

Monday, December 19, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VII, 1955

(21st November to 23rd December, 1955)



ELEVENTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 26)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

Volume VII—From 21st November to 23rd December, 1955.

<i>No. 1—Monday, 21st November, 1955</i>	COLUMNS
Members Sworn.	1
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 3, 5 to 25, 28, 29, 31 and 32	1—30
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 4, 26, 27, 30, 33 to 45	30—36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 24	36—46
Daily Digest	47—50
 <i>No. 2—Tuesday, 22nd November, 1955.</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 46 to 51, 53 to 63, 65 to 69, 71, 72, 74 and 75	51—81
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 73, 76 to 83, 85 to 91 and 93 to 97	81—91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 25 to 54	91—104
Daily Digest	105—08
 <i>No. 3—Wednesday, 23rd November, 1955.</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 98 to 105, 108, 136, 107, 109 to 111, 113, 117 to 122, 124 to 126, 128	109—36
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 106, 112, 114 to 116, 127, 129 to 135, 137 to 147	136—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 55 to 68 and 70	146—54
Daily Digest	155—56
 <i>No. 4—Thursday, 24th November, 1955.</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 148 to 161, 163, 164, 167 to 170, 172, 174, 176 to 183, 185, 187 and 189	157—90
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 165, 175, 184, 190, 192 and 193	190—92
Unstarred Questions Nos. 71 to 81 and 83 to 90	192—202
Daily Digest	203—04

No. 5—Friday, 25th November, 1955.

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 194 to 196, 198, 199, 201, 204 to 206, 209 to 217, 220 to 225	205—34
--	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 197, 200, 203, 207, 208, 218, 219, 226 to 240	234—43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 92 to 126	243—60
Daily Digest	261—64

No. 6—Monday, 28th November, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 242 to 246, 251, 252, 256, 258, 260, 262 to 264, 266, 269, 241, 247, 253, 257, 259, 261, 265, 267, 248, 255 and 249	265—94
Short Notice Question No. 1.	294—99

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 250, 254 and 268	299—300
Unstarred Questions Nos. 127 to 148	300—10
Daily Digest	311—12

No. 7—Wednesday, 30th November, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 270, 271, 273 to 276, 278, 284, 279, 282, 283, 285 to 295, 297 to 301	313—42
--	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 272, 277, 280, 281, 296, 303 to 310 and 312	342—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 149 to 170	348—56
Daily Digest	357—58

No. 8—Thursday, 1st December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 313, 315 to 317, 319, 320, 322 to 324, 327 to 330, 332 to 336, 338, 339, 341 to 343; 345 to 347 and 349 to 352	359—92
---	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 314, 318, 321, 325, 326, 331, 337, 340, 344, 348 and 354 to 377.	392—405
Unstarred Questions Nos. 171 to 173 and 175 to 216	405—28
Daily Digest	429—32

No. 9 —Friday, 2nd December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 378 to 381, 383, 385, 387 to 389, 391, 392, 394 to 399, 401, 403, 404, 406, 407, 409 to 415	433—63
--	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 382, 384, 386, 390, 393, 400, 402, 405, 408,
416 to 426 and 123 464—70

Unstarred Questions Nos. 217 to 237 470—80

Daily Digest 481—84

No. 10—Saturday, 3rd December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 427 to 429, 431, 433 to 436, 439, 443, 444,
446 to 451, 454, 455 and 476 485—513

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 430, 432, 437, 438, 440 to 442, 445, 452,
453, 456 to 475, 477 to 484, 171, 182 and 191 513—29

Unstarred Questions Nos. 238 to 263 529—40

Daily Digest 541—44

No. 11—Monday, 5th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 485, 488, 490 to 492, 494, 495, 497 to 501,
504 to 506, 512, 514 to 516, 518, 521, 522, 525, 530, 526 545—75

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 487, 489, 493, 496, 502, 503, 507 to 511,
513, 519, 520, 524, 527, 528, 529, 531 to 537 575—84

Unstarred Questions Nos. 264 to 307 584—606

Daily Digest 607—10

No. 12—Tuesday, 6th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 538 to 540, 544 to 546, 548, 549, 551, 553, 554,
559 to 563, 565 to 568, 570 to 574, 577 to 583 and 547 611—43

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 541, 542, 543, 550, 552, 555, 556 to 558,
564, 569, 575, 576 643—47

Unstarred Questions Nos. 308 to 332 648—60

Daily Digest 661—64

No. 13—Wednesday, 7th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 584 to 587, 589 to 598, 600 to 604 and 606 665—93

Short Notice Question No. 2. 693—94

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 588, 599, 605, 607 to 630 and 302 694—706

Unstarred Questions Nos. 333 to 362. 706—18

Daily Digest 719—22

No. 14—Thursday, 8th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 631, 632, 634, 635, 637, 639 to 641, 643 to 645, 647 to 649, 651, 653 to 659, 661, 663, 664, 681, 666, 668 and 669 723—54

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 633, 636, 638, 642, 646, 650, 652, 660, 662, 665, 667, 670 to 680, 682 to 687 755—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 363 to 397 765—84

Daily Digest 785—88

No. 15—Friday, 9th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 688 to 690, 692, 694 to 697, 699, 701, 703, 705 to 708, 711 to 713, 715 to 719, 698 and 702 789—818

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 691, 693, 700, 704, 709, 710 and 714 818—20

Unstarred Questions Nos. 398 to 420 820—30

Daily Digest 831—32

No. 16—Monday, 12th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 721, 722, 725 to 732, 734, 738 to 740, 743 to 746, 748 to 750, 724, 735 and 723 833—61

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 720, 733, 736, 737, 741, 742 and 747 861—64

Unstarred Questions Nos. 421 to 440 864—74

Daily Digest 875—76

No. 17—Tuesday, 13th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 752 to 761, 764 to 773, 775, 779, 780, 784 to 786, 788, 789 877—906

Short Notice Question No. 3 907—08

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 751, 762, 770-A, 774, 776, 777, 778, 781 to 783, 790, 791 to 805 and 807 908—20

Unstarred Questions Nos. 441 to 489 920—40

Daily Digest 941—44

No. 18—Wednesday, 14th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 808, 809, 815 to 817, 820, 824, 825, 828 to 832, 834 to 836, 838, 814, 812, 823 and 827 945—68

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 810, 811, 813, 818, 819, 821, 822, 826, 833 and 837 968—72

Unstarred Questions Nos. 490 to 522 973—90

Daily Digest 991—94

No. 19—Thursday, 15th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 840, 844 to 848, 850, 853 to 856, 858, 859, 861, 862, 864,
865, 867, 871, 873, 874, 876, 878 to 880-A 995—1024

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 839, 841 to 843, 849, 851, 852, 857, 860, 863, 866, 868
to 870, 872, 875, 877, 881 to 899 and 173 1024—34

Unstarred Questions Nos. 523 to 561 1035—52

Daily Digest 1053—56

No. 20—Friday, 16th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 891, 893, 894, 896, 897, 899 to 905, 911 to 913, 915,
917, 919, 921 to 925, 927 to 931, 933, 935 to 940 1057—90

Short Notice Question No. 4 1090—92

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 890, 892, 895, 898, 906 to 910, 914, 916, 918, 920, 926,
932, 934 1092—99

Unstarred Questions Nos. 562 to 627 1099—1136

Daily Digest 1137—40

No. 21—Saturday, 17th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Short Notice Question No. 5 1141—44

Daily Digest 1145—46

No. 22—Monday, 19th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 944, 943, 945 to 948, 950, 951, 953 to 955, 957 to 959,
961, 962, 964, 967, 969 to 971, 973, 975 1147—76

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 941, 942, 949, 952, 956, 960, 963, 965, 966, 968, 972, 974,
976, 977, 978 and 979 1176—83

Unstarred Questions Nos. 628 to 655 and 657 to 666 1183—1200

Daily Digest 1201—04

No. 23—Tuesday, 20th December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 980 to 984, 986 to 988, 990 to 998, 1000, 1002 to 1011 1205—35

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 985, 989, 999, 1001, 1012 to 1044 1235—52

Unstarred Questions Nos. 667 to 714 and 716 to 723 1252—74

Daily Digest 1275—78

No. 24—Wednesday, 21st December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1045 to 1051, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061 to 1067, 1070 to 1072,
353, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1106, 1079 to 1085 1279—1311

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1053, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1068, 1069, 1073, 1076, 1086 to
1105, 1107 to 1119, 517 1311—28

Unstarred Questions Nos. 724 to 825, 825-A, 826 to 845, 845-A, 846 to 863 1328—94

Daily Digest 1395—1402

No. 25—Thursday, 22nd December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1120 to 1125, 1127 to 1136, 1139 to 1151	1403—35
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1126, 1137, 1138, 1152 to 1162	1435—40
---	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 864 to 914, 916 to 934 and 934-A	1440—70
---	---------

Daily Digest	1471—74
------------------------	---------

No. 26—Friday, 23rd December, 1955.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1163, 1164, 1168, 1170, 1172 to 1183, 1185 to 1190, 1193 to 1195	1475—1505
---	-----------

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 6 and 7	1505—08
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1165 to 1167, 1169, 1171, 1184, 1191, 1192, 1196 to 1207	1508—17
---	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 935 to 995, 995-A, 996 to 1012 and 1014	1517—54
--	---------

Daily Digest	1555—58
------------------------	---------

INDEX	1—257
-----------------	-------

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I— Questions and Answers)

ACC. No. 25511
Dated 11.12.2.015

1147

LOK SABHA

Monday, 19th December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr Speaker: Question No. 941, Member absent. Question No. 942, Member absent. Question No. 943. The hon. Minister for Defence. None present on behalf of the hon. Minister? We will keep it over. The moment the Minister comes we will take it up. It is very improper.

Medicinal Herbs

*944. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any interim Report has been submitted by the Joint Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is examining the question of medicinal herbs found in the Punjab Hill Areas and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Sub-Committee on Medicinal Plants consisting of experts appointed at a joint meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Drugs Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Pharmacology Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Medical Research and Medicinal plants Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has submitted a proposal for the establishment of a Central Indian Medicinal plants Organisation for development and research in Medicinal plants in all aspects. The proposal is under examination.

468 LSD—1.

1148

डा० सत्यवादी : इस के मुताल्लिक फैसला करने में तकरीबन कितना अर्सा लग जायेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक ऐंड इन्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च की एक सब कमेटी ने एक मुझाव भेजा है जिस पर कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक ऐंड इन्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च के बोर्ड ने गौर किया और चूंकि इस के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर और मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ से सलाह लेनी है, इस लिये तजवीज की गई है कि उन के पास इस योजना को भेज दिया जाय और वह उस पर विचार कर के बतायें कि यह जो योजना तैयार की गई है उस को कैसे चलाया जा सकता है ।

डा० सत्यवादी : इस योजना के मुताल्लिक कुछ यह भी अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी हां, इस योजना पर २५ लाख रु० के खर्च का अनुमान है । इस के तमाम विस्तार हमारे पास हैं । जैसे ही मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर और मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ की सिफारिशें आ जायेंगी, कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक ऐंड इन्डस्ट्रियल रिसर्च की गवर्निंग कमेटी अपना फैसला कर लेगी ।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : क्या इस में केवल पंजाब के पर्वतीय इलाके और हिमाचल प्रदेश ही सम्मिलित किये जा रहे हैं या जो हिमालय के अन्य क्षेत्र हैं वहां की जड़ी बूटियों पर भी विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, जो सिफारिश की गई है वह सारे देश के लिये है और उसी में एक तजवीज यह भी है कि लखनऊ, मद्रास और बम्बई, तीनों जगहों में हर्बेरियम प्रयोग शालायें स्थापित की जायें।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether before making the study of medicinal plants in regard to the particular regions referred to in the question, any detailed botanical survey of this area has been made, so that it may be helpful for the furtherance of the study of medicinal plants?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, the proposal to have a general botanical survey for medicinal plants is also one of those made.

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up Question No. 943. I believe the hon. Minister has come.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Sir, I am very sorry for not having been here in time, but it was beyond my control. I apologize.

Naval Headquarters

*943. **Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of reorganisation of the Naval Headquarters, in India has progressed so far;

(b) the time by which it will be completed;

(c) the nature of the changes that are likely to be effected; and

(d) the total amount to be spent on this process?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). There has been no reorganisation of Naval Headquarters as such though a certain rationalisation of the existing functions of chief of Material and Chief of Personnel has taken place in the light of experience gained after Independence. This has involved appointment of extra staff which results in an additional expenditure of Rs. 40,000 per annum.

Foreign Scholars

*945. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of foreign students who are studying Hindi in India as Government of India Scholars and the names of the countries from which they come?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): 35 students—from China, Turkey, Israel, British East Africa, British West Indies, Indonesia, Nyasaland, Ethiopia, Fiji, Sudan, Surinam, Thailand, Afghanistan, Tanganyika, Burma, Iran, Japan and Nigeria.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Amongst the thirty-five students may I know whether there is any one enjoying cultural scholarships?

Dr. M. M. Das: All of them are enjoying cultural scholarships.

Shri Chattopadhyaya rose—

Mr. Speaker: Our convention is that the person who has put the question should be given a chance first.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we have received such facilities from those countries whose names have been mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Dr. M. M. Das: Such facilities for learning Hindi?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Equal facilities.

Mr. Speaker: Reciprocal facilities by those countries.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: For learning the language of those countries.

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as my knowledge goes, China has given us some scholarships for Chinese language, history and other subjects.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that fifteen teachers from South Africa are being helped by us here for teaching Hindi there?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know how many students have come here under Government of India scholarships from China?

Dr. M. M. Das: Under our Cultural Scholarships scheme we have given 100 scholarships this year, in all. But as to how many have come from China I want notice.

श्रीमती शिवराजवती नेहरू : मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इन स्कालर्स में स्त्रियाँ भी आई हैं हिन्दी सीखने के लिये, और अगर आई हैं तो कितनी।

Dr. M. M. Das: Whether their wives have come—is that the question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Whether there are any women among those scholars.

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice for that.

Estate Duty

*946. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 730 on the 13th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have now taken a decision regarding the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, that the period before death during which gifts *inter vivos* ought to become liable to Estate Duty should be increased from two years to five years; and

(b) if so, what is that decision?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No decision has yet been taken with regard to this recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, but it is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) of the question.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether Government are going to take a decision as early as possible?

Shri M. C. Shah: Certainly, Government will take a decision as early as possible.

Advisory Committee on Social and Moral Hygiene

*947. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee of Social and Moral Hygiene of the Central Social Welfare Board has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 60].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government have accepted all the recommendations made by this Advisory Committee?

Dr. M. M. Das: These recommendations were placed before the Advisory Council of Education for the Handicapped, and this Council recommended in its

turn some important items to the Government of India. Now, the Government of India have selected some of these items for implementation next year, provided we get the budget grants.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the members of this Sub-Committee?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry, Sir. The reply I have given to the first question, concerns another question, not this. What was the last question?

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: The names of the members of this Advisory Committee.

Dr. M. M. Das: The Advisory Committee to which the Social Welfare Board has referred these recommendations consists of the following:

Shrimati Indra Gandhi—*Chairman*

Members:

- (1) Shrimati Hannah Sen
- (2) Shrimati Danwanti Rama Rao
- (3) Shri M. S. Gore
- (4) Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Ministry of Education
- (5) Shri C. S. Menon, Ministry of Finance
- (6) Shri A. V. Venkatasubban, Ministry of Health
- (7) Shri J. N. Dhamija, Ministry of Home Affairs
- (8) Shri P. M. Sundaram, Ministry of Labour
- (9) Dr. Alexander, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (10) Shri V. B. Ayyangar, Planning Commission

Shrimati Jaishri: What legislative measures does Government intend to introduce in order to deal with the matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said in my previous reply that the Central Social Welfare Board that set up this Advisory Committee referred these recommendations made by the Advisory Committee to a Sub-Committee, the members of which I had just now mentioned. This Sub-Committee will further examine these recommendations and submit their recommendations to the Central Social Welfare Board.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether the Advisory Committee has visited any exclusively industrial areas?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Advisory Committee that was set up by the Central Social Welfare Board went round all the important centres of the country.

Income Tax Investigation Commission

*948. **Shri Amar Singh Damar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income-tax investigation Commission has finished its work;

(b) if so, the total amount voluntarily disclosed;

(c) the total amount assessed by the Commission; and

(d) the total tax assessed on the concealed income?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Not yet. However, after the decisions of the Supreme Court declaring *ultra vires* certain provisions of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947. (XXX of 1947), the work left undisposed of when those decisions were given has been taken over by the Income-tax authorities themselves. The Commission has formally been kept in existence for the investigation of cases which had been referred to the Commission under the Travancore Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, and for dealing with certain miscellaneous pending matters both administrative and legal relating to cases already dealt with by the Commission such as custody of records, rectification of mistakes and references and suits filed by or against the Commission;

(b) if the Hon'ble Members refer to the amount of concealed income relating to cases settled with the assesses concerned by the Investigation Commission, such amount is Rs. 18.57 crores approximately;

(c) Rs. 38.7 crores approximately; and

(d) Rs. 16 crores approximately.

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस कमिशन को नियुक्ति कब हुई थी और यह अपना कार्य कब तक समाप्त करेगा ?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Commission was appointed by the Act of 1947, and the Commission exists formally as I stated in my reply. The Supreme Court declared section 5(4) of the Act *ultra vires* in 1954; later the Court also declared *ultra vires* section 5(1) from 17th July 1954. So the cases that were not disposed of have been handed over to the income-tax authorities.

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह कमिशन स्थायी है या अस्थायी ?

(No reply was given).

श्री के. सी. सोनिया : कमिशन से जो असेसमेंट किया है उसमें से कितना पैसा वसूल हो गया है ?

Shri M. C. Shah: The amount collected was Rs. 7.51 lakhs in cases under section 5(1) and Rs. 2.42 lakhs in cases under section 5(4).

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are there any number of cases in which assessment of concealed incomes was arrived at after compromise, and then they have been reopened after finding the concealments?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is a provision in the settlement that if there is some income concealed, then that case can be reopened. I cannot give the exact number of such cases at present.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether Government have considered the desirability of amending the Act in view of the Supreme Court judgment so that all the pending cases can be gone into thoroughly and investigation pursued further?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes; the hon. Member must be aware that already the Income-tax Act has been amended last year, and another section—section 34(1)(A)—has been introduced and it was accepted by both Houses of Parliament. This was after the Supreme Court judgment.

Bonus Shares

*950. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 25th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether a decision about imposing tax on bonus shares has been taken; and

(b) if so, the details of such taxation?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether Government ever calculated the amount of the revenue that they can get as a result of imposing tax on bonus shares?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is not necessary, because we have already got figures of the bonus shares issued in 1955. When a decision is taken, it will be calculated. How can we calculate it unless there is a decision taken as to whether there should be such a tax, and if so, to what extent, and in what way. That is all rather speculative.

Shri L. N. Mishra: In view of the fact that the Taxation Inquiry Commission recommended that Government should see that there is no over-capitalisation as a result of the issue of bonus shares, and no misuse thereof, what particular steps have been taken by Government to control the issue of such shares this year?

Shri M. C. Shah: Before the Taxation Inquiry Commission made those recommendations, we have been pursuing the same policy; we do not like over-capitalisation.

Some hon. Members raise—

Mr. Speaker: I will go to the next question. It is all problematical now.

छावणियों का पुनर्गठन

*६५१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री ७ मितम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चार छावणियों अर्थात् लंघौर, नैनीताल, पंचमढ़ी और बनारस के पुनर्गठन के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सब निर्णयों की एक एक प्रति सभा के टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजिठिया) :

(क) अन्तिम निर्णय अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रक्षा उपमंत्री महोदय वह कारण और वह अड़चनें बतलायेंगे कि जिनके कारण निर्णय करने में देरी हो रही है ?

Sardar Majithia: So far as Landhor and Nainital are concerned, the State Government has not been able to make up its mind as to what it is going to do about those properties, because it has been given the first choice. The same is the case with Panchmarhi; the Madhya Pradesh Government is still considering the question. So far as Banaras is concerned, I expect to take a decision within this month.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि लंघौर छावनी को मसूरी म्युनिसिपैलिटी में शामिल करने के बारे में मसूरी म्युनिसिपैलिटी ने इस तरह की कोई मांग की है कि जो इलाका मिलना है उसके विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त खर्च या अनुदान मिलना चाहिए, क्या इस बारे में भी कोई लिख पत्र को गई है ?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, that is correct—that the Municipality is financially very poor,—and if we excise these portions then the properties held by the Government of India are not taxable—they do not pay any tax—and that would mean that the Municipality will financially be further weakened.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो अभी बतलाया गया कि इन चार छावणियों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है तो जो १३ छावणियाँ और हैं उन के बारे में क्या उपरक्षा मंत्री महोदय बता सकेंगे कि अन्तिम निर्णय क्या किया गया है ?

Sardar Majithia: If the hon. Member puts a question about any one particular cantonment that he is interested in, I will give a specific answer. But I can say that so far as the other 13 cantonments are concerned, they have been properly looked into and those areas which could be excised have been excised, and the others have not been excised.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if Government will consider the advisability of retaining Nainital as a cantonment and using it as a health resort, as used to be done in former days?

Sardar Majithia: The hon. Member comes from that area and he knows that the U. P. Government's summer headquarters are there and it is in need of buildings.

Shri C. D. Pande: Not to that extent.

Sardar Majithia: and it is taking a long time to decide about it.

बर्मा तथा लाओस की सहायता

*६५३. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार बर्मा तथा लाओस को कोई वित्तीय तथा टेक्निकल सहायता दे रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

बिस्स मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री बी० आर० भगत) : (क) और (ख). लाभोस को किसी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता (टेक्निकल) सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है।

कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने २४,६०० रुपये के खर्च से बर्मा सरकार के १२ मनोनीत व्यक्तियों के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा की व्यवस्था कर दी है। २० करोड़ रुपये के ऋण के अलावा, जो हाल में बर्मा सरकार को दिया गया है, और कोई वित्तीय सहायता उसे नहीं दी गयी है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: भारत सरकार बर्मा सरकार को जो सहायता देती है उसके ऊपर कितने परसेंट सूद लेती है और भारत सरकार को अमेरिका या और मुल्कों से जो एड मिलती है उस पर भारत सरकार को किस हिसाब से सूद देना पड़ता है ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : जहां तक पहले भाग का सम्बन्ध है बर्मा सरकार से चार परसेंट सूद लिया जाता है। दूसरा सवाल इस प्रश्न से उठता नहीं है, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ऋण हमें मिलते हैं उन पर अलग अलग दरों से हम सूद देते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य यह सूचना चाहते हैं तो वह अलग से नोटिस दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार उदाहरणार्थ यह तो बतलावे कि कम से कम उनको कितना देना पड़ता है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना देना पड़ता है ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : सब से ज्यादा दर सूद की जो हमें देनी पड़ती है वह उस ऋण पर देनी पड़ती है जो कि हमें इंटरनेशनल बैंक से दामोदर बैली के लिए मिला है वह दर ४.७५ परसेंट है। इससे ज्यादा दर पर सूद हमें नहीं देना पड़ता है।

Smuggling

*954. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggled watches seized during period from the 1st July, 1955 to the end of November, 1955;

(b) the names of the countries from which they were smuggled;

(c) whether it is a fact that smuggling from Pakistan is one the increase; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to prevent the same?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):

(a) The number of smuggled watches seized during the period from 1st July to 30th November, 1955 was 995.

(b) These watches were imported from almost all parts of the world, particularly from Hongkong, the Portuguese Possessions in India and also the erstwhile French Possessions in India from pre-merger non-duty paid stocks held in those Possessions, from the Persian Gulf area, and the Straits Settlements.

(c) The indications are that smuggling from Pakistan is generally on the decline.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what methods of smuggling are resorted to by these smugglers and is the Government not very effective in dealing with them?

Shri A. C. Guha: The smugglers have been adopting all sorts of tactics to avoid detection and we are also taking all sorts of measures to detect them. I cannot say what is the particular technique of the smugglers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the value of the watches that were seized and may I also know whether Government keeps a check on the watch merchants who perhaps purchase watches from these smugglers?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not got the value of the watches here. They will be auctioned and any value that we could get would satisfy the customs authorities.

Physical Education

*955. **Shri V. P. Nayari:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education to lay down standardised norms of physical requirements for various age-groups have finished their work;

(b) whether the Sub-committee has submitted details of physical standards to be prescribed.

(c) whether the Committee issued any questionnaire and if so to whom;

(d) the personnel of the Sub-committee; and

(e) the work done and the results produced by the Sub-Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i) Shri G. D. Sondhi,
Honorary Adviser (Youth Welfare)
Ministry of Education,
NEW DELHI.

(ii) Shri P. M. Joseph,
Principal,
Govt. Training Institute for Physical
Education, Kandivali,
BOMBAY.

(iii) Shri C. C. Abraham,
Principal,
Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Educa-
tion,
MADRAS.

(e) The Sub-Committee has submitted a report incorporating the results of their experiments.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The answer to part (a), I heard, was 'Yes'. May I know whether these norms have been publicised?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir; they were not publicised. Some of the members of the Board were asked to administer the tests that were formulated by the Board to groups of boys in different parts of the country and the results have not yet been published.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the schools in India have been informed of these norms which have been setup?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said that some of the members of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education were asked to administer these tests to groups of boys in their own States.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know when the Planning Commission has laid down certain norms what has prevented the Government from accepting these norms and giving them wide publicity for adoption in the various schools and colleges according to age groups?

Dr. M. M. Das: This is a suggestion for action. The results of the tests that were administered to groups of boys in different parts of the country will be placed before the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Government will be guided by their advice.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether the Government have any proposal to link up this physical education with the National Discipline Scheme enunciated by the Rehabilitation Ministry and also whether they are aware of a memorandum submitted to the Education Minister and Ministry by a large number of Members of Parliament that they desire to have this National Discipline Scheme on an all India basis?

Dr. M. M. Das: The National Discipline Scheme is a different scheme. So far as this question is concerned, the objectives of these tests are that these tests should be the minimum targets which all boys, except those exempted on medical grounds, must reach for general physical efficiency. It has nothing to do with the National Discipline Schemes.

Colombo Plan

***957. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries of South and South East Asia to whom India has provided technical assistance including experts as well as training facilities during the last four years of the operation of the Colombo Plan; and

(b) what would be the actual expenditure on it including the commitments already made for such assistance?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 8.

(b) India's total commitment in regard to technical assistance to the other Countries in the Region under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan is Rs. 1 crore. The expenditure actually incurred against this commitment during the four years ending 31st March 1955 was Rs. 20,27,265. The present scheme extends upto 30th June 1957.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know which are the eight countries that have been granted this technical help and are there any of the eight countries which have not availed of the technical aid by India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The countries are Nepal, Philippines, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma, Pakistan, Malaya and Viet Nam. I think all the countries have availed themselves of the help.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if under this Technical Aid Scheme there is any reciprocity on behalf of those eight countries in giving aid to India as well in any form?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In the Colombo Plan technically advanced countries give help to technically backward countries.

India is receiving help from other technically advanced countries like the USA and the UK. India occupies a middle position. It receives aid and also gives aid to less technically advanced countries. There is no question of reciprocity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What training facilities under this Technical Aid Scheme are given to those countries? May I know whether their officers or students are being given training facilities in India and, if so, how many of them and from what countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The facilities are that they are given training free and the living allowances are granted to them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In what departments?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can say the subjects in which they are receiving training. They include, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, textile technology, chemical technology, applied chemistry, radio engineering, income-tax, mining, oil processing, paper manufacture, forest ranger's course, statistics etc.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the hon. Parliamentary Secretary can inform the House what exactly is the quantum of help that we receive under the Colombo Plan and how does it compare with the help that we give?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We give very small but we have received considerable help.

Central Excise Department, Orissa

*958. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service reservation percentage for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been fulfilled in the Central Excise Department, Orissa; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). No Sir. The reserved percentage for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has not yet been fulfilled in the Calcutta Collectorate of Central Excise to which Orissa forms a part. Recruitment has to be done through the Employment Exchanges who are always informed about the number of reserved posts for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. As suitable candidates from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not always forthcoming, the reserved percentage has not yet been filled up.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what steps Government are taking to see that suitable candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are forthcoming?

Shri A. C. Guha: I can say that Government is really anxious and eager that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should get their due percentage but I should also add that so long as retrenched personnel and displaced persons are there, they have a priority.

Shri A. C. Guha: Wherever there was any vacancy, the first priority went to the retrenched personnel and then the displaced persons. Due to that also, the percentage does not really come up to the target.

Shri Sanganna: May I know since the creation of the Central Excise Department in Orissa how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people have been appointed and in what category?

Shri A. C. Guha: I can only give him the figure of direct recruitment. This percentage is to operate only for direct recruitment. About 50 per cent of these posts are filled up by promotion and there this percentage cannot operate. In the Calcutta Collectorate, in regard to inspectors, the percentage of Scheduled Caste in direct recruitment is 10:1 and to Upper Division Clerks 11:1.

डा० सत्यबाबी : भ्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर ने बताया है कि हम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज को कहते हैं और वहां से सूटेबल कैंडीडेट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस विषय में सिर्फ लोकल एक्सचेंज को ही कहा जाता है या दूसरे एक्सचेंजिज को भी कहा जाता है? क्या इस प्रकार का कोई इन्तजाम है कि अगर उस स्थान से कैंडीडेट्स न मिलें, तो दूसरी एक्सचेंज को लिखा जाये?

श्री ए० सी० गुह : कलकत्ता कलेक्टोरेट में जितने exchanges हैं, उन सब को लिखा जाता है। इस के अतिरिक्त शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की recognised representative association की भी सहायता ली जाती है and finally through advertisement if the response to these efforts is poor. इस प्रकार जितना परसेंटेज होना चाहिए, वह रिफ्ट करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

Armed Forces

*959. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to launch a publication scheme of "Know your Armed Forces"; and

(b) whether training courses are also to be organised?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a). No, Sir. From time to time, however, articles and special features are released to newspapers and periodicals aimed at educating the public about the Armed Forces.

(b) As an experimental measure, a short course has been organised for journalists at 10 Centres in India to acquaint them with the broad organisation of the three Defence Services and other allied subjects such as badges of rank service customs and etiquette, campaign medals, etc.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: How many journalists attend these training courses?

Sardar Majithia: All accredited representatives of the Press are entitled to come and join these courses.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the duration of this course?

Sardar Majithia: The instructions roughly last for about eight hours and that divided into one hour a day comes to eight days.

श्री भक्त बर्दान : क्या मैं-जान सकता हूँ कि डिफेंस सर्विसिज़ नोट्स के शीर्षक से जो लेख अंग्रेजी के कुछ दैनिक पत्रों में निकलते हैं क्या वे डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा प्रमाणित होते हैं और प्रगर होते हैं, तो क्या ये लेख हिन्दी के अच्छे पत्रों में भी देने के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: The Defence Ministry have got a liaison officer who does keep in touch with both the English and the Hindi Press.

आयकर पदाधिकारी

*९६१. **श्री के० सी० सोबिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान आयकर पदाधिकारियों की संख्या आवश्यक संख्या के कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने पदाधिकारियों की कमी है; और

(ग) उस कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिये कौन सी योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, और इस कमी को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगगा ?

राजस्व और प्रसैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इनकम-टैक्स आफसरों के २४६ स्थान खाली हैं जब कि स्वीकृत संख्या १,४६० है । सरकार ने हाल ही में इनकम-टैक्स आफसरों के २५० अतिरिक्त स्थानों की स्वीकृति दी है जो अभी भरने को पड़े हैं । एक पुनःसंगठन-एकक इस विभाग की वास्तविक आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में छानबीन कर रहा है । यह एकक कर-जांच आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार स्थापित किया गया है ।

(ग) भाग (ख) में बताये गये स्थानों को, योग्य और अनुभवी इन्स्पेक्टरों की पदोन्नति करके भरने का विचार है । अनुमान है कि लगभग दो वर्षों में ये स्थान भर लिये जायेंगे ।

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : यह कमी केवल इनकम-टैक्स आफिसरों के सम्बन्ध में ही है या प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनरों और कमिशनरों के सम्बन्ध में भी है ?

श्री एम० सी० शाह : कमी उन के सम्बन्ध में भी है ।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether there is a sufficient number of departmental officers who are eligible for promotion as Income-tax Officers with the necessary qualifications and having passed the necessary tests?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I have already replied, we have already sanctioned 250 posts to be filled from inspectors who have a standing of two years and have passed the Income-tax Officers' examination.

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़रमाया है कि प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनर-

और कमिश्नर की जगहें भी खाली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये ग्रेड तरक्की से दिये जाते हैं या उन में डायरेक्ट रिक्लूटमेंट होती है ?

श्री एम० सी० शाह : क्लास १ आफिसरों की भर्ती डायरेक्ट रिक्लूटमेंट से भी होती है। असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर और कमिश्नर क्लास १ में से होते हैं। अब क्लास १ में रिक्लूटमेंट हो गई है, और जो लोग रखे गये हैं, वे ट्रेनिंग में हैं। जब इस प्रकार सब जगहें भर जायेंगी, तो यह कमी नहीं रहेगी।

सेठ अबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि पिछले चार पांच बरस से कई सैकड़ों इनकम-टैक्स असैसमेंट के केसिज पड़े हुए हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Are there arrears for the last four or five years?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is not so. There are arrears but we have already instructed all the officers to clear up these arrears as early as possible. Because of the deficiency in the number of Income-tax Officers it has become difficult and therefore we have already sanctioned 250 posts, out of which we have been able to fill 90 posts. We are taking steps to see that there are no cases which are pending for more than two years at the most.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether an officer has been appointed for going into the question of income-tax re-organisation and whether his report has been received and whether it is going to be published?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I said, we have already created a separate unit and have appointed a very senior officer who is Additional Member of the Central Board of Revenue to go into the question of reorganisation of the whole Income-tax Department. With the help of some subordinate officers he is going into the whole matter and we expect his report by the end of March, 1956. That officer will then see whether the scheme that he propounds is satisfactory. The report will not be published, but it will be submitted to the Central Board of Revenue.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes out of these 250 posts now sanctioned?

Shri M. C. Shah: Ordinarily it is 16-2/3 per cent for the Scheduled Castes

and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. If there are inspectors, these 250 posts will be filled by promotion and not by direct recruitment, and if there are inspectors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and qualified to be promoted, that is, having put in more than two years' service and having passed the Income-tax Officers' examination, certainly their claims will be taken into consideration by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION'S REPORT

***962. Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the opinions of the State Governments regarding the Report of the Backward Classes Commission have been received?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The opinions of a few State Governments have been received so far.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any time limit has been placed for the submission of these remarks from the State Governments?

Shri Datar: We have requested the State Governments to furnish us with their opinions as early as possible. We have not yet received the opinions of most of the States and only eight States have submitted their preliminary comments.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether after the receipt of the remarks from the State Governments, the financial implications of implementing the Backward Classes Commission's scheme will be examined and whether the Report will be placed for discussion in this House?

Shri Datar: The first part of the question is correct; the financial implications will be examined, Government would take a decision and then the Report would be placed on the Table of the House along with the memorandum as required by article 340 giving the action that Government have taken thereon.

Shri Thimmaiah : May I know whether it was not possible for the Government to implement certain recommendations of this Commission without taking the opinion of the State Governments?

Shri Datar: That would not be correct; ultimately most of the implementation work has to be done by the State Governments.

श्री जांगडे : यदि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार

को नहीं भेजेंगे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार
कौनसा कदम उठाने वाला है ?

Shri Datar: Government will consider that question; such an eventuality will not arise.

Shri B. S. Murthy: When was the report referred to the State Governments for their opinions and what are the States that have not sent in their recommendations and what are the steps Government are going to take for expediting this as early as possible?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has asked a number of questions and I shall try to answer.

Mr. Speaker: Some part of it has already been answered. Only eight States have sent in their preliminary remarks.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I asked the date on which it was referred to them.

Mr. Speaker: That is a new question.

Shri Datar: It was referred to them about two months ago.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know why the Government had not cared to discuss this report in Parliament?

Shri Datar: How can it be discussed unless the matter has been considered by the State Governments?

INCOME-TAX SOLICITORS

*964. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the method by which the appointment of the solicitors for the Income-Tax Department are made by Government at Bombay and Calcutta; and

(b) what restrictions are put, if any, by the Department at the time of appointing the solicitors?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) By selection of a suitable person possessing the required qualifications and experience.

(b) The restriction imposed is that the Solicitor will not act for or advise any other client in Income-tax matters relating to the Income-tax Commissioners' charges for which he is the Solicitor. Similarly, so long as he is a member of a firm, such firm or any other members thereof shall not act for or advise any other client in Income-tax matters without the consent of the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned.

Shri Morarka: May I know for what period this appointment is made and

what is the scale of remuneration which the Government sanction for such appointments?

Shri M. C. Shah: The appointment is made for one year and then it is renewed for another year and so on. They are given some retention fees and when they appear they are paid on a daily basis.

Shri Morarka: May I know what are these daily fees and what is the retention fee paid by the Government?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got them with me. If I remember aright the retention fee is Rs. 75. I have not got the figure with regard to daily fees. If the hon. Member wants it, I will supply it to him.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the monthly income of this one person is about Rs. 20,000 and even so his partners in firms are allowed to have private practice on income-tax matters.

Shri M. C. Shah: About the former part of the question, I am not aware; I will have to enquire and find out whether it is so. With regard to his partners in the firm, I have already said in the reply that they can do so with the consent of the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned.

Shri Joachim Alva: How does the Government explain this incorrect and unethical rule, though it may be legal, that an individual is taken by the Income-tax Department to work as a solicitor for the Government but there is the same firm—Mulla and Mulla—and he comes to the other partner by the next door who defends the case? How does Government explain this conduct?

Shri M. C. Shah: I do not think there is anything unethical or anything so wrong as presumed by the hon. Member who has put the question. As a matter of fact they are not allowed to practise in the High Court. No consent is given to practise or appear against the Government in the High Courts. The solicitor does not appear in every case and therefore, whenever the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned comes to the conclusion that the interests of the Government are not adversely affected, permission is given.

Mr. Speaker: The point of the question as it appears to me is that the man has an approach or a possible approach to the records of the Government through the same firm; that seems to be the point.

Shri M. C. Shah: That cannot be the case. Whenever a solicitor is asked to give his opinion on a certain base, then

and then only the Government solicitor will have access to the records of that case and it is not that his partners appear with him in the Government case.

COPPER ORE DEPOSITS

*967. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that extensive copper ore deposits have been found recently in the Nagpur District?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is reported that in the course of a preliminary survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India during November, 1955, a copper deposit was located about 2 miles East North East of Pular. Details of the deposit are not yet known.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any work would be undertaken next year for exploiting these deposits?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No; I am afraid no steps are being taken so far.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know when this survey will be completed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid we are not equipped properly to expedite all the work that we wish to do.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The moment the Geological Survey establishes that the ore deposited here is extensive, do Government propose to exploit it under the supervision of the Central Government or to leave it to the State Government to do it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry even with regard to the question of establishment of adequate quantity of copper ore, we have not done much; as I said, we are not properly equipped to do that as quickly as we want.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether, in view of our dependence on foreign countries for this very strategic raw material, Government have conducted any elaborate survey with a view to find out whether we can be self-sufficient in copper ores or copper from indigenous sources?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government are taking some steps to examine the entire question of making ourselves self-sufficient in copper. With that end in view, some experts from the USSR are also in our country.

राज्यों को ऋण

*९६६. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री राज्य सरकारों को ऋण के रूप में दिये गये धन को वसूल करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रबन्ध को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा के टेबल पर रखने और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस प्रबन्ध के अनुसार किन किन राज्यों ने यह धन ठीक समय पर लौटा दिया है और किन किन राज्यों ने नहीं लौटाया है;

(ख) क्या उन राज्य सरकारों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है जो समय पर किस्तें देने में असफल रही; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

वित्त मंत्री के सहायक (श्री० बी० धार० भगत) : (क) से (ग). राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अदायगी की शर्तों का उल्लेख ऋणों की मंजूरी में दिया जाता है। शर्तों के अनुसार निश्चित समय पर वसूली करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बद्ध एकाउन्टेन्ट जनरल पर होती है और वह अदायगी न होने पर सरकार को उसकी सूचना देता है। ऐसी सूचनाएं प्राप्त होने पर ऋण मंजूर करने वाले मंत्रालय को तुरन्त ही प्रतिकारात्मक कार्रवाई करनी पड़ती है, जिसमें गम्भीर मामलों में दण्ड के रूप में ब्याज लगाना शामिल है। ठीक समय पर रकम अदा न करने के मामलों तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में की गयी कार्रवाई के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों को जो ऋण दिया जाता है तो भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में अदायगी की भिन्न भिन्न शर्तें हैं ? यदि हां, तो सरकार क्या इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि इन ऋणों के देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्थाई नियम बनाये जायं

जिमसे ऋण बराबर समय समय पर वसूल हो सकें ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : जहां तक भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों को भिन्न भिन्न शर्तों का सवाल है वह तो होना जरूरी है क्योंकि जो ऋण दिया जाता है, उनको शर्तें, उनका समय और उनको तिथियां अलग अलग होती हैं लेकिन जहां तक नियम का सम्बन्ध है वह तो नियम बने हुए हैं और उनके हिमाब से वसूली होती है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन से ऐसे राज्य हैं और उनको कितनी धनराशि पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में दी गई है और उनमें से कितनी कितनी रकमों में दी गई थी वह चुका दी गई है, यह सूचना अगर उपलब्ध हो तो अभी बतला दी जाय वरना बाद में इसको हाउस को टेबुल पर रखने को कृपा करें ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : पंचवर्षीय योजना सम्बन्धी फीगर्स तो मेरे पास इस समय नहीं हैं मगर अभी तक जो ऋण दिये गये हैं भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों को

Mr. Speaker : I think it is better that he lays a statement on the Table of the House instead of taking time now.

श्री बी० आर० भगत : जहां तक ऋण वसूली का सवाल है वह तो मैंने कहा है कि उसको सदन की मेज पर रखा जायेगा ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ऋण राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में अभी पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी साहब ने यह बतलाया कि दंड यह दिया जाता है कि उनसे व्याज लिया जायेगा तो क्या अभी जो ऋण दिया जाता है उस पर किसी प्रकार का व्याज नहीं लिया जाता है ? यदि हां, तो क्या आगे चलकर लिया जायेगा ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : मैंने कहा कि दंड के रूप में जो व्याज लिया जाता है यह अलग व्याज होता है जो दर सूद के रूप में होता है और उसका सूद ज्यादा होता है ।

Glider Training

*970. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether Glider Training in the Air Wing of the National Cadet Corps has been introduced ; and

(b) if so, what are the main functions of the training?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main function of Glider training is to make the cadets air-minded.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know the total number of persons receiving training at present ?

Sardar Majithia : I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know how the selection of the candidates is made for training?

Sardar Majithia : The senior cadets of the Air Wing are given Glider training and there is no question of any selection because every one of them will get it.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know what is the period of training?

Sardar Majithia : There is no specified period but they get a particular number of hours of Glider flying which I should like to mention off-hand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : To make the cadets air-minded may I know how many Gliders are at the disposal of the Defence Ministry for this specific purpose ?

Sardar Majithia : Gliders are coming in and we are making every effort to encourage this particular type of flying.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What is the number of Gliders at the disposal of the Defence Ministry? That is my question.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know the number of Gliders if the hon. Minister can give it.

Sardar Majithia : I should like to say that it is very few at the moment.

Shri Jaipal Singh : With a view to taking advantage of the visit of the Polish Gliders in the country at the present moment, may I know whether the Government have accepted the offer of our visitors to go round the various training centres?

Sardar Majithia : Offer of what?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member says the Polish Gliders are here and taking advantage of their presence have Government any intention of sending them round to all the training centres in India?

Sardar Majithia : Whenever the offer is received from the particular quarter that will be duly considered.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know if any such centres have been opened in West Bengal or is it contemplated to open any in West Bengal?

Sardar Majithia : As I said, the senior cadets of the National Cadet Corps of the Air Wing will get this training and wherever we find there are sufficient numbers we will open centres.

Indian Air Force

***971. Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to replace the old aircrafts of the Indian Air Force by new ones ; and

(b) the total number of aircrafts purchased during 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest disclose the information.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know whether it will be in the public interest to put some supplementaries on this question?

Mr. Speaker : It all depends on the nature of the supplementary questions that he wants to put.

Shri Joachim Alva : In the matter of purchase of aircraft will the Government take note not to repeat the mistakes they had done in the past, namely, the French aircraft Ouragons were purchased and they came and told us that spare parts will not be available because the particular aircraft is out of line altogether? Then again in the matter of Skymasters the same story was repeated.

Sardar Majithia : So far as the Ouragons are concerned I should like to correct my friend and say that these aircrafts are fully serviceable and we have got enough spares to last these aircrafts their lives. Therefore, there is no question of a mistake in that case.

Inter-Varsity Youth Festival

***973. Pandit D. N. Tiwary :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any restriction of age limit has been put on students wishing to participate in the Inter-University Youth Festival ; and

(b) if so, whether any suggestions have been received to raise the age limit?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes Sir, the Festival was open to the students in the age range of 14-22 Years.

(b) Yes Sir, a few students requested to raise the higher age limit to 25.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know what led the Government to fix the age limit at 22 and whether they considered the case of those law students who generally go to law colleges after 22?

Dr. M. M. Das : The request that was received by Government from some students only was duly considered and the Government could not comply with their request as the festival was intended to give opportunities to amateur artiste students of the universities other than professional performances of the students of the higher age.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether those requests which were accorded to were as exemptions or there was a general rule extending the age limit ?

Dr. M. M. Das : That is a general rule and there was no question of any exemption.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Will the Government consider the question of admitting students as students of universities in the Inter-university Youth Festival and not by the age limit ?

Dr. M. M. Das : No, Sir; Government propose to stick to their decision.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What are the reasons for not allowing students to participate as students of universities in the Inter-university Youth Festival and to put a restriction on the age limit ?

Dr. M. M. Das : I have already given the reasons ; Government thought that the Festival was intended to give opportunities to amateur artiste students of the universities rather than for the professional performances of the students of higher age.

Ordnance Installations

*975. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi :** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Ordnance Installations at Pattabhiram and Avadi, Madras State are being closed down ;

(b) if so, why and from which date ;

(c) the number of civilian employees that would be affected ; and

(d) whether any alternative employment will be provided to them ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) Although Pattabhiram and Avadi are not on the list of permanent location of Depots, for the present, the installations are not being closed down.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Kajrolkar : Is it a fact that the Ordnance Factory at Wadala in Bombay State is also being closed down?

