok Sabha, arrested under section 11, West Bengal Security Act produced before me today, the 25th August, at 5.30 p.m. They were discharged and released from custody at once on police report"

15.56 hrs.

MOTION RE FOURTEENTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION—contd.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Law Commission was formed for the purpose of recommending dispensation of

justice which will be simple, speedy, cheap, effective and substantial. That is the language that has been used by the Commission

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing that I might point out. In such motions, specific points on which discussion is sought to be raised are given in the notice. In this motion also, the sponsors gave certain points on which they want to have discussion. There are four points: reduction of appeals to High Courts and lowering of expenses of cases filed in High Courts, need to restrict interference by High Courts and the Supreme Court in the decisions of administrative and domestic tribunals, need to establish temporary or permanent Benches of High Courts in different districts of a State, and, deterioration in the standard of legal education. I hope hon. Members will keep these four points before them when they speak.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Were no more points given subsequently?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have none.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun): I would like to know if you will not be prepared to allow discussion of other points. This is a very comprehensive Report and one cannot deal with almost all points

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one other provision; under these discussions, particularly when such motions are discussed, the same points that were urged on the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants not long ago, as in this case, are not allowed, though I will not strictly bar brief references to them. But these are the main points on which attention should be focussed.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): The four points stressed were only for the purpose of admission of the motion by the Speaker. The motion was admitted and it is now for the House to discuss any point the House likes.