

gress Governments in some State. Let us allow them to function. When the Centre comes in the picture, I shall allow any motion ; I have no objection to that, but in regard to the local matters where the Central Government and Parliament do not come in, we should avoid raising them here ; there is no President's rule anywhere now and, therefore, we should try to avoid raising the the local matters and should allow them to function. (Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I submit that the State Ministers have made a statement to the effect that arms and ammunitions should be given to a certain section of the people. Would that not come within the purview of the Centre ? According to entry 5 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, it comes under the Centre.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The law and order is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Centre or Parliament is affected by that, I shall consider how Parliament comes into the picture ; I shall see.

Now, we take up the next item, Mr. V. C. Shukla.

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12.30 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

#### PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a measure to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, for the second time. The House will recall that there was an agreement between the leaders of Andhra and Telen-

gana when States were reorganized on a linguistic basis. At that time it was contended that the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh did not have enough economic development ; the people did not have opportunities under the erstwhile Nizam State to get the proper standard of education and that was why they had not had the necessary qualifications and could not compete properly with the residents of Andhra region of the new State. In pursuance of the agreement that was reached between the leaders of Andhra Pradesh, of Andhra region and the Telongana region, this Bill was brought forward for the first time in 1957. I would mention the special feature of this Bill. This applies to Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. These are the four areas that are covered by this Bill.

As hon. Members might recall, there was a case in the Andhra Pradesh High Court in which a judgment was delivered declaring *ultra vires* section 3 of the Act. After that particular provision had been declared *ultra vires*, the question arose as to what should be done by us about it. Before we could take this Bill through Rajya Sabha, a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court considered this matter and reversed the judgment of the single judge and upheld the validity of this provision of the existing Act. In any case, to be on a surer ground, we decided to keep this provision and also fortify it by a further amendment, and therefore, we moved an official amendment in the Rajya Sabha which clarified the position beyond any doubt, because the Andhra Pradesh High Court had raised some doubts regarding the applicability. I would briefly mention how clause 2 of this Bill reads. This is the provision in the Bill which is before the House and which was amended by an official amendment in the Rajya Sabha. This will make clear the difference between the original Act which is sought to be extended for a further period of five years and the present Bill. Clause 2 of this Bill reads thus :

"In section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)—

(i) in sub-section (1), in clause (c) for the words 'local authority', the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

words 'local or other authority' shall be substituted ;

- (ii) in sub-section (2), clause (a) shall be re-lettered as clause (aa) and before clause (aa) as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(a) "Himachal Pradesh" includes the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.'

These are the two consequential amendments which we have made. One is in consequence of the judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, and the other is in consequence of the reorganisation of the State of Punjab, which increased the territories of Himachal Pradesh.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** (Nandyal) : On a point of order. The Hon. Minister is referring to one judgment with regard to the Electricity Board where a certain judgment had been passed. But I would like to draw his attention to a recent judgment passed questioning the very validity of this mulki and non-mulki issue, and over that there was a Division Bench sitting in judgment and they had also delivered a certain judgment. An appeal has been made on that, and a stay has been granted by the Supreme Court. So, when the hon. Minister is pointing out this, I fear that he has not taken into consideration the judgment that has been delivered in Andhra Pradesh questioning the validity of the mulki and non mulki certificates. Perhaps, he is under the impression that this relates only to the employees in the State Electricity Board. I think he mentioned it also. So, I want to draw his attention to this additional factor that has come into being after the introduction of this Bill in the Rajya Sabha and which has been transmitted with the amendments made by it.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA** : We have considered this matter. There are two questions before this House. One is that this Bill seeks to extend the parent Act for a period of five years. The second question is whether this Bill has any relevance to the question before the Supreme Court. I think this subject

has not been agitated before the Supreme Court. So, this particular matter which I have presented before the House is not *sub judice*. It may be that there was a judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on a particular section and the validity of that particular provision had been questioned ; but after that, a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court had upset the judgment of the single judge. After that, some people have come to the Supreme Court in appeal. But we are here considering the question only of extending this Act by this Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. And neither in the Supreme Court nor in the High Court has the validity of this Act been challenged.....

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** : It has been challenged.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU** (Chittoor) : A stay has been granted by the Supreme Court.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA** : Neither the High Court nor the single judge nor the Division Bench has declared this Act as *ultra vires*. This Act was never questioned. Here, we are only considering the question of extending this Act for the next five years. But I would ask the hon. Member to state here on the floor of this House with a sense of responsibility whether this particular Act has been challenged.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : What was the issue before the High Court and on what issue has the Supreme Court granted a stay ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA** : I was just about to explain it when my hon. friend had interrupted me with a point of order. I was saying that this particular issue related to section 3 of the original Act which we wanted to extend. The single judge held that that particular section 3 covered only local authorities and did not cover authorities like the Electricity Board or the State Transport undertaking and so on. That was the limited question before the single judge.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** : No,

Sir. On a point of order. May I explain the position ?.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity later on.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The judge might have given various reasons and cited fundamental rights and other things in justification of his judgment ; the judge might have given various reasons. But basically the entire issue related to section 3 and related to employment opportunities in bodies other than local bodies. So, in the Rajya Sabha, we wanted to be on the safer side and so, we added these words 'or other authority' after the word 'local'. This amendment which we had moved was accepted by Rajya Sabha. In the meantime, a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court had gone into the question and reversed the judgment given by the single judge.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After that, the persons affected have come in appeal against the judgment of the Division Bench to the Supreme Court. I am not aware of any other matter or any other judgment or any other case regarding this, except the one I have already referred to.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There are two judgments by two judges. One judgment relates to an appeal made by some of the employees from Telengana, that they had been refused appointment under the Electricity Board and that the ratio of 2 : 1 had not been adopted. The contention of the judge was that particular authority had not been mentioned in the Act and, therefore, the appeal was thrown out, and they had dismissed the appeal. That is a different matter altogether. That is the first point. The second point is this. Before another single judge, namely Mr. Justice Chinnappa Reddy, an appeal has been filed questioning the very validity of the mulki certificate which entitles a person to get employment in a particular area. The judge has upheld the contention and has said that no discrimination can be made between one resident and another seeking employment in this country much

less in a State. On that, there was an appeal made to the Division Bench. The Division Bench had only made a suggestion that the surplus employees in Telengana need not be sent back to Andhra region, but supernumerary posts could be created in the Telengana region itself and they could be employed there. When these things were going on, without even referring to this judgment of the High Court or the Division Bench, an appeal has been made in the Supreme Court, praying for a stay. In fact, it was not an appeal but a direct request for a stay to be given by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave a stay order and made the stay absolute.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : On the first section.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That was with regard to the question of validity of mulki and non-mulki. That was with reference to the Electricity Board. Actually, there were two judgments. In order to get over that difficulty, in the Rajya Sabha they have moved an amendment clarifying that local authority means any authority including an electricity board, this, that and the other, to cover up the deficiency in view of the earlier judgment.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there were two judgments. One was confined to the Electricity Board and the other was with regard to the validity of the mulki and non-mulki certificate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will have to clarify this position. As the hon. Member has put it, a point was raised in a High Court before a single judge and that went to a Division Bench afterwards and now it is before the Supreme Court which has granted a stay. If that is so, if the stay has been granted on the ground of discrimination, I am afraid that if this House proceeds with this, it will be covering a ground which is not yet made clear by the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister will have to make clear this point ; if it involves a point of discrimination, then it involves fundamental rights also.