Sardar Majithia : I should require notice to answer that question because the main question pertains to other stations.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether it is correct that retrenchment to the tune of 5000 to 7000 employees is going to be effected in the ordnance factories in India ?

Sardar Majithia : That question has been asked so many times and it has been answered that there is a surplus labour in the ordnance depots—I mean depots and not factories—and that has to be adjusted.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether before retrenching from the ordnance depots in such a large scale of 5000 to 7000, as it is rumoured, the Government will provide alternative means of employment to them ?

Sardar Majithia : Always the Government tries its best to give them alternative employment.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आर्डनेंस फैक्टरीज में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं और जो सरप्लस हैं और जिनको नोटिस दिया गया है कि वह निकाल दिये जायेंगे, तो उनको फिर से क्या कोई जगह देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Sardar Majithia : So far as the ordnance factories are concerned I should like to say that there is no surplus in the technical part of it. Only in the case of non-technical people there is surplus and they do get proper share from the Employment Exchanges.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बुनियादी शिक्षा

*९४१. **श्री एस० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनियादी शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय गवेषणा संस्था के लिये यूनेस्को से मांगे गये दो विशेषज्ञ और सामग्री भारत में कब तक पहुंच जायेंगी ;

(ख) इस संस्था में किन किन विषयों पर गवेषणा कार्य किया जायेगा;

(ग) गवेषणा आदि पर सरकार द्वारा किया जाने वाला आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक व्यय कितना होगा; और

(घ) ऐसे गवेषणा कार्य से क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद):

(क) यूनेस्को का निर्णय अभी नहीं मिला है।

(ख) अखिल भारत के दृष्टिकोण से बुनियादी शिक्षा की सारी समस्याएं।

(ग) इस संस्था पर खर्च का निम्न अनुमान है :—

आवर्तक : १.५ लाख रु० प्रति वर्ष

अनावर्तक : ५.० लाख रु०

(घ) इससे बुनियादी शिक्षा के विकास और प्रसार में सहायता मिलने की आशा है।

Special U. N. Fund

*942. **Shri Shree Narayan Das** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any and if so, what progress has been made with regard to the establishment of a Special U.N. Fund for economic development of under-developed areas ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : The question of establishing a Special United Nations Fund for economic development of under-developed areas was considered recently at the tenth session of the U.N. General Assembly. The official report of our delegation on developments at this session has not yet been received.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

*949. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of displaced persons who had applied for loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and whose loans had been sanctioned have not received the amounts though they have completed all the requirements; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) and (b). Yes, in some cases there was some delay in the release of sanctioned loans due to non-fulfilment of the conditions relating to compensation claims. On account of the hardship caused to the applicants Government have subsequently revised these conditions and orders have been issued to make payments. Attention of the Honourable Member is also drawn to the reply to Starred Question No. 416 dated 2nd December, 1955.

Insurance Companies

*952. **Shri K. P. Sinha** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Insurance industry receives any help from Government;

(b) if so, in what way ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian Insurance Companies are doing lot of business in foreign countries ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the statistics given in the Insurance year Books published annually.

State Bank of India in Karachi

*956. **Shri Raghunath Singh** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the branch of the State Bank of India in Karachi removed on the 24th October, 1955 an Indian Map from this office showing Jammu and Kashmir as a part of the Indian Union ?

The Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : Yes, Sir. The Agent of the Karachi Branch of the State Bank of India did so in order to avoid any demonstration by agitators of which due warning had been conveyed to him.

Courts Martial

*960. **Shri C. D. Gautam** : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that most of the working time of an Army Officer is being spent on Courts of Inquiries and Courts Martial and thus he is unable to look after his men thoroughly ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : Work in connection with Courts of Inquiries and Courts Martial is one of the normal duties which Army officers are sometimes called upon to perform. It is not correct to say that they spend too much time on Courts of Inquiries and Courts Martial to the detriment of their other duties like looking after their men. Instructions exist that will ensure this.

Marine Survey

*963. **Shri M. D. Joshi :** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether the marine survey of the West Coast has been completed and the charts of ports and harbours have been prepared ;

(b) whether there has been any revision of these charts ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that recently ships have experienced dangers in the course of navigation especially along the West Coast ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) Marine Survey of the West Coast is still in progress. However, major surveys in respect of approaches to Kandla and Navalakhi, Port of Bombay and Gulf of Kutch have been completed.

Latest editions of the charts of the three major ports viz., Kandla, Bombay and Cochin have been published.

(b) Charts are periodically revised on the basis of the latest available information after survey.

(c) None, so far as the Indian Naval ships are concerned.

Tribal Students

*965. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribal Development Advisory Board and the Government of Manipur have recommended to the Government of India for the exemption of school fees of the tribal students of Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of the Manipur State Government which was received here on 25-11-1955 is under examination.

468 L. S. D.—2

Multi-purpose Schools

*966. **Shri H. G. Valsan :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grant given to Hyderabad State for converting secondary schools into multipurpose schools in the current financial year ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad) : Total central approved grant during 1955-56 :

Non-recurring	Recurring	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29,23,800	73,125	29,96,925

States Re-organisation Commission's Report

*968. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the States Re-organisation Commission has submitted a subsidiary report suggesting formation of a North-Western Agency of the type that operates on the North-Eastern Frontier of India ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the report ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) : (a) No subsidiary report has been submitted by the Commission. One of the members has, however, written separately to the Prime Minister making certain suggestions relating to the administration of Lahul and Spiti and the Chini-Pangi area in the Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) The communication deals mainly with the need for the development of this area.

विदेशी कम्पनियां

*१७२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में आजकल कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें भारतीय तथा विदेशी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, और बिबिध वेतन वर्गों में उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

राजस्व और धनसिद्धि व्यव मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : (क) २१ मार्च, १९५४ तक, भारत में काम करने वाली

भारत से बाहर संगठित विदेशी कम्पनियों की संख्या ८२२ थी ।

(ख) केवल उन्हीं कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में जो ऊपर (क) में दिखायी गयी हैं, तत्काल कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे इकट्ठा करने में जितना समय और धन लग सकता है, वह इस विषय के महत्व से कहीं अधिक होगा ।

विदेशियों द्वारा नियंत्रित समस्त औद्योगिक और व्यापारिक कम्पनियों में, जिनमें पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां, सहकारी समितियां और फर्में सम्मिलित हैं और जिनकी संख्या १३०० थी, ३०० रुपये और उससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में १-१५ तक की सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

आसिक वेतन-स्तर	अभारतीय	भारतीय	बोर्ड	घनुपात (लगभग)
१. ३००-४९९ रु० . . .	१६८	६०७८	६२४६	१:५४
२. ५००-६९९ रु० . . .	५४८	८१६६	८७१७	१:१५
३. १००० रु० और इससे अधिक . . .	६८१०	३६६५	१०८०५	१७:१०
	७५२६	२१२४२	२८७६८	१:३

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

*974. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee published in the Fifteenth Report regarding the setting up of a Committee to inquire into the appointments of officers, fixation of their salaries and overhauling the administration of Rehabilitation Finance Administration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on that recommendation?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.

Military College, Dehra Dun

*976. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard and status of Military College, Dehra Dun has been or is proposed to be reduced to that of a school; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the Prince of Wales

Military College, Dehra Dun, which has been redesignated as "Sainik School", Dehra Dun, with effect from the first December 1955. The change in the designation does not affect the standard or status of the institution.

Education of the Blind

*977. {Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps taken by the Central Government on the recommendations made by the Seminar held on the education of the blind?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The recommendations of the Seminar were considered by the National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped. The Council has recommended a programme for the next year which is under consideration.

Libraries in Punjab

*978. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of loan and subsidy given to the Punjab State by the Central Government for the development of its libraries during 1954-55; and

(b) whether the money so granted has been availed of?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Loan nil; Subsidy Rs. 9,350/-.

(b) No, Sir.

Oil Wells

***979. Shri Raghunath Singh :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state on how many new oil wells drilling operations have been commenced during the last six months ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : Five new wells.

Grants to Public Schools

628. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government are giving annual grant to any of the "Public Schools" in Delhi?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad) : No, Sir.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

629. Shri Biren Dutt : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for loans from displaced persons residing in Tripura are pending with the Rehabilitation Finance Administration;

(b) how many applications have been granted during 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far ; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in sanctioning loans to these applicants?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) Statewise statistics for applications received are not maintained and so the figure is not readily available.

(b) Loans sanctioned to Displaced persons who have settled in Tripura State were—

during 1954-55	55
1955-56	

(upto November, 1955)	4
-----------------------	---

(c) Some delay in sanctioning the loans occurs, generally on account of the fact that applications are taken up for consideration according to the date of their receipt. In the case of industrial loan applications some delay is also caused by the fact that reports from the respective State Governments are to be obtained before finalisation.

Recognition of Indian Degrees in Malaya

630. Shri Shree Narayan Das : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts made by the Government of India for recognition of degrees of Indian Universities by the Government of Malaya have borne fruit; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad) : (a) and (b). The Government of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya do not recognise at par any degree of the Indian Universities excepting degrees in Medicine which are recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom and other degrees which are recognised by the University of Malaya. The University of Malaya, however, have repeatedly informed that they are prepared to consider only individual cases, on merits. The Government of India are continuing to make efforts to secure a general recognition.

Infantry School, Mhow

**631. { Sardar Hukam Singh :
Shri Bahadur Singh :**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who have passed the Junior and Senior Commander Courses in the Infantry School, Mhow during the last 5 years; and

(b) the number among them who were taken in to permanent Regular Commission in the Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) 1290 Regular and Non-Regular officers have passed the Junior Commanders' Course and 386 Regular Officers have passed the Senior Officers Course.

(b) Out of Non-Regular Officers who passed the Junior Commanders' course, 54 have been granted permanent Regular Commissions.

Armed Forces Headquarters Employe

**632. { Sardar Hukam Singh:
Shri Bahadur Singh :**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel employed at present in the Armed Forces Headquarters in Delhi;

(b) how does it compare with the figure in 1948; and

(c) what is the number of civilians among them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) Total number of civilian and service personnel as on 1-12-1955 was 8,347.

(b) the number on 1-12-1948 was 7507.

(c) 6,883 on 1-12-1955 and 6,259 on 1-12-1948.

Army Officers Travel Forms

633- {Sardar Hukam Singh :
Shri Bahadur Singh :

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Form 'D' for travel by Army Officers has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, when, and for what reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत के बाहर यात्रा और दैनिक भत्ता

६३४. श्री श्री नारायण बास : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्थायी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों, सम्मेलनों आदि में भाग लेने के लिये जो सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि जाते हैं उनको यात्रा व्यय और ठहरने का व्यय दिये जाने के बारे में क्या कोई स्थायी आदेश व्यवस्था नियम है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनकी एक प्रति कामा के टेबल पर रखी जायगी ?

राजस्व और असेनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एच० सी० शाह) : (क) जिन सम्मेलनों आदि में केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिकृत रूप से भाग लेती है उनमें सम्मिलित होने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि-मण्डलों को विदेश भेजने का नियमन उन सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार होता है जो ऐसे प्रत्येक अवसर पर जारी किये जाते हैं।

साधारण परिस्थिति में कर्मचारियों को उपयुक्त श्रेणी का जहाज किराया दिया जाता है और जल्दी के समय हवाई जहाज का किराया। विदेशों में जिन स्थानों पर वे ठहरते हैं वहाँ उन्हें रहने और खाने के खर्च के लिए दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाता है अथवा सम्बन्ध भारतीय दूतावास या मिशन उनके रहने का निःशुल्क प्रबन्ध करता है और उन्हें दैनिक भत्ते का कुछ भ्रंश नकद दे दिया जाता है। विभिन्न स्थानों के लिए भत्ते की दर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार समय समय पर निश्चित की जाती है। विदेश में यात्रा करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें वे ही सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं जो विदेशों में नियुक्त भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दी जाती हैं।

गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों को भी इसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। उन्हें साधारणतः प्रथम श्रेणी के अफसरों के बराबर समझा जाता है।

(ख) "फण्डामेण्टल रूल" ५१ की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गयी है; इसमें सरकारी अफसरों को विदेश भेजने का नियमन करने के सामान्य आधार का उल्लेख है।

इस नियम के खण्ड (१) के परन्तुक (ख) की ओर और इस नियम के खण्ड (२) की ओर भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह नियम अब एक नयी संहिता के भ्रंग के रूप में बिलकुल हाल की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार ठीक किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार यह नयी संहिता समय समय पर निकाले गये बाद के आदेशों का विचार करके तैयार कर रही है। [बेलिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६१]

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन का स्कूल

६३५. श्री श्री नारायण बास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन का स्कूल स्थापित करने में सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): सरकार ने कोई प्राथिक सहायता नहीं दी है।

सरकार ने इस स्कूल को कुछ भूमि दिवाने की सिफारिश की है।

Government Employees on Sick Leave

636. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the percentage of sick leave availed of by Class II, Class III and Class IV Central Government employees during the period of the First Five Year Plan upto 1954-1955?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : Leave is sanctioned by various administrative authorities under whom Central Government servants are working in accordance with appropriate rules on the subject. The information is therefore not readily available and will have to be collected by addressing all the Central Government offices in and out of India and after scrutinising the personal files, service records etc. of the Government servants referred to. It is considered that the collection of this information will involve a disproportionate amount of time and labour.

आदिमजाति के लोगों में साक्षरता

६३७. श्री अमर सिंह डाबर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९४७ से पहले भारत में आदिम-जाति के कितने प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर थे; और

(ख) १९४७ के पश्चात् १९५४ के अन्त तक साक्षर आदिम जाति के लोगों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). सन् १९४७ से पहले या बाद सन् १९५४ के अन्त तक आदिम जाति के लोगों की साक्षरता की प्रतिशत संख्या की जानकारी हमें नहीं है क्योंकि सन् १९४७ में कोई जन गणना या सर्वे नहीं की गई थी।

फिर भी १९३१ की जन गणना में कुछ खास खास जातियों की साक्षरता के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये थे लेकिन इन आदिम जाति

के लोगों की साक्षरता के आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किये गये हैं।

१९५१ की जन गणना में साक्षरता के आंकड़े जातियों के नहीं बल्कि उम्र के लिहाज से इकट्ठे किये गये थे।

राजभाषा आयोग

६३८. { श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :
श्री भक्त वर्राम :
श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा आयोग की अभी तक कुल कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं; और

(ख) इस आयोग द्वारा अभी तक कुल कितने दौरे किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री बी० एम० दातार) : (क) तथा (ख) : आयोग ने अभी तक राजकोट, ग्रहमदाबाद, पूना, नागपुर, कलकत्ता, शिलांग, गौहाटी और भुवनेश्वर का दौरा किया है। सारा कार्यक्रम ६ दौरों का है जिसके कि मार्च सन् १९५६ के अन्त तक पूरा होने की आशा है। बम्बई में आयोग की दो बैठकें हुई हैं। यात्रा के समय को छोड़ कर, दौरों में उनकी तीन तीन घंटे की बैठक प्रतिदिन सुबह और शाम को होती है।

Law Commission

639. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the Law Commission so far; and

(b) the number of tours undertaken by it ?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Four. (Inclusive of meetings held independently by the two sections of the Commission.)

(b) Nil.

Banaras University

640. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded by the Central Government under various heads to students studying in the Banaras Hindu University as distinct from the grants made to the University as such; and

(b) whether there are any Central Government scholarships tenable in the Ayurvedic College there for students other than Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backwards classes?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 62].

(b) None.

जर्मन वैज्ञानिक अभियान

६४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्राकृतिक संसोधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री १३ सितम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालय की तराई के क्षेत्र में जो जर्मन वैज्ञानिक अभियान प्राकृतिक इतिहास के नमूने इकट्ठे कर रहा था, उसने अब तक किन किन स्थानों की यात्रा की है;

(ख) अभियान के सदस्य कब तक अपना काम पूरा कर लेंगे; और

(ग) कौन से भारतीय वैज्ञानिक इनके साथ सम्पर्क अधिकारी का काम कर रहे हैं?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री कं० डी० मालवीय) : (क) बम्बई राज्य में (१) पनवल, (२) महाबलेश्वर, (३) अलीबाग, (४) बन्द्रा, (५) हुब्ली और (६) उत्तरी कनारा जिले ।

(ख) १८ से २४ मास के करीब ।

(ग) डा० के० के० तीवारी, सहायक अधीक्षक, भारतीय प्राणिशास्त्र सर्वेक्षण विभाग ।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के संसाधन

६४२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५३ से १९५५ तक सशस्त्र सेनाओं में काम करने वाले कितने कर्मचारी रिजर्व में भेज दिये गये हैं;

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने असैनिक विभागों में नियुक्त किया है; और

(ग) क्या सेना के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को रिजर्व में भेजने सम्बन्धी नियमों की एक प्रति सभा के टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) :

(क) यह जन हित में न होगा कि पूछी हुई सूचना सभा में प्रगट की जाये ।

(ख) कुल संख्या १३६२ है जिसमें १२५ केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में और १२३७ राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त हुए हैं ।

(ग) रिजर्व में भेजने सम्बन्धी नियम निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों में हैं :—

सेना (स्थल)

(क) भारतीय रिजर्व फोर्स अधिनियम १८८८

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व फोर्स नियम १९२५

(ग) आर० ए० आई० नियम अध्याय ५

(घ) आर० ए० आई० इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स ५

(ङ) आर्मी इन्स्ट्रक्शन ३१७।५२

(च) आर्मी इन्स्ट्रक्शन ५।एस०।५३

(छ) आर्मी इन्स्ट्रक्शन २।एस०।५४

(ज) आर्मी इन्स्ट्रक्शन २३३।५५

सेना (मेडिकल)

(झ) आर्मी इन्स्ट्रक्शन १।एस०।५४

(ञ) आर्मी इन्स्ट्रक्शन १८९।५५

भारतीय नौसेना

- (ट) रायल इण्डियन फ्लीट रिजर्व के रेगुलेशन्स

भारतीय वायु सेना

- (ठ) रिजर्व तथा सहायक वायुसेना अधिनियम १९५२
(ड) रिजर्व तथा सहायक वायु सेना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम १९५३

ऊपर बताये गये नियमों की पुस्तकें सभा के पुस्तकालय में प्राप्य हैं।

Superannuated Employees

643. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of superannuated government employees at present working in his Ministry and offices under his administrative control; and

(b) the number of cases in which extensions are proposed to be granted this year?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 13

(b) 1.

Crude Oil

644. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that crude oil has been discovered in Bajaj, Kapurthala District?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir.

Kolar Gold Mines

645. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a new gold reef in Kolar Gold Fields has been discovered?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is reported that a new reef known as the West Reef was discovered in the Nundydroog Mines at a depth of 4200 feet in June 1949. This reef is supposed to be the continuation of

the Oriental Reef which was being worked in the Golconda Road Block and Nine Reefs Mines during 1899 to 1902. Development work has been done on the West Reef and some reserves have been blocked out.

Confiscated Gold

646. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantity of gold confiscated from the 1st of July to the end of November, 1955 on the West Pakistan border?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The quantity of gold confiscated from the 1st of July to the end of the November 1955 on the West Pakistan border is 198 tolas approximately.

Scandinavian Aid

647. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of aid received from Scandinavian countries during 1954; and

(b) the form in which it has been received?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 35.25 lakhs from Norway.

(b) Supply of equipment, salaries of Norwegian personnel and other miscellaneous expenditure in India on the Fisheries Development Project in Travancore Cochin.

Chromite Ore Reserves

648. **Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 2141 and 2276 on the 26th and 28th September 1955 respectively and state:

(a) whether according to the conditions of mining lease, mine owners are required to develop the mines fully;

(b) whether in respect of strategic or important minerals whose ore reserves are inadequate or are not fully known, and whose conservation is felt to be necessary, Government are considering revision of policy to ensure control at point of production in preference to existing control at point of marketing;

(c) whether the Orissa Chamber of Commerce have been asked to submit maps and reports of Geologists to substantiate their estimate of Chromite Ore Reserves; and

(d) if so, the result thereon?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There is no condition prescribed for mining leases to the effect that the lessee shall "develop the mines fully".

(b) No such measure is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reply of the Orissa Chamber of Commerce is still awaited.

Air Force Recruits

649. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the educational, medical, age and other recruitment standards for Air Force recruits from rural areas; and

(b) what is the response in the recent recruitment from the rural areas?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) Separate statistics of recruitment from rural areas is not maintained but the reports of the Recruiting Officers indicate that the response from rural areas is fairly satisfactory.

Sindhu Durg Fort

650. Shri M. D. Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fort of Sindhu Durg on the West Coast in the Bombay State has been declared a 'protected monument';

(b) whether the fort has been seriously damaged by Sea waves;

(c) whether any repairs have been carried out and if so, when and the amount spent over the same;

(d) whether any periodical inspection is held and a report submitted to Government; and

(e) if so, when was the last report received?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) February, 1955.

Development of Scheduled Tribes and Areas

651. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased

to state the schemes proposed to be included in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes and their areas?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The schemes are many and consistently with the objective of enabling the tribal people to preserve and develop their own art and culture as well as their economic condition, seek to cover the following items:—

- (i) the economic uplift of tribals by means of improved and fixed cultivation, forest co-operatives, training *cum* production and cottage industry centres, marketing arrangements, development of horticulture, etc.;
- (ii) the development of means of communication in inaccessible Scheduled and Tribal Areas;
- (iii) the eradication of diseases and provision of medical and public health facilities;
- (iv) the provision of educational facilities, technical training, housing pure drinking water, and generally of all other necessary services to people inhabiting tribal and scheduled areas; and
- (v) provision of facilities for the development of community life and for preserving and developing tribal art and culture.

Cases of Disciplinary Action

652. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases in which disciplinary action has been taken during 1954-55 against Central Government employees for approaching the members of Parliament.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There has been no such case in the Ministry of Home Affairs and I am not aware of any such case elsewhere.

Foreign Nationals

653. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which reciprocal agreements exists for enforcement of decrees of courts in India against foreign nationals; and

(b) the mode of execution of decrees against property in foreign countries?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Reciprocal arrangements have been made with the

following countries for execution of decrees of civil courts:—

- (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- (2) Colony of Fiji.
- (3) Colony of Aden.
- (4) Colony of Singapore.

(b) The mode of execution of a decree passed by a court in India against a national of a foreign country with which India has entered into reciprocal arrangement depends on the law relating to civil procedure in force in that country.

Manipur State Transport Department

654. Shri Rishang Keishang: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1281 on the 31st August, 1955 and state:

(a) the progress of investigations made by the Special Police Establishment in connection with defalcation of funds in the Manipur State Transport Department; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Special Police Establishment has asked the Manipur Police Department to frame charges against the accused persons in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The matter is still under investigation and no final conclusions have been arrived at.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggled Silver

655. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of silver detected while being smuggled from West and East Pakistan during the years 1954 and 1955 so far separately;

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted; and

(c) the steps taken to check it?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The total quantity and value of silver detected while being smuggled from West and East Pakistan during the years 1954 and

1955 (upto 30th November 1955) were approximately as follows:—

Year	Quantity in tolas	Value
1954	56,203	Rs. 83,662
1955	45,122 + 462 chinese dollars.	Rs. 64,222

(b) No person was arrested, or convicted in this connection in a court of law.

(c) Anti-smuggling measures of the Government change from time to time according to the necessity to combat changed technique of smuggling. Moreover, it would not be in the public interest, Sir, to disclose all the measures which are now, taken or under the consideration of Government to suppress smuggling.

Foreign Geologists

657. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign Geologists working at present in this country;

(b) the nature of work assigned to them; and

(c) their service conditions?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 63].

Indian Naval Dockyard Apprentice School, Bombay

658. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 382 on the 2nd December 1955 and state the number of Scheduled Tribe Apprentices receiving training in the Naval Dockyard Apprentice School, Bombay at present?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Nil.

Scheduled Tribes Boards

659. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 408 on the 2nd December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Constitution of a separate Board for Scheduled Tribes is under contemplation; and

(b) if so, how far the matter has progressed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As was stated on the last occasion, the entire matter as to what Boards, if any, should be constituted is under consideration.

Geological Survey

660. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been carried out in Orissa during 1954 and 1955;

(b) if so, whether any new mineral ores have been discovered; and

(c) their names?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Certain new outcrops of coal in Talcher, iron ore in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Cuttack, and alusite in Mayurbhanj and manganese ore in Phulbani were met with and examined.

Stamp Cancelling and Printing Ink Project

661. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state how far the Stamp Cancelling and Printing Ink Project has progressed?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 64].

Grants for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

662. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India to increase the grant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1955-56; and

(b) if so, to what extent and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No. *Scheduled Castes*

b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Tribes

(v) Yes.

(b) Additional schemes costing Rs. 5.58 lakhs were proposed by the Orissa Government. Against this, schemes costing Rs. 4.18 lakhs have been sanctioned.

General Elections

**633. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Babu Ram Narayan Singh:
Shri Asthana:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the total cost incurred so far in connection with:—

(i) General Elections, (ii) by-elections, and (iii) disposal of election petitions?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (i) and (ii) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(iii) A total expenditure of Rs. 116,49,382/4/- has been incurred on the Election Tribunals upto the 31st October 1955.

भारत का राज्य बैंक

६६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वित्त मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ११४ स्थानों में से जहाँ पर भूतपूर्व इम्पीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया ने १ जुलाई, १९५१ से ३० जून, १९५६ के बीच अपनी शाखाएँ खोलने की योजना बनाई थी, कितने स्थानों में शाखाएँ अभी तक नहीं खोली गई हैं;

(ख) वे कब खोली जायेंगी; और

(ग) उन १०० नये स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर भारत का राज्य बैंक अपनी शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार रखता है ?

राजस्व और रक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुह) : (क) एक सूची इसी के साथ लगी है। [बेसिए५, परिष्ट५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५].

(ख) आशा है कि ३० जून, १९५६ से पहले वे शाखाएँ खुल जायेंगी।

(ग) चूँकि लिस्ट ग्रामी तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं की गयी है, इसलिए विचाराधीन स्थानों के नाम प्रकट करना ठीक नहीं है ।

Basic Schools

665. Shri Bansilal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Basic Schools in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of students receiving education in such schools; and

(c) the total number of institutions in the country, State-wise, which impart training to teachers in Basic Education?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 66].

Welfare Extension Projects in Mysore

666. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of rural Welfare Extension Projects started in Mysore State so far;

(b) the total number of villages covered by these projects; and

(c) the amount to be spent on these projects during 1955-56?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 67].

(b) 235.

(c) Rs. 2,28,540 approximately.

DAILY DIGEST

[Monday, 19th December, 1955]

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			976	Military College, Dehra Dun	1181-82
		1147-76	977	Education of the Blind	1182
944	Medicinal Herbs	1147-49	978	Libraries in Punjab	1182-183
943	Naval Headquarters	1149	979	Oil Wells	1183
945	Foreign Scholars	1142-51			
946	Estate Duty	1151	U.S.Q. No.		
947	Advisory Committee on Social and Moral Hygiene	1151-53	628	Grants to Public Schools	1183
948	Income Tax Investigation Commission	1153-54	629	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	1183
950	Bonus Shares	1154-55	630	Recognition of Indian Degrees in Malaya	1184
951	Cantonments Re-organisation	1155-56	631	Infantry School, Mhow	1184
953	Aid to Burma and Laos	1156-57	632	Armed Forces Headquarters Employees	1184-85
954	Smuggling	1157-58	633	Army Officers Travel Forms	1185
955	Physical Education	1158-60	634	Travelling and Daily Allowances Outside India	1185-86
957	Colombo Plan	1160-61	635	School of International Studies	1186-87
958	Central Excise Department, Orissa	1161-62	636	Government Employees on Sick Leave	1187
959	Armed Forces	1163	637	Literacy among Tribals	1187-88
961	Income tax Officers	1163-66	638	Official Language Commission	1188
962	Backward classes commission's Report	1166-67	639	Law Commission	1188
964	Income-tax Solicitors	1167-69	640	Banaras University	1189
967	Copper Ore Deposits	1169	641	German Scientific Expedition	1189
969	Loans to States	1170-72	642	Armed Forces Reserves	1193-94
970	Glider Training	1172-73	643	Superannuated Employees	1191
971	Indian Air Force	1173-74	644	Crude Oil	1191
973	Inter-Varsity Youth Festival	1174-75	645	Kolar Gold Mines	1191-92
975	Ordnance Installations	1175-76	646	Confiscated Gold	1192
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			647	Scandinavian Aid	1192
		1176-1200	648	Chromite Ore Reserves	1192-93
S.Q. No.			649	Air Force Recruits	1193
941	Basic Education	1176-77	650	Sindhu Durg Fort	1193
942	Special U.N. Fund.	1177	651	Development of Scheduled Tribes and Areas	1193-94
949	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	1177-78	652	Cases of Disciplinary Action	1194
952	Insurance Companies	1178	653	Foreign Nationals	1194-95
956	State Bank of India in Karachi	1178	654	Manipur State Transport Department	1195
960	Courts Martial	1178-78			
963	Marine Survey	1179			
965	Tribal Students	1179			
966	Multi-purpose Schools	1180			
968	States Re-organisation Commission's Report	1180			
972	Foreign Companies	1180-82			
974	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	1181			

, DAILY DIGEST
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
655	Smuggled Silver . . .	1195-96	662	Grants for Scheduled Castes and Tribes . .	1197-98
657	Foreign Geologists . .	1196	663	General Elections . .	1198
658	Indian Naval Dockyard Apprentice School, Bombay	1196	664	State Bank of India . .	1198-99
659	Scheduled Tribes Board .	1196-97	665	Basic Schools	1199
660	Geological Survey . .	1197	666	Welfare Extension Projects in Mysore	1200
661	Stamp Cancelling and Printing Ink Project . .	1197			

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME X, 1955

(10th December to 23rd December, 1955)



ELEVENTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. X contains Nos. 16 to 27)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 16—Saturday, 10th December, 1956.

Statement re Cyclone in Madras	2097—99
Paper laid on the Table	2099
Messages from Rajya Sabha	2099—2100
University Grants Commission Bill	2100
Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill and Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	2101—54
Consideration of clauses	2154
Motion to Pass	2154—55
Demands for Supplementary Grants	2155—2250
Daily Digest	2251—52

No. 17—Monday, 12th December, 1955.

Papers laid on the Table	2253—54
Message from Rajya Sabha	2254
Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Bill	2254
Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	2254—68
Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1955—56	2267—2395
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill	2395—98
Demands for Excess Grants, 1950—51	2398—2412
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill	2412—14
Hindu Succession Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—	
Motion to consider	2414—16
Daily Digest	2417—18

No. 18—Tuesday, 13th December, 1955.

Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill	2419
Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill—	
Clauses 2 and 1	2419—72
Motion to pass	2472—78
Hindu Succession Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—	
Motion to consider	2477—2510
Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1955—	
Motion to consider	2510—43
Clauses 2 to 21 and 1	2544
Motion to pass	2544—50
Daily Digest	2551—52

No. 19—Wednesday, 14th December, 1955.

Papers laid on the Table	2553—54
Message from Rajya Sabha	2554—55
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	2555—2692
Daily Digest	2693—94

No. 20—Thursday, 15th December, 1955.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution—	
Forty-second Report	2695
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	2695—2834
Daily Digest	2835—36

No. 21—Friday, 16th December, 1955.

Messages from Rajya Sabha	2837—38
Paper laid on the Table	2838
Committee on Absence of Members from sittings of the House—	
Twelfth Report	2838
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	2838—2922
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-second Report	2923—38

No. 21—Friday, 16 December, 1955—contd.

Arbitration (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of Sections 2 and 39 etc.</i>)	2938
Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new Section 2A</i>).	2938-39
Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of Section 28</i>).	2939
Insurance (Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new Section 44A</i>).	2939
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new Section 3A</i>)—	
Motion to consider	2940-45
Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of section 2 etc.</i>)—	
Motion to consider	2945-69
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	2969-74
Motion to pass	2974-78
Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill (<i>Substitution of section 65 etc.</i>)—	
Motion to consider	2978
Daily Digest	2979-80

No. 22—Saturday, 17th December, 1955.

Death of Shri R. K. Chaudhuri	2981-82
Messages from Rajya Sabha	2982
Petitions on Report of States Reorganisation Commission	2983
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	2983-3134
Daily Digest	3135-36

No. 23—Monday, 19th December, 1955.

Leave of Absence	3137-38
Messages from Rajya Sabha	3138-39
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	3139-3308
Daily Digest	3309-10

No. 24—Tuesday, 20th December, 1955.

Papers laid on the Table	3311-12
Messages from Rajya Sabha	3312-13
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	3313-3486
Written Statements of Members	3469-86
Daily Digest	3487-88

No. 25—Wednesday, 21st December, 1955.

Papers laid on the Table	3489-90
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill	3490
Motion re Report of the States Reorganisation Commission—	3490-3668
Written Statements of Members	3665-68
Daily Digest	3669-70

No. 26—Thursday, 22nd December, 1955.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Minutes of Forty-third to Forty-sixth Sittings	3671
Papers laid on the Table	3671-73
Messages from Rajya Sabha	3673
River Boards Bill	3673
Inter-State Water Disputes Bill	3673
Report of Committee on Offices of Profit	3674
Committee on Petitions—	
Seventh Report	3674
Petition re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	3674
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question	3674-75
Motion for Adjournment—	
Situation in Ratachera in Agartala	3677-85
Motion re Report of States Reorganisation Commission	3675-77;
	3685-3898
Written Statements of Members	3851-98
Daily Digest	3899-3902

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Date 12.12.2014

3137

LOK SABHA

Monday, 19th December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on absence of Members from the sittings of the House in its Twelfth Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

- (1) Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri;
- (2) Shri Purendu Sekhar Naskar;
- (3) Shri Dev Kanta Borooah;
- (4) Shri N. Somana;
- (5) Dr. N. B. Khare;
- (6) Shrimati B. Khongmen;
- (7) Shri P. Natesan;
- (8) Dr. Ch. V. Rama Rao;
- (9) Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari;
- (10) Shri Sofi Mohd. Akbar, and
- (11) Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.

Do I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

3138

Mr. Speaker: So the Members will be informed accordingly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I seek one clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member may wait for some time. I myself want to clear certain grounds and then of course, if need be, we might have further clarifications, but we should not take much time over that. Now, let the Secretary read the messages received from the Rajya Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (1) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1955, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (2) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1955, which was

[Secretary]

passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1955, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

MOTION RE REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion:

"That the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission be taken into consideration".

This debate has gone on for four days and we have five days before us.

An Hon. Member: Four and a half days.

Mr. Speaker: No; I think on the last day there will be no Private Members' business. That was the suggestion made by the Business Advisory Committee, and therefore, I said five days including today. In spite of my very keen and best desire to give every Member a chance to speak, looking to the length of speeches of hon. Members and perhaps a nervousness on my part that it may not be possible to enforce a strict limit on speeches—unless Members themselves co-operate—it may not be possible to give a chance to every one to whom the Chair would like to give a chance. I am trying to conduct the debate on the lines which I had indicated previously, and it is my desire to see that every State, as at present organised, gets a chance of representing its views. Wherever a State is affected most, it should be given more time and Members representing some States which are not affected practically may be expected to be charitable enough to forego any speeches here, but even they should get a chance to speak on

the general aspects. I am not denying that. But I think we must now place a time-limit, and I shall do so only if the House supports me in that matter.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: There seem to be some dissentients on the left side here.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Except for Delhi which is most affected.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat-Jorhat) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will be called. I am going to give a chance to him. Assam is in my picture.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I was going to submit that the time-limit should be clamped down only after the first round is given to every State.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Hon. Members who have been speaking for particular States had been given one and a half hours each. But there is an opinion against the linguistic division and none of them have been given a chance. If some of us are given an opportunity to speak for an hour, and if some of us now are to restrict the speeches to 15 minutes, we cannot place our case properly or some cases would not have been placed at all. I would, therefore, submit that there should not be a time-limit for such Members.

Mr. Speaker: I understand these difficulties and indeed anticipated such difficulties. There is nothing new in these points which the hon. Member has brought to my notice.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): You have distributed the occasion for speeches, in the past, according to the States. One State after another has been given the opportunity and it has been discussed. It so happens that some States were unfortunately placed later on in your list and now they will suffer from the clamping down of a time-limit, I do not

know whether this aspect struck you. I do not want to interrupt at all, but I hope you will kindly consider this aspect of the problem.

Mr. Speaker: The probability that Uttar Pradesh will not get time in proportion to its area and population is quite clear to my mind. But I do not myself feel so much for it or about it because I see that the States Reorganisation Commission's Report has not touched the existing Uttar Pradesh at all. In the scheme of reorganisation, as I have been able to point, Uttar Pradesh continues as it is. I can, however, understand the anxiety of some Members to express their views generally on the scheme of reorganisation, but that is a different point. I want, therefore, to give first chance to all those Members representing all those States which are affected by the scheme of redistribution, so that in bringing legislation and making their proposals, the Government may have a chance of taking all aspects into consideration. Of course, if somebody feels that the minority report on Uttar Pradesh is going to be accepted, if that is the nervousness, perhaps there is some occasion for a speech on that point. But whatever it may be, I was merely saying it a little lightly and not very seriously.....

Shri T. N. Singh: Your observation is rather unfair.

Mr. Speaker: Let him hear me. There are two or three ways which I want to suggest (*Interruption*). Let there be no interference. We are taking unnecessary time and it is not going to lead to any result practically. I was going to suggest two or three things. The hon. Members will be patient and then adjust themselves to my appeal. My first suggestion to the hon. Members is that I do not like to place a time-limit myself but that I shall leave it to hon. Members speaking, taking into consideration that there are other Members who have

perhaps equally if not more important points, to place before the House. Unfortunately, my appeals have not yet borne much fruit. I do not propose to exercise authority as much as possible. If it comes to that I may have to do it but very unwillingly. So, one of the first things that I suggested was a time-limit. The other thing is, because we are sitting today up to 6-30, the sitting may be extended up to 7-0 P.M. and we might discuss the Report for half an hour more. The third thing which I have in mind is this. In view of the absence of our friend Shri Kamath, I may make bold to say that, if the House so agrees, the question-hour may be dispensed with.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: By that, I think we could gain four hours, especially looking to the number of questions that have been disposed of.

Some Hon. Members: No.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Uttar Pradesh may be taken off the list.

Mr. Speaker: If the House is unwilling, I shall not do that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear those who said "No."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not saying "No." I am saying "Yes."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): All those questions which are starred will be treated as unstarred and there will be written replies to them. All the unanswered questions will be included with the replies. So, nothing will be lost. Those Members who are willing to speak will also get

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

some chance. So, nothing will be lost if you choose to do away with the question hour.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I think we have allotted a sufficiently large number of hours for the S.R.C. Report, and think it is a very bad precedent to give up the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the opposition, I would not like to do that. So, the Question Hour continues; the speakers may be crowded out.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): There are many Members who are willing to forego the Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of majority against minority in this case. Unless the House is unanimous on that point, I would not do it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There can be a compromise; on two days the Question Hour may be dropped.

Shri Kasliwal (Kota-Jhalawar): May I suggest that if we sit on Saturday also, we will have six hours more?

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to change in that manner. I have been insisting that there must be some definiteness in our planning. I have announced a number of times that the session will end on the 23rd evening. If we sit on the 24th, there is no reason why we should not sit on the 25th also; it may go on till the Members feel that they have nothing to speak about. That is not a happy position. The third thing I want to suggest is that we sit up to 7 P.M. today and on alternate days we may resolve to sit till 6-30 P.M. On the other alternate days, we may sit up to 7 P.M. That will give some relief from continuous strain.

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar North): I suggest that we can commence the session at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member seems to ignore the fact that we have to look to the convenience not only of Members, but of the staff also who have to work. The last suggestion I have to make is, to my mind in a sense most important and we have been following that practice so far as cut motions on Railways are concerned. I suggest that hon. Members may give a short statement of the particular views which they want the Government to take into consideration in respect of particular points in the Report not exceeding say, about two printed pages. They might place them on the Table irrespective of the fact whether they get chances to speak or not and they might be taken as part of the proceedings. That will give every Member an advantage of having his say to the Government but, the time-limit for that will be definitely 6 P.M. on the 23rd evening and not beyond that. It is not as if Members may go on sending their views later on. These are some of the things which I wanted to suggest. So far as the time-limit for speeches is concerned, I suggest a time-limit of 15 minutes, which should in no case exceed 20 minutes, barring, of course, States which have not been 'touched' at present.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South-West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): There is a view that those States which are not touched have nothing to say. That is not correct, because we are also interested in the whole of India, what is being done in Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States.

Mr. Speaker: I quite appreciate that point. When I say that they have nothing to say, I never mean to suggest that they are not interested in the whole of India. Everyone of us, including the Chair, is interested in the whole of India and to see that India rises as a nation. But, the point is, if separate shoes are going to be prepared for separate people, we should consult the man for whom the shoe is made. It is for him to say

where it pinches and not for an outsider, an outsider in the sense that he is outside the State. It is from that point of view that I wanted to give further chances to these people. Whatever that might be, that point is present in my mind, but the exigencies, I think, are a little different. I am following the progress of the discussions from day to day and trying to make a summary of it. Up till now we have given chances for representation to about 17 units—I do not say States—including Manipur and Tripura. Our capital town had also some attention paid to it and I find from the list that about 9 units have still to say something. They may be small or big—Coorg, Rajasthan, M.P., Assam, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur—I don't know whether I can take it as a separate unit—Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh. I have not read them in the order in which I am going to take them, but I am just mentioning them. I propose to continue the round with Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Mysore and then others—I need not mention the whole list. The idea is, if we finish off this first round by tomorrow evening by the latest—if we can finish earlier, it would be better—then, in the second round, we can take the problems of States like Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad etc., so that we can have three full days for the discussion of all the points. Before I call upon

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): Bengal is a big State.

Mr. Speaker: Bengal is a big State; but so far as I see, it is to some extent a border dispute and nothing more than that. We have to see these disputes in the background of the entire re-organisation. That is the point.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अभी जो लिस्ट पढ़ी है उसके मुताबिक आप मध्य भारत को बक्त देना चाहते हैं, आप विन्ध्य प्रदेश को बक्त देना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप मध्य प्रदेश के जो लोग

हैं और जो हमारे १४ हिन्दी भाषा भाषी जिलों के लोग हैं और जो कि काफी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं उनको बक्त देना नहीं चाहते हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा तो मैंने नहीं कहा । मैंने तो यह कहा है कि आज क्या होने वाला है और फिर आगे के लिए देखेंगे । इसमें कुछ ज्यादा बहस की जरूरत नहीं है । मेरी लिस्ट में मध्यप्रदेश भी है, बिदर भी है, बिहार को भी मैंने लिस्ट में शामिल किया है, पंजाब, आसाम, आन्ध्र इत्यादि भी हैं । लेकिन यह बात मैं अभी नहीं चाहता हूँ ।

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Karnal) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not want any discussion. I am not going to say anything about Delhi now.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: That is not my point. I want to ask whether in deciding how much time should be given to each State, only the effect of the S.R.C. recommendation on that particular State is taken into consideration or whether the fact that there have been riots, troubles, shootings and killing of people in that State will also be considered?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the outside situation will be changed in the least by the time I give for the discussion to a particular State. In any case, all discussion is going to end on the 23rd evening, and things will settle themselves.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): May I say a word, Sir? I do want to fall in line with the pattern that you have suggested. I humbly suggest that there is one matter, which is, I think, of the greatest importance, in regard to this report which cuts across all the points that you have raised and that is the tribal point of view which is outside what I may call the idea of quotas.

Mr. Speaker: I may tell the hon. Member that that point of view is prominently in my mind, though I did not mention it just now. I am going to call Tribal Members including the hon. Member to urge that point. His name is in my list. My difficulty is, many times the vocal people get more time and others who are sitting in the back benches are not getting proper time.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: (Saran South): I want to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: No submissions; If he goes on arguing.....

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I want to submit that the 23rd may be set apart for the back-benchers only.

Mr. Speaker: Anticipating the difficulty in conducting the debate, I had made a suggestion that hon. Members might form groups of the same views and give me representative names. They have given me names. It is now claimed that they are not representative, and "they did not represent us, and we want to say something different from what they have said." That is natural. They did not anticipate what the leader was going to say. That is a different matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): One minute, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No minutes. I am not going to hear any one. I am not bound even to say on what considerations I am going to call the Members. The hon. Member will resume his seat. No discussions now.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram-Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to make a submission

Mr. Speaker: I am on the question of time-limit. There should be a time-limit of 15 minutes not exceeding 20 minutes. Perhaps if there be one or

two more, we might have some extension. I cannot be hard and fast. I feel more strong in enforcing a time-limit with the backing of the House. We will proceed now.....

Shri Veeraswamy: On a point of information.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to reply to any question. The hon. Member will resume his seat. The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the S.R.C. Report. Shri Dasaratha Deb was on his legs. He will please finish in 10 or 15 minutes at the most.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Day before yesterday, I dealt with certain points against the merger of Tripura in Assam. As it has appeared in some of the papers, there is some misunderstanding. I did not say that if Tripura is merged in Assam, the Bengal people will increase in Assam and Tribals will be oppressed. That is why the Tripura people are opposed to it. I did not say like that. There is a misunderstanding. I only wanted to say this. In one place, the S.R.C. itself has suggested one dangerous thing, which I should point out here. The S.R.C. has suggested that if a Bengali administered area is created inside Assam, then, the interests of the Bengali people would be safeguarded. I say this is a dangerous proposition.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I pointed out that to create a Bengali division inside Assam is something unrealistic and that it will stabilise the longstanding bitterness between Bengalis and Assamese. The unity of the entire State would be endangered and the working of the national Plan would be obstructed. I am really surprised how the Commission could come out with such a dangerous proposition.

Even the Chief Minister of Assam has expressed several times, has made press statements and also expressed

in the Assam Assembly that they are not willing to take Tripura. They may take the burden of Tripura only if adequate financial aid is guaranteed by the Centre. These are some of the indications how Tripura will fare if it is merged in Assam.

Another question raised by the S.R.C. report is the successful working out of the national Plan. The Commission has said that one of the important considerations to be borne in mind in the reorganisation of States was successful working out of the National Plan. I may say with all respect to the Government of Assam that Assam herself suffers from shortage of raw materials and industrial equipment and also technical personnel. Assam herself has not fared well in the working out of the First Five Year Plan. With all modesty, I may say that perhaps Tripura has done better than Assam. As far as I can see, the development plans of Tripura and Assam are neither inter-dependent, nor complementary nor contributing to each other. Therefore, there is no danger of our national Plan being jeopardised if Tripura is kept separate. On the other hand, the national Plan is sure to face a deadlock if Tripura is merged in Assam.

The people of Tripura are keenly aware of their new state-status. The displaced persons of East Pakistan have settled themselves in Tripura and started contributing their mite in the building of Tripura's economy. However haltingly and slowly it may be, Tripura is now on the path of advance. Any merger with Assam will upset this programme. That is why I again appeal to the House and the Members of the Treasury Benches to apply their mind to this objective. Please keep Tripura separate and give them scope to develop their economy, to develop their own culture and proceed with their own work.

Next, I would take up economic security and financial viability. On these arguments, the S.R.C. tried to refute the possibility of Tripura being kept separately. It was argued, being

a small State with a meagre income, Tripura cannot develop as a financially viable State. I agree with this. But, I do not agree that in the long run Tripura can never be developed as a financially viable State. If you take a long-term view of Tripura's economic resources, the prospect is not gloomy. It is not dark. It is bright. I do not think that in the reorganisation of States this question of financial viability should be taken up. It should not be posed as a problem of a particular State, this State or that, in isolation. The question of financial viability should be taken up as a national problem. We have to develop our economy unitedly and every State must have co-operation, and the Central Government also should encourage all the States to help each other and supply all the requirements so that the States can develop themselves as financially viable States. I think that should be the correct approach to build up an independent national economy. No State, however big or resourceful it may be, can without assistance from the Centre and without co-operating with the other States, develop its economy effectively and become a financially viable State. Even the States Reorganisation Commission have admitted that neither the proposed State of Karnataka nor the proposed State of Kerala will be financially viable at present. In fact, there are very few States in India today that can do without financial aid from the Centre. So, the question of financial viability has no bearing on State re-organisation and linguistic principles should be the basis of a State reorganisation.

If, however, the long-term aspect is taken into account, it will be found that Tripura has good prospects. It has got a total extent of land to the tune of 26 lakhs of acres, out of which only 4 lakhs of acres have so far been brought under cultivation; the rest is yet to be reclaimed. Further, Tripura has got good mineral resources, particularly oil and coal. There is also the Damaboroo water falls there, from which, according to expert opinion, 60,000 kw. of electricity can be produc-

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

ed, which will be sufficient to meet the entire demand of the State.

Tripura also produces such important raw materials as jute, cotton, bamboo, sugarcane and so on. It has got also vast forest resources, besides tea plantations. If these are properly developed, and good communication facilities are provided, medium-size industries can easily be set up there. But the whole responsibility lies with the Centre, because without any assistance from the Centre, Tripura alone cannot develop all these industries.

In view of all this, I would again request the House and the Cabinet not to merge Tripura with Assam, but to keep it separate, so that it will be able to develop its economy well. If Tripura is merged with Assam, then the first calamity will be that the education of the Tripura people will suffer. At present, the children of the Tripura people are receiving education through the medium of Bengali up to the post-graduate stage. But if it is merged in Assam, this will be denied to them. For, even the States Reorganisation Commission have suggested that the media of instruction will be the minority regional languages only up to the primary standard, but after that, the State language will be imposed on such language minorities. That would create a great difficulty for the Tripura people. I would suggest that the children should be given instruction in their schools in their minority languages at least up to the secondary stage, and not up to the primary stage only.

The second calamity will be that the ill-feeling which is prevailing at present between the Assamese and the Bangali people inside Assam will start growing. Thirdly, there will be constant troubles on the language issue. The language controversy will be a dangerous thing. You know very well what an amount of trouble there was in East Pakistan on this language issue. It has been suggested that by merging Tripura with Assam, the Bengali population will be increased

to some extent, and thus there will be sufficient safeguards. But I would like to point out that this sort of a balancing policy will be a dangerous one, because thereby you would be further encouraging the fight between the Bengalis and the Assamese. We are not prepared to accept this proposition.

There are number of displaced persons who have been settled in Tripura. Those persons are trying to settle themselves there with the help of Government. But if Tripura is merged with Assam, their rehabilitation would suffer most. Further, disunity will be fostered between the people who are living in Assam at present and the people who are living in Tripura, and this will result in a constant unrest in that area, which will be to the detriment of national progress and development.

I would request the House and the Cabinet not to put us into such troubles. We do not want to be thrown into such an unhappy atmosphere and foul weather. That is why I would urge that you should not merge Tripura with Assam but keep it separate and give it full-fledged responsible government.

I now come to the question of the tribal people of Assam. There has been a constant demand by the tribal people that more power should be given to the district councils which are there at present in what are called the autonomous regions. I feel that that demand is quite correct and quite justified. At present, the district councils enjoy very little power, and what little power they have is not sufficient to enable them to develop their community, because practically they have got no financial powers. Their financial powers are so restricted that they cannot exercise them to any considerable extent in the interest of the tribal people. I request this House to see that more powers are given to the district councils, so that they will have complete control over finance, and they will be able to develop the edu-

cational standards of the tribal people and also institute other welfare works.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the tribal people are to some extent suspicious of the Government of Assam. I do not know how far their suspicions are justified, but I have come to know that some portion of the money which was sanctioned by the Centre for the welfare of the tribals in Assam was attempted to be spent by the Assam Government for the plain people. Somehow or other the matter came to the notice of the Central Government, and I think it was perhaps due to intervention by the Centre that that attempt was stopped, and the money was not spent for plain people. If such a thing goes on, then how could you expect the tribal people to repose their confidence in the Assam Government? It is very necessary, therefore, that the district councils in the hill areas of Assam should be given more powers to develop their economy.

As regards the status of a Territory, I have to say a few words. We do not want any Territory status. We have had enough sad experience of it. Being Part C States, Manipur and Tripura practically come under the category of Territories. We have got enough bitter experience of the rule of the Chief Commissioner and his advisers over our States. Even in this House, on several occasions, we have come to know of several instances where there has been molestation and raping of women. Even now, one case is pending before this House, and the inquiries are going on. The advisers that are nominated from the 'yes' men have to obey what the Chief Commissioner says. This corrupt official, bureaucratic administration makes it impossible to advance in building up of the national economy and culture.

It has been suggested in one place in the Report that if Manipur wants to have representation in the legislature, then it must be prepared to join Assam; but if it wants to remain separate, it can have only a Territory status. But I would like to say here

that neither the Manipur people nor the Tripura people want to go into Assam under any conditions. We want to live as separate States.

In conclusion, I appeal to the House to take note of the feeling of the people of Tripura from all sections and see that a democratic set-up of government is introduced in our State. I once again appeal to the House to consider our case and keep our State as a separate State.

श्री बी० जी० दशपांड (गुना): राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन ने दश में और इस सदन में काफी वादविवाद और संघर्ष का निर्माण किया है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संघर्ष के कारण हमें भयातुर होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब हमारे दश का पुनर्निर्माण हो रहा है, सदियों के बाद दश स्वतंत्र हुआ है और जनता के भविष्य पर जिसका प्रभाव होने वाला है, ऐसी योजनाएं बन रही हैं तब तो मुझे खेद है कि जितनी चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, जितना विचार विमर्श होना चाहिए था उतना विचार विनिमय दश में नहीं हो रहा है और इसके लिए मुझे दुःख है। जनता जो अपनी आवाज राष्ट्र के सामने रखे उसका स्वागत किए जाने के स्थान में मैं आज दश रहा हूँ कि एक विशिष्ट दल के नेता एक कमरे में बैठ कर इसका विचार करते हैं और जनता का और राज्य का भविष्य किस प्रकार से निश्चित हो, इसका विचार नहीं करते। आज भारत की पुनर्रचना के विषय में सब एठा जाए तो हमको इतना शंकाकूल होने का कोई कारण नहीं है। आज जिस प्रकार से भाषावाद जिसका लिग्ब-ज्म कहते हैं, के बढ़ने का डर पैदा हो रहा है और इससे शायद दश टुकड़ टुकड़ हो जाएगा, इस तरह का भय दश के हितार्थियों को मालूम होता है। मेरे हृदय में भी जिस प्रकार से रक्तपात कहीं कहीं हुआ है और जिस प्रकार से कड़वाहट लोगों के भावों में जा रही है उससे कभी कभी चिन्ता उत्पन्न हो जाती है, परन्तु इसका कारण भाषा नहीं है और इसका कारण यह वादविवाद नहीं है। इसका कारण तो एक ही है कि राष्ट्र के भिन्न भिन्न विभागों को एक करने वाली जो शक्तियां थीं,

[श्री वी० जी० देशपाण्डे]

उनमें आज हम बल दं नहीं रहे हैं और मंत्री समझ में इस देश में वह शक्ति थी प्राचीन काल की संस्कृत भाषा, हिन्दू धर्म, हिन्दू संस्कृति और हमारा प्राचीन इतिहास। इन शक्तियों के बल पर इस राष्ट्र में एकता का निर्माण हो रहा था। हमारी सरकार द्वारा देश की संस्कृति और देश के धर्म को संकुलीरज्म के नाम पर भिन्न भिन्न विभागों को एकीकृत करने वाली शक्तियों को उत्तेजना देने की नीति छोड़ देने के कारण आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि देश में एकता का अभाव नजर आता है। जिस संस्कृति के नाम पर बनारस, रामेश्वरम् और द्वारका सब एक होते थे और जिस गुजरात का नाम आते ही हमें यह स्मरण हो जाता था कि यही भगवान् कृष्ण की कर्मभूमि है और स्वामी कृष्णानन्द की जन्मभूमि है और इस नाते हर भारतीय के हृदय में आदर उत्पन्न होता था और उत्तर प्रदेश राम और कृष्ण की जन्मभूमि होने के नाते उसके प्रति प्रीति दिलों में आदर का भाव उपजता था और भारतवर्ष का दीक्षणी प्रदेश शंकराचार्य और रामानुज सरील सन्तों का प्रदेश होने से उसके प्रति सब के मन में आदर भाव उत्पन्न होता था और इस नाते से हम सब एकता के सूत्र में आबद्ध हो जाते थे, आज आप द्वारा इस संस्कृति और धार्मिक भावना को कम करने के कारण और उसकी अवहेलना करने के कारण और इस हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद के विशाल ध्येय को आपने जब समाप्त किया तब हमारे देश में लोगों के मन में पृथक्तावाद, प्रदशवाद और भाषावार प्रदशों के घंटेवार का विचार उत्पन्न हुआ और लोग आपस में भगड़ रहे हैं। एक विषय और भी है जिसकी तरफ कि जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था उतना नहीं दिया जा रहा है और वह है हमारी संस्कृत भाषा। आज वह उपेक्षित पड़ी है और उसका धीरे धीरे लोप होता जा रहा है। संस्कृत हमारी सब की माता थी। आज हमने संस्कृत के स्थान पर बड़ी बहन हिन्दी को जनबद्ध कर और उसकी योग्यता, समता और सौहार्द के कारण इस बड़ी बहन को हमने माता के स्थान पर और उस उच्च सिंहासन पर बिठाया है और इस आशा और विश्वास को लेकर हम उसकी उन्नति और

विकास कर रहे हैं। आज लोग हम से प्रश्न पूछते हैं कि क्या इस भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना से देश का नाश नहीं होगा? मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश का नाश नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह हिन्दी भाषा अन्य प्राचीन भाषा रूपी मातृभाषाओं को एक में जोड़ने वाली स्वर्ण-श्रृंखला, एक रेशम का धागा सिद्ध होगी और हिन्दी के राष्ट्र भाषा और राज्य भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किए जाने के पश्चात् यह मांती अलग अलग नहीं हो सकते। लोग पूछते हैं कि पन्द्रह फ़ीसद लोगों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली हिन्दी को आप एक प्रान्त कहां से देंगे? मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को हमने प्रान्त दे दिया है। हिन्दी को केवल एक प्रान्त ही नहीं बल्कि समस्त भारतवर्ष उसका प्रदश है और प्रान्त है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी को सारे राष्ट्र की भाषा स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् इस देश में एकता की भावना का सूत्रपात होगा और देश में परस्पर भगड़ बगैरह नहीं होंगे। हिन्दी को हमने राष्ट्र भाषा के पद पर आसीन किया है और उसके साथ ही साथ जितनी भी प्रान्तीय भाषाएं हैं उन सब को अपना विकास करने की पूरी स्वतंत्रता है और सहूलियत है और वे अपना विकास कर सकती हैं। हमने प्राचीन काल में देखा कि इस भारत का राष्ट्रियत्व किसने निर्माण किया? बंदमातरम् के राष्ट्रिय गान ने निर्माण किया और उस समय देश के कोने कोने से बन्द मातरम् कहते हुए अनगिनत युवक फांसी के तख्ते पर भूल गए। यह हमने देखा है। यह बन्द मातरम् की रचना किस भाषा में हुई? यह गौरव बंगला भाषा को प्राप्त है कि राष्ट्र को उसने बंदमातरम् का गायन दिया जिससे सारे भारतवर्ष ने अंगीकार किया। और हमने देखा कि प्रान्तीय भाषा ने राष्ट्रियता का विकास किया। हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा मानने के पश्चात् और हिन्दू-राष्ट्रियता और हिन्दू संस्कृति को समझने के पश्चात् हिन्दी राष्ट्रियता की भावना को बल दे सकती है, उसका नाश नहीं कर सकती, यह मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है और भारत की जनता के हृदय में देश के प्रति प्रेम उपजाने वाली सिद्ध होगी और यह जो हम राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने जा रहे हैं, यह तो केवल शासन विषयक सुविधा

एन्टीमिनिस्ट्रिटिव कनवीनियंस की दृष्टि से हम दंड की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और यह भाषना यदि हमारा हृदय में रहेगी तो इस देश का पुनर्निर्माण बहुत अच्छी तरह से सम्पन्न हो सकता है और इस दृष्टि से जब मैं इस प्रत्यावर्त की तरफ देखता हूँ तब मुझे निराशा प्रतीत होती है। हमारा पीणककर साहय, फजल अली साहब, और श्री हृदय नाथ कुंजरू देश के बड़े माने हुए विचारज्ञ हैं और नेता हैं, उन्होंने बहुत कुछ विचार किया है लेकिन मैंने रिपोर्ट के कुछ एक स्थलों पर विसंगति का एक बड़ा अजीब नमूना देखा है। एक स्थान पर एक तत्व निर्धारित किया है और दूसरे स्थान पर दूसरा तत्व निर्धारित किया है। भाषा प्रयोग भी कहीं कहीं पर खटकता है जैसे Bombay can never belong to one Province. जैसे वह कुछ उसकी अपनी सम्पत्ति हो। मेरा कहना यह है कि बम्बई का दंहाती भाग किसी एक प्रान्त विशेष का नहीं है, वह पूरे भारत का है और इस तरह की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए, परन्तु इस प्रतिवेदन की तरफ जब मैं गौर से ध्यान देता हूँ और उसे बार बार पढ़ता हूँ तब मुझे कहीं कहीं पर यह मालूम होता है कि इस रिपोर्ट में सुसंगति नहीं है और विसंगति है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत अच्छी अच्छी बातें दी हैं और जिनके कारण मेरे हृदय को बड़ा सन्तोष पहुँचा है लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि इस रिपोर्ट में सुसंगति नहीं है, विसंगति है। अलबत्ता एक बात से मुझे बड़ा सन्तोष हुआ है और वह बात है इस कमीशन द्वारा हैदराबाद राज्य के विघटन की सिफारिश करना। और बंशक इस सिफारिश से राष्ट्रीय प्रगति का पालन-पोषण होने लगा है। और मैं मानता हूँ कि इसकी पूर्णता अन्त में एक विशाल आंध्र के निर्माण के रूप में होगी, इस तरह के निर्णय की मैं आशा करता हूँ और मैं कमीशन को इस सिफारिश के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

बहुत थोड़े शब्दों में बाकी दो, तीन सिफारिशों के बारे में बता कर मैं मध्यभारत के विध्वनीकरण के सवाल पर आने वाला हूँ।

एक बड़ी सिफारिश इसमें बम्बई राज्य की बाबत की गई है। एक कम्पोजिट स्टेट, एक संयुक्त राज्य बनाने के विषय में जो सिफारिश की है, मेरी समझ में यह सिफारिश अब एक तरफ पड़ गई क्योंकि नई सिफारिश यह आई है कि बम्बई नगर का एक अलग राज्य बने, गुजरात का अलग राज्य बने और महाराष्ट्र का एक अलग राज्य बने और विदर्भ का भी एक अलग राज्य बने, इसकी इसमें सूचना दी है। इसके विषय में बहुत ज्यादा बोलना नहीं है कि क्या हो, लेकिन देश की राष्ट्रीयता की तरफ ध्यान देने के पश्चात्, कांग्रेस की हाई कमांड ने जो बम्बई का एक नगर राज्य बनाने की सूचना दी है, यह भारत की एक राष्ट्रीयता के लिए एक बड़ा भारी खतरा और संकट मालूम होती है। उस में बड़ी बड़ी गातें कही गई हैं। पाटिल साहब का भाषण मैंने बड़े गौर से रखा। एक सूचना उसमें बड़ी मनोरंजक थी, परन्तु कोई बड़ा आदमी उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। वह बात थी उनकी बम्बई का बाइलिंगुअल स्टेट लोग और बेलेंस की ध्योरी प्रतिपादित करना। यह संतुलन की एक नई कल्पना उन्होंने रखी है जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। सीधी बात यह है कि कमिशन ने पहले एक स्टेट बनाई, उस स्टेट में पूरा गुजरात ले लिया और साथ में पूरे महाराष्ट्र को भी लेने का खयाल किया जिसके लिए उन्होंने विदर्भ का एक छोटा राज्य अलग बनाया। जब विदर्भ का एक अलग राज्य बनाने का फैसला किया तो लोगों ने कहा कि अगर दिभाषी राज्य बनाना है तो विदर्भ को भी लो। तब आप कहते हैं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है, आखिर कुछ बेलेंस भी तो होना चाहिये, यह सवाल मैजोरिटी होने या ली ग्विज्म का नहीं है। जब लिग्विज्म के खिलाफ बोलने वाले कहते हैं कि बम्बई और विदर्भ को अलग क्यों रखना गया तो आप कहते हैं, जैसे कुरती लड़ने वाले जो होते हैं वह जोड़ी के होने चाहिए ताकि दोनों लड़ें और दूसरे लोग देखें कि वह कैसे कुरती लड़ते हैं, तो वह कहते हैं कि बम्बई में गुजराती बोलने वाले और मराठी बोलने वाले आपस में लड़ें ताकि हम समाजा देखें। विदर्भ को मिला देने से जोड़ी बराबर नहीं

[श्री बी० जी० दैशपांडे]

रह जाएगी। उनकी समझ में यह सब से बड़ी राष्ट्रीयता है। आगे चल कर उन्होंने कास्मोपोलिटन की ध्योरी निकाली है। कास्मोपोलिटन का भाषान्तर करना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है, संयुक्त संस्कृति कहें या लिखड़ी संस्कृति कहें वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मुझे पता नहीं है कि यह लिखड़ी ध्योरी क्या है। आप कहते हैं कि बम्बई द्वार है राष्ट्र का। It is the Gate way of India. द्वार तो कलकत्ता भी है और मद्रास भी है। भेद इतना हो है कि बम्बई हमारे दाहिने हाथ है और उस द्वार से इंग्लैण्ड के राइटिस्ट लोग आते हैं, कलकत्ता से हमारे यहां लीफ्टिस्ट लोग आते हैं। इतना ही फर्क बम्बई और कलकत्ता में है, नहीं तो दोनों ही कास्मोपोलिटन हैं, दोनों ही हमारे देश के द्वार हैं, चार धर्मों के लोग दोनों जगह रहते हैं अर्थात् हिन्दू, मुसलमान, ईसाई और पारसी। यही लोग नागपुर में भी हैं, बम्बई में भी हैं और कलकत्ते में भी हैं। फिर क्या फर्क इन जगहों में है यह मुझे पता नहीं। एक बात, मैं ने जरूर दली। मैं जातिपाति नहीं मानता। मैं तो हर आदमी की बातों को देखता हूं, कास्मोपोलिटन के माने में तो यही समझता हूं। मैं उस आदमी के कास्मोपोलिटन होने की बात नहीं कहता हूं जो कि कहता तो है कि मैं कास्मोपोलिटन हूं लेकिन कह कि चूंकि यहां अग्वाल बैठा हुआ है इसलिए मैं खाना खाने नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि कास्मोपोलिटन का यह अर्थ है कि मनुष्य कहीं भी रह सके, कहीं भी खा सके। लेकिन यहां तो कास्मोपोलिटन शहर ही निकाल दिया और यूनीलिग्वल स्टेट बना दी क्योंकि वहां महाराष्ट्र के लोग रहते हैं। मैं ने जागृकी पड़ी है। मैं जानता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के बीच में बम्बई एक शहर है। एक शहर की बात यह है कि एंग्लिसिब कौन है, आक्रामक कौन है, राष्ट्रवाद के खिलाफ कौन है। उनका प्रान्त बना कर कांग्रेस ने उसको उसके उचित स्थान से अलग कर दिया। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बम्बई का शहर महाराष्ट्र के बीच में है। लेकिन चूंकि समुद्र के किनारे पर महागिण्ट्यन्स सिर्फ ४४ परसेंट हैं, ५९

परसेंट नहीं हैं, ५ परसेंट कम हैं, इसलिए हम महाराष्ट्र के बाहर निकलेंगे। यह छोटा राज्य फिर का होगा? यह उन लोगों का राज्य होगा जो कि दूसरों को यह उपदेश देते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयता का मान लीजिए और उसी के अनुरूप काम कीजिए। सच्ची बात यह है कि हम को देखना चाहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इस प्रवृत्ति को पोषण देना चाहते हैं या नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान में एकता हो। अपने देश के अन्दर प्रान्त बनाए। आपकी प्रवृत्ति यह होनी चाहिए थी कि हम इसका विचार नहीं करेंगे कि प्रान्त में कौन लोग रहते हैं और वह कौन सी भाषा बोलते हैं। यही राष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति होती है। लेकिन यहां कहा जाता है कि आप ४४ फीसदी हैं इस कारण हम आपके साथ नहीं रहते। चूंकि हम कलकत्ते में ६० फीसदी लोगों के साथ रह सकते हैं इसलिए हम कास्मोपोलिटन हैं। हम ६० फीसदी बंगालियों के साथ रह सकते हैं लेकिन चूंकि आप ४४ फीसदी हैं इसलिए हम आप के साथ नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह की अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति को पोषण नहीं देना चाहिए। रिपोर्ट में भी यह नहीं कहा गया है कि इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति ठीक है। रिपोर्ट में यह सिद्ध किया गया है कि इस तरह का जो भय है वह अतिरंजित है। और इसको बहुत महत्व नहीं दिया गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि 'It is an exaggerated fear' उन्होंने माना है कि डर है। बम्बई राज्य जो बनाना चाहते हैं उनका भी मैं बहुत विरोध नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन वह यह कहें कि भले ही यह अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति है, लेकिन डर है, शक है, क्या करें, मानना पड़ता है। बात अराष्ट्रीय है लेकिन मजबूरी से मानना पड़ता है। लेकिन क्या कर के यह न कहें कि यह राष्ट्रीय बात है। और जो कहते हैं कि जिस इलाके की भाषा है उस इलाके में माना गया है इसको मैं नहीं मानता हूं। आप सीधे कहें कि हमें डर है और इसलिए हम बम्बई को अलग करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप भाषा इत्यादि की बात यहां न कहिए।

आगे चल कर मैं बम्बई के बारे में एक ही

बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक लेख लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि जहां कहीं समुद्र के किनारे के शहरों को स्टेट बनाया गया है, उनकी भी कोई बड़ी शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन शंघाई और हांगकांग नगरों को दीलिये कि युद्ध के पूर्व उन का क्या हाल था और युद्ध के समय में उसका क्या दुष्परिणाम उनको भुगतना पड़ा है। आप इस सब की पुनरावृत्ति अब इस देश में न करें।

आखिर में मैं महाराष्ट्र के भाइयों से एक ही प्रार्थना करूंगा और वह प्रार्थना यह है कि इस प्रश्न को आप शान्ति से हल कीजिए। इसके लिए भगड़ा करने और रक्तपात करने की बात तो मैं अच्छा नहीं मानता। अगर बम्बई महाराष्ट्र में नहीं रहता तो वह पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है इस बात को मानने वाला मैं नहीं हूं। परन्तु इसी के साथ साथ मैं उनको चुनौती भी देना चाहता हूं कि आप लोगों को अपना मत नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। आपका प्रारम्भिक मतभेद यदि कांग्रेस हाई कमान्ड से है तो यह एक आध आदिमियों को रास्ते पर लाने वाली बात नहीं है। आप चुनाव क्षेत्र में यह लड़ाई लड़ें कि बम्बई को अलग रहना चाहिए या महाराष्ट्र में मिलना चाहिए। यदि आप डिमांडेसी और लोक गज्य में सच्चा विश्वास रखते हैं तो शान्ति का और पंच शील का मार्ग यह है कि आप चुनाव में इसका फैसला करें। 'At the poles you fight this issue'। लड़ाई करना या कांग्रेस हाई कमान्ड की खुशामद करना न आपकी सफलता के लिए और न देश की उन्नति के ही लिए उपयोगी होगा। ईश्वर के वास्ते मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना आप लोगों से करूंगा। मैं आपको आन्ध्र के बारे में बतला चुका हूं, बम्बई के बारे में बतला चुका हूं। इसके पश्चात् अब मैं मध्य भारत के विषय पर आता हूं।

पूरा मध्य भारत जो कि एक 'बी' स्टेट का राज्य है, मध्य प्रदेश में मिलाया जा रहा है। मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल और मध्य प्रदेश के १४ जिले मिला कर एक नया राज्य बनाया जा रहा है। यह सारी बात मध्य भारत की जनता

का इच्छा के विरुद्ध हो रहा है। यह मंत्री सम्मेलन में अरुमन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। यह प्रश्न १५ या २० मिनट में समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है। एक पूरे राज्य और पूरे प्रदेश का नाम निशान मिटा कर वहां केवल एक राजधानी रख कर इस देश में प्रान्तों के बनाने का नया प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। मैं अपनी बात तो क्या दूँ लेकिन जब से यह आवेदन जनता के हाथ में आया है। सब ने बड़ा आश्चर्य जो उसको हुआ है, वह बड़े प्रान्त को दल कर दिया है। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री पीछे जवाहर लाल नेहरू को भी आश्चर्य का एक धक्का, शक, पहुँचा कि यह मध्य प्रदेश इतना बड़ रहा है। एक बड़ा राष्ट्र जैसा मालूम होता है। आज कुछ लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के भी खिलाफ बोलते हैं, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश भारत की रक्षा करने वाली एक महान शक्ति है, हिन्दी का एक गढ़ है, मैं उसको खत्म करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश से भी बड़ा एक नया प्रदेश २१ लाख ७५ हजार वर्ग मील का बनाया जा रहा है। यह प्रदेश क्यों बना, कैसे बना, किस कारण से बना? मैं आज बड़े बड़े प्रदेश बनाने के पक्ष में हूँ, यहां कहा गया कि बड़े बड़े प्रदेश बनाए जाएं, मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन इसी प्रतिवेदन में मैं ने देखा है कि विदर्भ का एक छोटा राज्य बनाया गया। न उस के पास पैसा है, न इलाका है। कहा जाता है कि वहां पर बड़ी अच्छी जमीन है, बड़ी कपास पैदा होगी। विदर्भ के पक्ष में और भी इस तरह की बातें कही गईं। जो प्रान्त बने हैं उन सब के बारे में इसी तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। परन्तु बड़े प्रान्त किस तरह के बनाए जाएं इसके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रतिवेदन में पृष्ठ १२ पर कुछ इशारा दिया गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इशारा मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत अच्छी तरह लागू होता है:

'This, however, does not mean that units should be so unwieldy as to be without any intrinsic of life of their own or to defeat the very purpose for which larger units are suggested.'

इस प्रकार का अगर कोई एक प्रान्त है जिसका अपना जीवन नहीं है, लाइव आउट इट्स ओन

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

नहीं हैं, तो वह मध्य प्रदर्श है। आपने उसका नक्शा देखा होगा। अगर नक्शा आप के सामने आए तो पता लगेगा कि इसी प्रकार का एक प्रांत भारत में बनाया जा रहा है। यह प्रान्त आगरा से थोड़ी दूर पर शुरू होता है और आखिर तक चला जाता है।

Mr. Chairman: I have given the hon. Member full 20 minutes. I rang the bell when he had taken 15 minutes only just to give a hint that after 5 minutes I will be ringing the bell again.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Only three minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: At the same time, I must say, if the hon. Member wishes to talk about all the points he may not take 20 minutes but he may take 20 days.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: At least I may be given half an hour when others have been given one hour.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question. All the hon. Members have heard what the hon. Speaker said today. All the States that have not been given an opportunity will claim the same; all the hon. Members who have not spoken would also like to have this concession and some of the States would have to be scored out altogether. I may, all the same, say that all I can give him is another five minutes. He may take five minutes more.

1 P.M.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I may please be given 30 minutes. I have just started my first round....

Mr. Chairman: Ordinarily the time given is fifteen minutes and in special cases twenty minutes. However, I am allowing the hon. Member 25 minutes.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: But the Speaker has stated that thirty minutes may be given.....

Mr. Chairman: I quite see the complaint of the hon. Member and I agree with him that whenever a discussion starts, those who speak first take much more time and for

the rest less time is allowed. But this is the practice obtaining here. I am sorry I cannot help it. He may finish within five minutes.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे: अगर यदि इस प्रदेश के नक्शे को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि ५० पी० में आगरा के पश्चात् यह प्रान्त शुरू होता है और पूर्व समुद्र में यह समाप्त होता है। नदियों की दृष्टि से यदि आप देखें तो यमुना नदी के पश्चात् यह प्रान्त शुरू होता है और यमुना नदी भी इसमें नहीं आती है और न ही नर्मदा नदी आती है। गोदावरी नदी भी नहीं आती और दक्षिण तक यह प्रान्त जाता है। प्राचीन काल से अगस्तमूनि न आते तो दक्षिण में आर्य आ ही नहीं सकते थे विन्ध्य पर्वत के कारण। उस विन्ध्य पर्वत के २०० मील उत्तर और २०० मील दक्षिण में इस प्रकार का यह प्रान्त बनाया जा रहा है। यह कैसा प्रान्त बनाया जा रहा है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। इस प्रान्त में न तो रेल होगी, न मोटर के रास्ते होंगे और न ही ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधायें होंगी। हमारी कमिशन ने यह कहा था कि जब्बलपुर से सब लाइनें बनानी होंगी और फिर आज हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह बताया है कि यदि लाइनें हम बनाने लगे तो २०० करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा पड़ेगा और हम इतना रुपया खर्च कर नहीं सकेंगे। रेलवे लाइनें हम बनाएंगे नहीं, मोटर की सड़कें हम बनाएंगे नहीं, ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधायें हम मुहैया नहीं करेंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा। यदि ऐसी ही बात है तो इतना विशाल प्रान्त जो यह बनाया जा रहा है, यह क्या बनाया जा रहा है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। यदि आप इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा जब आठ जिले मध्य प्रदर्श में चले जाते जिनको मिलाकर कि उनको एक विदर्भ बनाने की सकारिश करने की थी तो बाकी के १४ जिलों का वह क्या करते। महाकांशल कांग्रेस कमेटी ने जो मांग की थी उस मांग में भी मध्य भारत की मांग नहीं थी। अंधा मांगता है एक आंख और भगवान देता है दो आंखें, यह तो वही बात हो गई। केवल भापाल और विन्ध्य प्रदर्श मांगा था। वह कहाँ फरकट बच गया है और

कही पर इसको भी हासना था और यह हास कर जितना बच गया उतना बना दिया गया।

आगे चल कर कमिशन ने यह कहा है कि:

"On the whole there has been a remarkable consensus of opinion in favour of the formation of a large State comprising the Hindi speaking areas of Central India."

यह कहा गया है कि लोगों का एक भारी बहुमत उन्होंने उसके पक्ष में देखा। यह कंसेंसस आफ ऑपिनिनयन उनको कहां दीखा, यह मुझे पता नहीं है। क्या इसको मध्य भारत में किसी ने चाहा था? जहां तक मैं समझता हूं उन्होंने नहीं चाहा था। मध्य भारत की विधान-सभा की कार्रवाई को आप देखें तो आपको प्रारम्भ में यह जो कुछ दिया हुआ है उससे पता चल जाएगा कि कौन इसके हक में है और कौन इसके खिलाफ है। यदि आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि मिलने के पक्ष में २५ और इसके खिलाफ २६ सदस्य हैं और यह भी हाई कमांड के बताने के पश्चात्, यहां समझौता होने के बाद, इतनी संख्या इसके पक्ष में आई है। अब जब आप वहां की विधान-सभा की कार्रवाई को देखते हैं तो प्रारम्भ में ही वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री तख्त मल जैन का भाषण है उसमें उन्होंने इस प्रदर्श के मिलाए जाने के खिलाफ बहुत सी दलीलें दी हैं और एक एक बात को लेकर उसका जवाब दिया है। अब जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं वह किस तरह से खराब हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मध्य भारत के विषय में उन्होंने कहा है कि उत्तरी जिले जो हैं यह मध्य प्रदेश से मिले हुए नहीं हैं, यह उत्तर प्रदेश से तो मिल सकते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश से यह मिल नहीं सकते हैं। फिर वह कहते हैं कि यह जो माताटीला बांध है इसमें मल्टीप्लिसिटी आऊ जुरिसिडिक्शन होगी। इससे भी बहुत सी खराबियां पैदा हो सकती हैं। फिर उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वहां शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। डाकूओं के वहां पर गिराव है। इतना बड़ा प्रान्त उन पर काबू नहीं पा सकता। राजस्थान, ५० पी० और मध्य भारत इन तीनों राज्यों की सरहद्द पर डाकूओं के गिराव है। इस समस्या को हल करना कीठन हो जाएगा।

अब कैपिटल का सवाल आता है। यदि एक विशाल मध्य प्रदेश भी बन जाए तो इसका एक ज्वायंट कैपिटल जो होगा इसके बारे में भी उन्होंने दलीलें दी हैं। जो दलीलें उन्होंने दी हैं उसमें भी उन्होंने जो कैपिटल तर्जवीज किया गया है उसकी मुताबिकता की है। वहां की प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी, प्रान्तीय हिन्दू महासभा और प्रान्तीय प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, इन सब ने और असेम्बली के सदस्यों के बहुमत ने इसका विरोध किया है। कमिशन ने जबलपुर का सुझाव दिया था लेकिन आज हाई कमांड ने इसको बदल कर भोपाल कर दिया है। परन्तु मैं तो कहता हूं कि आज ग्वालियर की जनता में इतना असन्तोष है कि वह बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। उनका कहना है कि यदि ग्वालियर से राजधानी को हटा लिया गया तो वहां के लोग भूखें मर जाएंगे। वहां के लोगों को यदि राजधानी तक जाना होगा तो उनको बहुत खपचा खर्च करना पड़ेगा और बहुत असुविधा उनको उठानी पड़ेगी। वहां के लोगों के भूखें मरने से मैं समझता हूं देश पर बड़ा भारी संकट आ जाएगा। यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर भी कुछ किया जाएगा, ग्वालियर में मिसिलरी रखेंगे। इस विषय में मैं स्वयं जो हमारे रक्षा मंत्री डा० काटजू हैं, उन से मिला था और उनसे मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप वहां पर अपनी मिसिलरी को भेज सकेंगे उन्होंने इसके उत्तर में मुझे बतलाया कि इसके बारे में एकसपर्ट सोवेंगे और हम अभी तक कुछ बता नहीं सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार वहां दूसरे धंधे चलाने वाली नहीं है और न ही कोई मिसिलरी वहां भेजने वाली है और ग्वालियर के लोग भूखें मर जायेंगे। मेरे विचार में इससे न तो शासन विषयक सुविधा होगी और न ही सांस्कृतिक एकता होगी। आज का मध्य भारत आर्थिक दृष्टि से संकट सपीडिंग है और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप उसे बने रहने दें।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): On a point of information from you, may I ask whether the hon. Member who spoke last is entitled to speak for double the time because he was elected from two seats?

Mr. Chairman: I have not been able to catch the point of the hon. Member. Is it about the apportionment of the time to the hon. Member? As the hon. Member himself has seen, I asked him not to speak after he spoke for 20 minutes. Even if under these circumstances he thinks procedure adopted by me was unsatisfactory, I do not now know the hon. Member will himself feel when he begins to talk and I request him to finish.

श्री राधेनाथ व्यास (उज्जैन) : अभी मेरे मित्र श्री दशपांड जी ने मध्य भारत को मध्य प्रदेश में मिलाये जाने का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि वहां की जनता की इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध ऐसा किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि उन्हें यह पता नहीं कि आखिर मध्य भारत के विलय की मांग किस ने की थी। सभापति जी, मेरे मित्र को मध्य भारत के विषय में वहां की स्थिति से पूरी जानकारी शायद नहीं है। उन्हें यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि जिस समय यह सिफारिश प्रकट हुई उस समय मध्य भारत धारा सभा के विरोधी दल के नेता जो हिन्दू महासभा के सदस्य भी हैं, और जो मध्य भारत के बहुत बड़े हिन्दू समाई नेता भी हैं और जिन का नाम श्री निरंजन वर्मा हैं, ने मध्य भारत के विलय किये जाने के समर्थन में अपना एक वक्तव्य अखबारों में दिया था। इसके साथ ही जिस समय आयोग इन्दौर में गया था उस समय इन्दौर के लोगों ने जो मॉरेंडम पेश किया था उसमें उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य भारत, भांपाल और विन्ध्य प्रदेश मिला कर एक विशाल मध्य प्रदेश बनाने की मांग की थी। यह जरूर है कि उन्होंने यह बताया था कि यदि उत्तर के तीन चार जिले और कहीं मिला दिये जायें तो शायद प्रदेश कुछ छोटा हो जाएगा। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है कि वहां की जनता इसको नहीं चाहती थी। सिफारिशों के प्रकट होने के पहले ऐसी कुछ खफा फैली थी कि मध्य भारत के दो टुकड़े किए जा रहे हैं, एक हिस्सा यानी तीन चार जिले ५० पी० में मिलाये जा रहे हैं, और बाकी के जिले मध्य प्रदेश में मिलाये जा

रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, उस वक्त प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष वहां थे, जेनरल सेक्रेटरी वहां थे और पार्लियामेंट का सेशन भी चल रहा था। प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस के जेनरल सेक्रेटरी, श्री नन्द लाल जोशी, के मकान पर एक मीटिंग हुई थी, जिसमें डा० काटजू भी मौजूद थे। उस समय तो केवल एक ही विचार किया गया था कि मध्य भारत के टुकड़े न हों और अगर मिलाना ही है, तो सारे का सारा मध्य भारत ही मिलाया जाय। लेकिन उस समय मध्य भारत को मिलाने के विरोध की कोई कल्पना नहीं की गई थी। सभापति जी, आप को और इस हाउस को विदित ही है कि सब समाचार पत्रों में कमीशन की सिफारिशों का स्वागत किया गया है। नई दुनिया, इन्दौर समाचार और जागरण में उन सिफारिशों का स्वागत किया गया है। इन्दौर की बार एसोसियेशन भी उन के पक्ष में है।

मेरे मित्र श्री दशपांड और श्री त्रिवेदी, जो कि हिन्दू महासभा व जन संघ के सदस्य हैं, इसके विरोध में क्यों हैं, पहले मैं इस विषय में कुछ बता दूँ।

श्री ५० एम० त्रिवेदी (चित्तौड़) : आप ने वह कैसे समझ लिया कि मैं विरोध में हूँ—मैं विरोध में नहीं हूँ।

श्री राधेनाथ व्यास : श्री दशपांड को एक बड़ा प्रदर्श इस लिए पसन्द नहीं है क्योंकि एक छोटे से प्रदेश में वह सफलता प्राप्त करने और एक बड़ी सत्ता कायम करने के अधिक अवसर दस्त हैं। पिछले चुनाव में वह मध्य प्रदेश में खड़े नहीं हो सके। डा० खर खड़े हुए थे, तो उन की जमानत जस्त हो गई थी।

एक मामूली ख़ुशख़बरी : हराया भी तो था।

श्री राधेनाथ व्यास : इसी लिए तो वे चाहते हैं कि एक छोटा सा प्रदेश रहे, ताकि हम भीषण में भी हरा सकें।

मैं कह रहा था कि डा० खर की जमानत जस्त हो गई थी। वह भी मध्य भारत से ही आए हैं। दशपांड जी दो कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज से चुन कर आए हैं। अगर ये महानुभाव इस कारण मध्य भारत के पक्ष में हैं, तो मैं उन की बात को

इमरू सकता हूं, लेकिन इस विषय में जनता की आवाज की बात कहने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

श्री ए० एम० त्रिवेदी : एक कांस्टीच्युएन्सी साईं सात लाख की हैं।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को भी अपनी ... कहने का अवसर मिलेगा। इस समय अगर वह खामोश रहें, तो अच्छा है।

श्री ए० एम० त्रिवेदी : मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि साईं सात लाख की कांस्टीच्युएन्सी वहां भी रहेगी।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : पहले इनका भाषण हो जाय, मैं फिर बोल लूंगा। माननीय सदस्य राजस्थान से चुने गए थे। शायद अब वहां गुंजायश नहीं है, इस लिए वह मध्य भारत को रखना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्दौर की बार एसोसियेशन ने सब से पहले इन सिफारिशों का स्वागत किया और इन्दौर म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के सदस्य भी उन के पक्ष में हैं। (Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. May I just request the hon. Members who want to interrupt not to interrupt in this way? The point that the hon. Member is making and the thread of his argument is broken and he cannot put forward his point with the vehemence he desires to place it with.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: I would therefore request him to kindly interrupt only when it is absolutely necessary and then interrupt only through me.

An Hon. Member: We are also losing time.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : उन्हीं बार एसोसियेशन, रतलाम बार एसोसियेशन, उन्हीं म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड इत्यादि कई संस्थाओं ने उन सिफारिशों का स्वागत किया था।

इस विषय पर ज्योकी विचारणीयमय हुआ है और हमारे यहां जो थोड़ा सा मतभेद रहा है,

उस का कारण यह था कि प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस के नेताओं को ऐसा आभास हुआ कि शायद हाई कमांड के लोग भी मध्य भारत के विलय के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। यह गलत धारणा थी। बाद में हाई कमांड का फैसला भी सामने आ गया। मध्य भारत की धारा सभा में जो वाद-विवाद हुआ, मेरे मित्र ने उस का जिक्र किया है। मैं आप को और आप के द्वारा इस हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां की कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों में से २२ ने मध्य प्रदेश का स्वागत किया और उस के पक्ष में भाषण दिए और २२ सदस्य उस के विरोध में थे, लेकिन २ ऐसे भी थे, जिन्होंने कोई मत नहीं दिया। अर्थात् कांग्रेस पार्टी के २२ सदस्य मध्य भारत के पक्ष में थे और २४ सदस्य विरोध में। इस के अलावा जन संघ के दो सदस्यों ने मध्य प्रदेश का स्वागत किया। मेरे मित्र श्री त्रिवेदी तो राजस्थान के हैं। वह सोच लें कि मध्य भारत के बारे में जन संघ क्या कहता है। जन संघ का एक सदस्य मध्य भारत के पक्ष में बोला और दो मध्य प्रदेश के पक्ष में बोले।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry to interrupt.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. My difficulty is this. I am not perfectly sure if Shri Trivedi will get time to speak. Especially when the Hon. Member refers to an individual and his views and the views of his party, he must be prepared to hear such interruptions in reply.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: He can put me a question when I finish and I shall be prepared to answer it.

Mr. Chairman: If you are not giving way, then do not refer to him particularly.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I do not refer to him; I only referred to the Jan Sangh Policy.