If that point is still in dispute at the highest judicial level, it would be difficult for me to allow him to proceed further.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I clarify the matter which may not require any further discussion ?

I have already clarified that section 3 of the original Act was struck down by the single judge. That is agreed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to the Electricity Board.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After that, a Division Bench restored the validity of that section regarding the Electricity Board matter. After that, there was another writ petition challenging the validity of the Act itself. Now a stay has been granted by the Supreme Court. But it does not relate to the validity or otherwise of this particular Act ; the stay granted relates only to the executive order of the State Government. It has nothing to do with the validity of the particular legislation before us.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : No, no.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have had this matter checked up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the order ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As a result of section 3, the State Government must have passed a certain order. But that is distinct. If the Supreme Court had stayed the operation of the High Court judgment regarding the validity or otherwise of sec. 3, then his point would have been in order. But the Supreme Court's order only relates to the order passed by the State Government in pursuance of sec. 3, not to the legislation before the House. If the stay order was in relation to the Act which we are seeking to amend or extend for five years, then the point would have been valid. But that is not so.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is making a fine distinction.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Whatever may be the executive order, we are not discussing it here. If the Supreme Court had said that there should be no further action on sec. 3 or on this parti-

cular Act, then we could not have discussed it. But they have not said so. The stay order is in connection with the executive order of the State Government in pursuance of the powers given to them under sec. 3, but sec. 3 itself has not been stayed either by the High Court or the Supreme Court.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As has been conceded by the hon. Minister, in pursuance of sec 3, an executive order was issued by the State Government.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आपने यह कहा कि जो दूसरा जजमेन्ट है उसमें वैलिडिटी और नान-वैलिडिटी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है, सिर्फ इतना ही कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों को बाहर जाना है, उनको उधर भेजने के बजाय वहीं पर रखा जाये। सिर्फ इतना ही उसमें है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Yes. Even assuming that they have not directly challenged sec. 3, the point is that in pursuance of sec. 3 a certain action has been taken by the State Government. Against that, a stay was sought and given. What will happen now ? If the Court strikes down the executive order of the State Government, automatically sec. 3 also gets nullified.

I am only trying to caution the Minister. There is no hurry in pushing through with this Bill even today, because the entire matter is being taken up. Why can he not wait for some time till the Supreme Court's judgment is available in the light of which he could take whatever action is necessary? The impression should not be created that we are passing this Bill to bypass the Supreme Court. So far as I am concerned—I do not want to speak on behalf of others—I wholeheartedly support this Bill. But I would only say that by hustling this Bill, it may create certain other repercussions in view of the impending judgment and it may complicate the matters further.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Arising out of this point of order, what was pleaded in that High Court and later on came to be pleaded here also is this. Not only this order was illegal but Sec. 3 under

which this order was issued was itself illegal because it was argued before the High Court there and which was being repeated here also is that since the whole of India is one and there can be only one type of fundamental rights and not different fundamental rights from State to State and people are free to settle anywhere they like, find employment anywhere they like. When they find employment, they should not be disturbed at all merely because they are not supposed to be holders of domicile and so on. Since there should be no discrimination whatsoever between man and man and woman and woman merely on the basis that they do not belong to a particular area but they have been born somewhere else, like that, it would be wrong. It was wrong for the Andhra Legislature to have passed that legislation because that legislation was, according to them, unconstitutional. The order that was passed also under the unconstitutional Act of the Andhra Government was also unconstitutional. This was the argument that was raised before that High Court. Now, a single Judge held that petition as being reasonable and according to the Constitution. Therefore, he had struck down that order, questioned the validity of that section and the Act. It was sent before a Division Bench. The Division Bench upheld that local legislation. Then the matter came up before the Supreme Court which gave an interim injunction in an *ex parte* manner because the Government did not have the opportunity of going and pleading against that. The Government of Andhra Pradesh sent their legal representatives here. They pleaded before the Supreme Court which discussed this matter once again and came to the conclusion that first of all they must make that stay order a permanent one and then they would take up the substantive issue whether the Act is according to our constitution. They would take it up as soon as possible. It may also be argued on behalf of the Andhra Government that the question was of such an importance and urgency that the decision should be given immediately. The Supreme Court has directed its own authorities to see that it is placed before them for final hearing before the end of this month, if my information is correct. Therefore it is going to be taken up by the Supreme Court. It is going to give a decision whether the

Andhra Act is within the constitution or not.

Now before they give their decision if we proceed with this Bill two things will arise. It will be open to the representatives of the Andhra Government also to plead before the Supreme Court that Parliament has given a fresh consideration to this matter knowing full well what has happened and what is happening and reiterated its own judgment, its own decision that it would be entirely within the view to the extent that they may possibly have a view at all in regard to the Constitution and it comes within the purview of the Constitution and it is constitutional and, therefore, the Parliament has passed it and then they would urge that particular fact to be an additional argument in favour of that Andhra Act against the petitioners before the Supreme Court.

Secondly, supposing by any chance, the Supreme Court comes to the conclusion that this Act that was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislature is illegal and unconstitutional, then, what would be the fate of this particular thing which is only being sought to be passed in order to give further strength to it, a further lease of life? Would it not then be either for the lawyers or others to question the validity of this thing and then also say that Parliament has done a thing without proper respect to the Supreme Court, that it has passed an Act in the teeth of opposition or all the opinions or of the doubts that may be cast by the Supreme Court? Therefore, I would like to suggest to my hon. friend the adoption of the suggestion given by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah that they had better delay the passage of this Bill, the consideration of this Bill, till after the Supreme Court is able to give its final decision in regard to that stay order.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA  
rose—

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru);  
The Supreme Court has taken up the matter today. The vakils have come from Hyderabad; they have come from both sides. Only to facilitate the matters, we are requesting for the time being that the Government may kindly adjourn or postpone the matter. But we are not opposing it; we

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

want to have it done in a legal way. We want to put the Andhra Government's advice or the rights that were given already in a legal way ; we want only to legalise it. But already the Supreme Court has taken up the matter today. They have started that enquiry.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS ro e—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a ticklish issue. I want to give a hearing to all. There are two aspects. This law itself will expire on the 25th of this month if we do not adopt it today. That is one difficulty. But there is equally another difficulty because what the hon. Home Minister argued is that the appeal pertains to the order. But the order is passed.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
The stay order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That executive order or whatever it is, was issued under section 3. Incidentally, once that order is challenged, then by implication, the very section is being challenged. That is the main opposition.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
The judicial pronouncement about the validity of section 3 is the judgment of the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court which upholds the constitutional validity of this law. (Interruption). May I submit that the single judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court had said it was not valid. The Division Bench reversed the judgment of the single judge and held it to be valid.