Mr. Chairman: He should be allowed either to interrupt or he should not refer to him.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : दो स्वतंत्र सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश के पक्ष में बोले और हिन्दू महासभा के आठ के आठ सदस्य मध्य भारत के पक्ष में बोले।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

राम राज्य परिषद् के दो सदस्य भी मध्य भारत के पक्ष में बोलें। इससे प्रकट होता है कि हिन्दू महासभा और राम राज्य परिषद् के अलावा अधिकतर पार्टियां मध्य प्रदेश के पक्ष में हैं। मेरे मित्र ने मुख्य मंत्री महोदय के भाषण को गलत तौर पर यहां रखा है। यह जरूर है कि कमीशन ने जो कारण बताए हैं, मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में उन पर टीका-टिप्पणी की है, लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम भी पहले यह समझते थे कि मध्य भारत का विलय नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन सब बातों पर विचार करने के बाद अब हमारा विश्वास और निश्चय हो गया है कि मध्य भारत का मध्य प्रदेश में विलय होने से उस का कल्याण और हित होगा। इस दृष्टि से उन्होंने भी इस का स्वागत किया है।

जहां तक जनता की इच्छा का सवाल है, उस ने तो मध्य प्रदेश का स्वागत ही किया है। हमारे उत्तर के जिलों में जरूर कुछ नाराजगी रही है और उस का कारण यह है कि ग्वालियर को दौलतराव सींधिया ने बसाया, उस को राजधानी बनाने के लिये ही बसाया गया था और इसी कारण उस का महत्व रहा है। वहां पर राजधानी न रहने से वहां के लोगों को दिक्कतें होंगी। मेरा यह विचार है कि जनतंत्र के जमाने में राजधानी का प्रश्न मेरिट्स पर सांचा जाना चाहिए। आज-कल यातायात के बहुत साधन उपलब्ध हैं, इस लिए दूरी कोई चीज नहीं है। वहां के लोगों का विचार है कि ग्वालियर ही मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी होने लायक था। मैं भी समझता हूं कि ग्वालियर की बिस्लिन्ज और सब व्यवस्था को देखते हुए ग्वालियर ही मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी होने लायक है। वहां के लोग समझते हैं कि हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया है। इस लिए उन का विरोध स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि वे मध्य प्रदेश के खिलाफ हैं। शिवपुरी के माननीय सदस्य ने, जो ग्वालियर के

बिलकुल नजदीक है, उस का स्वागत किया है। अगर ग्वालियर का ठीक स्याल रखा जाय, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कुछ महकमे—जैसे आडिटर जनरल का महकमा और एकाउंटेंट जनरल का महकमा—वहां रखे जायें, वहां पर नई इन्स्टीट्यू खोली जायें और हाई कोर्ट वहां पर रखा जाय, तो ग्वालियर के लोगों को निश्चित रूप से कोई असंतोष नहीं होगा। लेकिन अगर जनता की इच्छा भी हो—जैसे कि पार्ट 'सी' स्टैंड्स के लोग उन को कायम रखना चाहते हैं—तो केवल जनता की इच्छा के आधार पर ही कोई चीज नहीं रखी जा सकती है। इस विषय में कई दूसरे कन्सिडरेशन्ज का भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए और किया जाता है।

मध्य भारत के बारे में कहा गया है कि उस की आमदनी काफी है और वह फाइनेंशियली बायबल यूनिट है। मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं। अगर हम मध्य भारत की स्थिति देखें, तो पता लगेगा कि इसी वर्ष बजट में मध्य भारत की आय १८,६८ लाख रुपए बताई गई है, लेकिन रिजर्व फंड में से निकाली हुई २,३४ लाख रुपए की रकम भी आमदनी में ही दिखाई गई है। २,६८ लाख रुपए की रकम केंद्रीय सरकार से ग्रांट्स के रूप में मिलती है, वह भी उसमें ही दिखाई गई है। गाडीगल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उस को १,४० लाख रुपए की रकम मिली है। अगर इन रकमों को निकाल दिया जाय तो उसकी आमदनी सिर्फ १२,६४ लाख रुपए ही रहती है। और इसमें भी पाँचे दो करोड़ के लगभग एक्साइज ड्यूटी है जो कि प्राइविजेशन हमारे यहां न होने के कारण है। जो हमारी नीति है उसके अनुसार तो हमको मध्यभारत में भी प्राइविजेशन लाना है। अभी तो वहां के एक छोट से हिस्से में, जिले भेलसा में ही प्राइविजेशन है। अगर सारे प्रान्त में प्राइविजेशन लागू किया जावेगा तो यह आमदनी नहीं रहेगी। चार करोड़ रुपये लैंड रबैन्स से आमदनी होती है। इसके बढ़ने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है, कारण यह है कि जमींदार अभी बढ़े हुए रेट से लगान ले रहे थे। वहां

आजकल यह हाल है कि एक ही गांव में कुछ किसानों से रैयतवारी दर से लगान लिया जाता है और कुछ से जमींदारी दर से लिया जाता है। यह परिस्थिति ज्यादा दिन चलने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए यह आमदनी भी बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। मालवा में सबसाइल वाटर नहीं है। वहां नदियां से सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती, वह हिस्सा कृषि प्रधान है। इस स्थिति में वहां कृषि के द्वारा आमदनी नहीं बढ़ सकती। लिफ्ट इरीगेशन वहां हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि वहां सबसाइल वाटर नहीं है। इसलिए उसका डवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता। वहां पर आमदनी बढ़ाने के और कोई जरिये हैं नहीं और जब वहां की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी तो वह ज्यादा दिन अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं रह सकता। वहां मिनरल रिसोर्सेज भी नहीं हैं। इंडीस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट की वहां कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। कपास वहां होता है इसलिए वहां टेक्स्टाइल मिलें हैं जो भी खराब हालत में हैं। उज्जैन में एक कपड़ों की मिल बन्द हो गयी थी, पर उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने प्रबन्ध में नहीं लिया और अब वह बड़ी मुश्किल से चल रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मध्यभारत का डवलपमेंट रुक रहा था और यह जरूरी था कि उसको किसी बड़े प्रदेश में मिलाया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : आपका पांच मिनट समय और रह गया है।

श्री राधेसाहू व्यास : अभी तो मुझे बोलते हुए केवल १२ मिनट ही हुए हैं। मुझ से पहले के बक्ता महोदय को २५ मिनट का समय दिया गया था, मुझे कम से कम २० मिनट तो मिलने चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : इसीलिए मैंने ५ मिनट पहले घंटी बजायी है कि आप इतने समय में अपनी बात पूरी कर लें।

श्री राधेसाहू व्यास : मैं जल्दी ही समाप्त करने की चेष्टा करूंगा।

अभी मेरे मित्र ने श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव के बारे में जिक्र किया। लेकिन अभी कल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में उनका लेख छपा है और एक लेख पहले भी ४ नवम्बर के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपा था। उसमें उन्होंने बतलाया है कि मध्य प्रदेश एक बहुत अच्छा प्रदेश

होगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल के मिल जाने से वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से, देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से और समृद्धि की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में मध्यभारत को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंच सकता। जितने भी अर्थ-शास्त्री हैं उनका तथा कांग्रेस हाई कमांड में उनका भी वही विचार है। उनमें से इस प्रस्ताव से किसी को आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। कोई कोई लोग इस आश्चर्य की बात को लेकर अपने पक्ष को मजबूत करने की दृष्टि से कहते हैं और इसकी चर्चा करते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सारी बातों को सोच समझ कर ही यह निर्णय किया गया है। मेरा तो विचार है कि विन्ध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल और मध्यभारत का मध्य-प्रदेश में मिलना देश के हित की दृष्टि से उचित है और मैं समझता हूं कि उससे देश का हित ही होगा।

इसके बाद मैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्वीनिएंस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि यह तो बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश हो जाएगा। क्या बड़ा प्रदेश हो जाएगा? क्या उन्होंने राजस्थान के नक्शे को नहीं देखा? मध्यप्रदेश राजस्थान से २०,००० वर्गमील ही ज्यादा है। लेकिन उसकी आबादी राजस्थान के मुकाबले में एक करोड़ ज्यादा है। यह तो कोई ज्यादा रकमा नहीं है। आज भी मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। क्या वहां आज राज्य नहीं हो रहा है। क्या वहां आज यातायात की कमी होने की वजह से अराजकता फैली हुई है। अगर उसमें से विदर्भ निकल गया तो मध्यभारत आ गया। अगर कोई ज्यादा हिस्सा मिलाया गया है तो वह विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल है। भोपाल तो मध्यभारत का ही है। राजधानी भी भोपाल में होने से मध्यभारत के लोगों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी और जैसा मध्यप्रदेश बनाने की सिफारिश की गई है उसमें मैं नहीं समझता कि लोगों को कोई दिक्कत होगी। अभी भी वहां का शासन अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है।

श्री कामत (होशंगाबाद): भोपाल कैपिटल नहीं होगा।

श्री सचिन्दास व्यास : होशंगाबाद हो जाए। मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। मध्यभारत की जनता उसका विरोध करने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन भोपाल राजधानी की स्थिति में रहा है और उसके राजधानी होने की सम्भावना है। जबलपुर भी राजधानी नहीं हो सकता। अभी श्री गौविन्द दास ने भी भोपाल का समर्थन किया है।

अब मैं कुछ बातें आयोग की अन्य सिफारिशों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दश की एकता और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह राज्यों का पुनर्गठन किया गया है। इसी दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश का इतना बड़ा प्रदेश कायम रखा गया है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि दश के मध्य में भी एक समृद्धशाली और मजबूत प्रदेश की आवश्यकता थी। अगर दश के बीच में एक ऐसा प्रदेश होगा तो कभी दश पर आपत्ति आने पर उस प्रदेश के साधन दक्षिण, उत्तर, पूर्व और पश्चिम सब तरफ काम में लाए जा सकते हैं। मध्य में छोटे छोटे राज्यों का होना दश के हित में नहीं हो सकता था। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य पुनर्गठन कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की है वह दश के हित की दृष्टि से उचित ही है। इस प्रदेश से बहुत से अहिंदी भाषी प्रदेशों की सीमाएँ मिलती हैं। इस प्रदेश में लोगों को बसाने की भी बहुत गुंजाइश है। इसमें चार पांच करोड़ लोग और बस सकते हैं। अगर आंध्र से, कर्नाट से, गुजरात से और महाराष्ट्र से लोग आकर यहाँ बस गए तो २५ साल बाद यहाँ पर एक शुद्ध भारतीय संस्कृति का विकास होगा। आज हमारे दश में जातीयता, साम्प्रदायिकता, भाषा आदि के आधार पर लोगों में मतभेद है। कमिशन ने भी यह बात स्वीकार की है कि हमारे दश में प्रान्तीयता ने गहरी जड़ें जमा रखी हैं। कमिशन मानती है कि यह भाषना दश की एकता के लिए हितकर नहीं है। इसी कारण बहुत से लोग इस दश के लिए यूनीटरी टाइप आफ गवर्नमेंट की मांग करते हैं। लेकिन कमिशन ने कहा है कि यह मांग अनैरियलिस्टिक है। इसलिए कमिशन ने २८ के बजाय दश को १६ यूनिटों में विभाजित करने की सिफारिश की है। आगे जाकर जब अधिक लोग हिन्दी बोलने लगेंगे

और ये भाषा और प्रान्तीयता के भेद मिट जाएंगे तो दश के केवल चार पांच यूनिट ही बनाए जा सकेंगे। कुछ समय बाद यह भाषा का नशा उतर जाने वाला है। और जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि पहले यहाँ पर एक धर्म था और एक संस्कृति थी वैसी ही फिर हो जावेगा। प्रान्तीयता से दश का हित होने वाला नहीं है। और न प्रान्तीयता के रहते दश में एकता रहने वाली है। इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बड़ा यूनिट होना बहुत अच्छा है। और इसी दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश का बड़ा प्रदेश होना बहुत अच्छी चीज है। इसी में दश का हित भी है। इसी दृष्टि से कमिशन ने बम्बई राज्य के लिए जो द्विभाषी राज्य की सिफारिश की थी वह भी बहुत सुन्दर थी। जो लोग इतने समय से वहाँ साथ साथ रहते चले आ रहे थे वे आगे भी प्रेम के साथ रह सकते थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उस सिफारिश का स्वागत नहीं हुआ जिसके कारण एक नया हल निकाला गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए और उसी के अनुसार उस प्रदेश की रचना होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मुझे पंजाब के बारे में कहनी है। पंजाब भी एक छोटा सा प्रदेश नहीं रहना चाहिए। पंज् और पंजाब को मिला दिया जाना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी उसके साथ मिलाने की सिफारिश की गई है लेकिन उसके बारे में फजल अली साहब का मिनट आफ डिस्टेंस है। मेरा भी हिमाचल प्रदेश से कुछ वास्ता पड़ा है। मैं ने वहाँ की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि फजल अली साहब की राय के अनुसार अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश को अलग ही रखना चाहिए। इसी के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोगों की इच्छा भी जान लेनी आवश्यक थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश और कुलू कांगड़ा को मिला कर एक पर्वतीय प्रदेश बनाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा ही होगा यदि हिमाचल प्रदेश को अभी अलग रखा जाए।

अब मैं मध्यभारत के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: I may inform the hon. Member that he has already taken more than 20 minutes. He only wanted he should be given 20 minutes. I rang the Bell five minutes before to warn him.

श्री राधेसाह ज्वांस : मैं एक मिनट में खड़े दूंगा।

विन्ध्य प्रदंश जो कि एक पहाड़ी प्रदंश है उसको अलग नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदंश का ललितपुर डिवीजन अजागलस्तन की तरह लटका हुआ है। ज्यादा अच्छा हो अगर उसको मध्य प्रदंश में मिला दिया जाए। ललितपुर मध्यभारत का हिस्सा है। इसको मध्यप्रदंश में मिला देने से एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्वीनिएंस की दृष्टि से भी अच्छा होगा। इसी तरह से राजस्थान के भालाबाद का हिस्सा मध्य भारत में तलवार की तरह घुसा हुआ है। उसको मध्य-भारत का ही हिस्सा मानकर मध्यप्रदंश में मिला देना चाहिए। मेरे मित्र इस सुझाव से अप्रसन्न हो जाएंगे क्योंकि यह उनकी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी का हिस्सा है। लेकिन यह जो गगधार, डंग, पनपुरा आदि तहसीलों का है यह मध्यभारत के भीतर तक चला गया है। उनको इसलिये मध्यप्रदंश में मिलाया जाना चाहिए या मध्य भारत का कुछ हिस्सा राजस्थान को दे देना चाहिए। इस तरह से एक प्रदंश का एक हिस्सा दूसरे प्रदंश में घुसा हुआ नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह भी एक विचार करने की बात है। इसी तरह से बस्तर के बारे में भी मांग है। उड़ीसा मांग कर रहा है, आन्ध्र मांग कर रहा है और मेरे खयाल से बिदर्भ दंश ने मांग की थी। बस्तर के सम्बन्ध में कमिशन ने काफी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया है और उस मांग को नहीं माना है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बस्तर को देने की मांग को नहीं मानना चाहिए और बस्तर को अलग नहीं करना चाहिए। आज यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रदंश बन गया है और इस प्रदंश में करीब ६०, ६५ लाख आदिवासी क्वक भाई रहते हैं और यह एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है और यहां पर यातायात की कमी है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है कि दंश की एकता और सुरक्षा के बावजूद इस क्षेत्र को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दे और

इसको स्पेशल ग्रांट देना चाहिए जिसकी कि कमिशन ने सिफारिश की है।

दूसरे यहां पर सेकेंड चेंम्बर होना बहुत आवश्यक है जो कि अभी तक वहां पर नहीं है....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It appears that the hon. Member wants to cover the whole of India. He must finish now.

श्री राधेसाह ज्वांस : बहुत अच्छा सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मोतीलाल मासवीर (छत्तरपुर-द्वितीय-टीकमगढ़-रीसत-अनुसूचित जातिवां): राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने जो अपना प्रतिवेदन उपस्थित किया है, वह काफी परिश्रम के बाद, विद्वत्ता, निष्पक्षता और देश के हित को ध्यान में रख कर और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया है। इसके की भिन्न भिन्न परिस्थितियों में और राज्यों की अलग अलग परिस्थितियों में इससे सुझाव और श्रेष्ठ प्रतिवेदन शायद ही कोई आयोग प्रस्तुत कर सकता था, इसलिये मैं इस आयोग को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ। उसने एक बहुत ही सुन्दर प्रान्त एक विशाल मध्यप्रदंश के बनाने की बात कही है।

जहां तक विन्ध्यप्रदंश का प्रश्न है, यह निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध हो चुका है और इस कमिशन ने भी अपनी यह राय दी है कि एंसी एंसी छोटी छोटी इकाइयां भारतवर्ष के हित के लिए, भारत की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से और आर्थिक दृष्टि से बिल्कुल उचित नहीं हैं। इन सब को मिला करके एक बड़ा प्रान्त बनाया ही जाना चाहिए। यदि यह कहा जाए कि ये छोटे छोटे प्रान्त अपने आप में सम्पूर्ण और आत्मनिर्भर हैं, जैसा कि कई मित्र कहते हैं, तो सवाल यह उठता है कि जब भारतवर्ष का विभाजन हुआ था और इन रिवासतों का एकीकरण हुआ था तो वे रिवासतें ज्यों की त्यों रहने दी जानी चाहिए थीं और उन्हें मिटाना नहीं चाहिए था। तो यह जो प्रश्न है कि हम छोटे रह करके ज्यादा सुरिधा से काम कर सकते हैं और एक दूसरे से ज्यादा मिल-जुल

[श्री मांतीलाल मालवीय]

सकते हैं, यह बात सही नहीं है। जो छोट-छोट हिस्से होते हैं, जैसे कि विन्ध्यप्रदेश, वहां हम देखते हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएं ज्यादा रहती हैं, यानी हम फलां जगह के हैं और हम इस प्रान्त के फलां हिस्से के हैं, इस बात को लेकर के हमेशा बतंगड़ खड़ा रहता है और वहां पर बड़े बड़े राज्य के जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति भी छोटी छोटी बातों में फंस जाते हैं जो कि राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं होतीं। साथ ही आर्थिक दृष्टि से, यदि देश जाए तो विन्ध्यप्रदेश एक डीफिसिट प्रॉविंस है और जब हम राष्ट्र का विकास करना चाहते हैं और उसको एक समृद्धिशीली राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं, लोगों के स्टैंडर्ड ऑफ लिविंग को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो यह नामुमकिन बात है कि विन्ध्य-प्रदेश और भोपाल जैसी छोटी छोटी इकाइयों को वैसे का वैसे कायम रहने दिया जाए।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले २२ नवम्बर को एक घटना घटी। वहां बहुत सारे लोगों की भावनाओं को ऐसा भड़काया गया, क्षेत्रीय आधार पर, कि करीब १५, २० आदमी असम्बली में घुस गए और एक मिनिस्टर के साथ उन्होंने बहुत ही बुरा सलूक किया। श्री महेंद्र कुमार 'मानव' जो कि वहां के वित्त मंत्री हैं, उनके साथ उन लोगों ने हाथापाई की। जाहिर है कि यह सारी की सारी बातें सामन्तवाद और जागीरदारी एवं पचाई-बारी मनोवृत्ति के कारण हुई और इनके कारण वहां ऐसी घटना घटित होना सम्भव हुआ। अगर ये कुप्रवृत्तियां खत्म हो जातीं और इनको खत्म होना ही चाहिए, तो ऐसी घटना न घटी होती। इस तरह की घटना और कहीं नहीं हुई। हमारा पड़ोसी प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है, वहां पर तो किसी हजूम ने ऐसा नहीं किया। राजस्थान को ले लीजिए और दूसरे अन्य प्रान्तों को ले लीजिए, वहांपर ऐसी बातें नहीं हुई तो इसका सबब क्या है? इसका सबब यही है कि अपने महत्व को कायम रखने के लिए, अपनी लीडरशिप को कायम करने के लिए और अपनी शक्तों को पूरी करवाने के लिए ऐसा किया गया है। यह कहा जाता है कि हम जैसे हैं हमें वैसे ही रहने दिया जाये और हमें कोई हाथ न लगाये। यही बात वहां तक भी कही गई थी जब कि इन

भग ६०० रियासतों के एकीकरण के समय यह आवश्यक था कि उनका उससे बड़े रूप में संगठन करें वरना देश के साथ एकरूपता कायम नहीं होगी। इसलिए शासन ने देश की ६ सौ रियासतों में जो ६ करोड़ आदमी रहने वाले थे, उस समय सभी दृष्टियों से देखते हुए देशी रियासतों की ९० बी० और सी० नामक तीन श्रेणियां बनाई गई थीं। लेकिन बाद के अनुभवों से सिद्ध हुआ कि यह श्रेणी विभाजन राष्ट्र के लिए उसके विकास के लिए कोई हितकर बात नहीं है। संवैधानिक दृष्टि से भी हम सबको बराबर अधिकार उसमें नहीं दे पाते हैं। तो जहां पर ये सारी बातें हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखता हूँ कि विन्ध्यप्रदेश की, और खास करके बुन्देलखंड की जो बात है, वहां की जनता की बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात में कि इतना बड़ा प्रान्त मध्यप्रदेश बनाया जाए, वह राजी है। मध्य-प्रदेश में उनके विकास की समुचित सम्भावनाएं हैं।

जहां तक कि विन्ध्यप्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, उसका कुछ हिस्सा जिसे हम बुन्देलखंड के नाम से पुकारते हैं, उसके लिए यह आवाज लगाते हैं कि हमें उत्तर प्रदेश में मिला दिया जाए। ऐसी आवाज लगाने वाले थोड़े से ही हैं। अभी मैंने उत्तरप्रदेश लीजिस्लेचर में जो बहस हुई है उसको पढ़ा। वहां के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री संपूर्णानन्द जी हैं उन्होंने कहा कि हम बुन्देलखंड का २० वर्ग मील का इलाका उत्तर प्रदेश में इसलिए मिलवाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर हमारा रिहन्द डैम बन रहा है और चूंकि वह इलाका हमारी सीमा से लगा हुआ है, इसलिए वह हमें दे दिया जाना चाहिए और मैंने हाई कमांड को यह बात लिखी है और उस पर विचार होगा और वह मान्य होगा और फिर साथ ही साथ उनको जब इससे भी सन्तोष नहीं हुआ तो वह थोड़ा और हाथ बढ़ाते हैं और कहते हैं कि बुन्देलखंड में चूंकि खनिज पदार्थ बहुत हैं, उन सबको मिला लें तो हम ज्यादा उन्नति कर सकेंगे और इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे यहां ज्यादा बढ़ सकेंगी। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर वे ऐसे ही अपनी

इच्छाओं को बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे तो उनकी मांगों का अन्त नहीं होगा। वह हम से माताटीला बांध की वजह से मध्यभारत की मांग कर सकते हैं कि वह उनको द दिया जाए और छत्तरपुर जिले के पास रंगबा बांध है तो बुन्देलखंड की भी मांग कर सकते हैं और जब उनकी यह सीमा हो जाएगी तो उसके बाद वे आगे चल कर चले सकते हैं कि चूंकि हमारी सीमाएं राजस्थान से लगती हैं इसलिए हमें राजस्थान भी द दीजिए...

एक माननीय सदस्य: वह तो स्वयं जाना चाहते हैं।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय: जरूर आएंगे, हम लंदन को तैयार हैं। जैसा कि एक जगह पर रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जब मध्यप्रदेश बनाया जा रहा है तो सारा का सारा बुन्देलखंड एक यूनिट में आ जाएगा। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक बुन्देलखंड की यह हालत रही कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखंड वाला इलाका रहा मध्य-भारत में बुन्देलखंड वाला इलाका रहा और मध्य-प्रदेश का बुन्देलखंड वाला इलाका रहा, तो जहां तक मध्यभारत के बुन्देलखंडियों का सम्बन्ध है और मध्यप्रदेश के बुन्देलखंडियों और विध्य-प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंडियों का प्रश्न है, यह तीनों यूनिट बनने जा रहे हैं तो निहायत खुशी के साथ, उत्तरप्रदेश के जो शेष बुन्देलखंडी हैं, उनको भी मैं अपने मध्यप्रदेश में मिलाने का स्वागत करूंगा क्योंकि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से यह जो उत्तर प्रदेश का भांसी डिवीजन है और उसके जो चार जिले हैं वह बुन्देलखंड के ही हिस्से हैं जो कि महारानी लक्ष्मी-बाई के समय १८५७ में उनको काट करके उधर मिला दिए गए थे तार्किक स्वतंत्रता की जो आग है वह बुझाई जा सके। १८५७ जिसको कि हमारे यहां ब्रिटिश इतिहासकारों ने यह कहा है कि वह गदर था लेकिन वास्तव में वह गदर नहीं था। वह स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई थी और अंग्रेजों को अपना राज्य कायम करने के लिए यह आवश्यक था कि वे उस हिस्से को जहां तक कि लोग ज्यादा वीर थे और बहादुर थे और जिस बुन्देलखंड के बारे में कहा जाता है कि "मैं

हंडी एक बुन्देलखंडी" जिसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि एक बुन्देलखंडी सौ हंडधारी आदिमियों का मुकाबला कर सकता है, ऐसी वीर प्रसीधनी भूमि के लोगों की स्वतंत्रता की भावनाओं को पूर्णरूप से दबा दिया जाए और उनको उभरने न दिया जाए। मैंने जब उत्तर प्रदेश के डिस्कशन को पढ़ा तो वहां के बुन्देलखंडी, विधान सभा के सदस्य भी बुन्देलखंड की एकता को चाहते हैं यह मुझे मालूम हुआ।

श्री बी० डी० बिषाठी (जिला उन्नाव व जिला रायबरेली-पश्चिम व जिला हरदोई-दक्षिण-पूर्व): हम मध्यप्रदेश में पूरी तौर से आने को तैयार हैं।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय: जब पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कही जाती है कि उसे मध्यप्रदेश में मिला लो तो वह जो प्रदेश बनेगा बहुत बड़ा भू-भट्ट बढ़ जाएगा क्योंकि वह बहुत बड़ा प्रान्त हो जाएगा। अब जो उत्तर प्रदेश का डिस्कशन मैंने पढ़ा है उसमें कहा गया है कि पश्चिमी जिलों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जाता। मैं डिहल में जाना नहीं चाहता हूं और न उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा ही चाहता हूं क्योंकि भाषा की दृष्टि से और संस्कृति की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व रखता है। उसने देश को बहुत बड़े बड़े नेता दिए हैं। एंडीमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स दिए हैं।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए ही कमिशन ने यह आवश्यक समझा कि हमें एक नूतन मध्य-प्रदेश बनाना चाहिए जहां कि खनिज पदार्थ काफी मात्रा में होंगे। कमिशन ने यह भी जिज्ञा किया है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत ही समृद्ध इलाका हो जाएगा।

मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र दशपांड जी ने कहा, कि यह रिपोर्ट विसंगतियों का भंडार है, इसमें कोई संगति नहीं है। उनका यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है। आज धर्म के नाम पर या धार्मिक भावनाओं के ऊपर राष्ट्रों का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। इस रिपोर्ट में जो सब से बड़ी संगति है वह यह कि उसमें कुछ सिद्धान्त बताए गए हैं। पहला सिद्धान्त यह है कि राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा रई

[श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय]

राष्ट्र का विकास हो और शासन की सुगति हो। जब इन दृष्टियों से देखते हैं तो जो कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है उस में पूर्ण संगति है, असंगति नहीं है। उसमें कहीं भी विसंगति नहीं है। आज समय का तकाजा है, राष्ट्रियता का तकाजा है कि हम साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं से ऊंचे उठ कर सोचें। यदि हम ऐसा करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि जो कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है वह पूर्ण रूप से सुसंगत है। जहां तक सांस्कृतिक सवाल उठाया जाता है उस बारे में मैं यह मानता हूं कि भारतीय संस्कृति कोई बहुत ज्यादा हिस्सों में या टुकड़ों में बंटी हुई नहीं है। बल्कि या कहना चाहिए कि जैसे माला होती है, उसमें १०८ के करीब जो मनके होते हैं वह तो अलग अलग होते हैं लेकिन धागा उनमें एक ही होता है। उसी तरह से भारतीय संस्कृति भले ही बाहर से देखने में भिन्न भिन्न रूपों में नजर आती हो लेकिन उसके अन्दर, प्रवाहित होने वाली आत्मा एक ही है जिसके जरिए से हम एकता के सूत्र में बंधे हैं।

सब दृष्टियों से देखते हुए मैं जो प्रपोज्ड मध्यप्रदेश है उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और विध्यप्रदेश की ओर से यह राय जाहिर करता हूं कि इस प्रदेश का अवश्य ही निर्माण किया जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भांसी विभाजन भी होना चाहिए।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय : जहां तक पार्ट 'सी' स्टैंड्स का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने पहले ही अर्ज किया कि वहां पर लोकल विकास के लिए भी पैसा नहीं रहा और उन की एकानमी विध्य में इतनी डबेलप नहीं हो सकती है कि वे अपने विकास कार्य को संचारु रूप से चला सकें और देश के साथ कन्ध से कन्धा मिला कर चल सकें। इन सब दृष्टियों से पार्ट सी राज्यों का एकीकरण हो जाय तो अच्छा है। जहां मर्जर की बात कही जाती है तो कुछ लोग उछल कूद मचाने लगते हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि इसको दूसरे प्रान्त से मिलाया जा रहा है। मैं मध्यप्रदेश को चार राज्यों का एकीकरण मानता हूं। मैं कहूंगा

कि जिस तरह से यमुना, गंगा और सरस्वती के मेल से हम नहीं कह सकते कि कौन किस के साथ मिली है, हम उसको एक सुन्दर सा नाम दे देते हैं और पवित्रता के नाम से स्मरण करते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह संगम है। कोई नहीं कह सकता कि गंगा छोटी है या यमुना छोटी है या सरस्वती छोटी है, कौन किसके साथ मिल रही है। सबका एक सा ही महत्व है। इसी प्रकार से इन चार प्रदेशों का जो यह संगम होगा वह हमारे विध्य के लिए सुलभ पुण्यस्थल बन जाएगा और हमारा देश ज्यादा समृद्ध हो जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रपोज्ड मध्यप्रदेश का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शाहडोल सीधी) : कई वक्ताओं ने भाषा और संस्कृति के आधार पर देश के विभाजन पर जो प्रकाश डाला है। मैं समझता हूं कि भाषा और संस्कृति के नाम पर देश का विभाजन बहुत बड़ा विषय बमन है। आज हम अपने देश का इतिहास देखें तो हमें देश की लड़ाइयों के बारे में जो ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है उस से मालूम होता है कि लड़ाइयां हमेशा इसी आधार पर हुई हैं कि हम में जाति पात के प्रश्न थे, हम में राज्यों के प्रश्न थे और उन की बाउंड्री के प्रश्न थे। एक राज्य दूसरे राज्यों पर कब्जा जमाना चाहता था। अपना इतिहास कहता है कि हमारा देश में हमेशा लड़ाइयों का आधार सम्प्रदायवाद रहा है। वर्गवाद रहा है और उसी आधार पर हमेशा लड़ाइयां लड़ी गई। आज ही पाकिस्तान के रूप में जो हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन हुआ है, वह भिन्न-संस्कृति का ही परिणाम है। इसी तरह आज जहां हम यह देखते हैं कि हम जाति पात को समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं, जहां हम एक तरफ देखते हैं कि हम वर्गवाद और सम्प्रदायवाद को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं, वहां हम देश में उस से भी बड़े और उस से भी विशाल और व्यापक वर्गवाद और सम्प्रदायवाद को भाषायी और सांस्कृतिक प्रान्त के नाम पर जन्म देने जा रहे हैं। आज आप देख रहे हैं कि जब से

रिपोर्ट सामने आई है कोई भी राज्य ऐसा नहीं है जो, केवल उन राज्यों को छोड़ कर जिन को कि इस रिपोर्ट ने स्पर्श नहीं किया है, एक एक इंच जमीन के लिये लड़ न रहे हों। बंगाल कह रहा है कि हमें बिहार का वह हिस्सा दे दो जहाँ हमारी भाषा व संस्कृति है। दक्षिण-भारत में भी इसी किस्म के भगड़ हैं, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब के बड़े बड़े नेता भाषा एवं संस्कृति पर ही लड़ रहे हैं। सारं स्थानों में आज इसका एक विशाल जाल सा फैला हुआ है। इस का कारण यही है कि आप ने सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर देश का विभाजन आरम्भ कर दिया है और वह साम्प्रदायिक स्वरूप भीषण का विनाशक है हमारी भाषा और संस्कृति। वस्तुतः देश की एक मौलिक बात है कि देश की उन्नति एक संस्कृति और एक भाषा पर ही निर्भर है। जैसा देशपांडे जी ने आप को बताया, मैं भी कहूंगा कि बहुत अंशों में वह सत्य है कि हमारे देश में चिर पूर्व एक भाषा थी, और वह संस्कृत भाषा थी, हमारे देश में मूल रूप में एक ही संस्कृति थी जो इस देश को व्यापक और दूर दूरिता की निगाह से देखते थे वह हमेशा इस प्रयत्न में रहते थे कि हमें सारे देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधना है। उस समय हिन्दू राज्य था। आप इस बात को मानेंगे कि उन्होंने बड़े अच्छे अच्छे स्थानों को चुन कर वहाँ धर्मस्थान बनाये। दक्षिण में उन्होंने रामेश्वरम्, उत्तर में बद्रीकानाथ आश्रम, एक तरफ जगन्नाथ पुरी और एक तरफ द्वारकापुरी में मंदिर बनवाये। नकशे के चारों तरफ आप देखिये। चारों कोनों पर उन्होंने तीर्थ स्थान बनवाये जो कि आज कितने ही दिनों से देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधे हुए हैं। आज हम मौखिक रूप से भाषा और संस्कृति के एक रहते हुए भी विभिन्न-भाषाओं और संस्कृतियों की ज्वालाओं को भड़का कर देश में फूट पैदा कर रहे हैं और देश को विनाश की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र को सुभाषा गया कि यह मध्य प्रदेश वाले जो हैं उन की भाषा और संस्कृति तुम

से भिन्न हैं, अर्थात् ये तुम्हारे दुरमन हैं। आज आप देश को बता रहे हैं कि अमुक भाषा-भाषी और अमुक संस्कृति वाले प्रान्त दूसरे प्रान्त की संस्कृति वालों से और भाषा वालों से भिन्न हैं, वह तुम से मेल नहीं खाते। क्या ये बातें राष्ट्र की एकता की समर्थक हैं? आप जानते हैं कि अंगरेजों का जो राज्य कायम हुआ यहाँ पर उस का एक मात्र कारण था आपस की फूट। उस फूट के स्थान पर आज प्रान्तीयता और सांस्कृतिक विभिन्नता के दृष्टिकोण को पैदा कर के आप देश का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं। मैं तो अच्छा समझता अगर आप का ध्यान श्री राजा जी के उस भाषण की ओर जाता जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि अभी इस पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न को ही १५ वर्षों तक के लिये न उठाया जाय, यहाँ तक कि उन्होंने मद्रास के विभाजन तक का विरोध किया, जहाँ कई भाषाएँ हैं। हम आज इस बात को सोचते कि अगर शासन में विकृति पड़ती ही है और जनता को अत्याधिक परेशानी है तो हम भाषा और संस्कृति के ऊपर भी प्रच्छन्न रूप में गौण दृष्टि से गौर करते, उस पर भी विचार करते, लेकिन हमारा लक्ष्य यही होता कि हम देश को भाषा और संस्कृति के आधार पर आगे न ले जायें। यह जो आज संस्कृति और भाषा की आवाज चारों तरफ बुलन्द हो रही है उस से तो विष बमन ही होता है और यह देश को विनाश की ओर ले जायेगी। आज जिस देश को आप ने स्वतंत्र किया उस को आप किसी दिन इस भाषा और संस्कृति के नारों से गुलामी की ओर ले जायेंगे।

मैं आप को बताऊँ कि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि छोटे छोटे प्रान्त अच्छे नहीं हैं, बड़े बड़े प्रान्त अच्छे हैं। मैं इस बारे में अपनी नहीं बल्कि उन लोगों की बात आप को बता रहा हूँ जिन के मीस्त्रिक मुँह से कई गुने विकीसित हैं। आप देखिये कि हम ने देश को आजाद किया। और देश को आजाद करने के साथ हम ने लोकतंत्र के सिद्धान्तों को अपनाया।

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

लोकतंत्र के माने होते हैं कि हम जनता की भावनाओं को स्पर्श करें, जनता की भावनाओं को उचित ढंग से पकड़ें। यदि हमें देश के सूत्र को आगे बढ़ाना है जिस में जनता एवं शासन के बीच सम्बन्ध रहे तो हमें लोकतंत्र को ही आधार बनाना होगा और इसी आधार पर हम अपने देश की एकता को बनाये रख सकते हैं। लेकिन हम बड़े २ राज्य बना कर, जो कि केंद्र पर आधिपत्य करना चाहें, कहीं उनसे लोकतंत्र को खो न दें। कमिशन के एक सदस्य ने जो कुछ लिखा है ५० पी० के सम्बन्ध में मैं उसका थोड़ा सा भाग आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बड़े बड़े प्रान्तों के बनाये जाने के बारे में जो नोट दिया है उसका एक अंश इस प्रकार है :

"I consider it essential for the successful working of a federation that the units should be fairly evenly balanced. Too great a disparity is likely to create not only suspicion and resentment but generate forces likely to undermine the federal structure itself and thereby be a danger to the unity of the country. This is clearly recognised everywhere."

एक तो उन्होंने यह बताया है। दूसरे उन्होंने बताया है कि ५० पी० इतना विशाल है कि इस सारं देश की संस्कृति का और विकास का स्रोत वह अपने को मानने लगा है और समझता है कि दूसरे प्रदेश उससे शिक्षा लेते हैं। वह समझता है कि हमारा प्रदेश एक ऐसा स्तम्भ है जिस पर कि सारा देश आधारित है। वह लिखते हैं :

"One of the commonest arguments advanced before us by leaders in Uttar Pradesh was that the existence of a large powerful and well-organised state in the Gangetic Valley was a guarantee for India's unity; that such a state would be able to correct the disruptive tendencies

of other states, and to ensure the ordered progress of India. The same idea has been put to us in many other forms such as that Uttar Pradesh is the "backbone of India", the centre from which all other states derive their ideas and their culture, etc. It is not necessary to examine these claims seriously, for nothing is more certain to undermine our growing sense of unity than the claim of suzerainty or paramountcy by one state over others."

अब इससे साफ जाहिर है कि हमारे देश के लिए छोटे राज्य उचित होंगे या बड़े और विशाल राज्य उचित होंगे। आज यह भावना जो कि सदस्य की बनी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह केवल एक सदस्य की भावना नहीं है बल्कि पता नहीं कि इससे एक में इस देश के कितने लोग हैं। आज इस तरह की भावना इस वास्ते बन पाई है क्योंकि हम यह देखते हैं कि ५० पी० पांच छः करोड़ की जन संख्या का एक प्रदेश है और इतना विशाल प्रदेश होने के कारण उसे ऐसा अनुभव हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि यह जो मध्य प्रदेश बनने जा रहा है यह उस से भी विशाल प्रदेश हो जाए। अब उसकी आबादी दो, द्वाइ या तीन करोड़ की ही होगी लेकिन कल पानी २०, २५ या ५० वर्षों के पश्चात् उसकी आबादी भी बहुत बढ़ी हो सकती है। हो सकता है कि ५० पी० में ज्यादा संख्या होने के कारण वहां के लोग मध्य प्रदेश में चले जायें, दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग भी वहां आ कर बस सकते हैं, वहां की आबादी भी बढ़ सकती है और धीरे धीरे वह प्रदेश भी ५० पी० के मुकाबले में आ सकता है। ५० पी० की तरह से ही यह प्रदेश बढ़ा बन जायेगा और अपने आप में यह भी गर्व अनुभव करने लग जायेगा जिस के विनाशकारी परिणाम निकल सकते हैं। यदि आप बड़े बड़े प्रान्त ही बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप पांच छः प्रान्त ही बना दीजिये और भाषा और संस्कृति को भूल जाइयें। लेकिन जिस तरह

सं आप ५० पी० को रहने द रहे हैं और मध्य प्रदेश का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, उससे कम लें कम इतना तो मीस्त्रिष्क कहता है कि आगे बल कर कीठनाइयां उत्पन्न होंगी। आज तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी हैं, उनका अपना व्यक्तित्व है, जो आज सारं देश को एकता में रख सकते हैं। पंत जी हैं और इसी तरह से दूसरं नेता भी हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ आज की बात आप न सोचिये, आप २५ या ५० वर्ष के बाद की बात सोचिये कि तब क्या होगा। हो सकता है कि एक राज्य दूसरं राज्य से ईर्ष्या करे, एक राज्य दूसरं राज्य की बराबरी में चले और आपस में भगड़ कर केन्द्र पर कब्जा करना चाहे, अपना प्रभुत्व जमाना चाहे, अपना अधिकार जमाना चाहे। आज लोग इशारा करते हैं कि ५० पी० का केन्द्र में अधिफार है। वह गलत कहते हैं या सही कहते हैं, इससे मेरा कोई शाल्लुक नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इतने बड़े प्रान्त नहीं बनने चाहिये कि वह डॉमिनैट हो करने लग जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे जो कुछ हो सकता है उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें। इस तरह से देश का निर्माण करना, इस तरह से एक दो बड़े बड़े प्रान्त बना देना, देश के लिए हानिकारक है और इसके नतीजे खतरनाक हो सकते हैं। आपने जो यह स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है, इस तरह से आप उसको भी खो देंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ.....

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): आपका क्या विचार है कि प्रान्त छोटे छोटे होने चाहिये।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य इतने बड़े हों, की उनकी आबादी इतनी हो कि वह एक दूसरों को डॉमिनैट न कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ हों। मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह एक दूसरं से ईर्ष्या करें। मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य इतने छोटे हों कि उनमें रहने वाली जनता को खाने को भी न मिले। मैं यह भी

नहीं चाहता कि एक प्रान्त दूसरं प्रान्त से भोज मांगे। आप खुद ही देख रहे हैं कि कमिशन के तीन सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य ने रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा है। समय बहुत कम है और यदि मैं आपको विस्तार से बतलाने लगू तो जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उसको कहने के लिए मेरे पास समय नहीं बच पायेगा.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 12 minutes.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : मैंने अभी तक सात आठ मिनट ही लिए हैं।

Mr. Chairman: He has devoted 12 minutes to one point. After all, if he has to make many points, he has to make up his mind now.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : २० मिनट तो दीर्घमै।

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to curtail his time or I am not asking him to close now. I am only saying that he will find at the end of 15 minutes or 20 minutes, the time allotted, that he has made out one or two points. I would request him to go to other points if he has got any.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : अब मैं ज्यादा समझने लेकर विन्ध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक साथी ने बताया कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की जनता मध्य प्रदेश में मिलने के हक में है और वह इसका स्वागत करती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह गलत कहते हैं। इसके बारे में एक तो दृष्टिकोण मैं पहले बतला चुका हूँ और दूसरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की असेम्बली में अभी हाल ही में क्या पास हुआ है, यह सब को मालूम ही होगा। विन्ध्य प्रदेश की असेम्बली के ७०, ७५ प्रतिशत सदस्यों, ने यह तय किया कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश अलहवा इकाई के रूप में बना रहे। इसके साथ ही आप यह देखें कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश से कुल १० संसद् सदस्य आये हैं। इन १० सदस्यों में से ६ लोक-सभा में हैं और चार राज्य-सभा में। इन १० सदस्यों में से ७ ने हस्ताक्षर कर के एक पत्र श्री पन्त जी को लिखा है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश को जैसे का वैसे बने रहने दिया जाए। इसका मतलब

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

यह हुआ कि संसद सदस्यों का बहुमत भी इस प्रदेश को बने रहने के हक में है। इस तरह का गलत नारा लगाना कि वहां के लोग विलय के पक्ष में हैं, शांति नहीं देता है। आयोग का कहना है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की आर्थिक शक्ति कमजोर है। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट ने एक पुस्तिका निकाली है जिस का शीर्षक है "फाइनेंस आफ विन्ध्य प्रदेश" यह रिपोर्ट विन्ध्य प्रदेश के इन्फार्मेशन एंड पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट (सूचना एवं प्रचार विभाग) द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई है। इसमें कहा गया है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश डीफीसट स्टेट (घाट का राज्य) नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट में तो यहां तक कहा गया है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश में इतनी ज्यादा मिनरल वेल्व (खनिज सम्पत्ति) है, इतनी ज्यादा खदान और खानें हैं कि अगर केंद्रीय दृष्टिकोण थोड़ा भी उधर झुक जाये तो पता नहीं कितनी आर्थिक प्रगति वह कर ले, शायद वह कई गुनी प्रगति कर सकता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 'ए', 'बी' और 'सी' श्रेणियों के राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ है, उसकी एक पृष्ठभूमि है। पृष्ठभूमि यह भी कि 'ए' श्रेणी के जितने राज्य थे वे सब राज्य अंग्रेजों के जमाने से ही उन्नतिशील थे। 'बी' श्रेणी के जो राज्य हैं वे उनसे थोड़े कम उन्नत थे और 'सी' श्रेणी के राज्य और भी कम उन्नत हैं क्योंकि वहां पर राजाओं का प्रभुत्व था और जैसा कि आप जानते हैं जो राजाओं का ध्येय रहा है और उन्होंने राज्य की प्रगति के बारे में कोई काम नहीं किया है। इस वास्तविकता की जो प्रगति रही है वह बहुत धीमी रही है और उनकी दशा दयनीय और शोचनीय रही है। इस लिए मैं जहां तक समझता हूं यह पृष्ठभूमि अद्वितीय: सत्य भी कि अनुन्नत राज्य को अधिक आर्थिक सहायता दे सकने के लिये सारे राज्यों को श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया जाए। जो 'सी' श्रेणी के राज्य हैं उन्हें सेंटर से इतना पोषण मिलना चाहिए जिससे कि वह पांच दस वर्ष में आगे चलकर 'ए' श्रेणी के राज्यों के बराबर आ जायें। जो 'बी' श्रेणी के राज्य हैं उनको केंद्र से उतनी सहायता

मिलनी चाहिये कि वह भी पांच दस सालों में 'ए' श्रेणी के राज्यों के मुकाबले में आ जायें। सब राज्यों में इतनी समता आ जानी चाहिये कि वह चाहे छोट हो या बड़ा, उनमें आर्थिक संतुलन आ जाना चाहिए और शिष्टा की दृष्टि से भी वे सब प्रगति करें और इस लिहाज से भी एक से हो जायें। जब ऐसा हो गया तो फिर कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेगा और फिर यदि आप चाहें तो राज्यों को अमरीका की तरह डोर काट कर विभाजित कर दें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। जब आदमी की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो जाय, तो फिर वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकता है। जब कोई बच्चा होता है, तभी उस के विषय में चिन्ता होती है—उस के तरुण होने पर कोई चिन्ता नहीं होती है। जब सब राज्यों की स्थिति लगभग एक जैसी हो जाय, तब आप केवल भाषा और संस्कृति के आधार पर ही नहीं, किसी दूसरे अच्छे आधार पर राज्यों का विभाजन कर सकते हैं।

2 P. M.

आज दामोदर घाटी योजना और भाखड़ा नंगल योजना कहां खुल रही हैं? आज 'ए' श्रेणी के राज्यों को करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की सहायता दी जा रही है, लेकिन विन्ध्य प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी गई है? इस रिपोर्ट से मुझे पता चलता है कि केंद्रीय सरकार के बिम्बे हमारा साठ लाख रुपये पड़ा हुआ है। अगर 'सी' श्रेणी के राज्यों के साथ इस तरह भेदभाव और हीनता का व्यवहार किया जाय, तो फिर देश का उत्थान कैसे हो सकता है? वे छोट बच्चे के समान हैं, इस लिए उन पर तो ज्यादा ममता होनी चाहिए, उन को ज्यादा सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो देश का कल्याण कैसे होगा?

विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लोग सोचते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति आज भले ही सुदृढ़ न हो, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में इतनी खनिज सम्पत्ति अन्तर्हित है कि अगर हम एक बार केंद्रीय सरकार की दृष्टि अपनी ओर खींच लेंगे, तो हम आर्थिक संतुलन में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बम्बई और मद्रास, किसी भी प्रान्त से आगे हों

होंगे, पीछे नहीं। इसी रिपोर्ट में देखा जा सकता है कि हमारे पास किस किस के मिनेरल, किस किस की खदानें और किस किस के जंगल हैं। जंगलों से ही बहुत आमदनी हो सकती है। हम वहाँ से चिस्ता रहे हैं कि सतना से सीधी होते हुए मिर्जापुर जिला तक रेलवे लाइन जोड़ दी जाय, तो खनिज पदार्थों का बहुत विकास हो सकता है। आज वहाँ पर यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं। अगर उन का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाय, तो आप देखेंगे कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश छितनी तेजी से उन्नति करता है।

Mr. Chairman: I say again call the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that he has made so far only two more points. And I think he has got about ten points more to make. It is not that I want to interfere with the speech of the hon. Member. But I would only ask the hon. Member that if he wants to make any other points, he should make them now so that he will be able to finish very soon. He has already taken about 18 minutes. I can give the hon. Member two more minutes. But I would request him to go on to the other points. He need not give too much details, but he may just mention the points. I think that would be satisfactory. Otherwise, the hon. Member must remain content with having made only three points.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री: अब मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की जनता क्या चाहती है। वहाँ पर २२ नवम्बर को जो घटना घटित हुई, उस से मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ है। लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे पता चला है कि कोई मारपीट नहीं हुई। हाँ, जनता व मीथियों में झड़प हुई है। यदि जनता की प्रार्थना सुन ली जाती, या इसके द्वारा विधान सभा भवन में प्रवेश करते समय सभा विसर्जित हो गई होती तो घटना का प्रश्न ही न उठता। हाँ, शासनाधिकारियों ने शान्तिमय ढंग से आन्दोलन को अच्छा समझा। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता की भावनाओं को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है।

मैं एक पूर्ववक्ता सदस्य ने कहा कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश बड़ा खुश है और वह मध्य प्रदेश में विलस चाहता है। इस तरह की धोखा-धन्धी की बात करना कि विन्ध्य की जनता मर्जर चाहती है इस संसद् को धोखा देना है।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय: यह गलत है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is not proper to use the words धोखा देना. It is unparliamentary for the hon. Member to say that another hon. Member has deceived the House.

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय: महोदय, ये शब्द वापिस लिए जाने चाहिए।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री: मैं कहने का आशय यह है कि जनता की इच्छा को जानने का एक तरीका विन्ध्य प्रदेश की असेम्बली के सदस्यों और संसद् के सदस्यों के विचार जानना है। संसद् के सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर आप के पास मौजूद हैं और असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिग्स भी आप के पास पहुँच चुकी हैं। उन दोनों के आधार पर आप विन्ध्य प्रदेश की जनता की राय जान सकते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति यह कहे कि वहाँ की ६६ परसेंट जनता इस पक्ष में है कि उस को बम्बई में मिला दिया जाय, तो इस प्रकार की बातों का कोई मूल्य नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken about twenty minutes already. He must conclude now.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat—Jorhat): I join with those inside this House and outside, who have offered their unstinted praise of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report. Three eminent public men of great distinction and unquestioned integrity were appointed to constitute the Commission, and undoubtedly an exceedingly difficult and arduous task was enjoined upon them.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Unfortunately, they did not agree with the public opinion.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Unfortunately it is a subject in which unanimity is impossible, particularly so because it is impossible to adjust the present political leadership. If it were divorced from the question of politi-

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah] cal leadership, then perhaps it would have been easier. Even then when certain States are going to lose their separate identity, it is quite understandable that the people there would launch a struggle to keep their identity intact irrespective of the consequences on the picture of India as a whole. These gentlemen on the Commission tried their level best to have in view the over-all picture of India as a whole, and on that basis they have submitted their reorganisation recommendations.

May I know how much time you will be pleased to allow me?

Mr. Chairman: As the hon. Member knows, only 15 minutes are allowed ordinarily, but in rare cases, 20 minutes can be allowed. I shall certainly allow the hon. Member 20 minutes.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: But I understand that the hon. Speaker was pleased to make an exception in the case of States which have not taken part so far.

Mr. Chairman: What I am saying is in accordance with the wishes and orders of the Speaker. These are his instructions to me.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer—South): The hon. Speaker had made it clear that this time restriction will not apply to those States whose representatives have had no chance to speak so far. You may kindly refer to the proceedings on that point.

Mr. Chairman: Those proceedings took place in my presence. Further, the hon. Speaker has given me instructions also when he vacated the Chair. I am only stating what he has told me.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: All right. I would not take the time of the House on the history of the States Reorganisation Commission and the background behind it. But hon. Members would recollect that the agitation for linguistic provinces emanated during the Constituent Assembly days. Then, the Dar Commission was appointed. But the Dar Commission

said that the time for the formation of linguistic provinces was not propitious. The report of the Dar Commission was submitted on the eve of the Jaipur Congress, and the Jaipur Congress appointed the J.V.P. Committee to review the entire position, keeping in view the Congress's position before Independence and also after Independence, because before Independence, the linguistic question was in the forefront of everybody, but the position changed after Independence.

We find some very significant sentences in the report of the J.V.P. Committee. They have stated:

"While language is a binding force, it is also a separating one."

One cannot be tired of repeating this,

Further, at page 15 of their report they say:

"We feel that the conditions that have emerged in India since the achievement of Independence are such as to make us view the problem of linguistic provinces in a new light. The first consideration must be the unity, security and economic prosperity of India, and every separatist and disruptive tendency should be rigorously discouraged."

When I was sitting and attentively listening to certain speeches of our leading members here, my mind travelled back to a thousand years of Indian history. India was never behind other people or nations in the realm of thought or in the field of growers. Why, then, did we lose our independence? Did we learn nothing from one thousand years of our slavery, humiliation and misery? I submit we must have wisdom not to commit the errors that we did in the past as a result of which we lost our independence. We must have the wit to learn and to act up to the requirements of the present set-up.

The States Reorganisation Committee not only made their recommendations for formation of provinces, but in chapter IV and the last one on Unity of India, they have made

very commendable suggestions, and every thinking Indian will pay considered attention to those suggestions. They have recommended certain safeguards for linguistic minorities. They have also recommended joint Public Service Commissions for different States. But I should submit that joint Public Service Commissions for two or more States are not the panacea. Some other machinery has to be evolved for efficiency and purity of administration. Appointment of joint Public Service Commissions is not enough. I should also commend for the earnest consideration of our Government, the other recommendations regarding the integration of finances and services. We are happy to learn that the Government accept most of those recommendations. Here one point needs careful consideration. It is as regards Governors scrutinising and acting for the Centre on the question of whether the policy of the Central Government has been followed in the States or not. I submit this is a recommendation which cannot be accepted. It would be undemocratic to allow Governors—to put it in ordinary or undiplomatic language—to act as spies for the Centre in the States and to interfere with the State Governments. It is undemocratic and Governors who are appointed should not be allowed to interfere with the democratic set-up.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): Can they not even inquire as to what is happening?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: My hon. friend has asked: should they not inquire? The whole picture will be before their eyes. But what I mean to say is that they must not be allowed to interfere with the working of the Cabinets. If I may, perhaps, be allowed to elaborate on the matter in certain States the Governors are the figure heads of the States and they just perform ceremonial functions and such other things. But in certain other States, they have definite powers, as for example, in the case of a State like Assam. Perhaps we are not entitled to criticise the heads of States, particularly behind

their backs. But I would submit that there is difference of opinion as to the wisdom shown in exercising such powers by the Governor in the North Eastern zone.

[**SHRI BARMAN in the Chair.**]

So I would submit that this recommendation cannot be accepted.

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): He is not satisfied with his Governor?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad—South): He is talking of principles.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I am talking of principles, of democratic lines. It is not a question of persons and personalities; it is a question of democracy. In a democratic set-up, the Governors should be constitutional Heads of States and no executive or supervisory powers should be given to them.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): He should be a mere rubber-stamp.

An Hon. Member: If even that.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: There are some other paragraphs in the Report dealing with the necessity for equitable regional development of the States. Paragraph 12 of the Summary says:

"The Government of India should consider the question of formulating an industrial location policy for the whole of India, in order to ensure the equitable distribution of development expenditure".

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this, because if there is no equitable and proper development of all the regions, the apprehensions which my hon. friend, who spoke before me, expressed, might materialise, that is to say there will be danger to Federal Structure of Government. Otherwise there is no harm in having big States like Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh or Bombay. But if there is disparity of development, there is danger of disintegration of Federal union. For example, I should not mind if there are air-conditioned trains running between big towns, but people would certainly mind if the leaking of the roofs in trains in the eastern zone is not stopped. One does not mind if the

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah]
 waiting rooms of the Airlines Corporation in big cities, where people from other countries come, are air-conditioned, but one would certainly mind if, as in my part of the country, in the Airlines Corporation offices there is no roof to hide one's head under. Too much attention has been given to certain areas and a little attention has been given to certain other areas, particularly those North Eastern frontier areas. Whereas defence is a Central obligation and responsibility the first duty would be of the State to withstand the first onslaught. The areas there should be properly developed. In that area, comprising Tripura, Manipur, Assam and North Bengal, in that zone there is not even a medium-scale industry, not a paper mill, not a cement factory, not a sugar mill—nothing of the sort. What will the people of that part be thinking? They have no river valley projects. Even when there is oil found there in Assam there has been an attempt from different quarters to locate the refinery away from Assam. Sir, is it conceivable that the people of that zone would be tolerating such a state of affairs for any length of time. Now, so long as our tall leaders, our all Indian leaders, are there perhaps people will be submitting to their advice, but this cannot be stretched too long. One should not strain the sentiments of the people of those areas too long in that way.

Coming to the question of Assam—the time at my disposal is very short—I would at once say that the Government and the Congress organisation of Assam have in their submission before the States Reorganisation Commission prayed only for the status quo in respect of the boundaries of the State in the frontier area. They did not want any territory from any other State, nor did they want that their territorial boundaries should be disturbed.

Now, what is Assam like? I have no time to go into detail. Unfortunately most India did not hear of Assam perhaps before Mahatma Gandhi wrote that memorable article 'Lovely Assam' in 1921. Before that,

few people knew anything of Assam, and in one famous book the people of Assam were described as people taking dog's meat. After the non-co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi, some people took some interest in that area, and when there was terrible repression in that part of the country after the non-cooperation movement of 1921-22, the late lamented Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya went to inquire of conditions there. Thereafter, he made a report. Let me state briefly that Assam is a State of composite people, Aryan—Mongolite and Dravidian, since time immemorial. Assamese is the preponderating language spoken by the majority of the people, but other languages are also spoken in Assam; there is Hindi, Bengali, there are the hundred and one tribal languages or more properly dialects. In Assam, we have been living together—the hill people and the plains people—in harmony from times immemorial. May I request you not to look at the Clock, Sir?

In Assam we have been living in harmony between different communities for ages. There were martial connections between the people of the plains and the hills and between the royal families of the plains and the hills. When the Britishers came they put up inner lines and other outer lines. The plains people were not allowed to go to the hills and the hills people were not allowed to mix with the plains people. I think it will be news to the House if I tell it that some people in the Naga Hills were flogged because they took to putting on half pants, during British days.

Hon. Members will remember that during the Constituent Assembly time a Minority Sub-Committee was appointed and its recommendations were largely accepted by the Constituent Assembly. You find in the Constitution that there are Part A and B areas in the Sixth Schedule. North East Frontier Agency areas are in Part B Tribal Areas. NEFA is a part of Assam in the Constitution but unfortunately NEFA has been administered of late by a separate cadre from the Centre in such a way as if the

inner line and outer line which existed before independence of India is being more strictly enforced in practice. I submit with all the humility and emphasis at my command that it will be reversing the hands of the clock if NEFA is going to be administered in such a way as to isolate the plains people because NEFA people cannot jump over Assam and fraternise with the people of Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere. They must have relations with their own kith and kin and other people in the neighbouring plain area may be pleased to consider this. We are not asking that administration of NEFA should be transferred to Assam immediately. If the Government thinks that in the best interests of India it should be administered by a separate cadre for some time let it be done, but let the administration be such as is conducive to the ultimate object of integration with Assam.

Coming to the Naga Hills, I would say—and this is my personal opinion—that the Nagas were tactlessly handled to start with. They are a proud, freedom-loving people. If they had been properly handled at the initial stage, all these things might not have happened. At that time only a microscopic minority talked of independence. Again I say I talk from personal experience. I brought all these things to the notice of the late lamented Sardar Patel. A section of the people of Garo Hills and the Khasi-Jaintia Hills want a separate hill State but another section there wants to be with Assam with greater powers to the District Council. In Cachar and in Goalpara there are a few Bengali lawyers and businessmen who want that Goalpara should go to Bengal and that Cachar should be Purbachal. The people of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills do not want a separate Hill State. The hon. Members of this House may be pleased to note that not a single unit of this conglomeration of people agrees with another, in regard to the Hill State. The SRC has rightly recommended that there should be no Purbachal and that there can be no Hill State.

495—L.S.D.

I now come to Tripura and Manipur. Our original proposal before the SRC was that Tripura and Manipur should merge with Assam. Our position was clear; the boundaries of present Assam should not be disturbed. As regards Tripura and Manipur, if the people want to come to Assam, we welcome them as brothers and we give them all assurances of fair and equitable treatment. After very careful consideration the S.R.C. recommendation is that Tripura should merge and Manipur should stand over for 5 years. My submission is that Tripura should be merged with Assam. Let me briefly submit the reasons therefor. Tripura is an area of 4032 sq. miles with a population of 639,000 and with a revenue of 28 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 131 lakhs. What can be the object of the Government of India in deciding that Tripura may stand over? I understand that a whispering campaign is going on that the people of Assam do not want Tripura. Some people in high position ask us: Are you sure that you want Tripura? A resolution was passed in the Executive Committee of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and I may inform you that the Congress has the support of the people of Assam, and we are unanimous that we want Tripura. But, when we said that the wishes of the people should be considered, the emphasis was that it should be considered along with other factors. What are the other factors? The other factors are unity, security and the prosperity of the country as a whole. As regards unity, if Tripura and Manipur were separated from Assam would it be conducive to unity or would it be conducive for a separatist tendency? Why should people ask for a Purbachal and a Hill State? The idea of the people is that if they shout, if they agitate about it, they will have it. They are being encouraged. The centrifugal and other tendencies are encouraged thereby. If Tripura is left over, how can it prosper; will it be strong or will it be weak? I want every Member of this House to question himself as to how these small

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah]

States with small populations, insignificant revenue and a subsidy given every year can prosper if they are allowed to continue as separate units at this juncture? Will it not thereby create a perpetual headache for the Government of India? Will there not be a continuous agitation for a *purpachal*, a Hill State and all sorts of things? The Government of India will never have peace.

At one time I was thinking that the Report of the S.R.C. should be shelved. Now, having heard all these acrimonious and bitter controversies, I feel that so long as the leaders who led us to independence are alive, it will be all right and so it is better that all these controversial matters should be finished here and now. Let leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant who have led us to independence, lead us also to unity and prosperity. Therefore, I submit that with a view to form a stable State in the frontier, Assam earnestly desires that Tripura and Manipur should be united with her. It is not a question of merger; it is not a question of annexation; it is a question of union. Let us work together and whatever contributory help is given by the Centre, we shall distribute *pro rata* and we shall have a good State in the frontier. During the last great war Britain and America took 7 or 8 months to rush reinforcements to help Kohima when it was besieged by the Japanese. I think there was the Azad Hind Fauj also. They were for India all the time. We have here in this House persons who were underground at that time and contacting Subhas Chandra Bose. But it took nine months for America and Britain to rush their forces to that front so that Kohima could be re-conquered.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): Has not the hon. Member already exceeded his time-limit?

Mr. Chairman: I know he has spoken for twenty-five minutes, but he is speaking.....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I am speaking for the State of Assam. Do not leave that frontier area dis-united and weak. Remember that there is no communication there and all sorts of difficulties are cropping up. Remember that the NEFA has become a hunting ground for all sorts of influences from outside; remember that the Nagas are asking for independence. The inhabitants of the border area in India those have more affinity with those outside. So unite and develop this area in order to have a good and stable State. That is the only way to solve the problem and not by yielding to pressure. My friend from Tripura stated that there is not a single man who supports that Tripura should come to Assam. I was waiting to hear next that he is the only patriotic man from Tripura; fortunately he did not say that (*interruption*). I do not know whether he looks up to Delhi or to Moscow for guidance; in fact, all the friends here in this side have a doubt whether the hon. Member looks to Delhi or to Moscow for guidance. Let him stand up and say.

Shri Meghnad Saha: It is Delhi that is looking up to Moscow for guidance.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Goalpara has been claimed by Bengal on these grounds: one is that Goalpara is having a Bengali-speaking majority; another is that Bengal has made tremendous sacrifices and after the partition, they want land for rehabilitation. These are the two grounds on which Goalpara should be annexed to West Bengal, according to them. We all have great respect for Bengal, for the tremendous sacrifices which Bengal made for the independence of India. He will be a person of very poor heart and mind indeed, if he has not got respect and affection also if I may say so, for a land which produced Swami Vivekananda and Aurobindo, Bankim Chandra and Ishwar Chandra, which produced Desabhandu and Netaji Subhas Chandra. Here is this House I can name quite a number of Members like Shri A. C. Guha and Shri S. C. Samanta who have spent a

score of years behind the prison bars for India's freedom. We have great respect for these friends and I admire them. But that does not mean that Bihar did not sacrifice, that Assam did not sacrifice, that Maharashtra did not contribute towards liberation of India. Everyone did play his part. Can that be a ground that because Bengal was partitioned and it has refugees, Bihar should be maimed and mutilated and Assam should be strangled and crippled just to make room for them? When they want Goalpara they say that they have too many refugees in Bengal and, therefore, they want Goalpara to settle their men there. Have those, who have advocated the annexation of Goalpara with Bengal, thought about the density of population in Goalpara and how much Assam would suffer if Goalpara is taken away from it? Have they thought what Bihar will do if Bihar is bereft of Jamshedpur and Dhanbad? These are the things we want the leaders of Bengal to think over. Indeed the great leader, Dr. B. C. Roy, a far-sighter statesman, did consider these aspects. In Goalpara, the density of population, according to the last census, is 287 per square mile. If you deduct the Government-reserved forests, it is 360 per square mile; if you make allowances for the private owner zamindari forests in Goalpara, the density of population comes to 461 per square mile. With a density of 461 per square mile, what are you going to do? If annexation of Goalpara to Bengal is going to help the Indian unity, prosperity without crippling any State, let them have it and there is no quarrel. But let us see whether Goalpara is going to help Bengal and whether it will not entirely cripple Assam. Let us see the facts and figures. If the forest area is deducted, the density of Goalpara district comes to 461 and in the thanas which are in the neighbourhood of Bengal, the density is much greater. Therefore, I submit that they cannot colonise in Goalpara. The majority in Goalpara are Assamese. Assam has the best forests and Jute in Goal-

para, without which, she will be crippled. The Muslim population are happy in Bengal and Assam and they have no complaint. But they are terribly afraid that if Goalpara is annexed to Bengal and the Bengali refugees are allowed to settle in the border areas, they will be squeezed; and they have an instances before them, that is Cooch-Bihar. Assam could rightly lay her claim to Cooch-Bihar because it formed part of Kamrupa. It was the Kings of Assam, Shri Shankar Dev writing from Cooch-Bihar who spread literature and laid the foundation of modern Assam including Cooch-Bihar. The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, made the declaration in the Calcutta parade ground speech that the desire of the people of Cooch-Bihar would be consulted. After Bengal got Cooch-Bihar one knows very well how the local people are being treated.....

Shri Meghnad Saha: How are Bengalis in Goalpara treated? They are treated much worse.

Mr. Chairman: I would like him to finish within five minutes.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Although I have a lot more to say, I bow down to your direction. One has only to read what the Member from Darjeeling Shri Nor Bahadur Gurung stated in the Bengal Legislative Assembly the other day. And then it may be noted that the claim of Bengal for Goalpara is a new thing and it has been inspired by the appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission. When the Dar Commission was appointed, the late leader Shri N. R. Sarkar submitted a memorandum before the Constituent Assembly for the inclusion of Bengal's claim in the terms of reference of that Commission, and the claim over any territory Assam was not taken up. Sixteen Members of the Constituent Assembly—I do not know if the Chairman was also one of the signatories—signed a memorandum and then also the claim over Assam was not registered. When a resolution was

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah]

passed in the Bengal Council on the 7th August, 1952, it did not contain any claim over Assam. The resolution reads like this:

"The Assembly is of opinion that in order to solve the problem of the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and the protection of the Bengali culture and heritage, State Government should request Government of India to invoke the President to recommend the introduction of a Bill in Parliament (1) to increase the area of West Bengal and (2) to diminish the area of other States, but not of any portion of Assam."

As late as that day, it was not asked, and therefore this claim is new and let me read what Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, a far-sighted statesman and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, said in this connection. It is at page 67 of the West Bengal Legislative Council Debates on the S.R.C. Report:

"such as the unity of India, national security and defence, cultural and linguistic affinity, administrative convenience, financial considerations and economic progress both of the States and of the nation as a whole....."

I have not the time to read through the whole of it but the gist of it is that he did not want Goalpara because the communication was bad, and administration would be difficult. Although human beings are possessive animals, in his language, it would be difficult to administer the area and the communication was bad and therefore they did not want Goalpara. The other day our friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee said that a statement was made in a press conference for including Goalpara in West Bengal. I am not reading from the text because I have no time. Dr. B. C. Roy is a far-seeing statesman of the first order; he is managing West Bengal, a difficult State, with Calcutta in it. In the Press conference he added a

small proviso: "if the people want". If the people of Goalpara want to go, I have no objection; let them go. But the Goalpara people, according to the information of the S.R.C., do not want to go. If even ten per cent. of the people want to go, then personally I can say that they may go, but not even five per cent. of the people want to go.

Shri Meghnad Saha made a statement in Calcutta that there are 18 million acres of cultivable fallow land in Assam. Wherefrom he got the figures quoted by him, I do not know, I am surprised at this. We have here an illustration of eminent scientists dabbling in politics. Anybody in this country and even outside would be proud of him. I have personal regards for him. I want more and more sons of India to become successful scientists like him. Unfortunately, he plays into the hands of propagandists. The figures, he quoted arose out of a complete misunderstanding of the position in Assam.....perhaps from wrong understanding or misinterpretation of Assam Govt. Agricultural statistics. Then Shri Prakash Committee was constituted to go with this matter.

Mr. Chairman: I have given the hon. Member enough time.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I have done.

Mr. Chairman: One sentence from the hon. Member's speech will be omitted. He said something about Dr. B. C. Roy's saying that he did not want Goalpara. He said with reference to that something; he said 'possessory animals'.

An Hon. Member: Possessive animals.

Mr. Chairman: It is not decent, nor does it carry any sense there.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I did not say that. It is here. May I read it? I crave your indulgence to read it. Dr. B. C. Roy has said:

"I have stated elsewhere that human beings are possessive ani-

mals. That is to say, they would like to have or possess more and more, but in a civilised society we have to consider not merely what we have but what do we do with what we have."

It is not my sentence; I have not the audacity to utter such words.

Mr. Chairman: If it is there it is quite all right. So far as I understood it, I think the hon. Member said so later on. However, I shall look into that.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta-North-West): May I say one word? The figures I quoted were from the publications of the Assam Government.....

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member gets any chance to speak, you can say so later on.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I quoted from the statistics compiled by the Assam Government and published in 1949.

Mr. Chairman: That is all right. If there is anything, he can submit it to the Table of the House to controvert what he has said. The Speaker has already said that those Members who will not have any chance to speak or hon. Members who had no chance to controvert the speech made by another hon. Member may submit their points in writing and that they would go into the proceedings of the House.

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): May I ask Shri Sarmah.....

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of asking. I am calling Shri Tiwari.

Shri Biren Dutt: Shri Sarmah told the House that only some people were demanding this

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): When the Chair orders an hon. Member to resume his seat, it is not speak on any matter in the clause by

proper for him to go on continuing his speech.

प्रश्नकार आर० सी० एस० तिवारी (रीवा) : विन्ध्य प्रदेश के विलय की जो सिफारिश की गई है यह कोई नई नहीं है। ६ वर्ष पूर्व भी भद्रय लेंट लेमेंटिड होम मिनिस्टर साहब जिनके लिए मेरे दिल में बहुत श्रद्धा और भक्ति है ने भी इसको मध्य प्रदेश में विलीन करने की तजवीज रखी थी। उस वक्त वहां की जनता अपने आप को एक इकाई के रूप में कायम रखना चाहती थी और इसके खिलाफ उसने बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन किया। गवर्नमेंट को गोलियां चलानी पड़ीं जिस के फलस्वरूप तीन आदमी मर गए और ५० या ६० आदमी घायल हुए। इस नर संहार को हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब न देख सके और वह सामने आए। उन्होंने कहा कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की जनता जब अपने आप को किसी दूसरे यूनिट में विलय करने के पक्ष में नहीं है तो उसको क्यों विलय किया जाता है और उसको एक अलग यूनिट ही रहने दिया जाए। इस तरह से विन्ध्य प्रदेश के विलीनीकरण की योजना जो छः वर्ष पहले रखी गई थी टल गई। इसके बाद इगको छिन्न भिन्न करना शुरू किया गया। कुछ हिस्सा ५० पी० में मिलाया गया, कुछ मध्य भारत में और कुछ मध्य प्रदेश में। वहां के राजप्रमुख के किले में जाकर श्री एस० एन० मोहता ने, जो कि वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, राजप्रमुख को १०५ छिपी बुलारें हातों हुए भी, उनको डरा कर धमका कर उनसे राजप्रमुखी का इस्तीफा ले लिया और उनसे लिखवा लिया कि यह चीफ कमिशनर का प्रॉपिस बना दिया जाए। इतना ही नहीं विन्ध्य प्रदेश को अब एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर फिर मध्य प्रदेश में मिलाया जा रहा है। जनता आन्दोलन कर रही है और जहां तक विन्ध्य प्रदेश के बघेलखंड डिविजन का सम्बन्ध है वहां पर दफा १४४ लगी हुई है। सैकड़ों आदमी जेल जा चुके हैं और अभी और भी जा रहे हैं। जो दुस्ख घटनाएँ विन्ध्य प्रदेश में घट रही हैं, वे इस संसद के किसी सदस्य से छिपी नहीं हैं। उन पर हम को भी बड़ा दुःख है।

[सरदार आर० बी० एस० तिवारी]:

बिन्ध्य प्रदश में अन्न का बहुत उत्पादन होता है। आज हजारों टन गन्ना, चावल, गेहूँ, दाल और तिलहन बिन्ध्य प्रदश से बाहर जा रहा है। इसलिए उस को अन्न की सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। द्रव्य में भी बिन्ध्य प्रदश किसी से सहायता नहीं चाहता है।

यदि छोटा होने के कारण बिन्ध्य प्रदश को किसी प्रदश में मिलाया जा रहा है, तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उस के आस पास की रियासतों को—सरगजा, चांदभरार, जसपुर, उदयपुर और कोरिया इत्यादि को—उस में मिला दिया जाय। इस तरह बिन्ध्य प्रदश की जनसंख्या ८० लाख और उस का एरिया ४० हजार वर्ग मील हो जायगा। कहा जाता है कि बंगाल सफोर्टेड हो रहा है। इस लिए वहां से पचास लाख शरणार्थी हमारे यहां भेज दिए जायें। हमारे पास काफी जमीन है और हम उन को बसाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

सिधी, रीवा और सतना जिलों के एम० एल० एज० और डी० सी० सीज० एक स्वर से अपनी राय प्रकट कर चुके हैं कि या तो बिन्ध्य प्रदश कायम रहे और वे इलाके उस में रहें, नहीं तो उन को उत्तर प्रदेश में मिला दिया जाय। वे किसी भी हालत में मध्य प्रदश में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। सिधी जिले में रिहंद बान्ध बन रहा है। वे उससे फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। रीवा और सतना जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद और मिर्जापुर जिलों से सिर्फ बीस पच्चीस मील की दूरी पर हैं। इस लिए वे लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में जाना चाहते हैं—छः सौ मील दूर भोपाल में मरने के लिए वे नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि संगरौली का एक गरीब किसान अपना मुकद्मा ले कर छः सौ मील दूर भोपाल जायगा, तो उस की क्या दुर्दशा होगी। यह भी सुनने में आ रहा है कि नए प्रदश के कुछ महकमे ग्वालियर में रहेंगे, कुछ इन्दौर में और कुछ जबलपुर में रहेंगे। फर्ज कीजिए कि एक गरीब किसान अपनी एक अर्जी ले कर भोपाल जाता है। वहां हुकम होता है कि उस का

सम्बन्ध रवेन्डू बोर्ड से है। तब वह माता मात भोपाल से जबलपुर जायगा। जबलपुर का रवेन्डू बोर्ड कहता है कि इसका सम्बन्ध दीवानी से है और तब वह ग्वालियर जायगा। इस तरह उस गरीब किसान की क्या दशा होगी, यह सोचने की बात है। इस के माबने ये हैं कि कुछ पूंजीपति, रुपए वाले, सार प्रदश को दबाये रहें और गरीबों की कोई न सुने।

बाबू राम माराबण सिंह (हजारी बाग—पश्चिम) : ठीक, ठीक।

सरदार आर० बी० एस० तिवारी : मैं कोई स्पीकर नहीं हूँ और न कोई स्पीच देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिन्ध्य प्रदश के दो डिविजन हैं, बुंदेलखंड और बघेलखंड। उन दोनों में कांगूस के एम० एल० एज० ४२ हैं। उन ४२ में से ५ मिनिस्टर हैं और एक स्पीकर है। इस तरह २६ एम० एल० एज० बाकी बचते हैं, जिनमें १८ बघेलखंड डिविजन के हैं और १८ बुंदेलखंड डिविजन के। बघेलखंड के १५ एम० एल० एज० ने अपनी राय दे दी है कि या तो बिन्ध्य प्रदश की इकाई कायम रहे और या उन को ५० पी० में मिला दिया जाय। बुंदेलखंड के १८ एम० एल० एज० में से ७ एम० एल० एज० भी इस राय के हैं कि या तो बिन्ध्य प्रदश कायम रहे और उन के इलाके उस में रहें, या उन को ५० पी० के इलाहाबाद जिले में मिला दिया जाय।

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय : बुंदेलखंड के बारे में आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह गलत है।

सरदार आर० बी० एस० तिवारी : इस विषय की दूरस्थास्तं होम मिनिस्टर साहब, पीछित गाँविन्द बल्लभ पन्त, प्रधान मंत्री पीछित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और प्रीजिडेंट डेवर साहब के पास पहुँच चुकी है, मेरे माननीय मित्र यह बात जान लें। जब यह हालत है कि उनके जिले में भी दो सदस्यों ने इस आवेदनपत्र पर दस्तखत किए हैं, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मेरे

साथी श्री मांतीलाल मालवीय किस आधार पर हर बिन्दु प्रदर्श के बारे में कह रहे हैं कि वह मध्य प्रदेश में मिला दिया जाय ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: At the outset I want to say that I am an Indian and I resent all this fetish of unity and security. Every Indian wants unity and security. But it is being made a fetish. The fact that Andhra was created and this Commission was appointed shows that there is no doubt it must go to the final conclusion. So, there is no use talking against linguistic States now.

With regard to Singhbhum district in which Seraikella and Kharsawan—the two ex-States—have been merged, the Commission says:

"The two States, however, have formed part of the Singhbhum district since May, 1948, and the historical affinities of the two States with the Porahat Raj in Singhbhum district, on the one hand, and with the administration which was in charge of the Chhota Nagpur division, on the other, are held to justify the decision to include them in Bihar."

This means that the Commission contends that the Porahat Raj was not originally Oriya. May I just go into the old history of it? In the very old times the historians have written—I may only mention their names: Sterling Hamilton, Dr. Stochrs and Rai Bahadur Sarat Bose—that this Singhbhum area was a part of Orissa. Then, in the recent records we find that on page 327 of *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads* by Mr. C. U. Aitchison. He says:

"The Singhbhum country was never conquered by the Mah-rattas, and was in the position of an independent State when Raja Ghansham Singh tendered his allegiance to the British Govern-

ment in 1819. The object of the Raja in so doing was partly to be recognised as owning the allegiance of his kinsmen, the Raja of Seraikella and the Thakur of Kharsawan....."

So, this proves conclusively that the Raja of Porahat was not a non-Oriya; he was an Oriya. In other places the officers of this area in the 19th century have reported that the Raja of Porahat had marital relations with Sambalpur Raja and there was correspondence going on between the two. All this proves conclusively, I am constrained to say, that these learned members of the Commission have exhibited their utter ignorance of historical records and have not paid any attention to even the latest records of the last half a century or quarter of a century.

Then again, you will find in the "Indian States under the Political Department" that Seraikella and Kharsawan were listed under Orissa but they were in the Chhota Nagpur Agency, which used to be called the South-Western Political Agency, because of administrative convenience. All along, as in the memoranda which used to be published every year by the Political Department, they had been under Orissa and they were finally transferred to the Orissa Agency in 1916 at the request of the two Rajas.

3 P.M.

Then again there was Mr. Gait who had written a letter to the Government of Bengal in 1905 that the States of Seraikella and Kharsawan should go to Orissa. Again in 1915, the two Rajas requested the authorities and sent a memorial to the Government of India that they should be taken into Orissa, and as a result of that, in 1916, they were taken over to the Sambalpur Agency which had all Orissa States under it. Then there was an agreement and also there is an order by the Government of Bihar and

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

Orissa in which a Bihari gentleman who was a member of the Council at that time had agreed that those areas should go to Orissa. Under these circumstances, I fail to see how the Commission has dismissed the case on the ground of its being of recent origin. I maintain that because of recent origin, it is necessary to go deep into it, as the records are right before us, while what happened a century or 500 years ago and whether Orissa had extended from Conjeevaram in the South to Hooghly in the north are not known and those records are not to be found anywhere. They are only researches for historians and scholars. What I have mentioned earlier are contained in official records and yet, the Commission deny the re-transfer of Seraikella and Kharsawan to Orissa on the ground that the Rajas had connections with the Porahat Raja and therefore they cannot be transferred.

Then, on my knowing that these two areas were in the Orissa States Agency, I personally became involved in this matter. Many hon. Members might know that I had started the Orissa States Peoples' Conference in 1938, when, in that movement, 26 States were included and Praja Mandals had been started in various States. Along with my colleagues from Orissa there were Oriya Members of the Congress from the Utkal Congress Committee, Chakradarpur, and we faced the bullets of the Eastern States Agency police in Korailkela where I had gone to defy section 144. In those days there was no Bihari gentleman to be seen anywhere. Nobody came to help us. I had written to the Chief Minister of Bihar that those policemen should not be allowed to come in, and that States Union was not recognised by the Government of India at that time. I wrote to him that the States Union police should not be allowed to go from the State to another across British Indian territory.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : गोली आप लोग खाते तो हम लोग उठर जाते ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I do not want to be interrupted by you. That is not right. You may reply afterwards to what I say.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You are giving the story without mentioning the name of the gentleman who was the member of the Bihar Council and who said that those States should go to Orissa.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: If you want, I shall give that name, afterwards.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should be addressed the Chair and not talk across the table.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Here is what Extract from file No. 107 of 1916 of the Political Department of the Government of Bihar and Orissa says:

"I have long been of opinion that in the interest of the States themselves, Seraikella and Kharsawan should be placed under the Political Agent of the Orissa States. I should like eventually to see them put on the same footing as the other States, but this will no doubt come in time and we need not consider it now."

It is signed by E. V. Levinge on 13th May, 1916, by R. Singh on 18th May, 1916 and by W. Maude on 21st May, 1916.

When the Orissa States Peoples' Conference movement was being carried on, we fought against the rulers to get rid of feudal rule and in those days, the Bihari people were nowhere to be seen. Nothing was done on the letter that I wrote to the Chief Minister. In these circumstances, when the States were merged into Orissa, they just wake up on the last day and claim that the two States belong to Bihar. All this history shows that Bihar never had the charge of these places. The States concerned

were in Chhota Nagpur Agency because of administrative convenience, and the Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur in those days was also acting in the capacity of Agent to the Governor-General and not as Commissioner of Singhbhum Division. I believe that our present Members have forgotten this fact after Independence, namely, the relations of these States with the Province in which they were and with the Governor-General. This much I say about the justification for transferring Seraikella and Kharsawan. Though they had been merged into Orissa, there was some trouble afterwards and it was engineered by outsiders. Outsiders went there and created trouble and there was firing in self-defence.

An Hon. Member: By whom?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: By the police of the Government of Orissa. Among those who engineered that trouble, were some who are even now here. At that time, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Prime Minister realised that it was time for consolidation and real integration of these States with the Indian Union. Then, the Hyderabad police action was impending. Therefore they asked the Chief Minister of Orissa to surrender those areas for the time being.

Shri Jajware (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh): For the time being or for ever?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: For the time being. The people of Orissa made those sacrifices in the larger interests of the nation, and all the time they were hoping that when there was a Boundary Commission, they could represent their case. We did represent our case, but it has been brushed aside with a few words. This shows that these learned people have shown their ignorance in not going into the matter.

I now come to Singhbhum Sadar. The whole of Singhbhum District at one time belonged to Orissa, but I

am concerned with the present situation. Of course, I would never say that Dhalbhum sub-division, where the Bengalis form the largest majority, should go to Orissa. It should go to Bengal. I understand that West Bengal has been demanding it also. But, as far as Sadar sub-division of Singhbhum and Seraikella and Kharswan are concerned, we find from the Census Report that the majority of the population are Hos. They constitute about 56 per cent. of the whole population. The Oriyas come next with 17 per cent. Then come the Bengalis, and then the Biharis who speak Hindi. These Hos have also submitted many memoranda to the Commission and their case has not been touched at all. From this I come to the conclusion that the S.R.C. was interested only in coming to a decision whether the Oriyas should have it, whether the Bengalis should have it or whether the Biharis should have it. The Hos are nowhere in the picture. I would say that the Hos and Oriyas live near each other in every village in Seraikella and Sadar sub-divisions. Their combined population is about 64 per cent. and the Hos have been wanting to go to Orissa. No doubt they were under the influence of the Jharkhand movement for some time, but now they are not. I have here one memorandum from 9 persons—5 of them are M.L.As.—which says:

"The Hos who are predominantly in majority in Sadar and Seraikella Kharswan together with the Santals and other tribal people favour inclusion of the Sadar and Seraikella-Kharswan sub-divisions in Orissa. If the States Re-organisation Commission had taken the trouble of examining the present conditions, they would have been satisfied that all the tribal people as well as the Oriya population are in favour of the transfer of Singhbhum particularly the Sadar and Seraikella sub-division to Orissa."

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

In another place, they have said:

"There is no geographical contiguity of Singhbhum district with the rest of the districts of Chhota Nagpur of Bihar on account of long and high ranges of hills between one district of Singhbhum and those of Ranchi and Manbhum. In Singhbhum, especially in Sadar and Saraikella-Kharswan, the Hos were predominant. They have no social, linguistic or cultural affinity with the Mundas and Oraons of Ranchi and other Adibasis of the rest of Chhota Nagpur or Bihar."

In another place, they have said:

"The Hos of Singhbhum have all along been victims under the influence of Christian converts of Ranchi who wrongly represent themselves as Adibasis and have been duping the non-Christian Adibasis and creating separatist tendencies in them on the plea of a separate Jharkhand State. The inclusion of Sadar and Saraikella-Kharswan sub-divisions of Singhbhum district in Orissa will unite the Hos and Santals of these areas with the Hos and Santals of Orissa. This arrangement will bring the Hos under one homogeneous administrative unit and this unity of theirs under one administration would create a congenial atmosphere and provide a fair opportunity for their development and would enable them to satisfy their legitimate aspirations."

They have been migrating for the last half a century from the North to the South into the neighbouring districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh. In the memorandum I referred to earlier it is said:

"The density of population in Orissa per square mile is 244 whereas in Bihar the density is

572. In Singhbhum the density is 331 per sq. mile while in the adjoining Orissa districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh, the density of population is 256, 183 and 146 respectively."

So, the density of population is less in Orissa than in Bihar and also, there is land available for cultivation. These are the reasons why they migrate to Orissa and live there. They migrate not only to Orissa but also to the villages in Sadar and Saraikella sub-divisions of Singhbhum district. The Hos come and live with the artisans, goallas, blacksmiths, carpenters and potters. About 42 per cent. of the Oriyan population in these two sub-divisions speak Ho and 51 per cent. of the Hos speak Oriya. There is affinity, not only linguistic, but also cultural, between the Oriyan people and the Ho people. When the demand is made by the Oriyas for the Singhbhum district as well as the Government of Orissa and the people of Orissa that these sub-divisions should go to Orissa, I am surprised that the Commission have not gone into this matter at all, as far as the Hos are concerned. They have just tried to prove that the Raja of Saraikella and Kharswan having been connected with the Raja of Porahat, there is no use bringing these places together. They have not gone into Singhbhum district at all.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken 20 minutes.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: As far as the people's wishes are concerned, the question was not determined by the Tribunal appointed by the Bombay Government in 1948. But, in 1951-52, when the General Elections were held, an Oriya gentleman stood as a candidate on the issue that the two sub-divisions should be transferred to Orissa and he won by an absolute majority over four of his

opponents, one of whom—a Congress candidate—lost his deposit.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member candidate—lost his deposit.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: These are not details. I am stating that there are 22 other Mankis and Mundas—village headmen—belonging to the Sadar and Saraikella sub-divisions who have sent a memorandum to the Government saying that they want to go to Orissa. I do not wish to take up as much time as some Congress people have taken, but I want to bring this matter to the notice of the House and of my Bihari friends also, namely, that they must look at the problem objectively. I urge upon the Government also to look into this matter. The Chairman of the Commission retired saying that because of his long connections with Bihar, he would not like to sit in judgment over that matter; and it was left to the other two—Mr. Kunzru and Mr. Panikkar. The two remaining members possibly took it into their head that if they differed over this matter, it would embarrass the Chairman, and they might brush it aside. That is why I claim that this matter should be looked into by another judicial Commission. If you do not do it, then it will be decided not on the streets of Saraikella, because in Saraikella there is a threat. There is a song here:

“सुनलौ उड़िआ सुनलौ बंगाली

बिहार का सजवाल

बक्सरपुरका लाठि मुंघेर का बरछा

पाटना का तलवार”

I say that the Saraikella district will not decide this matter on the streets, but it will be decided in the General Elections and we will give you, the ruling party, the most crushing defeat that you will find anywhere.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I know a man. Quite naturally, he wanted to

marry. He began that desire at a very early age in his life. He made advances and made them a number of times; but they were never returned. He loved to marry so dearly and so long that at last he developed a distaste for marriage and decided not to marry at all. I was myself in that state this morning when I knew that I might be called to speak. I wanted to speak. I wanted to speak very much. I wanted to speak much earlier. I had almost decided not to speak when I got the chance. I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I do not want to deny this happy hour to so many of my aspiring friends. I am really thankful to the Speaker for putting the time-limit at 15 minutes so that the speech may be over very soon.

One should begin from his own home. Everybody has got his headache and I have mine. I must begin from Kerala, the newly born State or the State that is being born.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Not karela.

Shri Punnoose: Acharya Kripalani made a discovery the other day. He said that the people are against Kerala. I say that he has been badly briefed by his friend Shri Kelappen. The people of Kerala had this picture of Aikya Kerala, United Kerala before them for long years past. From the very birth of this national movement, they cherished this desire to be one. Today, that is coming to fruition. Two friends of mine from my State spoke here: Shri A. M. Thomas and Shri Nesamony. Shri A. M. Thomas said that certain portions which are now recommended to be merged with Madras shall not be merged. Shri Nesamony wanted much more area from Travancore-Cochin and the other parts of Malabar. Shri A. M. Thomas employed for his arguments the very principles enunciated by the States Reorganisation Commission. I think that was indirectly a very severe criticism of the position taken by the S.R.C. itself.

[Shri Punnoose]

Look at the principles evolved by the S.R.C. They are principles which can be employed by any one for his own views. They have said, cost of change, unity and security, common language and culture, financial viability, requirements of national development plans, etc. They posed one against the other and evolved, so to say, too many principles landing themselves in no principle at all. The S.R.C. has produced a hat which would fit any head. Anybody can argue against any merger or separation of this part with or from the other State. Therefore, Shri A. M. Thomas has argued that the areas in the southern part of Travancore-Cochin shall not be taken to Madras. He argued at length. As a Malayalee, he wanted to point out that this is very much in the interests of Kerala and his friends now shout in our State that those who support the idea of integrating any part of Travancore-Cochin to the Madras State are traitors to the Malayalee people.

I very boldly own that responsibility. These areas recommended by the S.R.C. to be merged with the Madras State from Travancore-Cochin are areas to which the Tamil people have a legitimate claim and they shall be merged. I must take two or three minutes to examine the arguments advanced by Shri A. M. Thomas. He said that the Western Ghats are there extending from the north to the south. I think Shri A. M. Thomas has to re-study his geography a little more carefully. The Western Ghats are there no doubt. But, they have let him down. When they come to the south, these Western Ghats, high mountains, become hills and hillocks with the result that Travancore-Cochin and the Madras State almost become one. Natural boundary is no barrier against giving these areas to the Madras State.

Then, he said that the Travancore-Cochin State, the future Kerala will be a weak link and it will be therefore

dangerous to the unity and safety of India to keep that weak link there, and taking away these areas would weaken further the Kerala State. But, he must remember, to and all men of goodwill must remember that keeping our Tamilian brothers there much against their desire will make this weak link the weaker. The strength of a chain is decided at the weakest link. The history of the last few years will show that the earlier these are merged with the Madras State, it will be better for the Kerala State itself. He said about cultural homogeneity, etc. He said that the temples in that part of Kerala are just like the temples in Kerala. I am glad that Shri A. M. Thomas has come. I do not know how Shri A. M. Thomas could have an accurate idea of the temples. Neither he nor I could have gone there; both of us are christians.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam)
Because of mass contact,

Shri Punnoose: That means that the masses with whom he came into contact told him about the similarity of architecture, etc. But, anybody who travels in Travancore-Cochin will, when he crosses that part of the State, begin to realise that he is in a new area. There is a peculiarity about the village life of Kerala. In Kerala, you do not have the classical type of villages. I am sure our hon. friends on the other side know that. In Tamil Nad and other places, we have a cluster of houses, the type of villages that we find elsewhere in India. In Kerala, we have always a small compound separated from one another. You will find this marked and distinct difference when you go to the southern parts of Travancore-Cochin. Then, there is this hall mark of the Malayalees, the Onam celebrations. Onam is celebrated in other parts of Travancore-Cochin; not so much in the southern side. There, Deepavali, a Tamil festival, is celebrated. More than that, Kerala comes from the tree kera, cocoanut trees. You will find very few cocoanut trees in the southern parts of the State. There are

pulmyrah trees. In every way, there are ~~are there~~ ^{are there} people who say that Malayalam was actually born of Tamil.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): That is true.