AN HON. MEMBER : Partly valid.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
They have held it to be valid. But the stay order which was mentioned by the hon. Member relates to an executive order that was passed by the State Government, and these people came up in appeal. (Interruption).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The judgment of the Division Bench has been suspended by the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I have gathered from the facts from this side is this. (Interruption). It is not a party issue. A certain matter was raised and the order of the local Government was issued under a particular section of this Act. While challenging the order, it is very likely, from the facts narrated here, that that section of this Act has been challenged, and challenged on the ground of discrimination. So, it would not be proper for this House, (Interruption) and while passing a legislation we cannot ignore certain things. It is not a question of convenience. (Interruption). I am only getting a clarification from the Minister further. I am not shutting out any discussion which is important.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
It is an opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not opinion. You have just mentioned that it was an executive order. But while challenging the executive order, the question is whether that section itself is attracted or not. That is the main point.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
May I submit again that if there was a stay order of the Supreme Court, (Interruption) saying that the operation of section 3 of this particular Act is stayed, then there would have been some validity on the point, but the stay order of the Supreme Court does not concern section 3 of the Act in anyway. It concerns only the executive order issued by the State Government. The State Government might have issued it in pursuance of any Act.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :  
We are only pointing out certain legal implications. If he does not want to be guided by it, let him proceed with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it would not be proper for me to allow that.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : There is difference of opinion among the legal luminaries. In one way, there is this inference that the executive

order has been stayed and therefore this Act itself is ultra vires. Now, the question is this. This Bill is only an extension. If that Act is considered ultra vires by the Supreme Court, automatically this also becomes void. Now the atmosphere in Andhra Pradesh is charged with passion and any step you will take will have repercussions there. I plead that this should be taken up now. If the order of the Supreme Court goes against it, let it be wiped away from the statute-book.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बिल्कुल साफ है। जैसे कि यह सेक्शन 3 जो है वह जब बैंक के सामने आया तो उन्होंने उस को इनवैलिड नहीं समझा है। इनवैलिड क्या समझा है, जैसा कि बैंकटासुब्बया साहब ने बताया इन का जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ है उस के मुताबिक जो कानून बना है उस में जो यह है कि जो मुल्तबी लोग हैं वहाँ के उन को मिलना चाहिये। दो अगर उन को मिले तो इन को एक मिलने का है। अब उस के हिसाब से उन लोगों को मिला नहीं। उन को कम मिला। इसलिये अभी इन लोगों ने समझौता किया। लोगों की भावनायें उत्तेजित हैं चूँकि गैर कानूनी हुआ है वह। उन लोगों को निकाल कर उन को कहां भेजें। इसलिए समझौता यह हुआ कि सुपर न्युमररीज गिनाये जायें, मगर वह कहां रखे जायें, यह सवाल था। उस को जज साहब ने बताया कि सुपर न्युमररीज को आप उधर भेजते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। यहीं रखें। सुपर न्युमररीज भी चाहते हैं कि उन को तेलंगाना में रखें, आन्ध्रा में नहीं भेजें। यह उन का आर्डर है। तो यह जब है, कानून तो ठीक ही है, उस को ले कर अब जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आ गये हैं, यह जो आर्डर है उस के ऊपर आ रहे हैं कि उन को यही रखा जाय, वहाँ न भेजा जाय। हो सकता है कि उस की बँलेडिटी भी इनडायरेक्टली चैलेंज की जा है। मगर वह हो जाएगी तो हो जायगी। अगर कानून हम ऐक्सटेंड नहीं करेंगे तो वहाँ जो क्षान्ति हो गयी है उस में गड़बड़ होगी। सब जूडिस कोई चीज नहीं है। और सुप्रीम कोर्ट

को कोई अप्रतिष्ठा इस में है नहीं। उस को फैसला करना है। अगर फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट उन लोगों के हक में करता है तो यह कानून टूट जायगा। इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इस को हम मुल्तबी रखें। मुल्तबी अगर रखेंगे हम लोग तो कानून की निगाह से रखेंगे, मगर वहाँ की जो परिस्थिति है वह इतनी ऐक्सप्लोसिव है कि उस से स्थिति के बिगड़ने का अंदेशा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रीव्जेशन इस तरह से न उठाया जाय।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, परिस्थिति का विचार न भी करें तो भी इस सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है। कोई मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में हो, किसी मामले में स्टे आर्डर दिया गया है तो उस के कारण किसी सदन का वह विधेयक जोकि मूल रूप में उस सदन का हो और जो केवल समय की अवधि को बढ़ा रहा हो उस पर विचार करने से मना कर देना उस सदन के अधिकार को सीमित करना होगा।

जिस तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपना निर्णय लेने में स्वतन्त्र है उसी तरह यह सदन भी अपना फैसला लेने में स्वतन्त्र है। इस सदन के और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधिकारों में कोई टकराव नहीं होना चाहिए। हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधिकारों में किसी प्रकार की कोई दखल नहीं देना चाहते मगर हम अपने अधिकारों में भी दखल स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। वह स्टे आर्डर इस सदन में लागू नहीं होता है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is one o'clock now. We will adjourn for lunch now and meet again at 14.00 hours when we will take it up for a regular discussion.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE)  
AMENDMENT BILL —  
*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ranga.

SHRI RANGA : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I have not finished my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry; I thought his speech was over.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have one more paragraph.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : What has happened to the point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ascertained, that point of order has no validity.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The only concluding thing that I wanted to say in this respect was the request to hon. Members of this House not to rake up controversial matters during this Debate. We know what is the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. We wish them well. We want that both the people living in both regions should live in peace and that there should be no dispute between them and there should be no heart-burning. We know the sensitive situation that exists there. I am quite sure hon. Members who take part in this Debate and who speak on various issues would definitely take care of all these aspects to see that no such thing is said in this House which may flare up the feeling on this side or that side. This is the only appeal that I would like to make. I am sure hon. Members will say things which will pave the way for good and perfect understanding between the people of both the regions so that the State of Andhra Pradesh can be run in a

good manner for the progress of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken consideration".