Shri Punnoose: There are others who say that Malayalam and Tamil were coming from the same source. The point is that there is a clear difference between these areas.

Shri A. M. Thomas wanted to tell the Tamil people that they have got the benefits of a High Court, better facilities for education, etc. I think they know these things better than we. It is too late in the day now to teach them that they have got a High Court, etc. It is for them to choose. He said that these areas are surplus in rice and that we want salt. I believe these areas are not going to become an independent sovereign State and that there shall not be a war of salt or war of rice. These apprehensions are quite unfounded. Mention was made of mineral sands. I am happy that Madras is going to have some mineral sands. This is not going elsewhere. If you want, there can be joint control over the mineral sands by both the future Madras State and the future Kerala. All these are arguments which are against the wishes of the people.

I have a very serious complaint against the Congress Party in this respect. I am not speaking with partisan feelings. A Party has a responsibility. It has not only the responsibility of ruling it has also the responsibility of guiding the people in critical situations. The very same Congress Party which passed resolutions for linguistic provinces, now has turned round and sown confusion amongst the people. The Malayalee Congress—of which I was a member—met in 1946 at Nagercoil, a Tamil Nad area, and passed a resolution saying, we want Kerala, and when Kerala will be formed, the Tamil-speaking areas will have the right to go to

Madras. Now, they have thrown those resolutions to the winds, and they have created a situation where the Tamil people and the Malayalee people are driven one against the other, a situation which does not speak well of a great party.

My hon. friend **Shri A. M. Thomas** referred to the shooting etc. I believe he did not try to justify the shooting. Those incidents form a shameful chapter in the history of our people. I want my Tamil Nad friends to remember that the vast majority of the Malayalees did not like it. Not only did we not like them, but we strongly put forth our very forceful voice against such deeds. Further, we did not even allow the Government that did such things to continue in power. I do not want my Tamil Nad brethren to go with bitterness in their hearts. We wish well of them. We want their development, because we know that in their development lies our development as well.

To say so much does not mean that there are no difficulties. There are difficulties in regard to certain border areas. That is quite natural. There is dispute for instance, in regard to Chittur, Shencotta, Kasaragod etc. But they can be easily settled, provided we have got a principle, and provided we have got a correct approach?

Now, what shall be that correct approach? We have suggested that a boundary commission may be appointed, and they may take into consideration the relevant factors and then decide to which State the border areas should go. But we feel that the question should be decided on the basis of contiguity, similarity of language etc. and also on the basis of village.

Shri A. M. Thomas appears to have laughed at the idea of the village being taken as a unit. He asked, why not have a family as the unit. My

[Shri Punnoose]

hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas knows very well that the village is a necessary entity in our Indian life, in the life of any ancient community. That is well known. A village is not merely a collection of houses or families only, but it is a unit of our common life, with its own cultural, economic and social ideas and patterns. Certainly, in modern times these villages are being broken up.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What about villages in Travancore-Cochin where the division is only for revenue purposes, and where there are continuous villages so to say. As the hon. Member knows, the whole of Travancore-Cochin is a continuous town or a village as you may like to call it.

Shri Velaydhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There are no villages in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Punnoose: I am thankful for the information. I am aware of that. I am only speaking about those places where there are villages. In these areas then are villages for instance, in Chittur, there are easily about ten or eleven villages where Tamil is spoken, and where the Tamilians are in a majority. What do we lose by giving over these areas? It is but proper that we should not keep a section of our people in bitterness, disgruntled and dissatisfied, for all this will be against the best interests of the country. I would therefore request the Central Government to appoint a boundary commission at the earliest possible moment, to go into these questions.

But there are certain areas the disputes in respect of which cannot strictly be called as border disputes. First, there is Gudalur which is part of the Madras State as recommended by the States Reorganisation Commission. The area is something like 300 square miles. I have got reports to the effect that this area is full of

Malayalees, and further that it is in continuation of the Malayalee or Kerala territory.

It is also reported that till 1955 the voters' list in that area was prepared in Malayalam, but very recently it was prepared in Tamil. It was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Nesamony that in Devicolum and Peermede taluks inside Travancore-Cochin, very recently the Government have decided not to give fee concessions to the Tamil Scheduled Caste students there. These are things which are so stupid to be done by any Government. That the Madras Government and the Travancore-Cochin Government should come in at a critical time to distort the position and to disfigure things is very dishonourable of them, if they have behaved like that.

So, the dispute in regard to Gudalur and other areas will have to be looked into.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): Why do you say 'if they have done it'? He is part of the Government, and his party is supporting that Government, and allowing it to continue.

Shri Punnoose: I am aware of that. I do not want to be so strong as my hon. friend Shri N. Sreekantan Nair.

These things can be gone into and decided upon. Now, I come to Devicolum and Peermede. The dispute in regard to these cannot strictly be called a border dispute at all. The area involved is 1,030 square miles.

The area of the whole of Travancore-Cochin is about 9,000 square miles. An area of 1,030 square miles, as compared with an area of about 9,000 square miles cannot be called a border area; it is something more than a border area.

My hon. friend ~~Shri Neelam~~ argued very strongly on this point. I do concede that there are arguments for the Tamil people with regard to these places. But they should also understand how the Malayalees feel about the matter. They feel that these areas have got certain peculiarities which entitle them to be in Kerala. Now, what are those peculiarities?

I have already told you about the village. That sort of a village does not exist in Devicolum and Peermede except on the fringes of the Madras State, because vast portions of this area are on the high ranges. They are plantations, where the workers live in their lines or bustees. There are no villages at all in this area. I have not come across a single Malayalee who says that these areas can be given over to Madras. But so far as the southern taluks are concerned, as against Shri A. M. Thomas I can say that nearly 60 to 70 per cent of the Malayalees will stand in favour of their being handed over to the Madras State. I am sure about it (Shri A. M. Thomas: Question).

There is one speciality or peculiarity about Devicolum and Peermede areas. The workers in these areas still look upon Tirunelveli and Madurai districts as their homeland, for they have got their families there, and they send a part of their wages every month to them. They get also what is called *vazhikaazu* or travelling allowance every year, and that system is still continuing. The Malayalees feel that if these areas are taken away from the Kerala State, then that would mean the ruin of the Kerala State. We have got very few big rivers in our place, but the biggest of our rivers starts from this area. There are people who say that we have got plenty of rains every year. That is a blessing. But it is a very undependable blessing. When once we lose these perennial springs, Kerala will become arid land. We have not got industrial development in our place as in the other areas. We depend mainly upon the rains. There-

fore, when the Malayalees are told that these areas should be handed over to Madras State, they feel rather very sceptical about it; and they feel nervous also about it. I want my Tamil friends as well as the Central Government to take these things rather seriously.

The Communist Party has suggested that with regard to Devicolum and Peermede, the water requirements as well as the financial requirements of the Kerala State shall have precedence. Either you should decide on this basis, or you should make it a point to say that you do not care for Kerala at all. If Kerala has to exist, then these areas must receive special consideration.

Though there are disputes in regard to these areas, yet I believe they can be amicably settled. Protecting the interests of the Tamil workers and also protecting the interests of the Kerala State, we can come to a settlement on this matter. I would only request my Congress friends not to create a situation there in which these things cannot be decided in a peaceful way.

I wanted to speak about certain other matters, but since the time at my disposal is short, I would confine myself only to this, so far Kerala is concerned.

From Kerala, I now come to Delhi. I shall leave alone the other areas and come to Delhi straight.

Shri Veeraswamy: You have made a jump.

Shri Punneose: The proposal of the States Reorganisation Commission with regard to Delhi is clearly retrograde. It is the most reactionary proposal that could be put forward. We suggested that certain areas, certain Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab, should be integrated with Delhi and then we shall have a democratic government here. Now, the S.R.C. has thrown out that suggestion.

[Shri Punnoose]

And what is their proposal? Their proposal is that Delhi shall be under a bureaucracy. They say that the people of Delhi are having special privileges because they are in the capital. I would like to know what those special privileges are. Is it that they have opportunity to clap and cheer when foreign visitors visit this country? Is it that they have to pay a high cost of living, costlier than in many cities in India? The people of Delhi have got more burdens because they are in the Capital city. That is no reason for denying them the elementary rights of a democratic government. If you are not prepared to have Greater Delhi with Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab merged in it, there must be some sort of democratic government in Delhi where-by the people of Delhi can manage things of their own.

Another argument put forward is that an Assembly or something of that sort will mean expenditure, as if our officers will manage things without expenditure. Expenditure there will be. The only question is whether it should be by a bureaucracy or by the representatives of the people. In Delhi, it is not a question of satisfying a few high officers. There are workers, there are so many industrial establishments and institutions, and disputes will come up everyday. If these things have to be settled in a manner satisfactory to the various parties, there must be a machinery through which the people can decide these matters. Therefore, I would very strongly urge that there should be a democratic set-up in Delhi. I would request the Central Government to take a firm decision. Let them have a guiding principle, the principle of language, and then decide things, whether it is in Kerala or in Punjab or in Bombay or in Delhi, so that we may begin to go into our nation-building activities with the greatest enthusiasm and strength.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): The demand for reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis is

not a frivolous demand, nor a sectional demand, nor a communal demand. This demand for redistribution of States on a rational basis is older than I was born; it is not confined to one decade but to many decades. It was blessed by Mahatma Gandhi and the other distinguished sons of Indian soil. But unfortunately today, some of our Members describe this demand as a hydra-headed monster, a demon. But I must say that it is not true. Shri S. K. Patil the other day said that the unity of India would be disturbed if there was reorganisation of States on language basis. He also said that secularism would suffer and nationalism would give place to regional tendencies. May I ask him where he found all his ideas? He said that in the ultimate analysis, the demand for reorganisation was provoked by considerations of power politics. While saying so, he advocated a bi-lingual State of Bombay. May I humbly ask him what prompted him to come out with the idea of a bi-lingual State for Bombay? Is it not the same power politics? Is he not the victim of this own analysis?

The demand for reorganisation, as I said, is not a sectional or narrow demand. It was a national demand of the people. Today it is made out by some Members that it is an anti-national or sectional demand. This is very unfortunate. People who want a bi-lingual State of Bombay are the victims of the same tendencies, if I may say so. I feel that there should be some basis for reorganisation of States. That basis must be a reasonable basis. I believe people belonging to various parties, impartial observers, and thinkers have all agreed that language should be the predominant basis for reorganisation, subject to other considerations, and those considerations being minor and subordinate. So supported by this overwhelming opinion I demand categorically today that the reasonable basis should be the basis of language and nothing else. The critics should remember that language

cannot be divorced from areas, language cannot be divorced from culture and traditions, it cannot be divorced from the people. Linguistic State is not a State in a vacuum. People will be there and the areas will be there. It is for those people who speak the same language and dwell in the same area that we want to have a State so that there might be homogeneity, better cultural and economic life and better administrative set-up.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): On language alone?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: On language alone. Considering from this point of view, I would say that the creation of bi-lingual States or multi-lingual States is contrary to our accepted principle.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Suppose there are several languages in one district?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That is why I say, subject to other considerations. If it is unavoidable, other considerations may enter. But broadly speaking, language should be the basis, and the only basis, for reorganisation. If some people try to say that unity, nationalism and secularism would suffer if there is reorganisation of States on the language basis, I would ask them whether it has not suffered now; whether the present pattern has not given rise to so many conflicts and tensions within our society? Has it not led to so many bickerings and quarrels between people and people? So I would beg of them not to carry this argument too far.

Considered from this angle, I would say that Bombay, that darling child, should go to its loving mother, Maharashtra. Some People want a separate Bombay and want to make a separate City State. This, is unprecedented. Today we are reorganising the States on a uniform basis;

we are going to have a uniform type of States throughout India. We are abolishing B and C class States. Why should we introduce another type of States in the new set-up? I cannot understand why they are anxious to have a city State. We have heard of the idea of City States in the classical age of Greece—City States of Athens, Sparta and others. They were there because they were the necessary outcome of those historical circumstances prevalent at that time. Why do we want it now?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Athenian democracy was the ideal one.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May be. Then let there be City States for all cities. I may go a step further. If you are truly nationalist of secularist, I would ask, why don't you abolish all provinces? Why not follow the example of China? You may remember that there are no States or provinces there. There are only districts. If you want to be more secular, why not follow that example? Why do you want States at all? We may dispense with all these Governors and all the paraphernalia of Ministries, state administrations and so on. Let there be only districts. Then I will agree.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Every Member of Parliament will be Prime Minister of a district.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Unfortunately, Shri S. K. Patil wasted his eloquence on a losing cause. It is a great pity that people who have got so much of experience in political life, who know the realities, and who know the future shape of things still come and place hurdles in the way of formation of States on the language basis. It is really a great pity. This basis I said.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: I hope you have heard the speech of your leader Acharya Kripalani.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am expressing my individual opinion, like Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Chairman: There is no party question today.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The Reorganisation Commission has submitted its report; it is before the country. But what happened after the Report was submitted? A great agitation was started in various parts of the country. There was a *fumore*, there was satyagraha and there was even shooting. Who was the cause for all this; May I ask? If the Congress which is running the Government today had shown better statesmanship in calling all the political parties together and arrived at a common formula, then, much of this agitation and trouble would have been avoided. Unfortunately, the Congress High Command believed in their own diplomacy. They appointed a high committee; they met in a sort of 'Summit' Conference. Only four people were there, drawn from only one party. In Geneva, in the 'Summit' Conference there were 4 persons but they were of different parties. Here it was a 'Summit' Conference consisting of 4 people belonging to the same party. They considered themselves to be the supreme arbiters of the destinies of India and they never consulted any other party. (*Interruption*). It was a party affair; true. But, unfortunately, here, no distinction was made between the party and Government and they thought—many Congress people thought—that the S.R.C. was their own committee; the report was their own, the responsibility for implementing it was all theirs and it was nobody else's responsibility. It is this mentality, this attitude which provoked people to agitate. It was this attitude which made a solution impossible. It was this attitude which led to disturbances here and there and also to shooting. If all the political parties had been called to a conference, if there had been an agreed formula, then, I am sure, there would have been no trouble; or, at least there would have been less of trouble. (*Interruption*). Unfortunately the Congress deliberately enacted a

drama of confusion in the country so that there may emerge a dancing star playing with the destiny of India.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: That is jealousy.

Shri Syamanandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): Who is that?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The hon. Member may just imagine who is that himself.

If the Congress leaders had adopted a course of greater accommodation and toleration and if they had adopted the democratic practice of consultation and negotiation with other parties, I am sure much of the trouble would not have been there.

I must now come to my own State, Karnataka.

An Hon. Member: Mysore.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I belong to the prospective Karnataka and Mysore will be a part of Karnataka. The other day Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar waxed eloquent about Bellary. He conceded that the areas recommended by the S.R.C. should go to Mysore provided Mysore agrees or the Centre agrees to give a corridor to that place where the headworks of the Tungabhadra project are located. Let us examine whether it is good logic, whether it is logic at all or whether it is illogical logic.

Justice Wanchoo submitted his report on Andhra. He recommended that the entire Bellary district should go to Andhra temporarily till the general issue of reorganisation is taken up. But, there was trouble; there was difference of opinion on this point. Then, there was another commission appointed and that commission decided that a major portion of Bellary should go to Mysore. The only dispute was about Bellary town and the taluk of Bellary. That was the point which was under dispute. The local legislatures of Mysore and Madras debated this question. It was

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

also debated in Parliament. The Prime Mysore. My Andhra friends want to that Bellary should irrevocably go to Minister gave a categorical assurance take this little portion of Bellary. Bellary appears a very charming young girl who is very tempting to my Andhra friends, but, unfortunately, this young girl belongs to another man already.

An Hon. Member: Gifted.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Not presented. It has been part and parcel of Mysore and it has been there legally tied with Mysore. It has the blessings of Parliament and the Prime Minister. Now is it wise to reopen this issue; is it wise to have a corridor in our country? We have seen the demand for a corridor from Jinnah between West and East Pakistan. Should we have that cancer again? Why is it not possible to execute the works of the Tungabhadra project if it remains in Mysore? May I ask, what is our experience of Suleimanki? The waters flow from Suleimanki in East Punjab to Pakistan a sovereign State. It is governed by an agreement. In the same way, the entire administration or the execution of the Tungabhadra project is under the overall supervision of the Central Government under a Central Act. The Board is appointed by the Central Government. The Chairman of that Board has said recently that there is no difficulty at all in executing the work. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said that the Mysore Government has failed to appoint its Engineer for the last 2 or 3 months. It is not true. I have ascertained the fact. The Engineer on behalf of the Government of Mysore is there and working. It is not a fact that there was a vacancy. The administration of the Tungabhadra project is excellent and the report of the Chairman who was appointed by the Central Government says that it is excellent, and that there is no trouble. I want to

know why my Andhra friends are anxious to have it. May I remind them that the waters that flow from this project go not only to Andhra; but also go to the Karnataka area? The major portion of the water facility goes to Karnataka because in Raichur and other places the waters of Tungabhadra will be utilised. So, I beg of this House to consider this issue impartially and take a very wise decision on this matter.

Regarding other areas, I may touch upon them in a cursory way. According to the S.R.C. Report Kasargode has been joined to Kerala. Of course, Kerala has got a claim over Kasargode. If we take the entire Kasargode, then 70 per cent. of the people speak Malayalam. But, if you take the Chandragiri river as the natural boundary, then the people who are living up to Chandragiri in the north speak only Kannada. Their wish is to join Karnataka and that opinion has to be respected. There is another area called Thalavadi. It is a small area adjacent to Mysore, having about 70 villages. Ninety per cent. of the people only speak Kannada and nothing but Kannada and their life is with Mysore—their transactions, work and everything are with Mysore.

4 P.M.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): What about Kolar, where the people speak mainly Telugu?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If the people of Kolar want to go out of Mysore, let them go, but we do not want to compel them to go out against their wish.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Then the language basis goes out.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: But the people of Kolar do not want to go out of Mysore and we cannot compel them to go out of Mysore if they do not want to go.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Where is your language test then?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I justify language consideration, but this should be subject to the will of the people, and that is why I said "subject to other considerations".

About Nilgiris, our Tamil friends will say that it is too much to ask for it to be included in Karnataka. But I may remind the House that most of the people who stay and live in Nilgiris speak Kannada and that only in town areas they speak Tamil. The majority of the people in Nilgiris wish that they should go to Karnataka. I think that the people might not have been able to represent their case effectively with the Central Government or with the Congress Party or with the Members of this House, but that should not be a reason why we should keep them away from Karnataka. I may mention other areas which should be included in the prospective Karnataka—areas like Hosur, Madakasira a few areas in Bidar, Akalkot and Sholapur. People in these areas have been agitating that they should go to Karnataka and their claim should be dispassionately considered and I feel certain that all these areas should legitimately form part and parcel of the future Karnataka.

One word about agitation that is going on in Mysore. This is an agitation started by a very few people...

An Hon. Member: How many?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: About five per cent. and they want that Mysore should be kept for Mysoreans. What is the reason behind? I find it is the same reason as stated by Shri S. K. Patil—power politics.

Shri C. D. Pande: In that respect he was right.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If that be so, let power politics come into play after the formation of Karnataka. Very few people are saying that the individuality of

Mysore should not be disturbed as it is having a fine government and a fine administration. Whether it is fine or whether it is bad, it is not for me to say here, but I want to submit to the House that the demand is by a very few people who have got a vested interest in that demand.

Shri Madiiah Gowda (Bangalore South): I challenge whether he is prepared to stand on this question from his own constituency?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I can contest and defeat him in his constituency even. The people there have been misled completely by the actions of a few people and there has been a calculated and cynical propaganda in the name of the Rajpramukh that if Mysore goes to Karnataka, the institution of Rajpramukh will be abolished. These so-called loyal elements are deliberately and cynically exploiting his name for their purpose. But the Rajpramukh is a good man.....

Mr. Chairman: Do not drag him here.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I only say that the Rajpramukh in Mysore is a good man and a lovable person, but unfortunately his name has been exploited by these people who are agitating against the formation of Karnataka. The institution of Rajpramukhs may have to go and unfortunately good people have to go along with bad people when the institution as such is going to be brought to an end. I think the agitation that is being carried on in Mysore is very much misguided and is unfortunate; it is not backed by reason, nor by the people. I would beg of the House not to pay heed to this sectional, agitational and irrational approach. I want that Karnataka should be formed immediately along with other States and the other areas that I mentioned should be added to Karnataka. If the Report of the Commission is accepted, as it is then 35 lakhs of Kannada

people will be out of Karnataka. Therefore, I want all those areas to be added to the future Karnataka so that all of them may lead their full life. I appeal to the House that these areas—Nilgiris, Thalawadi and Hosur may be added to Karnataka and that the boundaries may be decided later on. That is a small affair which can be entrusted later to a boundary commission, but let all these areas be added now to Karnataka. My friend, Dr. Krishnaswami is laughing because I am claiming Hosur for Karnataka. But I may tell him laugh cannot take the place of opinion.

Dr. Jaisooria: To the chorus of voices praising the endeavours of the States Reorganisation Commission I am afraid I cannot add my voice. The reasons are as follows: the Commission was given full freedom to consider any proposal relating to such reorganisation; they were at liberty to reorganise the whole country. I was expecting that when they consider the whole question of India, they would keep in the forefront two important problems, namely, how to further the socialistic pattern of society, which is our avowed aim and how to further the Five Year Plan. I may not agree with the concepts of the Government with regard to either their socialistic outlook or the Five Year Plan, which is a different matter; but if we have accepted that, then I should have thought that they would have considered not so much the historical aspect or that they would have considered this general war of conflicting tribal emotions, but they would have kept in the forefront the economic re-distribution of India which would favour and consolidate the economic policies that we have set. It is possible that this problem was far too great for them. They might have been taken by surprise by these terrible conflicting tribal emotions and, on account of the trees, they could not see the forest. They should have put it down having to make some-

thing of a great problem. I am sorry to say so because it is not for today and tomorrow or for the next five years; whatever we accept now, for good or bad, will have repercussions for several years.

Secondly, I have not been very happy by the shabby way this country and some people of this country have treated the S.R.C. Report before it came out. I was surprised at the lack of decorum before the Report came out; substantial portions of it were being reported in the newspapers and speculations were rife. I am also surprised that responsible Ministers of some States made statements on this Report before it came out. I have been shocked. Is it the way for responsible Chief Ministers of States to behave?.....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No.

Dr. Jaisooria: Thirdly, I am not happy with regard to this Report because it has not adopted anywhere any set principles by which we could be guided. It seems to me that it came with certain pre-conceived ideas to adjust all these things in order to be able to make a report.

For instance I will give you a simple contradiction. In regard to some places, they have taken the taluks for boundaries or distribution. In other places, they have taken whole districts. This leads to contradictory conclusions. Still worse, I will give you one example to show the extraordinary paradox, the extra-ordinary double talk by which in one case they say, as in the case of Himachal Pradesh, that statutory guarantees have to be given for that State but in the case of Telangana, they have said, what? Listen to this—page 107:

"We have carefully gone into the details of the arrangements

[Dr. Jaisooraya]

which may be made on these lines. It seems to us, however, that neither guarantees on the lines of the Sri Baug Pact nor constitutional devices, such as "Scottish devolution" in the United Kingdom, will prove workable or meet the requirements of Telangana during the period of transition. Anything short of supervision by the Central Government over the measures intended to meet the special needs of Telangana will be found ineffective, and we are not disposed to suggest any such arrangement in regard to Telangana."

Why? This is the cue to the chief architect of Telangana who says: "So, if some representatives of the Government of Andhra come and offer safeguards, I shall not be convinced." I am coming out with very painful facts; I regret it; it hurts me. As soon as the Commission came to the Hyderabad State, the opening question was: "What do you think of the two States theory?" We said we did not think anything about it because it was three weeks old. The protagonists of this theory had not offered any grounds; we heard it only three weeks ago. We asked them: "You tell us what is good about it, we are prepared to accept it." I am sorry to have to tell you that that same night one of the members of the Commission came to my house and for one hour tried to induce me and persuade me to accept the two States theory. (An Hon. Member: Member of the S.R.C.?) Yes. I said: "Perfectly right; give me facts which are convincing and reasonable; I am prepared to accept." I regret having to say so and I am going to say it. I asked them: "What are the arguments? In anything we do, it is most important that it should fit in with the whole programme of India. I am prepared to accept any such thing." For one hour this went on. Now, we talk about the security of India.

The security of India depends upon the consciousness of the people about their oneness; the security of India depends upon the will of the people to defend the country; the security of India will depend upon the success of your Five Year Plan and on your socialistic pattern of society. Unless it permeates downwards to the masses, none of your Plans are going to succeed nor will your socialistic pattern come into existence. The security or the insecurity of India depends upon the fissiparous tendencies and upon the cumbrous, creaking, crawling clumsy machinery known as our bureaucracy which has no sympathy for our socialistic pattern of society.

These are the dangers of India. You look at the history of India for the past 1,000 years. The tragedy of our country has been that, we have had several empires; we have seen them falling; whenever the Centre became weak, the provinces broke away, unlike China where the Centre was practically non-existent and non-existing but the Viceroy's were loyal to the Centre. That is why I have said that we should have thought in terms of a stronger Centre. We should have thought in terms of a broader Centre. We should have thought in terms of a Centre which must have not only powers but also the ability and efficiency.

I have lived in centralistic countries and I know their problems. You can never have centralism without high-grade efficiency. We are lagging behind because of our inefficiency; because of the inefficiency of our bureaucracy and the lack of clear-cut principles, clear-cut programmes which we can place before the people here and now. We must think in simpler and more practical terms; we must think in such terms as to make the people understand that within the next few years, these are the problems we are going to tackle. This will help—the danger is not

from the cry for a strong Maharashtra or a strong Andhra.

We were told that very big areas were not wanted. The argument put to me was: "We want compact States. That is why there cannot be a Visalandhra. We want compact States; well-managed States. That is why we do not want a very big cumbersome Bombay." They said that. I said: "All right. I accept. On that same principle, would you mind cutting up Uttar Pradesh?" One of the members said: "Oh! Thank you;" and I bowed and said "do not mention it". According to expert military opinion, you should not have a very big State; you should not have a small State and certainly not a glorified municipality like the Delhi State. (An Hon. Member: Exact size like Vishal Andhra.) We have got to see from the point of view of viability, the possibilities of development, etc. Why should we not have big States, very big States? There are dangers hypothetically. Supposing the Centre becomes weak, hypothetically, if one State is very big, it can cut off communications. That is why from the military point of view it is not advisable. Leave alone the question of administration. The British sat 6000 miles away and, with a handful of men, they ran the administration of this country. If you are capable of administration you can do it. If you are incapable you cannot run even a municipality. Therefore, that is not an argument. This is my concept of the general principle.

The next question is this: We have forgotten the psychological approach to strategic areas. It is not the size of the State that makes the strategic area better; It is the approach to the people of those border or strategic areas which makes them the guarantors of security. That is what was done in China and, according to FitzGerald, he said that the Chinese leaders had

a supreme and complete knowledge of the psychology of the people. My own feeling is that we did not consider the problems of strategic areas in the psychological way. Had we done that then this problem of Maha Punjab or Punjabi Suba would not have arisen. We are all the time still thinking in the terms of old administrative codes. Similarly, if you are keeping the socialistic pattern of society in front of your eyes remember one thing, that you should never have a capital city surrounded by inimical hinterland.

Now, if you are going to think in terms of a socialistic pattern of society in the next few years the shape of Bombay's economy has to change and I do not know whether the economy of Dalal Street is going to be of paramount consideration. These are points on which we should have thought; I may be alone in my way of thinking.

I am now coming to a specific question with regard to whether we should have Telangana on the one side or Vishal Andhra on the other. The first thing to be judged is the question of financial viability. If you do not have viability then it is going to be a big problem. If you are going to consider financial questions it cannot be a matter of opinion or cooking up accounts; it has got to be very clear. Economic matters have their own laws and we cannot play monkey-tricks with them. Since only one Member in a very plausible and slick way put the case for Telangana and Shri Mohiuddin merely repeated what he said, I shall only take the arguments of Shri Heda. He says:

"I am very glad that they have started realising it and nobody says that Telangana is going to be a weak State."

"The Commission also has stated that so far as financial viability of Telangana is concerned there need be no apprehensions."

[Dr. Jaisooraya]

What did the Commission actually say? It is very simple. It says:

"Telangana, it has further been urged, can be a stable and viable unit considered by itself."

The words are: "can be" and "urged". Now, we will go a little further. I will have to quote my friend Shri Heda who, like a very good lawyer, has made a case that could win hands down in a District Munsiff's Court but not in a Supreme Court, and this is the Supreme Court. When asked: "What is the basis of your statement?" he said: "I have given my own analysis." When asked: "How do you get at your figures for viability?" he said: "I have made my own calculations from the Statistical Bureau". With regard to whether it is viable or not, whether there will be surplus or not, he said: "The residuary Hyderabad is going to be about Rs. 2 crores surplus."

Now, the first thing that the Commission should have done is to ask the Finance Department of Hyderabad as to what are the figures.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): They did.

Dr. Jaisooraya: I will just give the figures from Hyderabad. I have tried to get them from the Finance Department and I have got the figures. 70 per cent. of the present expenditure of the present composite Hyderabad State will fall on Telangana if formed as a separate State. Expenditure on headquarters alone will come to Rs. 11 crores. Out of this, on the city alone the expenditure will be Rs. 4.5 crores. Education will cost Rs. 6.11 crores. Therefore, Telangana will still have to meet 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. The large hospitals in Hyderabad were built for the whole present Hyderabad State. If Telangana is formed 60 Civil Surgeons will be surplus. Out of 12 colleges only 2 go out; so the cost of 10 colleges will have to be met. Revenue from excise is Rs. 6.7 crores and this will cease in 1958. These were the figures got. Let us therefore ask the Finance Minister of Hyderabad; if he does not know he ought to be re-

moved from the job (Shri Heda: He is pro-Vishal Andhra.) I am sure the Finance Minister knows what he is talking about. He says:

"Some figures have been shown.

It is possible that they may cause some misunderstanding. I want to remove such misunderstanding. It has been stated that Telangana would have an income of Rs. 19 crores and an expenditure of 17 crores and thus it would have a surplus profit of two crores. Everybody can show his own figures. He can take certain figures and omit certain others. I think that some figures have not been shown. According to the Revised Estimate of 1954 the amounts of the tax Revenue and the non-tax Revenue are 14 crores 17 lakhs and 4 crores 86 lakhs respectively. Thus the total income is 19 crores 2 lakhs. On the expenditure side 17 crores have been shown to the estimated Revenue. Thus the expenditure on capital outlay has been omitted. Moreover expenditure on estimated Revenue amounting to 345 lakhs and 84 lakhs has also been omitted. The total of both would be 529 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure will be two crores more than the total income.....I can put forth one more combination showing the deficit of more than 4 crores instead of 2 crores. According to this combination total income would be 19 crores and total expenditure would be 23 crores 10 lakhs..... What I mean to say is that under any type of combination there is bound to be a deficit of at least 95 lakhs... But the present standard of large scale expenditure cannot be maintained in small states without deficit. We have to spend a lot for our headquarters. I do not think that smaller states would be able to bear this expense."

Having said that, let us look at the food situation. I will demolish his

thesis. Anyway, on the financial side, his thesis has gone phut.

Take next the national income. The national income of Andhra is Rs. 525 per head of undivided Hyderabad, Rs. 450 and of Telangana, Rs. 285. In respect of food production, out of 40,000 sq. miles, 14,000 sq. miles are under cultivation in Telangana. The total food production is $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons. The distribution for a population of 1 crore and 1 lakh, comes to two ounces per day. The rice produced in Hyderabad State is 2,80,000 tons. In Andhra State, for a population of 2 crores, the food produced comes to 40 lakh tons, out of which about 28/29 lakh tons are in rice. Thus, Andhra has about 20 ounces of food per head per day as against two ounces in Telangana. Now, Marathwada is going and Kannada-speaking area is also going out. If they are removed from Hyderabad, most of the oil mills in Telangana will have to close down. (Shri Heda: Why?) Half the cotton mills will also have to close down since cotton comes from Marathwada. The entire Hyderabad State depends on Marathwada for cotton, pulses, groundnut and jowar. There is another beautiful argument. How long can I speak, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: He must finish now.

Dr. Jaisoorya: You can take it from me that for Hyderabad, only I alone am speaking.

Mr. Chairman: He should not take more than five minutes.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I shall finish soon. Shri Heda said that they have got many factories. He conveniently forgot to say that half of them have gone to Birla's hands. Then he said that 95 per cent. of the people of Telangana are for Telangana. Achha sahab. Mubarak. We can give only one example. In one of the taluqs there was an election on this very issue. The issue was whether the vote will be for Telangana or Vishal-Andhra.

Shri Heda: No.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I think it was Mr. Yusufuddin. My information is that my hon. friend went and became the chief propagandist but lost. Secondly, for a cause like this, do you have to make so much noise? Do you have to spend so much money, and make demonstrations everywhere? He himself said that the whole thesis is new. But I say it is not new. As Shri Mohiuddin said, it started seven or eight years ago. In 1947, there was not a Telangana movement but a desire for Maha Telangana in which they wanted to incorporate all the Andhras. That has gone. It is now the other way round. It is the reverse process. Then, my hon. friend said that the movement was so peaceful.

An Hon. Member: It was appreciated by the Prime Minister.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Yes. But you know what Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote was saying. May be said he is an irresponsible Minister. I do not know. He said:

"Very recently in Hyderabad a Vishal Andhra Convention was held in which the protagonists of separate residuary state tried to cause disturbances. This is a complete negation of democracy in which every person has got a right to express his ideas."

Is stone-throwing a part of Gandhian technique. In other words, all this talk of "I have got 100 per cent. behind me" etc., has no meaning. My hon. friend also referred to the Intelligence Department. The same Unintelligent Intelligence department people came and saw me one day before I left and asked, "Where are the counter demonstrations?" I replied, "Where is the need for it?" For a poor cause, you are boosting so much and you are spending so much money and the Kallals give the money which it is being spent. And the money does not go to the proper quarters. One of the biggest defaulters of these Kallals is sitting in the Upper House. The point is this: with a deficit food production and no prospects are they going to put land reforms into effect? No.

Shri Heda: Yes.

Dr. Jaisooria: The Home Ministry should know better.

Shri Heda: We are more progressive in land reforms.

Dr. Jaisooria: But not your group. So, I have demolished the economic thesis, and the food thesis. I have shown how this propaganda is also a bunkum. The Home Ministry should know. If they do not know, it will be a great pity.

There is a suggestion by the Commission that after five years, if Telangana votes with a two-thirds majority for joining Andhra, it can do so and join. Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi said, why not now? and added "If you do not want to come now, you go. We do not care". As I said, these small States are going to be a head-ache, certainly in South India. So, if you concede Telangana, you have got to concede Vidarbha and also Mysore. You cannot have it both ways. I am very dissatisfied with the whole Report. The whole thing seems to be somewhat forced. Think over the consequences. Think over the future. What is it you want in India? What happens?

सरकार ए० एस्० सहस्राल (बिलासपुर) : जो प्रस्ताव माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है, उस के विषय में हम ने आदर और धैर्य के साथ छान-बीन करनी हैं। बहुत से कारणों से हम ने यह जाना है कि आदरणीय पीढ़त गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त ने जिस प्रस्ताव को यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है, उस को हमारे बहुत से लीडरों का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है। यदि हम प्रजातंत्र के सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास रखते हैं, तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हर एक पहलू को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम अपनी राय स्वतंत्र रूप से दें और यदि उस राय में कोई रद्दोद्देश हो, तो उस को पूरी पूरी मान्यता देते हुए आगे बढ़ें।

जब अंगरेज यहां पर आए, तो उन्होंने यहां के कुछ हिस्सों को जीत कर यहां पर अपनी फौजी ताकत कायम रखने के लिए और फौजी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर ही प्रदेशों की रचना की। महानुभाव, एक वक्त था जब कि आगरा से कलकत्ता और उड़ीसा तक एक ही प्रदेश बना हुआ था। उस के बाद उन्होंने यहां के लोगों के विचार और वृत्ति जानने के बाद और अपने फौजी पहलू को भी सामने रख कर फिर से भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों की रचना की। अंगरेजों ने सोचा कि ज्यादा बेहतर होगा अगर हम देश को भाषा के आधार पर विभाजित करें और इसी आधार पर उन्होंने प्रान्तों की रचना की। इस के साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह उद्देश्य भी अपने सामने रखा कि किस तरह से वे यहां पर ठीक तरह से राज्य कर सकें और किस तरह से उनकी सत्ता यहां पर अच्छी तरह कायम हो सके। ये सब बातें आप को उन के डिसपोज में तथा विभिन्न प्रस्तावों में मिल सकती हैं। यह बात भी सब सच है कि अंगरेजों के सामने सिर्फ भाषा का ही आधार नहीं होता था, वे अपनी फौजी बातों को कभी भूलते नहीं थे और इस बात का भी हमेशा ख्याल रखते थे कि किस तरह से देश को अपने कब्जे में रखा जाय और किस तरह से यहां पर अपनी अपनी राज्य-सत्ता कायम रखी जाय।

मैं यह भी कह दूं कि वे लोग भाषा के सिद्धान्त पर चलते जरूर थे, लेकिन उन्होंने उस सिद्धान्त को पूरी तरह से माना नहीं था। आखिर उन लोगों ने जब फिर देश का बंटवारा किया, तो वह उसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर किया, न कि किसी दूसरे सिद्धान्त के आधार पर। उन्होंने बंगालियों के लिए बंगाल, बिहारियों के लिए बिहार, उड़ीया लोगों के लिए उड़ीसा बनाया। यही नहीं देश के बंटवारे से पहले हमारे यहां जो सिंधी भाई थे उनका सिंध प्रान्त था, उस की रचना भी उन्होंने इसी आधार पर की। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट का एनेलीसिस करेंगे और अगर आप "फैक्ट्स बिचरिंग आन रिआर्गेनाइजेशन" पर गौर करेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि चार सिद्धान्तों पर

बहु रिआर्गेनाइजेशन किया गया है। वे सिद्धान्त वे हैं :

(i) "Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India."

(ii) "Linguistic and cultural homogeneity;

(iii) "Financial, economic and administrative considerations; and

(iv) "Successful working of the National Plan."

जब इन्हीं सिद्धान्तों पर प्रान्तों की रचना की गयी है तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि पंजाबी भाइयों की मांग भी जो कि पंजाबी भाषा और गुरुमुखी लिपि के आधार पर की गयी है उसको क्यों न स्वीकार किया जाये। जब इस कमीशन ने भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों की रचना की है तो उसे इस मांग पर क्यों एतराज कला चाहिए। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने भाषा के सिद्धान्त को मानने से इन्कार किया मगर वे चलते उसी सिद्धान्त पर रहे। और अब जो प्रान्तों का पुनर्निर्माण हुआ है वह भी उसी सिद्धान्त पर हुआ है। कमीशन ने इस सिद्धान्त को माना है। यही नहीं भाषा के सिद्धान्त को आगे रख कर प्रान्तों की रचना की है। कांग्रेस की भी प्रान्तों में काम करने की यही शैली रही है। लेकिन जब कांग्रेस के सामने और बहुत सी चीजें आयीं तो उन्होंने जो दार कमेटी की सिफारिश को मान्यता दत्त हुए इस चीज को बदला। सबसे पहले यह चीज उस कमेटी के सामने आई जिसका नाम जे० बी० पी० कमेटी था। उस कमेटी में श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल और डा० पट्टाभ सीतारमैया थे। उन्होंने इस चीज को सन् ४८ में जयपुर सेशन में मंजूर किया था। जब हम एक सिद्धान्त को मान चुके हैं तो हमें उसी के अनुसार भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना करनी चाहिए। यही नहीं इसी कमेटी के सुझाव पर कांग्रेस इस दिशा में अग्रेसर हुई। हैदराबाद के सेशन में कांग्रेस ने और कल्याणी में सन् ४४ में इस सिद्धान्त को दुहराया। यही सिद्धान्त

इस रिपोर्ट के पैरा ६६ सफा १७ में इस तरह दिया गया है :

"The latest Congress stand on the subjects announced at the Hyderabad Session in January, 1953, and reiterated in the Working Committee resolution adopted in May, 1953, and further reaffirmed at Kalyani in January, 1954....".

[PT. THAKURDAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

इन्हीं सिद्धान्तों पर इन्होंने प्रान्तों की रचना की। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि पंजाब की भी रचना गुरुमुखी लिपि पर हो। अब हमें देखना है कि आखिर इसका क्या हुआ। आन्ध्र प्रान्त की मांग आयी। उस मांग के आगे जो हमारा बहुत मजबूत बांध बना हुआ था वह इतने वेग से टूट गया और उसके पानी को कोई रोक नहीं सका और आखिर को वह प्रान्त बना। हमारे जो सबसे बड़े धुरंधर लोग थे वे भी उसको नहीं रोक सके। मैं तो कहूँगा कि जो यह कमीशन तीन बुद्धिमान लोगों का बना है उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट के सफा ४० पर पैरा १४२ में यह आबजीक्टव बतलाया है :

"The objective, therefore, of community of language between the people and the government is not only wholly unexceptionable, but also highly commendable. The essential point to remember, however, is that if we pursue it as an abstract proposition and not as a practical administrative issue, we are apt to lose a sense of perspective and proportion."

इस सिद्धान्त पर ये प्रान्त बनाये गये हैं। मैं तो कहूँगा कि हैदराबाद में तैलंगाना बना, जिसके विशाल आन्ध्र में मिलाने की सिफारिश की गयी है। कर्नाटक और मैसूर बनाने की बात है यद्यपि मैसूर के बहुत से भाई इस चीज को मंजूर नहीं करते। यही नहीं यदि आग रिपोर्ट को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, जिसकी पंजाब में मिलाने की बात है, उसको न मिलाने की राय क्यों दी गयी है। रिपोर्ट में सफा ७६ पर पैरा २८५ में दिया गया

[सरदार ए० एस० साहगल]

हैं कि किस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार स्टेट्स को बनाया जाए।

"(a) "States" forming primary constituent units of the Indian Union having a constitutional relationship with the Centre on a federal basis. These units should cover virtually the entire country.

(b) "Territories" which, for vital strategic or other considerations, cannot be joined to any of the States and are, therefore, centrally-administered."

इसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर फजल अली साहब ने अपनी माइनोरिटी रिपोर्ट में सफा २४३ पर लिखा है:

"In paragraph 285 of this report it has been recommended that wherever the vital, strategic and other considerations are involved, the areas have to be administered by the Centre. I believe that Himachal Pradesh is one of such areas and, therefore, I would strongly recommend its being treated as a centrally-administered territory."

इन चीजों को देखने के बाद मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह से यह कहा गया है कि नहीं इसे बृहद् पंजाब में मिलाया जाए।

हमारे माननीय सरदार पणिकर ने सफा २४४ में पैरा ६ में लिखा है:

"There is or can be very little in common between the still nomadic inhabitants of the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas or of the hilly area of Bundelkhand on the one hand and the inhabitants of the fertile Gangetic Valley on the other."

इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि कमीशन के एक मेम्बर फजल अली साहब यह कहते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पंजाब में न मिलाया जाए। दूसरी तरफ पणिकर साहब एक दूसरी जगह के बारे में अपनी यह राय देते हैं कि मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कौन से आधार पर इन्होंने ये बातें लिखीं। लेकिन मैं

यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट के देखने से.....

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Fazal Ali has expressed his opinion on Himachal Pradesh; has he given a separate note for this?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: He has given separate note for this.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member knows that Mr. Fazal Ali gave a note in respect of Himachal Pradesh. The conditions are the same in the hilly States in U.P., but why did he not give a separate note for the hilly States of U.P. also? The hon. Member's argument in regard to Mr. Panikkar applies also in regard to Mr. Fazl Ali.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Of the two Members of the Commission, Mr. Fazal Ali and Mr. Panikkar, Mr. Fazal Ali gave a note of dissent on this point, but Shri Panikkar gave similar view on the hilly states of U.P. So he is also having the same opinion and two members having of the same view. One Member....

Shri K. G. Deshmukh (Amravati West): On a point of order, the hon. Member is coming from the Madhya Pradesh, but he is talking of Punjab.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have every right to do it because my forefathers came from the Punjab, I have got the right to defend.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can speak for the whole of India. Though the expectation is that the Members coming from a certain State will speak about their own State and they are not expected to know much about the other States, he is perfectly relevant in speaking about any State.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: He is talking in the name of the Madhya Pradesh not in the name of Punjab.

सरदार ए० एस० साहगल: मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश है और उस पर यहां जो बहस हुई है, उस सारी बहस

को सुनने के बाद हमें यह कहना पड़ेगा कि इस रिपोर्ट को हमें मान्यता देनी चाहिए चाहे उसमें किसी भी प्रान्त की खराबी हो अथवा कोई प्रान्त बने या न बने लेकिन इन सब बातों को देखते हुए सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि हमारा विदर्भ के भाई हैं, इन लोगों ने जिस वक्त कि मध्यप्रदेश की धारा सभा में यह सवाल आया तो वहां पर जो प्रस्ताव था वह बिलकुल साफ था और महाविदर्भ ने जो मांग वस्तर की है, उस पर अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

"This House, after considering the States Reorganisation Commission's report, hereby resolves that

(1) (a) a new State of Madhya Pradesh comprising 14 Hindi speaking districts (Mahakoshal), Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal be formed:....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have taken only 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I have got the time here. It was noted by the previous Chairman. I would just ask him to conclude as soon as possible.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I will obey your orders. Further.

"(b) with regard to the location of the capital the question be referred to a committee of experts with terms of reference to examine all alternatives and to recommend the place best suited for the purpose; and further;

(2) A new State of Maharashtra comprising the Marathi speaking areas of the Bombay State (excluding Greater Bombay), the Marathawada districts of Hyderabad, and the Marathi speaking areas of Madhya Pradesh be formed;

यह समझ में नहीं आया कि हमारा जो मानवीय मित्र विदर्भ से आते हैं उन्होंने कैसे अपनी मांग यह की कि जो हमारा वस्तर है, वह हमारा महाविदर्भ में मिला दिया जाए।

कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ १३२ में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The claim which has been advanced on behalf of Maha Vidharbha to Bastar, it is interesting to note is also based on the argument that Halbi is a dialect of Marathi. Eminent linguists like Grierson and Sten Konow have, however, differed on this point; and Vidarbhas' claim cannot therefore be considered.."