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad my hon. friend has struck quite a reasonable and wise note and I hope in his dealings with other issues also in this House he would display just as much wisdom and reasonable approach. (*Shri Madhu Limaye* He has limited quantities). As he has said, this is a very sensitive matter. We have no objection to the extension of this Act for another period of 5 years. But what is happening in Andhra Pradesh is something of which the Home Minister here and the Government of India and Andhra Government cannot be very proud. If today all that disturbance had taken place and are taking place the responsibility squarely rests with the Government of India as well as the Andhra Pradesh Government. Why have these disturbances arisen ? There are so many reasons. I need not have to go into all these reasons. But I wish to refer to one thing. There has arisen an impression among the people of Telengana that the assurances that were given at the time when Andhra Pradesh was brought into existence, the assurance of looking after the interests of this region in regard to jobs, in regard to professional activities, in regard to industrial development and all that have not been implemented, by the Andhra Pradesh Government as well as Government of India. It is wrong if the Government of India were to think that just because that assurance was given and it is embodied in this Act, it would be the sole responsibility of the Andhra Government alone. I know fully, at that time, the central leaders were extremely anxious to consult the leaders of Telengana and make that agree to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. They were anxious to have a separate Telengana State. For reasons best known only to them, the Central leaders at that time were not willing to let the Telugu people have two States instead of one. Heavens would not have fallen if such a

thing was done. It would not have created any kind of new or bad precedent if people speaking one language were to be allowed to have two States. When you have 6 or 7 States for people who speak Hindi, who claim to be speaking Hindi, I do not see any reason why there should not be more than one State for people speaking one language. But anyhow, for reasons best known to themselves, they wanted to have only one State for the whole of the Telugu-speaking people who were living in contiguous areas and they have called that State Andhra Pradesh. But in order to conciliate those people and reassure the people of Telengana, they agree upon those assurances. And what did they do? They passed this law and then they created a council consisting of Members of the Legislature hailing from Telengana alone, belonging to all political parties. But you know very well that the Congress people constituting the majority party there, naturally, the majority party there has always had a majority representation in that committee. Whether some of those Congressmen were on the right or left side of the Ministers who happened to be there for the time being was another matter. But it was under the control of the Congress Party, the Congress leaders and the Congress Ministers. Why is it that suddenly they have come to realise that they have not played fair with the people of Telengana and that more than four thousand people from other areas had come to be appointed in Telengana in various posts including the posts of teachers, male nurses, women nurses in hospitals, midwives and doctors and so on. Why is it that they had slept over this whole business while so many people were being appointed there in Telengana?

Why did they do so? Who was responsible for this? It was the Congress Party and the Congress Ministers, the Congress zila parishad presidents and the Congress samiti presidents. They were the people responsible. Was it a fault of those young men, adventurous young men, educated and unemployed young men who were in search of jobs and who were in search of service? They were not asking for any kind of *bhiksha* from any section; they were qualified, and they got themselves educated and trained for various technical jobs; they went over to the various autho-

rities which were all Congress and asked them for jobs. Instead of appointing them in the non-Telengana area, that is, the old Andhra areas, they appointed them to various posts in the Telengana area. Who was responsible for it? Whose fault was it? Certainly, it was not the fault of those young men who got themselves educated and appointed. And when were they appointed? They were appointed during the past ten to fourteen years and have been working there. Now, suddenly they have been served with notices saying that they have no business to be there and ordering them to go back, and they were given a notice of only ten or fifteen days. It is no wonder that some of them had gone to the High Court and also to the Supreme Court to seek redress. So, nobody could blame them. It was not their fault.

How is it that just when the disturbance began to take place, the Chief Minister called a meeting of the Leaders of the Opposition and also the Congress Party and within twenty-four hours, they discovered that more than four thousand people had come to be appointed in the wrong way? It can only mean one thing, namely that they knew what they were doing; they knew that they were doing a wrong thing: they had all that information and yet they allowed these things to go on festering and festering. All this time, the Telengana MLAs kept quiet. The majority within that Telengana sub-committee also kept quiet, because it served their local interests, their contrary interests. Now, suddenly something has happened among the Congress people themselves. Two groups in the Telengana area had begun to vie with each other and then to eye each other with jealousy, envy and anger. They wanted to wreak their revenge against one another. As long as the earlier Chief Minister was there, he was able to control them. Then, another Chief Minister came and he was also able to control them. A third Chief Minister has come and he has also been controlling them so nicely and so tactfully that everybody thought that God was very kind to him, but suddenly God had turned red against him. Now, they have begun to fight. What happened? And who is the sufferer?

And that is exactly where the whole trouble comes. We want to divide our country in such a manner that there would

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be no civil liberties at all for people hailing from outside Punjab and settling down in Punjab or for people outside UP going and settling down in UP and so on. Are we going to persecute those people? Similar things had happened in Assam some time ago, when the Bengal is were done so much of injustice by the Assamese and other people. The same thing is happening here. It is just very much like the dispute between the people of the Vidarbha and the rest of the people Maharashtra. The Vidarbha people also wanted to have separation, but your Chief Ministers then were somehow managing to deal with those people without this kind of thing happening.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : We have implemented the agreement *in toto* while it has been violated in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI RANGA : Whether it has been implemented or not will come to the surface only when similar things as are happening in Telengana would come to the surface there.

Many of our kisans from Andhra region have gone to Telengana, settled down there, purchased lands and begun to improve agriculture and have developed themselves into some of the most important progressive sections of agriculturists. Those people are being discriminated against. Many other people have gone there to various commercial concerns and they were carrying on their trade in various parts of Telengana. They are being discriminated against and many other people serving there as teachers are also being discriminated against. While all this was happening, what were the Central Ministers and other Ministers in Andhra Pradesh doing?

The police were not prepared to give any protection at all. There was one gentleman; he was a government officer; a knock was given at the door of his house; he was called outside, and when he came he did not know what happened; when he came out, kerosene oil was poured on him and he was set on fire; the man tried to get protection from the police, but he could not get in time any protection and so he died. Several other things have happened there. Women were persecuted, women were dishonoured, any many families had to run away as though they were running

away from Pakistan or some other alien country.

DR. MELKOTE : That is a very wrong statement. I challenge this. This is a wrong statement.

SHRI RANGA : I stand corrected to the extent that it is wrong. I am not interested in making any wrong statement here. I know that women were dishonoured....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to tell the hon. Member that he should observe a little caution about all these things.

SHRI RANGA : I am trying my best to be as cautious as possible and as self-restrained as possible, compared to the horrible things that had happened there under the very eye of law, and under the eye of the police officers what I am narrating here is nothing at all. I have known people who have come over to Vijayawada and various other places; and various people have written to me. They have met so many of my friends there and have been making even oral statements before them. They have been treated so badly. Whose fault was it? It was the fault of the Government here. The Government has failed, and the Chief Minister has failed. Why did they fail? They failed because of their criminal failure to implement the assurances that had been given not just in one year but over a period of years. Successive Chief Ministers have been making their contributions. That has led to this consummation, and the present consummation is the worst. Unless something is done to get over this difficulty, it would not be possible to have law and order enforced there. Some assurance must be given to those people.

A suggestion has been made that it should be taken over by the Government of India, or by the President? What would be the use? It would only be a transference of madness from Philip the sobar to Philip the drunk. What is the difference between the Chief Minister there and the President here? It is an uncle and nephew relationship only or even something nearer than that, because here is a Congress

Government and it is a Congress Government there also.