यह चीज आपके सामने है। इसी तरह से हमारा उड़ीसा के भाइयों ने भी यह मांग की है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए मैं तो आपसे यह ज्ञात करूंगा कि जो अभी इस वक्त हमारा १४ जिले हिन्दी के हैं और यह जो आपका भूपाल, विध्य-प्रदेश और मध्यभारत का इनका जो प्रान्त बन रहा है, वही प्रान्त रखा जाय। यह जो रिपोर्ट इतना परिश्रम करके हमारा इन तीन बुद्धिमान लोगों ने तैयार की है और राजधानी के विषय में जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उसके बारे में मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है इसको हम पूरी तरह से मान्यता दें लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जब कि उस प्रान्त के रहने वालों की राजधानी के विषय में कमिशन के सुझाव से सहमति है तब किस तरह से उसको अलग रखने की बात को अमल में लाया जा सकता है जब कि विचारों में मतभेद है यह तो कमिशन के सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध है। आप यदि देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि नए मध्यप्रदेश की आबादी २ करोड़ ६९ लाख होगी। इसमें १४ जिले हिन्दी के करीब ९ करोड़ २६ लाख तथा विन्ध्यप्रदेश के २५ लाख यानी ९ करोड़ ६२ लाख १५ हजार ९८५ जनसंख्या एक तरफ और दूसरी तरफ ८८ लाख ८४ हजार ८९५ हैं। यदि आप देखें तो मालूम होगा कि इस नई राजधानी में मान लीजिए कि २ हजार आपके वक्ता के काम करने के लिए आए तो बतलाइए कि उनके रहने

[संरदार २० ए० २० सङ्गल]

के लिए कॉन सी जगह आने बना कर रखी हैं या कॉन सी जगह उनको दी जाएगी। इसके साथ ही साथ यदि एक एक ब्लॉक के पांच पांच ब्लॉक हुए तो भला बतलाइए कि १० हजार लोगों के लिए आपके पास कहां पर पढ़ाने लिखाने की जगह हैं जो कि उनको दी जाए। सभापति महोदय, यह जो आपकी राजधानी का विषय है, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि किन कारणों से उसे नहीं मंजूर किया जा रहा है क्योंकि बात असल यह है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है इस रिपोर्ट को हमें मान्यता देनी चाहिए। हाई पावर कमेटी जिसमें आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल जी, डेवर जी, मौलाना साहेब तथा पंत जी हैं उन्होंने जो यह निश्चय किया तो उनके सामने क्या वजहों थीं जिनकी कि वजह से उन्होंने जबलपुर को मान्यता नहीं दी, मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हाई पावर कमेटी की जो भी उचित आज्ञा होगी, उसको हमारा प्रान्त मानेगा। हमारा प्रान्त उन प्रान्तों में से नहीं है कि जो छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिए लड़ें तथा सिर फोड़ें। हमारा प्रान्त आज से नहीं बल्कि सदय से कांग्रेस की आज्ञाओं का पालन करता रहा है और हमारे प्रान्त के रहने वाले लोग सिपाही हैं और एक सिपाही होने के नाते यह उनका फर्ज रहा है और आज भी है कि जो भी आज्ञा हमें मिले उसके मुताबिक हम काम करें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अरसे केवल दो मिनट का समय और चाहता हूँ और मैं हाईकोर्ट के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। यदि आप प्रान्त की राजधानी वहां नहीं रखना चाहते तो यह क्या जरूरी नहीं है कि जहां पर एक करोड़ ५५ लाख की आबादी हो, जहां ६० सैकड़ा लोग हों, उन लोगों के लिए जिनका काम अदालत से रोजाना रहता है आप वहां पर हाईकोर्ट न बनाएं और जहां पर कि ४० सैकड़ा लोग बसते हैं वहां पर आप हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना करें, आप करेंगे या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मेरी धारणा है तथा प्रार्थना है कि इस सदन के सदस्यगण इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और यहां पर हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना करने की मेरी

मांग का समर्थन करें। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरी दूसरी गुजारिश यह है कि उस नए प्रान्त की रचना के साथ साथ वहां पर एक सेंट्रल चेंबर की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। यदि उस प्रान्त को दूसरा चेंबर नहीं मिलेगा तो इतने बड़े प्रान्त में किस तरह से सुचारु रूप से काम चल सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कह कर जो हमारे सामने राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग का प्रतिवेदन पेश है उस पर हमें बहुत शान्ति, नम्रता और धैर्य के साथ विचार करते हुए पूर्ण रूप से उसका समर्थन करना चाहिए।

श्री उद्दे (मंडला जबलपुर दक्षिण रीक्षित अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां): आज जब कि भारतवर्ष के तमाम राज्यों का पुनर्संगठन राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की रिपोर्ट की रोशनी में किया जा रहा है, उस समय मैं इस भवन के सामने इस देश में जो ढाई करोड़ आदिवासी रहते हैं, उनका दृष्टिकोण रखता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में जितने भी हिस्से इस प्रान्त के उस प्रान्त में जा रहे हैं या उस प्रान्त के इस प्रान्त में आ रहे हैं, वह बहुत कर के आदिवासी विभाग या तो इस प्रान्त का उस प्रान्त में जा रहा है या उस प्रान्त का इस प्रान्त में आ रहा है। यह सारी रद्दोबदल आदिवासी विभागों के ऊपर आ रही हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी दो विभागों में बंट रहे हैं और बम्बई के इलाके के आदिवासी दो विभागों में बंट रहे हैं और साथ ही जो हैदराबाद के आदिवासी लांग, अगर तेलंगाना हुआ या विशाल तेलंगाना बना तो एक ऐसे इलाके में चले जाने वाले हैं कि जहां उनकी संस्कृति का कोई ठिकाना नहीं लगने वाला है। और साथ ही इसमें एक दूसरी बात यह होने वाली है कि इन ढाई करोड़ आदिवासियों के लिए जो सरकार ने संरक्षण, हक और आदिवासियों को दी जाने वाली सुरक्षित जगहों इत्यादि की जो राज्यवार नामावलि तैयार की गई है, अगर वह नामावलि रद्दोबदल नहीं होगी तो एक राज्य के आदिवासी, दूसरे राज्य में आदिवासी नहीं माने जाएंगे। जैसा कि अगर मानभूम जो कि बिहार का इलाका है अगर वह बंगाल में गया तो बंगाल में सात आदिवासी जातियां आदिवासी मानी गई हैं,

जब कि बिहार में २६ आदिवासी जातियां आदिवासी मानी गई हैं। इस लिस्ट के मुताबिक बंगाल में बिहार की २६ आदिवासी जातियों में से सिर्फ २ आदिवासी जातियां मिलती हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बाकी जो बिहार की २६ आदिवासी जातियां हैं उन्हें कोई हक बंगाल में नहीं मिलेंगे। इसी तरीके से उड़ीसा में ४२ आदिवासी जातियां हैं, बिहार में २६ आदिवासी जातियां हैं। बिहार की जो आदिवासी जातियां हैं उनमें से सिर्फ ८ आदिवासी जातियां उड़ीसा की ४२ आदिवासी जातियों से मिलती हैं। सिचभूम का जो हिस्सा बिहार का उसमें से जाने वाला है उसके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास यहां पर मातभूम के आदिवासियों के १५ आदिमियों का एक मंडल आया था। उन्होंने मुझे यह बताया कि उन लोगों का बंगाल में जाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी तरफ से आप भी आदिवासियों के सदस्य हैं, आप हमारी आवाज को यहां जरूर रखिए अगर आपको समय मिल सके कि हम किसी भी हालत में बिहार से बंगाल में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं।

5 P.M.

इसी तरीके से हैदराबाद का सवाल है। हैदराबाद के अदीलाबाद जिले में जो सहियान्त्री की पहाड़ी हैं उसके उत्तर भाग में करीब करीब डेढ़ लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं। उनकी भाषा गोंडी है और उनके साथ रहने वाले जो लोग हैं वह मराठी बोलने वाले हैं। यह गोंडी बोलने वाले लोग और मराठी बोलने वाले लोग करीब करीब एक हैं। उनके नाम बिस्कुल महाराष्ट्र के नाम हैं और उनकी भाषा में काफी शब्द तेलगू के भी आए हैं, मराठी के भी आए हैं, किन्तु उन ही संस्कृत में मराठी का काफी हिस्सा आया हुआ है। ऐसा हैदराबाद का अदीलाबाद जिला है। इसीलिए इन प्रान्तों में जो सरहदों का परिचर्तन हो रहा है उनमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाय कि आदीलाबाद के मराठी और गोंडी बोलने वाले भाग घबतमाल और चांदा जिले में

मिला दिए जाएं मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह चाहूंगा कि जब वह इस सारी बहस का उत्तर दें तो वह इस बात का भी सन्तोषप्रद उत्तर दें कि जो जातियां एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में जाएंगी उनको जो राइट्स उनके वर्तमान प्रान्त में मिले हैं वह दूसरे प्रान्त में मिलेंगे या नहीं? क्योंकि अलग अलग प्रान्त में अलग अलग काम आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए होते हैं, एक प्रान्त में जो जमीन देने का, जमीन की रक्षा का तरीका है वह दूसरे प्रान्त में नहीं है। अगर ऐसी हालत में उनके लिए जमीन का कोई प्रबन्ध किए बिना उनको एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में मिलाया जाएगा तो वह लुट जाएंगे। यह एक बड़ा महत्व की बात है। इसी प्रकार से उनको अलग अलग प्रान्तों में अलग अलग रीजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है, इसका भी काफी भारी असर आदिवासियों पर पड़ेगा। फिर उसके लिये सारी समस्याएं उठ खड़ी होंगी। शायद मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए यहां यह उत्तर देंगे कि बिल बनाते वक्त इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि जो हक उन आदिवासियों को हासिल हैं जिनको एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त को भेजा जाएगा वही हक उनको दूसरे प्रान्त में भी हासिल हों। लेकिन इतना ही कह देने से हम को सन्तोष नहीं होगा क्योंकि आदिवासियों का अभी पिछला रोना ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ६०, ७० लाख आदिवासी जो आदिवासी नहीं माने गए हैं उनके लिए भी कुछ नहीं किया गया है जब कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आए हुए महीनों हो गए हैं। कुछ प्रान्तों का राज्य पुनर्गठन हो रहा है और कुछ सरकारें अब निकली जा रही हैं। यह नए बने हुए प्रान्त की राज्य सरकारें और दूसरे लोग अपनी अपनी नई सरकारें बनाने में लगी रहेंगी और हमारा सवाल वहाँ वहाँ का वहाँ ही पड़ा रहेगा और हमारे आदिवासियों को भारी से भारी कष्ट होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आदिवासियों को कोई नहीं पछता है।

श्री उद्दक : आदिवासियों को कोई नहीं पछता तो न पूछें, भगवान तो पूछता है और आज नहीं पूछते तो भविष्य में तो पूछेंगे। आदिवासी बैठे

[श्री उइके]

के बैसे ही रहने वाले नहीं हैं। खैर, यह तो मैं ने
भारत देश के आदिवासियों के बारे में कहा।

अब मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश के ऊपर आता हूँ।
मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में
बोलाते हुए मैं आदिवासियों का ही दृष्टिकोण
सामने रखूंगा। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश के आदि-
वासियों का सम्बन्ध है, वहां की सरकार के
आंकड़ों के अनुसार उनकी संख्या ४४ लाख है।
लेकिन पिछली मरुमशुमारी के अनुसार जो कि
१९४९ में हुई थी, वहां पर आदिवासियों की
संख्या ५० लाख है। इन ५० लाख आदिवासियों
में से ४० लाख तो केवल गोंड आदिवासी हैं।
मैं आपको अपने मध्य प्रदेश का थोड़ा सा
इतिहास भी बताना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि आज जो
रिपोर्ट की बहस में भाग ले रहे हैं उनमें से
कोई कुरा पर बोलता है, कोई उड़ीसा पर बोलता
है कोई किसी दूसरे प्रान्त का इतिहास बतलाता
है। मैं आपको आदिवासियों का इतिहास बत-
लाना चाहता हूँ जो कि भारत के सब से पुराने
निवासियों का इतिहास है। जो मध्य प्रदेश
राज्य का है उसमें बरार को छोड़ कर बाकी
भूभाग में गोंड राजाओं का राज्य था गढ़मंडला
में जो गोंडों का राज्य था उस में ५२ गढ़
थे, दंबगढ़ के गोंड राजा के पास ५२ गढ़ थे, चांदा
के गोंड राजा के पास भी ५२ गढ़ थे और छत्तीस-
गढ़ के जो गोंड राजे थे उनके पास २६ गढ़ थे।
इस तरीके से कुल १९२ गढ़ इन चार जगह के
गोंड राजाओं के पास थे। इन सब क्षेत्रों में गोंड
कहे जाते हुए थे जिसको गोंडवाना कहा जाता था। गोंड
भूभाग की भाषा गोंडी थी। इस गोंड भूभाग
की भाषा न तो हिन्दी थी, न मराठी थी और न
उड़िया या तैलंग थी। आज इस गोंडवाना के
महाराष्ट्र वाले भी अपना हिस्सा मांग रहे हैं,
उत्कल वाले भी अपना हक जमा रहे हैं, आंध्र के
तैलंगी लोग वस्तर और सिराँचा पर अपना हक
बता रहे हैं और हिन्दी वाले भाई अपना हिस्सा
मांग रहे हैं। इस तरह से यह सब के सब अपना
कच्चा जमा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस गोंड-
वाना राज्य के ऊपर हर तरफ से हमले हुए, लेकिन
इन हमलों के अलावा दूसरी बातें यह हो गईं
कि इन लोगों को हम ने राज्य का काम करने

बुलाया था। जैसे कि चांदा के राजा ने अपने वहां
का किला बनाने के वास्ते अदीलाबाद और औरंगा-
बाद के जिलों से १५ हजार बंलदार बुलाए थे
कि पत्थर तोड़ते हैं और किला बनाते हैं। इसी
तरह से अदीलाबाद के जिले से और वारंगल के
जिले से गन्ना पैदा करने वाले बुलाए गए जो
कोहड़ी के नाम से चांदा और भंडारा में बसे हुए
हैं। अब आप देखिए कि नागपुर कैसे नाम पड़ा
इसकी भी एक विचित्र कहानी है। मैं आपको
बतलाऊंगा कि किस तरह से नागपुर की उत्पत्ति
हुई। उसकी कहानी यह थी कि हमारे दंबगढ़
के गोंड राजा एक बार उस स्थान को गए जहां
पर कि आजकल नागपुर बसा हुआ है। वहां १२
रास्तों की एक क्रासिंग थी। उस क्रासिंग पर
खड़े होकर उस राजा ने यह सोचा कि अगर इस
स्थान को किसी राज्य की राजधानी बनाई जाए तो
यह स्थान जहां पर कि १२ रास्ते मिलते हैं बड़ा
अच्छा केंद्र होगा। इस केंद्र से राज्य कार्य बड़ा
अच्छा चलेगा। इस पर गोंडों ने सारे जंगल को
काट कर १२ रास्तों को साफ किया। उस स्थान
पर नागों की बहुतायत थी, और इसलिए गोंड
राजा ने उस स्थान का नाम नागपुर रख दिया।
और यही अब मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी है।
वहां का जो गोंड राजा था उसको जब औरंगजेब
राजा ने पकड़ लिया और उससे कहा कि अगर
तुम हमारे साथ रोटी बेंटी का व्यवहार करना चाहते
हो तो मैं तुम को छोड़ दूंगा। उस राजा ने कहा
कि मैं बेंटी का व्यवहार तो नहीं कर सकता,
लेकिन रोटी का व्यवहार कर लूंगा। इस पर
उन्होंने बुरान सिंह राजा को 'शाह' (बुरानशाह)
की पदवी दे कर वहां से वापस किया। वह बुरान
शाह जब नागपुर वापस आया तो उसको अपने
गोंड सरदारों पर हुकूमत करते बुरा मालूम
हुआ। उसने सरदारों से कहा कि चूंकि मैं ने
मुसलमानों के साथ खाना खाया है इसलिए मैं
गोंडों पर हुकूमत नहीं कर सकता हूँ। उस
ने पूना से भोसले को बुलाया और कहा कि
यह जितने सरदार हैं यह आप की हुकूमत में
राज्य का कार्य भाग चलाएंगे और आप के हुकूम
के मुताबिक कार्य करेंगे। जो हमारे राज्य की
आमदनी होगी उस में से १२ आठ आप ले लें

और ४ आ० मुक्त हैं, अब मैं ईश्वर का नाम लेता हुआ अलग बैठता हूँ। इस तरह से हमारा यहां मराठा आये। इस के बाद जो हमारा गढ़मंडला का राजा था उन्होंने कन्नौज से बौद्ध बुलाया और दिवान आदि बनाया। इस तरह से हमारा आदिवासियों के भूभाग में मराठी एक तरफ से, हिन्दी दूसरी तरफ से, दक्षिण चैलंगानी तीसरी तरफ से और उत्कल वाले बाँधी तरफ से लाये गये और उन को वहां पर बसाया गया। उन को रोजी दी गई, कारबार दिया गया। आज गोंडवाना के गोंडी की गोंडी भाषा जो है वह पुरानी गोंडवानी भाषा है, वह आज के शब्दों से नहीं बनी है। जिस समय भारत के भू-भाग बनों के नामों से परीक्षित थे उस नामों में गोंडवन भी था। यह नाम संस्कृत साहित्य में भी है। इतिहास संशोधन मंडल ने भी यह कहा है कि भारत का इतिहास वैदिक काल का है, पौराणिक काल का है, ऐतिहासिक काल का है, वर्तमान काल का भी उपलब्ध है किन्तु भारत का वैदिक काल का इतिहास उपलब्ध नहीं है। वे इतिहास वैदिक काल के प्राचीन लोग मोहेंदोजादो, भील और गोंड इत्यादि की भाषाओं का अभ्यास करके, उनके दंत कथा, उनके गाने इत्यादि से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इस काम के लिये प्रोफेसर मिश्राजी को मुकर्गर भी किया गया था। यह सब पूर्व काल के रहने वाले लोग हैं और आज यदि आप इस हिन्दुस्तान के विषय को देखें जाँचें अब बदल रहा है तो आप उस गोंड जाति का नामांनिशान नहीं पायेंगे। मैं इस, भजन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि गोंड जाति की सभ्यता को नष्ट न किया जाए। जिन लोगों को हम ने साबा, बसाबा और काम पर लगाया और आज जबकि वह बस चुके हैं तो क्या कारण है कि हमारी सारी संस्कृति-सभ्यता मिटा दी जाए। जमरावती, पाकोला, बुलवाना और यवतमहल यह चार जिले उत्तर में थे। यवतमहल का कुछ हिस्सा गोंडवाना में था। गोंडवाना की एक राजधानी है द्रावाड के आदिवासी जिले के सिरपुर में थी। बिंदरान-बागड़, फुलभर यह दोनों गोंडवाना के गढ़ थे और इन पर आज उत्कल वाले जावा

कर रहे हैं। मैं इसको उचित नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि गोंडों की संस्कृति जल गयी। गोंड उत्तर से दक्षिण को गए। यही वजह है कि जब हम में से कोई आदमी मरता है तो मुर्द के पांव उत्तर की तरफ रख के गाड़ा जाता है। इसी तरह से शादी के माँके पर लड़के की बरात ले कर नहीं जाते बल्कि लड़की की बरात ले कर जाते हैं। मुर्द को जलाते नहीं। जमीन में गाड़ते हैं। मृतक के लिये भूँ नहीं निकालते। इसका कारण यह है कि हम मर का जीव भटकते रहना नहीं मानते तो, मर का जीव दब हो गया मानते हैं। और इसीलिए हर साल श्राद्ध न करके एक बार दंब पूजन कार्य करके अपने पूजा के दंबों में मिला देते हैं। सभापति महोदय, मुझे कुछ ज्यादा वक्त दीजिये क्योंकि अभी मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं अभी तो मुझे आगे चल कर अंगार के समान आदिवासीयों की सभ्यता जलाने वाले विषय पर जाना है जो भारखंड के बारे में है।

मैं आदिवासियों की संस्कृति के विषय में कह रहा था। मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे जो दंबता हैं वह मंदिरों में नहीं रहते हैं, हमारे दंबता मकानों में नहीं रहते हैं, हमारे दंबता न जंगलों में झाड़ों पर रहते हैं। मैंने यही संस्कृति यू० पी० में देखी और यही संस्कृति वहां देखी जहां कि लोग उड़िया बोलते हैं। इनकी पंचायतें एक सी हैं, इन के रीति रिवाज एक से हैं, इनकी संस्कृति एक सी है, इन की सारी बातें एक सी हैं। धनी लोगों की संस्कृति बदल गई है, उन्होंने दूसरी संस्कृति को अपना लिया है। हमारी संस्कृति विपरीत होते हुए भी मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम हिन्दु भाइयों के साथ हजारों वर्षों से रहते आए हैं, हम हिन्दुओं में कोई फर्क नहीं समझते हैं, हिन्दुओं की तरह हम पूजा भी करते हैं, हिन्दुओं को समान दृष्टि से देखते हैं और गौरव अनुभव करते हैं। इनके धर्म में और अपने धर्म में हम कोई फर्क नहीं मानते हैं। हम ने नागपुर को अपने घसीने से सींचा है। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि

[श्री उद्दक]

नागपुर के महत्व को नहीं जाने देना चाहिये । आज आयोग ने जो विदर्भ बनाने की सिफारिश की है और जो महाराष्ट्र बनाने की सिफारिश की है उसमें हमारे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का विलय न किया जाए। बम्बई का इतिहास में आपको थोड़ा सा बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो आदिवासी हैं उनको पिछड़ हुए माना जाता है। आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है। उनका वहाँ पर उत्थान कार्य बिल्कुल अलग है। हमारे यहाँ पर सेंट्रल एरियनरेशन एक्ट है, लीगल असिस्टेंस भी है, १५ प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन भी है, यह सारी की सारी सद्दलियतें उनको वहाँ नहीं मिल पायेंगी। हम मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर यह सब सद्दलियतें पा रहे हैं और यह सब लाभ उठा रहे हैं, इनको यदि कहीं संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र में मिला दिया गया तो यह सद्दलियतें उनको नहीं मिल पायेंगी। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, आप चाहें तो जरूर महाराष्ट्र या संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र बनायें लेकिन मैं तो केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नागपुर के महत्व को कम न होने दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन १० लाख लोगों को जो संरक्षण मध्य प्रदेश में प्राप्त है वह इनको मिलता रहना चाहिये। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनको जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं उनमें कोई भी किसी प्रकार का भी परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिए नहीं तो हम १० लाख जो आदिवासी हैं वह नष्ट हो जायेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र मांगने वाले सब से यह अपील करूंगा कि जिस नागपुर को हम ने अपने खून पसीने से सींचा है, उस नागपुर के महत्व को किसी कीमत पर भी हम कम नहीं होने देंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर राजधानी रहे और यदि नहीं रहती है तो वहाँ पर आप हाई कोर्ट को रखें और विधान सभा की बैठकें वहाँ पर करें। वहाँ पर महत्व की दफ्तर रहनी ही चाहिये। अगर यह चीज होती है तो मुझे कुछ और विशेष नहीं कहना है। क्योंकि ज्यादा समय नहीं है इस लिए मैं और विस्तार से इस पर कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। हालाँकि मेरे पास अंक और मुद्रें सब हैं।

अब आंध्र वाले जो सिरोंचा और बस्तर की मांग कर रहे हैं उसको भी मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ। मेरे विचार में उनकी यह मांग गलत है। मेरे पास आंकड़ें हैं, लोगों द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किए हुए कागजात हैं लेकिन मैं उनको पढ़कर सुना नहीं सकता क्योंकि समय कम है और अगर मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ तो काफी समय लग जाएगा। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ यह बिल्कुल सत्य है, इस में रती भर भी भ्रम नहीं है। सिरोंचा तहसील में गोंड आदिवासी ज्यादा हैं और उनकी बोली गोंडी है। वहाँ पर लोग तेलगू भी बोलते हैं, मराठी भी जानते हैं। अगर उनको आंध्र में मिला दिया जायगा तो आंध्र के अन्दर गोंड न होने के कारण उनको बहुत असुविधा होगी। बस्तर के अन्दर गोंड, हलबा, मांडिया, और भूइया यह चार जातियाँ मुख्य हैं। आंध्र के अन्दर यह चारों जातियाँ नहीं हैं। इनकी भाषा उनसे नहीं मिलती है, यह गोंडी हिन्दी, मराठी और उड़िया और तेलगू मिश्रित भाषा बोलते हैं। इन चार भाषाओं का इन के मुख्य गोंडी भाषा पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। सब से सरल तरीका तो यह होगा कि गोंडवाने के आदिवासी सभ्यता में ये जो चार तरफ से चार दरारें पड़ी हैं, इनको मिटाने के लिये, पूरे गोंडवाने को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सौंप दिया जाय। जहाँ एक सरकार के संरक्षण में उनकी भाषा तथा सभ्यता को एकाकार पुनर्जीवन प्राप्त हो। मध्य प्रदेश जो इस समय है, इसको बने रहने दिया जाए, यह बहुत सुंदर मध्य प्रदेश बना हुआ है और हम लोग इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करते हैं। फुलभर और विद्वानवागड़ की उत्कल वालों की मांग उचित नहीं है। दोनों जगह गोंड जमींदार तथा गोंड आदिवासी हैं। मैं फुलभर के एक गोंड सभा में १९५४ में तब गया था जब शराब का भगड़ा शुरू हुआ था। गोंड अपने देव की पूजा हाथ से निकाली हुई शराब से करते हैं। ५० प्र० सरकार ने हाथ से शराब निकालना बंद कर दिया था। उसी जमाने में इस जमींदारी के कुछ विभाग का शराब का इन्तजाम उत्कल सरकार

को दिया गया। मीटिंग में भाषण शुरू करने के पीछले मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप मुझे किस भाषा में बोलने के लिए कहते हैं, हिन्दी में या गोंडी में। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि हिन्दी में ही बोलिये। ऐसे इलाके को उत्कल में मांगना न्याय नहीं होगा। हम आदिवासी जो हैं हम दश के लिए सब कुछ करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन हम किसी तरह से भी अपनी गोंडवाने की आदिवासी सभ्यता की बरबादी को सहन नहीं कर सकते।

अब मैं भारखंड के मामले पर आता हूँ। भारखंड का एक डेपुटेशन हमारे नेता पीडित नेहरू, गृह मंत्री पंत जी, मौलाना आजाद और डब्लु भाई के पास भी गया है। यह राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की रिपोर्ट है इसको मैं अक्षरशः मानता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ आप भी इसे मान लें। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा नजर आता है कि इसमें परिवर्तन होंगे। भारखंड की बहुत ख़ास आबाज शायद कल सदन में उठेगी। अगर इस हाउस ने उस बात को माना, अगर हमारे नेताओं ने उस बात को माना और भारखंड बनाने की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया, तो मैं यह बता दूँ कि वह भारखंड नहीं होगा बल्कि ईसाईखंड होगा। अगर आप को आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनवाना है, तो बेशक भारखंड दूँ दीजिए। बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा के भाई शायद इस के लिए तैयार हो जायें, लेकिन रायगढ़, सरगुजा जिले के मध्य प्रदेश के लोग किसी भी प्रकार तैयार नहीं होंगे। मैं इस हाउस से बार बार प्रार्थना करूँगा कि किसी भी कीमत पर भारखंड की मांग को स्वीकार न किया जाय। अंत में एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आदिवासियों को राजधानी से कोई मतलब नहीं है ऐसा नहीं। उन की आर्थिक परिस्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे मध्य प्रदेश के दूर के भूपाल राजधानी को जाने का खर्च सह सकें। मुझे जबलपुर से कोई विशेष मतलब नहीं है। मैं बस यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजधानी के लिए कोई ऐसा स्थान चुना जाय, जो महाकाँशल के चालीस लाख, बिन्ध्य प्रदेश के छः लाख और पञ्च भारत के दस लाख आदिवासियों के लिए

सुविधाजनक हो। हमारे नए मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग साठ लाख आदिवासी और पचास लाख हरिजन होंगे। उन एक करोड़ और दस लाख व्यक्तियों के उत्थान और कल्याण का भार हमारी उन्नत जातियों के भाइयों पर पड़ने वाला है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि सब जगह के लोगों की तकलीफ मिट जाय। जबलपुर में कुछ ऐसे दफ्तर रख दिए जायें, जिससे वहाँ के शासन में कुछ संतुलन हो जाय और किसी भी तरफ रहने वाले आदिवासियों को कोई तकलीफ न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पन्त जी के प्रस्ताव और स्टैंड्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करते हुए अपना स्थान गृहण करता हूँ।

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you that at least at the fag end of the day I have got a chance of speaking.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Why fag end? We are sitting till 7 P.M.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Whatever it is, I first of all want to disabuse the mind of this House that whenever I would be speaking something about a particular State—for or against it—it will not be out of any desire of territorial accretion nor do I stand with a begging bowl or a conquering sword. I come from Orissa, a State which is hardly known to many of you. For what I know, my State of Orissa is not a big State. And yet, it is as old as the Vedas and even older and in spite of vicissitudes of time, we have resisted all attacks on us and now we are here a partner in free India.

All along, these days, we have been tied to the apron strings of others and we have been exploited immensely. And, now India is free, all exploitation is over and we breathe freedom for which this is the mighty temple, the supreme tribunal of the nation. Therefore, when I submit anything about my State, and in that connection touch upon the State of Bihar or the State of Madhya Pradesh, my first ambition is the glory of Mother India. I know

[Shri Lokenath Mishra]

It is in the heart of my hearts that I am an Indian first and an Indian last. But, when you say you are a Bihari, I say I am an Oriya; when you say you are a Bengali, I say I am an Oriya. Otherwise, I am an Indian.

Therefore, it pains me to hear that when we are talking of this reorganisation of States we are talking as if we are greedy of territories. Where is the territory? Mother India is one. India has been partitioned. Its organic unity has been shattered and I am sure in spite of what the politicians might do, India's unity is indivisible as truth is indivisible and light is, and nobody can divide truth. So, nobody can divide India's soul in spite of the partition of India. I stand here alone to say that until and unless India is again united, no peace in the world is achievable. Truth will not be forgotten and, therefore I pray and I ask you to pray with me for the dawning again of that day when India will be united, not by the sword but by persuasion of events. That will be the day when the unity of India will come. Till then what should we do?

We know that we are marching with our Five Year Plans and the Second Five Year Plan is coming. We know we are going to have a rightful place in the world, as Mr. Bulganin said, we must be at least a great power in the world if not the first. That is an achievement which must be to our credit, to the credit of the entire Indian people.

In this context, we are going to reorganise the States. But, I should say with all respect to the members of the Commission that it is a dismal document which has made confusion worse confounded. What have they done? They have thought of many things, high principles and all these have been watered down to the Bay of Bengal. Read this Report. Can you find any ideal, any standard with which we can go to the people and say here is a principle on which we are going to divide and redistribute India? Please tell me a single prin-

ciple which has been followed. None. They have been lost in the jungle and that is perhaps deliberately. This is my charge. They say that the members of the Commission are brilliant people. They are brilliant, no doubt. But, what is the result?

Shri Syamnnandan Sahaya: Of their brilliance.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Here is a pudding which is obnoxious to everybody in India. I have nothing to say against them personally. The point is this; the way they have tried to reorganise India is really neither fish nor flesh....

Shri Syamnnandan Sahaya: Nor good red herring.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Therefore, my point is that if India has got to be redistributed, it must be on a definite, intelligible principle and that principle is one and not more than one. We need not care for the unity of India. The unity of India is in the hands of Mother India. We need not bother about that unity. We the politicians cannot give India unity. The soul of India is there, the unity is there and it must assert itself in spite of us. You talk of the security of India.

Dr. Surendra Chandra: Where is Mother India?

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Defence of India and the security of India must be in the minds and hearts of the people of India. We are going to have a socialistic pattern of society. That is the only secular security for India. If we cannot have a socialistic pattern of society, if we cannot nationalise the industries, and make the natural resources the possession of all, we cannot have safety. All this camouflage, all this hide and seek, and political manoeuvres by all this, we can have at best a mechanical safety which will be shattered by the very first blow of danger. Therefore, if you want security of India, you must secure for the people economic security. What is that? That must be viability for the states. It is certainly

[Shri Lokenath Mishra]

a fact that we cannot administer India without administrative divisions. We must have States; India must be divided. What is the principle on which it has to be divided? I can see no other principle than language. People talk of culture of different States. What are those? May I ask, will any Member of this House tell me what is that culture? Is it in Dance, Drama and Music?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Agriculture.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: What is Oriya culture, what is Bengali culture, what is U.P. culture? The only culture of India a friend says, is agriculture. I should say he knows nothing other than agriculture as really the culture. Culture is industry. Industry may now find its place in the machines. But there are various kinds of industry and the industry which is India's own is in the human machine, the industry of the mind and the soul. Please remember that in spite of all the vicissitudes India is not dead and she cannot be treated as dead. She must revive. Therefore, my point is this. You need not care for the culture of India. It is safe in the hands of the people of India. Do not care for unity and other things. The only thing that divides us really and naturally is language. Whenever I look at a person and say he is a Tamilian only when he speaks his language, otherwise, he is only an Indian. If he is a Bengali, unless he speaks in his language, I cannot say he is a Bengali. We are Indians; only when we talk our languages we say we are different. And there is nothing unnatural about it; that has come in process of time. You cannot take us back and say that we should have only one language; and we should strive for it. As a matter of fact, as a matter of reality, we must accept the languages and the languages are there in the Constitution. Look at the map of India, and it clearly indicates what are the language states. First comes Assam, then Bengal; then comes Orissa; then comes Madras; then Kerala; then Karnataka; then Bom-

bay; these are the coastal areas. All these have a language of their own. First of all we should know what are the languages and how to organise the States according to the language. When all the languages are taken over, what is left is Hindi, and for Hindi you have U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; they are all Hindi you have U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan I think it should have been done and these Hindi areas should have been divided in a manner as to be viable units. The most reasonable redistribution of the States is viability; the foundation of viability is economics. We should have such States as would not be bigger ones like U.P. or smaller ones like Orissa. Please see the reasonableness of my demand. Look at the Council of States. If it represents the States, every State, big or small, should have equal amount of representation. But what have we done? There again you go according to the number. What is the soundness about it then? Therefore, I say that in politics the real point is viability, and viability means power, and power means economics.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Politics has no finality.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: I know there is no finality anywhere; when you come to finality, you are dead. We want life. Therefore, the best way would have been to re-distribute India in a manner as to satisfy all the linguistic groups and if anybody should have suffered, I should say with all reverence that it is the Hindi-speaking people who should have suffered because they are in a tremendous majority, their language Hindi is going to be the language of India, the *lingua franca*. We should naturally think that our Hindi friends should not grudge if any Hindi-speaking people are left in Bengal or Orissa or Assam or anywhere else.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Or Orissa.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Because whatever happens, in spite of every language, we have the mother of languages 'AUM' i.e., Sanskrit.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Where will be Mother India?

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Where is Mother India? The hon. Member does not know even this; he is on her lap; she is in his heart. Has he any doubt about it? Mother India is not to be discovered. If he does not feel Mother India, he is not a son of India. I have no grievance with my friends from Bihar. We owe so much to Bihar we owe so much to Bengal. Whenever I think about Kharsawan, Seraikella and Singhbhum I have no malice for Bihar. Orissa has no territorial ambition. Go to Orissa and see what the people say. Seraikella and Kharsawan were with us; I would ask any Bihar friend: do they know the meaning of Seraikella? Is it Hindi language? Or is it Oriya? Can you tell me the meaning of Seraikella? He would say it is a Hindi State, but I say 'Seraikella' is Oriya language.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: We call it "Seraikella" as it means a bigger serai.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: Khasawan means a stream or a river in high speed and it is also an Oriya word. Take 'Podahat' it means a market that was once burnt; that is its history; why go anywhere else? Its language is its history and that is the best and unchallengeable proof of it. Therefore, there can be no doubt 'Porahat' was in Orissa and Singhbhum is Oriya. All these three places are Orissa. The question is whether Orissa rightfully should get them or not. Say that they belong to Orissa and do not challenge the truth. We challenge Bihar only on this truth. Bihar may take it for Bihar if they need but please say that they belong to Orissa, belong to Oriya culture and then take them. But remember what the Oriyas feel about it. Hon. Members of this House know that, when we had no Independence, the entire Singhbhum district was under the Orissa Provincial Congress. Is it not a fact that our present President, when he was the President of Congress himself said that Singhbhum district should come under

Orissa Congress? Why? But when freedom is won, why should it be different? and not go to Orissa State?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): It was under the Utkal Congress Committee.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: That was an undisputable fact, but when we won freedom, what has happened? I would not go further and say much on this but in the interest of democracy and a fair sense of justice, I want to bring it to the notice of the House, namely, that Orissa wants justice, Orissa wants reasonableness and that Orissa cannot be bamboozled by 'Julum'. I do not claim that in those tracts Oriyas are in a majority, nor are Bengalis, nor are Biharis, but the majority are Adivasis. If we want to give them a separate state, I have no quarrel. Otherwise Hos who form the majority in that area and who are there with us too, must naturally be given to us. I may say from Government reports that Hos are migrating downwards, that is, southwards, because Orissa Government has spent a lot of money—it spends about Re. 1 per head per year for the Adivasis—whereas the Bihar Government spends about five annas per head. Up till now the fact remains that Orissa Government by reason of politics or by reason of their goodness or by reason of their foolishness, have been spending more and, therefore, the natural flow of the Adivasis is towards Orissa. And they are more Oriyas than anywhere. That is admitted by the Adivasi members of the Bihar Assembly. See, where is the natural trend of these people. They are coming down to us for land. If the situation remains as it is, can we Oriyas stop the Hos coming down southward? We cannot do it. Those people will come to us and yet their tracts will be left behind like the Bengalis who have come into India leaving their property behind. If you are not going to allow us to have those tracts, then you must see that the Hos do not get down south. But it is impossible in one citizenship and one country and therefore it is impossible to stop them.

I am not going to burden you with facts and figures. I shall tell you only this. Please go to Orissa and you will see that they are not hungry after territory, but they simply suspect that because they have not got any great man from their province either as the President or the Prime Minister of this country, they are being ill-treated, and this is an idea which is dangerous to democracy, dangerous to the security of India. You must have the loyalty of everybody and if any single State believes that its people are being ill-treated because they are Oriyas, because they cannot quarrel and so on, then that cuts at the very root of the security of India. Therefore, for the sake of the security of India, please demonstrate that reason has a place in democracy. After all, persuasion has a place in democracy and please do that. We do not want territories. I would request the Bihari M.Ps. to please see the facts and figures, but the Commission has made a travesty of all facts. Orissa was the last State to be dealt with by them. Why was Orissa last? they began from Madras. But why did they end in Orissa? They could not give anything to Orissa because they have given something to Bengal and then Seraikella and Singhbhum become an enclave and so Orissa must be deprived of its due. What a reason? You please decide the case on merits. I do not say anything about Bengal, my concern is the claim of Orissa.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: He supports Bengal.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: I do support. I do believe that Bengal is the one State which has sacrificed so much at the altar of freedom. Look at the population figures and the area. They should have the sympathy which they deserve from all sides. Of course, I will not say: "Give them Dalbhum and Manbhum." That is not my business nor is it in my power. But I certainly say that Bengal must have more lands. If you cannot give them more lands from India which you must, give them

more lands from Pakistan—East Bengal. They are dying for breath. You can go to Howrah Station and see. If you say or ask them to come to other States, they cannot simply come. If they come the principle of linguistic redistribution is nullified. Redistribution is necessary because you want to give everyone a peaceful congenial atmosphere. Therefore, my humble submission is this, give Bengal a breathing space.

Whether it is Bengali, or Bihari or Oriya, we are all brothers. Let us behave like brothers. When there is an opportunity, the mighty ones take all good things and then talk high morals. U.P. is there; Bihar is there but poor fellows suffer. The cry of unity of India is like this. If that is the unity, we say: good-bye. But do not grab wealth and property; be reasonable. I need not say anything about Bihar because that is left to other friends. Nothing has been said about our claim on Madhya Pradesh. What is our claim? It is not very much. We want Phuljhar two taluks of the Raipur Zamindari. I say that we are a majority of 53 per cent. here. What does the Commission say? They say we are not. Let the facts go to the Supreme Court and let them decide. If your principle is what is stated in your report, then whoever is the majority must have the land. If we are in a majority in Phuljhar and Bindra-Nawagarh then should we not have it? We do not want the entire Baster district; we want only five tehsils. Again with regard to Mahasamund, we do not want the entire area; we want only two taluks out of five. The Commission forgot all these and came to their own conclusion. Therefore, I say that there must be some tribunal which must do justice to all these facts. I challenge the members of the Commission. Let them come before us for cross-examination. On what basis they have done this? They have done these behind our backs when they were in Orissa, they were good enough to hint

[Shri Lokenath Mishra]

that our claims were right and legitimate. Now in the report we have been given the go-by. When therefore people say that there must be some hidden hand, it is not unfounded.

Mr. Chairman: May I just remind the hon. Member? Twice the bell has rung; he has not taken notice of it.

Shri Lokenath Mishra: I am very sorry, Sir. There is no time to go into the details. I would give one final solution. There must be some forum to go to so that we can get judicial decisions. We doubt the decisions of the Commission.

I give my final view. The Prime Minister has said that this is a high-powered Commission. Its Report then must be accepted *in toto* or rejected *in toto*. We have now no right to disturb it. My final voice, as a Member of Parliament and as a son of India, is this. Accept it as a whole. I will agree and I will go and tell my friends that in the interest of peace and tranquillity it should be accepted. But if Government are going to tamper with it, and they sometimes say that they would modify it, in some cases, they are sowing seeds of discord and showing ways of discord. Therefore, my last word is this. Accept the Report as a whole. Have that courage. If you have not that courage, please reconsider the matters afresh and rationally. Be reasonable and be factual: *Satyameva jayate*.