Another suggestion that has been made is that the present Chief Minister should be made to resign. Well, there may be something in it. The Congress people themselves are quarrelling among themselves, and therefore, it is possible that if some other Congressman becomes the Chief Minister, possibly some of those disaffected Congressmen may come together and pacify those common people who had got themselves excited over it and thereby possible bring about some peace; I do not know, but the local people ought to know this. But it is the duty of the Government of India, the Home Minister and also the Congress Party to take expeditious steps at the party level as well as at the national level to see that the Ministry is reorganised again in such a manner that they could give assurance to the people of Telengana, and also the people of the Andhra districts that there would be impartial, non discriminatory and effective and efficient and instantaneous enforcement of the law.

The law was not being enforced. It is not quite clear as to whether it is being enforced now. We heard of gharaos in Calcutta and we found fault with the Left Communists and Marxist Communists and all the rest of them. The Ministers are being gharaoced even now in Telengana. What do you say about it? We heard of so many other horrible things happening in various other places, the people of one language doing things against the people of another language. Here, there are all people of the same language and of the same area. And yet they are encouraged and they are allowed to injure each other, to harm each other, to abuse each other, to weaken each other. Is this a good thing? Is this a creditable thing I want to know. Is it creditable for the Home Ministry, for the Government of India and for all those authorities which are involved in this particular business? If you want to give a Telengana State, we have no objection. Nobody has any objection. I do not see the reason why Telengana people should not have Telengana or Vidharba people should not have Vidharba except on what basis. On the basis of money? Which State then is viable today that you should ask Telengana to be viable or Vidharba to be viable? Which State

is so big that Telengana and Vidharba are only too small and, therefore, they cannot be separate States? If you must give, you give it. We are not involved in it politically. It is you who are involved. The Congress Government is involved; the Congress Party is involved. If you want to give, you give it. If you do not want to give, don't bother. Heavens are not going to fall. The people of Telengana are not going to be injured, in any way, or unhappy or disaffected either provided these assurances are honourably and scrupulously enforced. Are they being enforced? They are not being enforced. It is admitted by the Chief Minister himself.

What is the result of it from a financial point of view? The Bench of the High Court has given a judgment. What is the judgment? It is that all the surplus officers need not be sent away from Telengana to Andhra but they may be kept there as super-numerary people. How much are you going to waste on it? More than Rs. 1 crore every year. Whose grandfather's property is this? Only the other day, I said, the Government was interested in wasting public money. As much as Rs. 40 crores are being wasted on the so-called public sector steel enterprises. Here is another white elephant they have created. They are not going to waste Rs. 1 crore on these officers. They are not going to be affected at all. Their dearness allowance will be there; their provident fund will be there; their pension will be there. Every contribution will be there. The people's money is being wasted over it. Instead of doing this sort of a thing, let them play fair to the people. Let them behave in an honourable manner to the people of not only Telengana but also towards the people of Andhra. How do I expect them to do it? You see to it that your police behaves properly, that civil liberties are assured, law and order is assured and enforced, and that the people need not be afraid their lives, of their honour and of their properties or of their occupation, wherever they come from, all over Andhra, or they may come from the Himalayas. It should be possible for them to live in peace. Unfortunately, today, everybody else is allowed to live in peace for the time being but not those people who come from the coastal area or from the Rayalaseema area. They are not able to live in peace. Not all of them.

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But some of them are not able to live in peace. A much larger number of them are now obliged to live in terror all because of the wrong politics, of the unscrupulous behaviour, towards them, among themselves, and fratricidal fight that is going on among the Congress people themselves, more particularly, in Telengana and generally, over the whole of Andhra.

So, my appeal to the Congress Government here is, please for God's sake, you set your house in order, so far as the Congress goes, so that the Andhra Government behaves properly and it does not bring a bad name for you and you do not help them to bring a bad name for the whole of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have two hours for this Bill. It appears that a number of members desire to participate in this. I would, therefore, request the members to confine their remarks to ten minutes.

Dr. Melkote.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : I belong to the Telengana area and, therefore, I would like to speak out the facts that I am aware of. Mr. Ranga was very vehemently talking and was throwing charges against the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh particularly. May I say that he is also responsible for this...

SHRI RANGA : I am not responsible. I have nothing to do with your Party.

DR. MELKOTE : I will prove. He belonged to Congress at that time. Many people in Telengana did not want this kind of trifurcation of the State into linguistic provinces. He came to us and said that people speaking the same language should come together and should manage the affairs nicely...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RANGA : At that time I supported Telengana and I wanted to have safeguards for them.

DR. MELKOTE : You were a Congressman at that time. You were the bigger brother...*(Interruptions)* Anyway I do not want to say anything now. The point is this. Now he is sitting in the

Opposite Benches and, therefore, he is tooting the line of Telengana...

SHRI RANGA : You ask your own friend, Mr. Krishna, whether I was in favour of Telengana or not.

DR. MELKOTE : This is a matter where there are three sections, Ravalasceema Telengana and the coastal Andhra people. We all belong to the same State. There are differences today which we have to resolve within ourselves in a brotherly fashion. He said that the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh were responsible. He said that the MLAs were keeping quiet. As long back as 1961, I had written a letter to the Government of India alleging that some of these promotions and other facilities that ought to be given to Telengana people were not given. After that, in 1962, myself, Mr. Krishna here, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan of Rajya Sabha, and Mr. Muthyal Rao went on a delegation and said that this was what was happening in Telengana and that the matters should be set right. In 1963 also we said this. In 1964, we, along with late Mr. Burkul Ramakrishna Rao, the then Chief Minister, who was then in Rajya Sabha, made a similar charge and wanted the Government of India to rectify that. Therefore, I should say that it is not merely the Andhra Pradesh Government that is responsible, but it is the Central Government which did not see that the Act was enforced properly. This is the fact. A trouble has arisen in the Telengana area. It is a very serious matter. If this bill is not passed before the 25th, there will be further trouble again. I am very glad that this Bill has been taken up now. At 1.30 P.M. I sent an amendment and sought the permission of the Speaker to table the amendment which is that after the words 'and others', the words 'with retrospective effect' should be added. Telengana and Andhra came together as one Government, but certain departments which were created later do not seem to have come under this Act. Therefore, if the words 'with retrospective effect' are not added, the benefit of this that should accrue to the other Telengana personnel will not be there. Therefore, I hope that the House will agree to this amendment.

The point is this. In Telengana there is trouble now and the trouble is over jobs. I should say that Telenaana has passed through a period of continued suffering. We had, before Independence, a kind of Government which we had to fight in order to make it a democratic set-up. The police action came in later. Then for a temporary and short period, the Telengana people ruled themselves in a democratic manner. Then the Andhra Pradesh government was ushered in.

By and large, our Andhra Pradesh friends are extremely good. But among the official personnel, there is a certain kind of uppishness. They feel they have conquered us. This kind of feeling has gone round everywhere. If there is trouble today in the Telengana area, it is because of this sort of attitude of the government officials. People there think that a good deal of injustice has been done to the Telengana people. If it was only a question of the personnel, I could understand. The personnel have suffered terribly. Now after twelve years, when we go and ask the Government to rectify some of these things, the officials say, 'we have already enjoyed this position for so many years. How can we go back. An injustice has been done and when we ask that it should be rectified, this is the reply. Even today, after the gentlemen's agreement of 19th January, things have not been rectified. That is where the trouble is coming in.

It is easy to play one side against the other. I would like to say that the Central Government themselves have not been strong enough to see that this act is enforced. Why should you have to ask the people of Telengana to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court and get a judgment in their favour? Then you tell the Andhra people also to go to the Court so that it may be further delayed. This is what has occurred. I feel that people with the responsibility and influence of Shri Ranga, instead of appealing to us, should have appealed to his own people to see that justice is done.

SHRI RANGA : Who are my people? He is also one of my people.

DR. MELKOTE : In every meeting I have addressed, in my letters to the Government, I have said that if there is

any fault anywhere, if our Andhra friends from the coastal area have suffered, I am prepared to take up their cause and see that justice is done. Is Shri Ranga prepared to do the same on his part? Even now, I am prepared to say that nobody should be touched in an irregular fashion. We are one. We want the unity of India. It is not a question of Telengana and Andhra. The basic thing is that justice should be done.

I should like to say at this juncture that language, by itself, is not a unifying force. That has been given the go-by. It is not language, it is the economic situation, it is the employment potential, that has to be taken care of.

Therefore, I would like to make this appeal that the question of meting out justice to the Telengana personnel in government services and its economic development should be attended to immediately. The Government of India should act very strongly in this matter. With this hope, I have tabled an amendment and I hope Government will accept it. I would also earnestly appeal to the House and the Government to see that this Bill is immediately passed.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : (खलीलाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साधारणतया तेईस बरस की आजादी के बाद देश में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि किसी भी क्षेत्र को, या किसी भी वर्ग को, किसी प्रकार का कोई विशेष संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता पड़े। यह हमारी सरकार के ऊपर एक आक्षेप है, जो कि स्वयंसिद्ध है, कि आजादी प्राप्त करने के इतने बरस बाद भी हम यह समझने हैं कि कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोगों को विशेष संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। इसका कारण केवल यह है कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र के जिनने भी तन्त्र और अंग हैं, उन सबको सरकार ने आज तक अपने स्वार्थ के लिए और अपने दल के स्वार्थ के लिए दस्तेमान किया है ; उनसे जनता का कोई हित नहीं हुआ है।

जब बारह वर्ष पहले यह विधेयक पास किया गया था, जिसको संशोधित करने के लिए सदन के सामने लाया गया है, तब यही सोचा

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

गया था कि चूँकि पाँच बरस में ही स्थिति बदल जायेगी, इस लिए उस विधेयक की भ्रवधि पाँच वर्ष ही निश्चित की गई थी। यदि सरकार सुदृढ़ता और दक्षता से काम करती, तो पाँच बरस में स्थिति भ्रवश्य बदल जाती, लेकिन हम लोग सरकार की नीतियों और कामों को अच्छी तरह से देख चुके हैं। हमारा सारा प्रशासनिक तन्त्र ऐसा बिगड़ गया है कि जहाँ मन्त्री अच्छे होते हैं, वहाँ अधिकारी अच्छे नहीं होते हैं और जहाँ अधिकारी अच्छे होते हैं, वहाँ मन्त्री ऊट-पटांग निकल आते हैं। दोनों में कभी ताल-मेल नहीं होता है। नतीजा यह है कि प्रशासन कभी शुद्ध नहीं होता है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :  
Sometimes both are bad.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने बताया है, कभी कभी दोनों ही खराब ही होते हैं। तब तो स्थिति और भी भयंकर हो जाती है।

साधारणतया ऐसे विधेयक का हम समर्थन नहीं करते, लेकिन देश में ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है कि सरकार की कुनीतियों और कुप्रशासन के कारण अब भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में ऐसे इलाके और वर्ग हैं, जो बाकी देश की तुलना में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और इसलिए उनके स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने और उन्हें दूसरी के समक्ष लाने की दृष्टि से विशेष संरक्षण देने पड़ते हैं। इस परिस्थिति में इस विधेयक का समर्थन हमको मजबूरन करना पड़ रहा है इसलिए नहीं कि हम पर कोई दबाव है, बल्कि इसलिए कि वर्तमान स्थिति में इस विधेयक के कार्य-काल में और पाँच साल की वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई है।

लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ वह इस प्रकार के विधेयक के द्वारा स्थिति में कुछ सुधार करने की चेष्टा कर रही है, वहाँ वह अपने प्रशासन, अपने भाव और अपनी कार्य-प्रणाली को शुद्ध करके इस प्रकार की समस्याओं

को हल करने का प्रयत्न करे। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन इलाकों का इस एक्ट में जिक्र किया है, केवल उन्हीं को पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। जब से यह विधेयक पास हुआ है, तब से और भी कई ऐसे इलाके हमारी दृष्टि में आये हैं, जो इस विधेयक में उल्लिखित इलाकों से भी ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के कई क्षेत्र, सारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कई इलाके ऐसे हैं, जिनको विशेष संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि सरकार, सरकारी अधिकारी और सरकारी उद्योग, कोई भी अपना काम सुचारु रूप से नहीं करते हैं। सरकार की नीतियों का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि नये नये उद्योगों के खोलने और अन्य कार्य-क्रमों से उन इलाकों की जनता का स्तर ऊँचा उठाने और उसकी शिक्षा आदि की व्यवस्था होने के बजाये उसका शोषण हुआ है।

कभी कभी हमें ऐसा लगना है कि जान-बूझकर कर लोगों को पिछड़ा हुआ रखा जाता है। अगर कोई इलाका पिछड़ा रहेगा, तो वहाँ की जनता गरीब रहेगी, और यदि जनता गरीब रहेगी तो उसका समय समय पर, और विशेष तौर से चुनाव के समय, पूर्ण रूप से एक्सप्लाय-टेशन किया जा सकता अभी हो रहा है।

जैसा कि सबको मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले चुनावों के अवसर पर प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्स और सहकारी संस्थाओं के जरिये काँग्रेस के चुनाव फंड के लिए पच्चीस लाख रुपये का चन्दा इकट्ठा किया गया। यदि बेचारे छोटे अधिकारी, छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी और जिला परिषदों के प्राइमरी स्कूलों के टीचर्स चन्दा इकट्ठा करने में ही लगे रहेंगे, तो पढ़ाई क्या होगी? जब पढ़ाई नहीं होगी, तो उस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन कैसे दूर होगा? और जब उसका पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं होगा, तो यह सारे देश के समक्ष कैसे आयेगा, देश में समानता कैसे आयेगी?

इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह स्थिति की भयंकरता को महसूस करे। केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा ही पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं, बल्कि कई अन्य क्षेत्रों में उनसे भी खराब स्थिति है। सरकार को अपने हृदय से पूछना चाहिए कि क्या जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह देश के हित में हो रहा है; वह अपने चुनाव सम्बन्धी हितों और अपने दलीय स्वार्थों के लिए पूरी जनता को पिछड़ा हुआ और गरीब रख रही है, क्या आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ—और वर्तमान पीढ़ी भी—इसके लिए उसे क्षमा करेंगी। इन्हीं कारणों से लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र पर से उठ कर विद्रोह और सशस्त्र क्रान्ति पर होने लगा है। तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा आदि क्षेत्रों में हमें जब तब उपद्रवों के जो चिन्ह दिखाई देने हैं, असल में वे उस क्रान्ति के चिन्ह हैं जो इस सरकार के निकम्मेपन के कारण पूरे देश में व्याप्त हो रही हैं। सरकार से मेरी अपील है कि यदि इस स्थिति को सुधारना है, तो वह अपने भावों और अपनी कार्य प्रणाली को शुद्ध करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now there is one amendment submitted by Dr. Melkote. It is not in time. That is one thing.

DR. MELKOTE : That is why I made an appeal to you.

SHRI RANGA : If it is acceptable to Government, it can be waived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. The Bill will now have to go to Rajya Sabha. Therefore, I do not want to waive : it goes.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill which is brought before us, but there is something else we have to think of here. First, the Government started this thing in Kashmir. People from elsewhere are not allowed to go to

Kashmir to live there and due to that, there is much trouble in our country now. We are asking in Maharashtra and in other States that South Indians and others can go and live there in Maharashtra or in Bombay or in other places, but we have stopped our own people from going into Kashmir. This is the mistake created by our Government. Due to this trouble, the trouble started in every place. When you gave some special privileges for Kashmir, in the other areas the people started asking, why can't we also have the privilege. Everywhere, everybody, is asking for privileges. Once they started with the State; now they start with the regions, and tomorrow, they will start in a district and it will go down to a village. If this is going on there would not be any end to this.

Regarding Telengana, I concede that they are a backward people like those in Ravalasceema from which area I come. They must have some safeguards. But how long? There was a gentlemen's agreement entered into when Andhra Pradesh was formed. When Andhra Pradesh, with Telengana as a part of it, was formed, a gentlemen's agreement was concluded. But how long? This was only for five years and in that agreement they said that if they want another five years, it must be renewed and the period must be extended. It is all right; but then it became 12 years and then, another five years were asked, it became 17 years. Where is the end to this things? If those gentlemen have agreed, why not they say that this is for ever? As long as the State is there, the safeguards are there: why cannot the Central Government bring forward a Bill saying that for ever till Andhra Pradesh is there, these safeguards must be there? Why cannot they come forward with such a thing? Why do they go by the backdoor and say, that for five years, there is the gentlemen's agreement and then for another five years, the agreement is there? First, there is a period of five years and then there is another period of five year. What is this? There is again another five years! Why can't you come forward and say, this is for ever, if you are sincere? You are not sincere to say that.

What was done in British days? They divided us by caste. Now our Government is dividing us by regions. Is it fair?

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

It is not good. That is why I plead with the Government not to do this. If you want to give safeguards, give them for ever. Do not bring it for only five years, and create trouble. That is my request.

14 40 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao *in the Chair*]

Take Telengana ; it is backward. Those people are being given some privileges. Whether those privileges were implemented or not, after 12 years, the trouble has come. They say that the safeguards were not properly implemented. I will tell you that in the gentlemen's agreement recently concluded, in the all-party leaders' conference, they said that 4,000 Andhra people have been appointed in the Telengana area. Who are they ? I will tell you. Who are responsible for this appointment ? Out of these 4,000 2 509 teachers were appointed by the Zila Parishad Chairmen. They are Telengana Chairmen ; not from Andhra Pradesh. These Chairmen, when they wanted the development of Telengana, wanted to start more schools, more colleges. They wrote letters to the Zila Parishad Chairmen in Andhra Pradesh requesting them to send these teachers to the Telengana area. These teachers were sent by the Andhra Pradesh Zila Parishad Chairmen. These non Mulkiis were given exemption and they were appointed. Who were responsible for this ? If these people had not gone there, these schools would not have been opened ; they would not have got all these schools and all this education for the last 12 years. So, they wanted these areas to be developed. They requested Andhras to come in. These people never begged to go there. They are the people responsible, and they gave exemption, and today they want to throw the blame on the Chief Minister.

They also blame these innocent people who have come at their request.

Then there are 800 nurses, out of which only 350 came from Andhra. Others came from Mysore, Kerala, etc. You advertised in Kerala, Mysore, etc. and they came. Now you want to send them away because you do not want them now.

Coming to surveyors, they are not

permanent people. So many people were working in Rayalaseema area. After it was completed, they were sent to Telengana area to survey the land. They are shifted from one place to another after the work is completed.

Then, supervisory auditors, typists, LDCS—200 of them are there. According to the safeguards, I agree, these 200 should not have been appointed. I do not know who is responsible for appointing them—the Government or the local authorities. I agree they must be sent back to Andhra, according to the gentleman's agreement.

Sir, I want peace in Andhra and Telengana and no injustice should be done to the Telengana people. All the appointments in Telengana area must go to Telengana people. But the same thing must happen in Andhra. When they do not want Andhra people to be appointed Telengana, Telengana people should not be appointed in Andhra. I can prove that a number of Telengana people have been appointed in Andhra. Is it not fair to apply the same rule to both Telengana and Andhra ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The safeguards are only for Telengana.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want that there must be a clause in the Bill to provide safeguards for Andhra also, so that the interests of Andhra also may be protected.

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Can he quote Telengana people who have been appointed in Andhra region ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I can quote any number of instances.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : This is the kind of attitude which has spoiled the relationship.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In the capital of Hyderabad, there is the Secretariat. According to the rule, two-thirds of the appointments must go to Andhra people and one-third to Telengana people. This must be implemented.

The total number of N.G.C.O.'s including Class IV employees in Secretariat as on 1-7-1968 was 1376 in Andhra and 1459 in Telengana. Is it two-third and one third? They are still having the majority and we have not objected to it. Regarding appointments in Secretariat they wanted the safeguards to be implemented everywhere. I want the safeguards to be implemented in Andhra area also.