मुल्का अब्दुल्ला भाई (बांदा) : आनरबल होम मिनिस्टर ने बहस के लिए जो मोशन पेश किया है, उस पर हाउस में पिछले कई रोज से बहस जारी है। बहुत से आनरबल मेम्बर्स इस बार में अपने ख्यालात का इजहार कर चुके हैं और जिन मेम्बरान ने नेशनल युमिटी को सबसे ज्यादा अहम और टॉप प्राएरटी दी, उन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट का दूर पूरा समर्थन किया है। कबल इसके कि मैं अपने ख्यालात हाउस के सामने रखूँ, मैं अपने प्रान्त विदर्भ की जनता की ओर से और अपनी ओर से इस रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता

हूँ। और अपनी और अपनी जनता की ओर से उनका दिली शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। इकीकत यह है और जैसा कि रिपोर्ट से बाहिर है कि कमिशन के सामने तकरीबन डेढ़ लाख डाक्युमेंट्स आये और करीब २ हजार मेमोरेण्डम पेश किये गये और कमिशन ने दश की १०४ जगहों का दौरा किया, करीब २५ हजार मील का दौरा किया और ६ हजार आदिमियों से उसने मुलाकात की। बाहिर है कि इतनी मेहनत और मुशक्कत के बाद, सोच विचार और तमाम तजुर्बों को रख कर, अपने दश की भलाई का ख्याल करके, दश के मुस्तलिफ हिस्सों में रहने वाले लोगों की मांगों और लुगहाली को मदनबर रखकर और सार मुल्क की तरक्की और बहबूदी को सबसे ज्यादा तसलीम करते हुए यह मुक्कमिल रिपोर्ट कमिशन ने हमारे सामने पेश की है और जिससे हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने "वर्दी आफ रिस्पेक्ट" के अलफाज से याद किया है और उनके ये अलफाज बहुत बंदी हैं। एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट कोई अफसाना नहीं है, कोई किस्सा या कहानी नहीं है। उसकी हैसियत एक तारीखी हैसियत है। एक हिस्टोरिक डाक्युमेंट है जिसने तमाम वाक्यात को एक जगह जमा करके रख दिया है गोया एक समुंदर को कूजे में भर दिया है। हमारी आयन्दा नस्लें जब इस तारीखी अलफाज को पढ़ेंगी तो याद करेंगी कि इस दश में ऐसे नेता भी पैदा हुए जिन्होंने हमारे दश को गैरों की गुलामी में देखा और अपने दश की आजादी के लिए जंग की, और आजादी हासिल करने के बाद दुनिया के सामने एक नमूना बना कर पेश किया, और दुनिया को अमन और शान्ति का पैगाम दिया जब कि उस जमाने में एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम के सिवाय दुनिया को और कुछ नजर नहीं आता था। हमने उनके सामने वह चीज रखी जिसके कि वह खुद दावेदार बन गये और आज अमन के पीछे दुनिया दीवानी हो गयी है।

जब मैं विदर्भ के मुतालिफ कुछ कहने से पहले, हमारे दुर्जग माननीय गाढीगल साहब ने

इस हाउस में जो कुछ कहा है उसके बारे में कुछ कहूंगा। उन्होंने उस पर बहुत जोर दिया और सिद्धान्त का बहुत जिक्र उड़ा है। उन्होंने अपने सामने जवाब के आधार पर प्रान्त बनाने के उसूल को सबसे ज्यादा माना है। मेरा यह कहना है कि उनका यह उसूल तो फिक्स हो गया जब कि उन्होंने बाइलिगुअल को मंजूर कर लिया। इनकी शर्त यह भी कि बाइलिगुअल में विदर्भ मिला दिया जाय तो यह उसूल बिलकुल फिक्स रहा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हमें गोडाउन नहीं बनाना है, प्रान्त बनाना है। मेरा तो यह कहना है अगर हमें प्रान्त बनाना है तो अपने देश के लिये बनाना है, कंट्री के लिये बनाना है न कि मैजिस्ट्री के लिये। मैं तो यह भी नहीं चाहता था कि इस हाउस में कोई गुजराती, मारवाड़ी या ब्राह्मण और नानाब्राह्मण का जिक्र किया जाये। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि मेरे एक बुजुर्ग ने इस का जिक्र यहां पर उड़ा ही दिया। उन्होंने यह बताया कि गुजराती पैसे बाले हैं और पैसे वालों से उन को डर लगता है। हमारे विदर्भ के भाई कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र के कुछ लोग बुद्धिवादी हैं और उन को उन से डर लगता है। इन बुद्धिवादियों से उन्हें इसी तरह डर है जैसे कि उन को पैसे वालों से। मेरा तो कहना यह है कि आप गुजरात की दौलत से क्यों डरते हैं, यह दौलत तो एक न एक रोज खत्म होने वाली है और हमारे नेताओं ने जिस तरह के कदम उठाये हैं उस से पांच या दस वर्ष के अन्दर जितने भी दौलत बाले हैं वह खुद ही खत्म हो जायेंगे। इस लिये आप को दौलत वालों से डरने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हां बुद्धिवालों से जो हमारी जनता डरती है वह सही तौर से डरती है क्योंकि उसको यकीन है कि दौलत से तो कुछ बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है लेकिन बुद्धिवालों से तो हमारा दिल ब दिमाग दोनों ही बिगड़ जायेंगे।

श्री कामत : बुद्धि दान करना पड़ेगा।

मुस्मा अज्जुल्ला भाई : बुद्धि दान करना नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि अबर्दस्ती लेना पड़ेगा। लो गरीब

आदीमियों के लिये दौलत का डर और दौलत की मुख्यतः कोई चीज नहीं है, उस को अपनी इज्जत ही सब से प्यारी है और वही उस की पूंजी है।

मेरा अपने महाराष्ट्र के भाइयों से यह निवेदन है कि आप विदर्भ का नाम न लीजिये और हम सब की सुख की जान दुख में न डालिये। जब आप अपने पुराने साथियों को भी अपने साथ रखने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो भला हमारा क्या हाल होगा। हम ने यह दंखा कि एक हमारा मध्य प्रदर्श है जिस के टुकड़े हो रहे हैं जिस की मांग आज पचास सालों से है, तब भी जब हम जुड़ा हो रहे हैं तो सच्चे भाई की हैसियत से जुड़ा हो रहे हैं। हमारे यहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब पंडित रवि शंकर शुक्ल ने हमेशा यह कहा, जब भी विदर्भ की मांग की गई, उन्होंने यह कहा कि अगर तुम को अलग ही होना है तो तुम खुशी के साथ अलग हो जाओ और अगर तुम को हम से मिल कर रहना है तो मिल कर रहो, हम हर तरह से खुश हैं, आप की खुशी में हमारी खुशी है, जैसा आप चाहें वैसा काम कीजिये। इस के बाद जब विदर्भ की मांग की गई तो जैसा हमारे खंडकर साहब ने कहा कि यह मांग सिर्फ 20 साल की है, उस के लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि वह मांग 40 साल की है। 20 साल और 40 साल में 20 साल का फर्क है, उसमें कोई खास फर्क पड़ता है। इस मांग का इतिहास यह है कि सब से पहले यह मांग 1804 में शुरू हुई और उसके बाद वक्त ब वक्त हमेशा इस प्रकार को उठाया गया। मैं आप के सामने इस बारे में कुछ चीजें पेश करना चाहता हूं। 1804 में जब सब से पहले इसकी मांग शुरू हुई तो उस में यह था कि मध्य प्रदर्श में जो आठ जिले हैं वह अलगा कर दिये जायें और इस मांग को हमारे मुक्त के उस वक्त के नेताओं ने मान लिया। श्री एम० आर० जयकर ने कहा है :

"I will say at once that in the demand you are making for a province to be called 'Mahavidarbha',

[मुल्ला अब्दुल्ला भाई]

and to rank as a separate province, you have a very strong case. Apart from anything else, you have a great many things in favour of making a claim for a separate province. It has a well-defined area, with an important historic past. The population speaks one language, follows one religion, has often no discordant tendencies in commercial or economic interests. The population is mostly literate and politically minded. What you ask for is that the four districts of Berar—Amravati, Buldana, Akola and Yotmal—and the four districts of the Nagpur Division—Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda—in addition to certain boundary strips in Balaghat, Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara should be formed into one separate province."

इस के बाद हमारा मुल्क में दो कमिशन एम्पाइंट हुए। दार कमिशन और उसके बाद जे० बी० पी० रिपोर्ट में भी इसी मांग को सराहा गया। खुद मेरा यह कहना है कि महाराष्ट्र के लोगों ने इस चीज को माना है कि महा विदर्भ अलग प्राविन्स हो। अकोला पैक्ट जिस को कहते हैं वह दरअस्त अकोला पैक्ट नहीं है बल्कि वह एक तरह से एलान है जो कि मैं आप के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। अकोला पैक्ट के बाद नागपुर में भी पैक्ट हुआ, मगर दरअस्त वह एक एग्रीमेन्ट कहा जा सकता है। अकोला में जो बात थी और जो महाराष्ट्र की तरफ से थी जिस पर हमारा माननीय शंकर राव दंड साहब के दस्तखत थे उस में इस प्रकार से लिखा है कि महाराष्ट्र के लीडरों की मांग है :

"If it so happens, there would be two Marathi-speaking provinces in the Constitution of Indian Republic. Perhaps, it will be advantageous. There are already two Hindi-speaking provinces of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Have they ever asked for the amalgamation and formation into one province of Hindi-speaking people? Whatever it be, the

people of Maharashtra will always gladly support the people of Berar in their movement of autonomous Berar.

It is agreed that there shall be one province of United Maharashtra with sub-provinces for the Marathi-speaking areas, Central Provinces and Berar, commonly styled Mahavidarbha, and West Maharashtra with separate legislatures and cabinets for the sub-provinces and with specified subjects under their jurisdiction."

यहां अगर यह कहा जाय कि अपने दश के कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन में यह चीज नहीं बैठती तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर बैठ नहीं सकती, तो ठीक है। मगर जब कि इस एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट में कमिशन ने फैसला कर दिया है तो हमारे पीछे क्यों पड़े हो, हमारी आद में नहीं आना चाहिये। उन को इस चीज को वैसे ही रखना चाहिये क्योंकि आगे उन्होंने यह भी कहा है :

"In case it becomes impossible on account of any circumstances to create a province of United Maharashtra in the manner outlined in the accompanying agreement, it is agreed that all efforts should be made for the formation of a separate province of Mahavidarbha."

यह उन्होंने अकोला पैक्ट के अन्दर कहा है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह उन का डिक्लेरेशन है, हम लोगों को, विदर्भ के लोगों को आशीर्वाद है कि आप लोग अपना प्राविन्स अलग बना कर रहिये। मगर यह बात तो ऐसी है जिस को पट्टा पकड़ कर गला पकड़ना कहा जा सकता है।

तो, सभापति महोदय, मैं यही चाहूंगा कि भाषा के नाम पर किसी तरीके का तमाशा न हो। हमारे माननीय लंडकर साहब ने कहा कि यहां ३६ लाख का सर्पलस बताया गया है वह इसी लिये बताया गया है कि किसी न किसी स्तर से विदर्भ बन जाय। मैं आप को बताना चाहता

हूँ और आंकड़ों से साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो २६ लाख का सर्पिस है वह तमाम डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च करने के बाद निकाला है, बर्ना दरअस्त जो सर्पिस है वह ज्यादा है और आप यह दाँव सकते हैं कि जो तीन साल हुए उस का एवरेज करीब १४२ लाख के सर्पिस का होता है। फाइनेंस के लिहाज से यह एक वायबल यूनिट है। १९४०-४१ में इस का सर्पिस १२०.४७ लाख था, १९४१-४२ में १०७.४२ लाख था और १९४२-४३ में २०९.९५ लाख था। इस तरीके से अगर एवरेज सर्पिस कुल का दाँवा जाय तो १४२.०५ लाख होगा।

6 P. M.

तो, सभापति महोदय मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक आवाज सब से पहले १९०५ में दादा साहब खापडे (Khaparde) और रायबहादुर मधोलकर ने उठाई थी। उसके बाद १९१८, और १९२४ में सेंट्रल असैम्बली में हमारे विदर्भ के मशहूर नेता श्री एम० एस० एने ने उठाई। १९२८ में प्राविंशल असैम्बली में एक रजोल्यूशन इसके मुताबिक पास हुआ था। उसमें कहा गया था कि विदर्भ के नाम से एक अलहदा प्राविंस बनाया जाए। यह रजोल्यूशन इस प्रकार है :—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government to communicate to His Majesty's Government the considered view of the House that as early as possible steps may be taken for the creation of a new province to be called Vidarbha by constituting the Marathi-speaking areas of this province into a Governor's province”.

यहां यह बात गौर करने के काबिल है कि इसे हमारा महाकाशाल के भाइयों ने भी अपना समर्थन प्रदान किया था। मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए एक बात यह कहूंगा कि एस० आर० सी० के सुझाव को विदर्भ की जनता ने मान लिया है और वहां की जनता यह चाहती है कि हमारा जो यह प्रान्त है यह बिल्कुल अलग रहे। मैं महाराष्ट्री भाइयों से अपील करूंगा कि आप अपना प्रान्त अलग से रखें और मैं

चाहता हूँ कि आप फर्से फर्से। आपके प्रान्त का नाम महाराष्ट्र भी बहुत अच्छा है। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी को सब ने राष्ट्रपिता माना है। उस “महात्मा” के नाम में से आप ने “महा” राष्ट्र लिया है और आत्मा को आप छोड़ने जा रहे हैं, गुजरातियों को आप अलग कर रहे हैं। “राष्ट्रपिता” में से भी आपने “राष्ट्र” का नाम ले लिया है और महाराष्ट्र आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, याने आपने नाम तो लिया है मगर पिता की आत्मा का काम नहीं रखा, तो उस तरीके से आपको काम भी करना चाहिए।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):
I am so glad that I have been given an opportunity to speak when there is still quorum in the House. The Government, has with the best of intentions, appointed this Commission and I join the chorus of voices in this House in welcoming it, whatever may be the defects therein. The Commission has tried to put the case of each State in the best manner it was possible for it to do, but there are certain defects, and certain States have become suspicious about the Commission's Report. I would only request those Members and appeal to them that they might look at it without passion but with a proper quantum of compassion. Every State has risen up to the occasion and all the States put together must have produced or published cart-loads of literature defending their own States. At any rate, hon. Members of this House have been provided with at least headloads of literature. It is not possible for every hon. Member to go through all that has been supplied, but every hon. Member coming from his particular State has certainly gone through the recommendations relating to his own State. Already, the high-level committee has gone into the matter and given certain indications of their reactions. I am sure that they will stand very strongly on their own arguments and see that as early as possible these controversies are resolved without much difficulty. I am sure the hon.

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Members on that particular committee will be able to do it most satisfactorily.

The day before yesterday, unfortunately, my esteemed friend Shri M. A. Ayyangar has rubbed Telangana on the wrong side. He has brought in the sub-communal domination there, and I am afraid he has not been very correct in doing so. Unfortunately, the reactions that his speech has created in this House have widened the gap between Andhra and Telangana, but I am sure the Telangana people will be wise enough to understand things as they are and not be led away by any criticism adverse to them.

It is a known fact that the Andhra movement has been as strong in Telangana as it was in Andhra. The Andhra movement in Telangana started probably nearly two decades ago and the movement in Andhra commenced from somewhere about 40 years ago. But, all the same, the common viewpoint between the two, namely, to have a linguistic area carved out for the administration of that Telugu area, has been prominent in their minds, and I am glad that the Commission has approved of that idea, but only they have thrown a time-lag between now and the date of merger of Telangana with Andhra. The balance of opinion as it is now noticed in Telangana seems to be in favour of the merger with Andhra. I am giving certain figures which go to prove the correctness of the statement that I have made. In the Hyderabad Assembly, out of 174, 103 are for merger. Among the Telangana legislators, 59 are for Vishalandhra, 25 for Telangana and one was a neutral. These things show that even amongst the legislators there, there is strong opinion that the merger should take place immediately. No doubt the Telangana supporters have their own arguments in their favour and they have been very nicely put by people like Shri Heda. But that very fact shows that it is not the Reddis alone in Telangana that want a Telangana State but there are communities other than Reddis who are anxious to retain

Telangana for themselves. But I am not quite sure whether they have understood or assessed the value of having a single State for the entire Telugu area. The problems of developing the Telugu area can be solved only by the joint efforts of both the States. The development or irrigation facilities and power facilities in the State does seem to be demanding a merger of the two States. One argument against the postponement of the merger is that if time is allowed for the Telangana people to think about it, naturally the controversies will only become bigger, and that it may not be possible after five years to have the merger effected. It is, therefore, very necessary that both the States—the Andhra State as it is and the Telangana area—should come closer and find out a solution for the merger. It has been just now said that the disadvantages of merger with Andhra would be greater for Telangana. I am afraid they have not taken the facts in the correct perspective. It is not as if Telangana is taken over to Andhra; but, Andhra is taken over to Telangana now. If the capital has been fixed somewhere in Bezawada, Madras or somewhere else, probably the Telangana people will have a genuine case against them. But, fortunately, the entire State is going to be governed from the capital at Hyderabad. Though it is at one corner of the entire Telugu area, all Andhra is anxious to go to Hyderabad and promote the interests of Andhra from there. It is often said that appointments promote affections and dis-appointments create disaffections. If Hyderabad is the capital, naturally the Telangana area will be more influential than the Andhra area with regard to appointments and promotion of economic conditions. In these matters, Telangana people naturally will have the dominating voice in Hyderabad. Therefore, I feel that no fear should be entertained by the Telangana people in merging with Andhra. As a matter of fact, the Commission has said that the Andhra people as a whole, both in the Andhra State and

Telangana, have been passionately attached for many years. Geographically and historically, the two States have been always together. Linguistically, of course, they are one. As a matter of fact, with my own acquaintance with Telugu, probably Hyderabad people speak better Telugu than the Andhra people. Historically, several dynasties ruled over the entire area and there has not been much disaffection between the areas for the past several centuries. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that these two people should come together. We should see that they agree to the merger of Telangana with Andhra or Andhra with Telangana, as the case may be. Whether the Telangana people are anxious to join Andhra or not, it is very necessary on their part to see that some of those Telugu areas which have been excluded from Telangana area by the Commission are given back to the Telangana area. Whether the merger comes today or five years later, it is absolutely necessary that the Telugu areas around Telangana which have so far not been included in Telangana will have to be added on to Telangana ultimately. I should like to give a few figures: In the Raichur district, Alampur taluk is 86 per cent. Telugu; Gadwal taluk is 86 per cent. Telugu and the eastern portion of Raichur taluk is 49.9 per cent. Telugu. In Gulbarga district, Kodangal taluk is 100 per cent. Telugu; Tandur taluk is 74 per cent. Telugu; the eastern portion of Yadgir Tehsil is 55.5 per cent. Telugu and so on. In Nanded district, the eastern portion of Biololi Tehsil is 37.5 per cent. Telugu; and the eastern portion of Deglur Tehsil is 53.6 per cent. Telugu and so on. From that point of view, I would urge that the Telangana people, even if they are not anxious to join Andhra, must see that they get these portions of Telugu area merged in Telangana. Andhra is situated in a peculiar area. All round, it has got its own troubles. On the south there is Madras; on the west there is Mysore or Karnataka which is going to be formed hereafter and on the north there is Orissa, which has

given and is still giving some trouble. It is up to the Government to see that these difficulties are solved as early as possible and to put cold water on any possibility of the promotion of troubles there. It is true that the linguistic minority population would be feeling very unhappy under the administration of the majority population. Instances are not wanting to show that the majority population seems to have been undermining the advantages and privileges that ought to go to the minority population. No doubt the Commission has given some definite advice that some of those matters should be looked into Centrally, and I think every opportunity will be taken and every effort will be made by the Government to see that these minority areas in the several States are protected from the aggression of the majority people.

The Bellary question has been creating a good lot of trouble. The Commission has supported, or rather recommended, the re-merger of Bellary in Andhra. It is known to everybody in this House how Bellary has been taken over to Mysore. Mysore was not anxious to take it over, but now it does not want to give it up, even though there are so many arguments advanced both from the Andhra side and also by the Commission itself that Bellary should go back to Andhra. In fact, Bellary was practically the headquarters of Rayalaseema. The House will remember that Rayalaseema at one stage was not anxious to come to Andhra, because it had its own suspicions about the coastal Andhra people. At that stage, they rather wanted to continue under the Madras State than come over to Andhra. Now they feel that they need not go back to Madras and that they can as well rule Andhra with greater dignity. As a matter of fact, it is not the coastal districts that are ruling Andhra today. On the other hand, the backward areas like Rayalaseema rule Andhra now. Therefore, there is every possibility of Hyderabad and Rayalaseema joining together and thwarting any attempts of the coastal people

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi] to exploit backward areas. As regards Bellary, the administrative difficulties have been pointed out by the Commission. The Andhra Government has shown how difficult it was during the last two years to find a proper solution to their programmes of irrigation and power development. It is also pointed out—I do not know how far it is true—that the Mysore Government is trying to connive at the satyagraha movement in Bellary. I do not possess any first-hand knowledge of that, but there are reports....

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary): It is a deliberate libel on the Government.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I think Mr. Subrahmanyam on the other side will also defend Mysore.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): The Chairman of the Tungabhadra Board himself has admitted that the Board is doing well.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I am only mentioning to the hon. Home Minister and the House that there is a suspicion that the Mysore Government has been, though not promoting, at least conniving at the satyagraha movement. I leave it there; I am sure the hon. Home Minister would understand things more correctly.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): There is no satyagraha now; it is all finished.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: All round we are surrounded by States which have been giving some sort of headache to Andhra. Of course, they feel that Andhra has been giving them headache. I appeal to the several States that lie around Andhra that they should have goodwill towards Andhra as a whole and also expect that Andhra should reciprocate in the same manner to other States. After all, a few villages here and there which had given some trouble should not be very much minded. In the interests of better administration, I am sure that the Government will come forward and find out the best

solution. There is no question of forcing anybody to come together or forcing any area to be taken out from one area and handed over to another. But, a good deal of persuasion is necessary. That alone would be able to help much more than forcing the opinion of the Government on the several States. If these two things do not succeed, naturally arbitration will have to be resorted to. I am sure that the high level Committee would be able to make the necessary arrangements to create as peaceful an atmosphere as possible and see that the State Reorganisation Commission's report is implemented properly without creating any trouble. Unfortunately, the recommendations have been misunderstood and every State seems to be dissatisfied with what has been given. That, I feel, is one of the reasons to think that the report has been made with very good intentions and the recommendations are fairly good. If any State is completely satisfied, that shows that some partiality must have been shown to it. I am sure that the spirit in which the recommendations have been made by the Commission will be appreciated by all the States and I am also sure that the Government would be able to absorb the spirit created by this report and avoid further dissensions in the country.

Shri P. C. Bose (Manbhum North): The States Reorganisation Commission, now known all over the country as the S.R.C. was constituted with three distinguished men of outstanding merit and ability, to enquire into and report on the problem of reorganisation of States, which was agitating the minds of the people for a very long time. Whatever many friends might have said, I think it goes to the credit of the Commission that they worked very hard, took great pains and acted up to their reputation in many respects, such as reduction in the number of States, liquidation of princely States known as Part B and Part C States, etc. The Commission has also recommended safeguards for the minorities in the

various States. But, in certain other matters, I am afraid, the Commission could not pay as much attention and give as much thought as was expected of that august body, particularly in matters of boundary readjustment between two States. I wish to illustrate my point from certain instances, particularly the instances in the boundary between Bihar and Bengal.

The Commission has recommended that the whole of the Sadar sub-division of Manbhum district minus the Chas Thana and a portion of the Kishenganj sub-division which is to the east of the River Mahananda contiguous to the territory down to the national highway be transferred to West Bengal. This transfer has been recommended on certain grounds, which, in our opinion, are based on wrong assumptions. With regard to Manbhum district, the Commission has admitted this in a sense, because, after having discussed the grounds of language, economy, administration, etc., the Commission has said that the other arguments are either unimportant or are more or less balanced, and the fact that Kangsbati river which rises in Purulia is of no real importance to Bihar, but is of considerable importance to West Bengal, would justify the transfer of the area to West Bengal. The Chief Minister of Bihar, who has studied this question more thoroughly than any one else, while speaking on the report in the Bihar Assembly on the 2nd of this month has said:

"While recommending the transfer of the Sadar Sub-division of Manbhum, excluding the Chas Thana to West Bengal the Commission has observed that the other arguments are either unimportant or more or less balanced and that, in the circumstances the fact that the Kangsbati river which rises in Purulia, and is of no real importance from the point of Bihar, but is of considerable importance to West Bengal would justify the transfer of that area to West Bengal. I shall show presently that this

supposed decide argument about the Kangsbati river is based on a wholly wrong assumption of fact and that some odd theories—one of them with fantastic implications—have been applied in a manner in which they have not been applied to any other case in the Commission's entire report."

He further says:

"West Bengal's Kasai project can be executed without any difficulty even if Manbhum remains in Bihar. You are aware, Sir, that projects of far greater importance to West Bengal, namely the Mayurakshi project and the D. V. C. project have been executed largely in Bihar territory. In any case, our point is that if West Bengal's economic and administrative convenience can be a valid ground for recommending transfer of Bihar territory, in spite of the admitted unsettling effect of a transfer, and in disregard of the wishes of the people, there is far stronger reason for rejecting such a recommendation if its acceptance would involve equal or greater administrative and economic inconvenience to Bihar and would, moreover, be repugnant to the inhabitants of the area."

This matter may be elaborated further later. He further said:

"I have not finished with the economic and administrative difficulties that would arise in Bihar from the recommended transfer. The House is aware that the river Subarnarekha—Not Kangsbati but another river—rises in the Ranchi district and enters Singhbhum after flowing through the south-western part of Manbhum and that we have an important project for the utilisation of its waters in all the three districts.

(Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum)

The central part of the catchment of this river lies in Manbhum, and one of the three stages

[Shri P. C. Bose]

reservoirs to be built under the project is to be located in the Chandil Thana of that district. If the Commission's recommendations were to be accepted, this central part of the catchment and one of the reservoirs,—the reservoir which is not only to provide irrigation in Manbhum and Singbhum but also to meet Jamshedpur's requirement of additional water supply—would fall in West Bengal. And it is not only the future water supply of Jamshedpur that is to pass to the control of West Bengal, but also existing source of supply; for, the Dimna reservoir situated only a few miles out of Jamshedpur and the reservoir's catchment will also go to West Bengal. I have already received a communication from the Tatas for additional water supply, expressing serious concern over these possibilities. I know, Sir, that throughout Bihar there is deep bitterness about the manner in which Bihar's interests in the Subarnarekha project and the interests of the Jamshedpur industries and township have been ignored in order to confer a hypothetical benefit to West Bengal."

So, the only ground which the Commission have advanced for the transfer of this Manbhum area to Bengal is not really based on any fact or any real condition.

There are other factors also which will damage this district and the State of Bihar without any corresponding gain to West Bengal. But before I go into those factors, I have to say a few words about the language issue. While speaking on the language issue, I do not propose to go into the census figures at all, because the census reports have been challenged both by Bihar as well as by West Bengal. Nobody believes them. Whatever may be the cause, each State thinks in its own way. My hon. friend Shri Syamandan Sahaya has already dealt with this aspect of the matter, but I shall

adopt a different approach to this question.

I live in Bihar, and from what I have experienced there I can say that language does not really suffer in a mixed society, and therefore, should not be made a ground for the transfer of any area from this side to that side. My Bengali friends may or may not know, but I know that Bengali friends in Bihar have contributed to enrich Bengali literature to an extent greater than might be known to many Bengalis.

One of the greatest Bengali poets lived and died in Lucknow. He had composed many poems which were sung in those days in great numbers. One of his songs meant, if I remember aright, 'Let us all fight and see that India will again get the foremost seat in the comity of nations'. And it is curious that one of the greatest residents of Uttar Pradesh, namely our Prime Minister, is now trying to fulfil that dream of the poet, and has already pushed India to the forefront of the comity of nations.

Even the great writer, Shri Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, passed most of his time in the State of Bihar. Even today there are writers who are in the front rank of Bengali writers are resident in Bihar. Many of them have read there, have been brought up there, and are still there. It may be a news to many that the greatest Bengali film artist, Shri Ashok Kumar, is a Bihari; he hails from Bihar and not from Bengal.

What I am pointing out is that it is a mistaken idea that people living in other States will lose anything in respect of language. On the contrary, they draw inspiration from the other societies. If I may say so, even our poet Tagore got his first lesson in writing from the vales of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and not from the bricks and mortars of Calcutta. So, I would suggest that people should not go too far into this language issue.

These big issues have been discussed both by the State Reorganisation Commission and also by the leaders of both Bengal and Bihar. But nobody has cared to know the condition of the mind of the people of Manbhum. There may be some who may want to go to Bengal; but there are many who do not want to go. But I had been recently to Purulia, and many of the residents of that area told me that if they were separated from Dhanbad, which is the industrial belt of Bihar, they would be put to great suffering. In another context, the Commission have been good enough to say that if the industrial belt of Chhota Nagpur is separated from Bihar, Bihar will lose its economic balance; in other words, Bihar's economy will be upset. But the Commission have not considered the question as to what will be the condition of the people of the Manbhum district which they are going to split up into two.

Every morning, thousands of people come from the other side of the river to work on this side which is the industrial area. Although Manbhum is a backward area, yet it is a balanced district in many ways. One-third of it, namely the Dhanbad sub-division is industrialised, but the rest of it is rural area devoted to agriculture. The people from the other side come to this side for working in the industries; they sell their products from the land. The people on this side are all engaged in the industry. So, in a sense, Manbhum is a balanced district, and there has been little of unemployment or under-employment even amongst the peasants.

But if the southern sub-division of Manbhum is separated from Dhanbad sub-division, then two-thirds of its population, that is, about 1½ million people will lose their opportunities. Many friends may say: "Why should they lose? They can go again and work". I would welcome them. They should work, and they should be helped to work. But the fact could not be ignored that they will be welcomed as citizens of India and not as 495 L.S.D.

local people. And you know what that means in these days of unemployment.

You, Sir, are a lawyer yourself, and you will realise what I am going to say presently. Some lawyer friends of Purulia have told me that they will lose their paying clients if Dhanbad is separated from the rest of Manbhum. Now, who are the people who come to these pleaders from Purulia? They are clients who not only do not pay but sometimes take their meal also at the house of the pleader and then go away. The actual paying clients come from Dhanbad. So, if Dhanbad is taken away from Purulia, the pleaders, lawyers and mukhtiyars will really have to starve. Some of them have already decided to shift to Dhanbad for their practice. So, out of these more than 2 million people of Manbhum district nearly 1½ million will suffer greatly if this proposed transfer takes place; at the same time. West Bengal can by no means compensate these 1½ million people for that. They cannot provide them rich clients such as they could get from Dhanbad. They cannot also provide them jobs such as are available in the industries of Dhanbad.

My hon. friend Shri Syamnandan Sahaya has said enough about the Kishanganj division. As my time is up, I would not like to go into that now. But I agree fully with my hon. friend Shri Syamnandan Sahaya. Many of my Bengali friends have talked about Bengal's difficulties. I also feel that. There is no doubt about it. I am myself a Bengali. I also feel that way. I think that Bihar will satisfy the need of Bengal, if there is any real need, both in the matter of the construction of the dam on the river, and also in regard to the link between the northern and southern parts of Bengal. This matter would no doubt be considered in detail by Bihar and the Central Government, and they would try to satisfy Bengal's need. I think the Bihar leaders will not object to that. They will come forward with all the help that is possible. But if the idea is simply to have some land with people, where they will not be

[Shri P. C. Bose]

able to establish anything at all, and from which they will not gain anything, then I think that is something too much, and we should not agree to it. But if they say that there is some real need which has to be satisfied, then Bihar should agree to meet that need. If Bihar is unwilling, the Central Government should persuade the Bihar leaders to agree to that.

I had a number of other points to make, but I shall not go into them, since my time is up.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी): मैं यह तो भारतवर्ष के स्टेट्स (राज्यों) के रिआर्गनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) की रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) हैं और इस सदन में पेश की गई हैं उसका कर्नाटक के नुकते नजर से स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन भारत के दृष्टिकोण से इसका स्वागत नहीं किया जा सकता। वजह यह है कि अगर देखा जाये तो जिस तरह का प्रान्त लोग चाहते थे उस तरह का प्रान्त नहीं दिया गया है बल्कि यह रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) भाषा के आधार पर नहीं बनी है और उसने हिमाचली (लोकतंत्र) के असली उस्लों का छोड़ कर बहुत सी स्टेटों (राज्यों) की सिफारिश हमारे सामने की है। यही वजह है कि हर प्रान्त में असन्तोष पैदा हो गया है और हर स्टेट (राज्य) में एक अजीब वातावरण हम देख रहे हैं। जहां जाइए, किसी भी अखबार को देखिए, आपको मालूम होगा कि उड़ीसा में इस रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) को जलाया गया, रीवा में भी उस को जलाया गया, पंजाब में भी इसकी बख्खती की गई। बिहार बंगाल के भगड़ों को यह नहीं मिटा सकी। यही नहीं कि सिर्फ भाषा के आधार पर इसको बनाया जाए बल्कि उसके साथ जो विल आफ दी पीपल (लोकमत) हैं, जो हिमाचली (लोकतंत्र) की बुनियाद है उसको ही छोड़ दिया गया है। इस हिमाचली की बुनियाद को छोड़ कर अगर कोई स्टेट्स का रिआर्गनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) होता है तो वही तस्वीर हम को आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रान्तों की दिखाई पड़ेगी। यों यह कहते हैं कि भाषा के आधार पर रिआर्गनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) किया जाए और देश में इस तरह से यूनिटी (एकता) लाई जाए

मुमकिन नहीं, इत्फाक लाया जाए, वह यह भूलते हैं कि लोगों के दिल व दिमाग किस राह के हैं और फैंक्ट्स (तथ्य) क्या हैं? आपको यह न समझना चाहिए कि भारतवर्ष इंग्लैण्ड जैसा देश है जहां एक ही भाषा के लोग हैं। यह जो भारत खंड है इस में हर तरह की भाषा के लोग रहते हैं हर एक को समझना चाहिए कि यह इंडियन कस्ट एंड इंडियन लास्ट (मूल भारतीय) हैं और उसको इस उस्ल का पालन भी करना चाहिए, इसी तरह से देश की यूनिटी (एकता) हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं आम देश की दृष्टि से तो इस रिपोर्ट का स्वागत नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि इस में उस उस्ल पर नहीं चला गया है। अगर हम जितने भी बार्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट (सीमांत विवाद) के मामले होते हैं उनमें विल आफ दी पीपल (लोकमत) को मैन (मुख्य) मान कर भाषा पर तबज्जह दें और रिआर्गनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई बड़ी मुश्किल बात नहीं है, कोई बड़ी प्रॉब्लम (समस्या) देश की नहीं है जो कि खत्म न हो जाए। लेकिन मैं अपील करता हूं कि भाषावार दृष्टिकोण के खिलाफ जो कहा जाता है उसको भी आप समझें।

इसके बाद अब मैं अपने सूबे पर आता हूं। कर्नाटक की जो स्टेट बन रही है हैदराबाद के तीन जिलों और दूसरे हिस्सों को मिला कर कर्नाटक में डाला जा रहा है तो हैदराबाद के तीन जिले जो रायचूर, गुलबर्गा और बीदर हैं उनको तो कर्नाटक में जाना चाहिए ही था। कांग्रूस एंटीमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) के तहत सन् १९५२-५३ में यह तीनों जिले भाषावार आधार पर हैदराबाद कांग्रूस ने कम कर दिए थे, अगर उन के ऊपर गौर किया जाए तो कमिशन (आयोग) द्वारा उनको कर्नाटक में शरीक करना जरूरी होगा।

इसके बाद मैं बम्बई के क्वेश्चन को लेना चाहता हूं। जिस तरह से आप बम्बई स्टेट के बार् में भाषा का आधार मान रहे हैं उसी तरह से आप शोलापुर के हिस्से को भी देखिए। शोलापुर की जो सिटी है उसकी क्लानों में आपको

बताऊं। वहाँ न सिर्फ तमाम भाषा के लोग रहते हैं बल्कि वहाँ के २ लाख ७० हजार लोगों में से तकरीबन कन्नड़ लोग सेवा लाख, शोलापुर सिटी के लोगों को कर्नाटक में शरीक होना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र वालों को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि कर्नाटक के जो लोग शोलापुर की मांग कर रहे हैं वह जनता की आवाज नहीं हैं। जिस आधार पर महाराष्ट्र वाले बम्बई के ऊपर अपना क्लेम दिरू पा रहे हैं उसी आधार पर शोलापुर सिटी को कर्नाटक में मिलाना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र नेता श्री एन० सी० लिमये जिन्होंने कि परसों (महाराष्ट्र नाइडबा) का उद्घाटन किया है उनके मँ कुछ सेंटेंसों को पढ़ता हूँ। वह कहते हैं:

"Stretch your imagination to any extent and advance any type of argument, but Sholapur City and its adjoining parts cannot be separated from Karnataka."

उन्होंने कहा है कि कामर्शल, और टेक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री के लिहाज से अक्कलकोड, सबथ शोलापुर, और सिटी शोलापुर कर्नाटक के पास ही जाना चाहिए। एकानामिक दृष्टि से भी शोलापुर सिटी को कर्नाटक में ही जाना चाहिए। जत तालुकामि कर्नाटक का हिस्सा है। इसके बाद मैं अब असल भगई पर आता हूँ। अभी तक तो मैं ने कर्नाटक का जिक्र किया। बेलारी के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमेशा इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर पहुँचा करता है। एक कमिशन आता है वह कहता है कि इस तरफ चलो और बेलारी इस तरफ चला आता है दूसरा कमिशन आता है और कहता है कि उधर चलो और बेलारी दूसरी तरफ चला जाता है। इसमें असली बात यह है कि एस० आर० सी० कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि बेलारी के प्रिलीमिनल में जितने भी कमिशन थे, जितनी भी कमेटीयाँ बनें, सब ने बेलारी के ताल्लुके को कर्नाटक में शामिल करने के लिए कहा है। लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप सिफाईला को भी छोड़ दीजिए, दीखिए कि फैक्ट्स क्या हैं। मैं बेलारी के मुताल्लिक श्री एम० अनन्तशायनम

अव्यंगार से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हकीकत को भूल गए हैं? श्री राम चन्द्र रंङ्गी से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हकीकत को भूल गए हैं? मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो सत्याग्रह हुआ था उसके पीछे मेंसूर गवर्नमेंट की सपोर्ट थी? मेंसूर गवर्नमेंट की सपोर्ट नहीं थी, वह तो बिल्कुल उसके खिलाफ थी, न सिर्फ मेंसूर गवर्नमेंट ही खिलाफ थी बल्कि वहाँ की कांग्रेस कमेटी और जो वहाँ के बड़े बड़े नेता हैं सभी इस सत्याग्रह के खिलाफ थे और कहते थे कि सत्याग्रह नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन इतनी कोशिश करने पर भी, १६ नवम्बर को Akhanda Karnatak Rajya Narmana Parishad द्वारा एनाउन्समेंट हुआ उसके

बाद २२ दिन को तकरीबन १२५० लोग सत्याग्रह में शरीक हुए। न सिर्फ यही कि १६ तारीख को हमारी १०० बहनें सत्याग्रह में भाग लेने वाली थीं बल्कि वहाँ की सिधुएशन बिगड़ती जा रही है और बिगड़ती हुई सिधुएशन के समय में ही सदन के सामने इस बार में डिस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है कि इसको खत्म करो। मैं खुद उसका डिक्टेटर था और सत्याग्रह करने की सूचना दिया करता था। मैंने सत्याग्रह करके कोई बात कानून के खिलाफ नहीं की। कानून की दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो सत्याग्रह का क्या मतलब था? लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम जो तुंगभद्रा के लिए थी उसके बारे में था। लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम क्या थी? ६२,००० एकड़ जमीन बेलारी की सीधी नहीं जाएगी ऐसे ही पानी बहता चला जाए लेकिन बहते हुए पानी को भी बेलारी का किसान अपने फायदे के लिए नहीं इस्तेमाल कर सकता। मैं मानता हूँ कि आन्ध्र और रायलसीमा को उसकी जरूरत है लेकिन क्या बेलारी रायलसीमा का हिस्सा नहीं है? आज इतिहास बताता है कि रायचुर और बेलारी दोनों ही रायलसीमा के हिस्से हैं। कहते बार बार यहां आते हैं लेकिन बेलारी गाले आने जरा भी पानी नहीं ले सकते। मैंने भी काम किया है इस मुवमेंट में। प्रोपेगैंड से यह मुवमेंट नहीं चला है। लोगों के अन्धे अर्ज थी, उनको पानी की व्यास थी। ज़बर्दो

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

पानी नहीं मिल रहा था वह पानी मांग रहे थे, यही उनका जुर्म था। तुंगभद्रा को कारण बना कर एस० आर० सी० ने लिखा है उस कारण से यह सत्याग्रह हुआ था। सत्याग्रह के बारे में जो जजमेंट है उस में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि सत्याग्रह पानी न देने के विरुद्ध था। सत्याग्रह किसी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं, किसी गवर्नमेंट के डिस्ट्रिक्शन के लिए नहीं बल्कि सिर्फ पानी पाने के लिए किया गया था और उसका नोटिस दे दिया गया था। दूसरे तीसरे दिन १००, ५० आदमी आते थे और सत्याग्रह के लिए जाते थे। वह सिर्फ यही करते थे कि पानी खेत में लेते थे। उनकी शिकायत हुई कि खेतों के अन्दर पानी काटने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि हम बेलारी में पानी न लें, कृष्णा वाला पानी न लें। इस तरह का डिस्ट्रिक्शन होता है तो पानी के कारण से यह मूवमेंट बढ़ा, लेकिन किसी के कहने से नहीं बढ़ा। इसको हमारे राम चन्द्र रेड्डी साहब को समझना चाहिए। जजमेंट में से मैं दो चार लाइन पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। जज कहता है :

"But before sentencing the accused, I would like to add that the so-called satyagraha offered by the accused was all peaceful and non-violent and their object, which is devoid of all moral turpitude, was to vindicate their right to water and only in furtherance of that object, they attempted to cut the bund and bail out water to non-localised area lying adjacent to the distributary, and also to the localised areas. It is very curious on the part of the concerned authorities why these non-localised areas were not localised to receive water supply when these areas lie near the distributary. The discrimination shown is really astonishing and bereft of sound reason, whatever it may be, the action complained of against the accused is like a storm in a tea-cup. Technically the accused are all guilty for having taken law into their own hands."

यह बात गौर करने के काबिल है। आपको भाषा की दृष्टि से इनसान इनसान में डिस्क्रिमिनेट नहीं करना चाहिए। रायलसीमा आंध्र में ही नहीं है कर्नाटक में भी रायलसीमा है। यह बात नहीं है कि आंध्र के लोगों को पानी की ज्यादा जरूरत है, कर्नाटक के लोगों को भी है।

अब मैं होसपेट और सिरगुप्पा बल्लारि की Census की तरफ आता हूँ। सिफारिश यह की गई है कि इन इलाकों को आंध्र में दे दिया जाए। रिपोर्ट जो है वह सामने है और मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि अगर यह उनको न दिया गया तो उनके साथ कैसे अन्याय होगा। जो मिसा इन्वीस्टिगेशन हुआ है उसके मुताबिक बल्लारि में कन्नड़ भाषी लोग ८६,६२५, तेलगु ४२,२१७ और दूसरे २७,८६४ हैं और टोटल १,७१,२२६ होता है। ८६,६२५ कन्नड़ भाषी हैं और ४२,२१७ Andhras हैं। अगर इनको आंध्र में मिला दिया जाता है तो यह लोग तो खत्म हो गए जो कि कन्नड़ बोलते हैं और जिनको कर्नाटक में मिलना चाहिए था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पानी के साथ आप आदिमियों को भी न घसीटिए। उनको कर्नाटक में ही रहने दीजिए। यह हमारी आवाज है और हम चाहते हैं कि इसको मान लिया जाए। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि साधारण लोग ही जेलों में नहीं गए बल्कि पंचायत और म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के जो प्रेजीडेंट थे उन में से (18) प्रेजीडेंट भी जेल में गए थे। यह कोई मामूली मूवमेंट नहीं थी यह अर्ज आफ दी पीपल थी। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने रिपोर्ट प्रकट करते समय कहा :

"I do not ask the people to be calm. When I ask them to express their reaction, then, it does not mean that there should be mis-behaviour or violence on the part of the people."

तो यह जो पानी का सवाल है अगर नैतिक दृष्टि से इसको लिया जाए तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, कोई आबजेक्शन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे मेम्बर यह जो लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम

हैं इसको देखें कि यह क्या है। बिलारी के पीछे क्यों इतना भगड़ा किया जा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि बिलारी सिटी के लिए एक नहीं दो तीन कमिशन बैठें हैं। गवर्नमेंट शोलापुर सिटी के लिए क्यों कोई कमिशन नहीं बैठती है। दूसरी सिटीज के लिए क्यों नहीं बैठती है। जो महागासरा ताल्लुका है उसमें ६४ परसेंट लोग कन्नड़ बोलते हैं यह बात खुद कमिशन ने ही कही है। इसके अलावा उनका यह भी कहना था कि हम रायलसीमा को डिस्टर्ब करना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो Alur, Adoni and Raichur में कन्नड़ भाषी लोग हैं उन को कर्नाटक में ही रखा जाए और आंध्र में उसको न मिलाया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिलारी के जो लोग हैं वह तो स्वागत करेंगे लेकिन जो रायचूर जिले के साथ, मेर जिले के ताल्लुक के साथ जो आन्ध्र के ताल्लुक हैं उनके लोग भी १०० परसेंट कन्नड़ भाषी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो आन्ध्र में ताल्लुक जा सकते हैं वह तो उसको दे दिए जाएं लेकिन जहां पर कन्नड़ भाषा भाषी ज्यादा हैं उन इलाकों को उनके साथ न मिलाया जाए। यह जो अलूर, अडोनी और रायचूर के जिले आन्ध्र में मिलाए जा रहे हैं, यह कर्नाटक के हिस्से हैं और वहीं पर इनको रखा जाना चाहिए।

मैंसर के अन्दर एक तलवाड़ी फिर्मा है और यहां के लोग ९९ परसेंट कन्नड़ बोलते हैं। यह लोग नीलीगरी में रहते हैं और जैसा कि औरों ने कहा इसको भी कर्नाटक में मिला देना चाहिए। इसके बाद मैं साउथ शोलापुर सिटी के बारे में तो स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ। आठ साल पहले शोलापुर सिटी को अलग कर दिया गया था। इनके नार्थ में महाराष्ट्र है और साउथ शोलापुर को एक अलग ताल्लुका बनाया गया था। वहां पर ६० परसेंट लोग कन्नड़ बोलने वाले हैं। वहां पर जो मुस्लिम हैं और जो कन्नड़ बोलते हैं उनकी तादाद भी कोई एक डेढ़ लाख है। जब भी तमाम हरिजन, कुरब, और लिगायत के घर में जो कन्नड़ बोलते हैं वे दो लाख हैं। ५० हजार तेलगू होते हैं। सेंसर रिपोर्ट में उनकी

तादाद जो कन्नड़ बोलते हैं कोई ४० हजार बताई गई है जिसको मैं गलत मानता हूँ। इस लिए कर्नाटक में यह एरिया भी शामिल होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं हैदराबाद की तरफ आता हूँ। जो हैदराबाद बनाया जा रहा है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हैदराबाद के तेलगू भाषा भाषी हिस्से हैं इनको अलग रहने देने की आप कोशिश न करें। विशाल आंध्र बनाने के लिए मराठवाड़ा और कर्नाटक को लिया जाए क्योंकि कर्नाटक भी उसमें आता है। विशाल आन्ध्र बनाने से जो डीफीसिट होता है वह खत्म हो जाएगा। कर्नाटक के जिलों से कोई डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया लिया जाता है और मराठवाड़ा से कोई २ करोड़ रुपया।

आखिर मैं मैं बिलारी के बारे में जो कुछ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, वह बता कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर

"It was declared and adopted. I would commend to such of the hon. Members as have not read the report of Justice Misra to read it to see how carefully he went into this question. He had no prejudice in the matter; he had no predilection in the matter. He went into the question and made his report, and Government after considering had accepted it. Now, apart from the fact that Government think that their decision was absolutely correct and the right one, they are still more convinced that no action of the Government is going to be allowed to be influenced in this way by hunger strikes. Otherwise,—it does not matter what Government functions here—no Government will function."

"These are the words of the Prime Minister. It is an assurance of this Parliament also and I request that this hon. Parliament should fulfil its promise."

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

इसके बाद उन्होंने एक लैटर कर्नाटक एक्शन कमिटी को लिखा जो कि इस तरह से है :

"In reply to your telegram dated the 5th August, 1953, to the Prime Minister, I am to say that there is no question of Government going back on or changing their decision already reached in regard to Bellary Taluk. Government came to this decision after full consideration and will abide by it. In any case, Government do not change their decisions because of facts and other similar activities."

This is letter No. D/S/7933, dated 6th August, 1953.

7 P.M.

हाउस में डिजिजन लेने के बाद बार बार डिजिजन चेंज होते हैं। जब एक बार बिलारी का मामला तय हो गया तो फिर क्या कारण हैं कि इसको बदला जाए। क्या कारण हैं कि बिलारी का आधा हिस्सा आंध्र को दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन कोई बजह दिखाई नहीं देती है -- कोई कारण मालूम नहीं होता है।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 20th December, 1955.

DAILY DIGEST

[Monday, 19th December, 1955]

COLUMNS
3137-88

COLUMNS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—

The following Members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the Lok Sabha: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Purenendu Sekhar Naskar, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri N. Somana, Dr. N. B. Khare, Shrimati B. Khongmen, Shri P. Natesan, Dr. Ch. V. Rama Rao, Dr. Shaukarullah Shah Ansari, Shri Sofi Mohd. Akbar and Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.

regard to the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1955, passed by Lok Sabha on the 12th December, 1955.

- (ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1955, passed by Lok Sabha on the 12th December, 1955.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

3138-39

Secretary reported the following two messages from Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in

MOTION RE REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

3139—3308

Discussion on motion to consider the Report of the States Re-organisation Commission was continued. The discussion was not concluded.