Regarding other developments they say in Telengana there is no development. A lot of development has taken place there. In Telengana there were 111 hospitals and the number has gone upto 327. The bed strength in all was 1305 and it has gone up to 3754. The number of doctors in Telengana was 149 and there are now 557 doctors. There were about 6651 primary schools and now there are 9515 schools. Is it not development? In all respects Telengana was not neglected. But only in respect of three things, regarding their reserves, the Poachampad Project and Nagarjunasagar the implementation was not proper. I want the Central Government to request the State Government to implement these three also. We have no objection.

I support this Bill for another five years but I want Government to make it clear that this is the last time that they are going to do it. If they are going to do it again let them have it as a permanent measure and I have no objection to that.

**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (वेगुसराय) :** सभापति महोदय, हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि इस बिल के जरिये से तेलगू भाषा भाषी जनता की एकता की रक्षा करने में सहायता मिलेगी। हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि अभी तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता के बीच जो बंधु विद्वेष की अग्नि भड़क उठी है, उसको शांत करने में सहायता मिलेगी। प्रश्न उठता है कि जो परिस्थिति अभी पैदा हो गई, वह क्यों पैदा हुई? क्योंकि हम तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता की उस एकता और उस विरोधपूर्ण संघर्ष को भुना नहीं सके हैं त्रिमकी बदौलत हमारे देश में भाषावार राज्यों की स्थापना हुई।

जिस भाषावार राज्यों की स्थापना में तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता ने मार्गदर्शन का काम किया, अपूर्व एकता का प्रदर्शन किया, आज क्यों आपस में ही तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता लड़ रही है? हम समझते हैं इसका एक प्रधान कारण यह है कि जिस आधार पर यह एकता स्थापित की गई थी, उस आधार का पालन नहीं किया गया। वह आधार यह था कि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से, तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए लोगों को जो आश्वासन दिए गये थे, जो संरक्षण दिये गये थे, जिन संरक्षणों को उस समय के राजीनामे में दर्ज किया गया था, उनका उल्लंघन किया गया। यदि उनका उल्लंघन नहीं किया जाता तो आज तेलंगाना की जनता में यह भावना पैदा नहीं होती कि चूंकि वे पिछड़े हुए हैं इस लिये उनके अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है और इस विशाल आंध्र राज्य में उनको भागे बढ़ने का जो मौका मिला, उसका पूरा-पूरा वे इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें माननीय गृह मंत्री जी माफ करेंगे और अभी अभी जो कांग्रेस के कुछ भाई आपस में लड़ रहे थे, वे भी माफ करेंगे लेकिन हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि विशाल आंध्र राज्य की स्थापना जिस आधार पर हुई थी, जिस एग्रीमेंट की बेसिस पर हुई थी, उस एग्रीमेंट को अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी आंध्र में कांग्रेस सरकार की ही थी क्योंकि पिछले 20 वर्षों से वहाँ पर कांग्रेस का ही राज्य रहा है और वहाँ पर केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस का ही राज्य रहा है। क्यों नहीं आपने उस एग्रीमेंट को तोड़ा जिसकी बदौलत आज तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता के बीच में यह विद्रोह की आग भड़क उठी है? इसके लिये आप जिम्मेवार हैं। हमें खुशी है कि इसके बाद भी आज आंध्र के तमाम लोग, तमाम पार्टियाँ के लोग सर्वदलीय कमेटी में बैठ कर इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए राज्य को संरक्षण देना चाहिये, उनके साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। इसके सिलसिले में फिर उन्होंने एक राजीनामा किया है। अभी-अभी वहाँ की प्रोसीडिंग्स को पढ़ने

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

सि मालूम होता है कि इस दिशा में वे कदम उठा रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं इस बिल के द्वारा उनको इस दिशा में कदम उठाने में सहूलियत और सहायता मिलेगी। लेकिन एक बात में आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक विशेष प्रश्न तेलंगाना इलाके के सरप्लस के सवाल पर कहा गया है, सन् 08-69 के बजट के बजट में भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि करीब 40 करोड़ रुपया ..... (व्यवधान).....

"Out of a surplus of Rs. 45.20 crores, Rs. 31.55 crores were utilized in the Andhra region."

These are the figures from the budget for 1968-69

तो यह क्यों ? क्यों तेलंगाना में सरप्लस होता है और आंध्र में नहीं होता है ? इसका एक कारण यह है कि तेलंगाना में मद्य निषेध नहीं है और आंध्र में मद्य निषेध है, जिसके चलते हमारा खयाल है आंध्र का चालीस करोड़ रुपया हर साल बर्बाद होता है। मैं बर्बाद इसलिये कहता हूँ कि मद्य निषेध का जो उद्देश्य है कि लोग मद्यपान न करें, वह उद्देश्य तो पूरा होता नहीं है बल्कि जहाँ मद्य-निषेध लागू किया है वहाँ पर मद्यपान और भी बढ़ गया है। तो वह उद्देश्य पूरा होता नहीं है उल्टे 40 करोड़ का घाटा और हो जाता है और उस घाटे की पूति होती है तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए इलाके से। जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है यदि उसको पालन करना चाहते हैं तो उसको तेलंगाना में ही खर्च कीजिये जो कि पिछले वर्षों में आपने नहीं किया है। लेकिन आखिर में आंध्र भी कोई उन्नत राज्य नहीं है, उसपर भी काफ़ी बोझ है और वह इसे तभी कर सकता है जबकि आंध्र में भी मद्य-निषेध को समाप्त किया जाये। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो फिर उसी घपले में पड़ जायेंगे। आंध्र के मुकाबले में तेलंगाना कमजोर है। परन्तु जब से वहाँ पर नये ढंग की शासन-व्यवस्था शुरू हुई है तभी से आंध्र का ही

मुख्य मन्त्री रहा है। राजीनामा यह हुआ था कि यदि आंध्र का मुख्य मन्त्री होगा तो तेलंगाना का उप-मुख्य मन्त्री होगा और यदि तेलंगाना का मुख्य मन्त्री होगा तो आंध्र का उप-मुख्य मन्त्री होगा। लेकिन जो जबरदस्त होता है उसके सामने कमजोर की चलती नहीं है यह ला आफ दी लाइफ है। तो जबरदस्त आंध्र वाले हमेशा मुख्य मन्त्री बनते रहे और तेलंगाना के लोगों को उप-मुख्य मन्त्री भी नहीं बनने दिया। चीफ सेक्रेटरी हमेशा आंध्र का होता है। शुरू-शुरू में आई० जी० पी० तेलंगाना का था वह भी अब खत्म हो गया अब हमेशा आंध्र का ही होता है। तो जो दोनों की एकता है उसको तभी कायम रख सकते हैं जब कि कमजोर को विशेष समर्थन दें। यह सवाल आंध्र का ही नहीं है, आज जो हम आंध्र में देख रहे हैं वह पूरे देश में है। जो आगे बढ़े हुए हैं वे पिछड़े हुए लोगों का अधिकार हनन करके आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए हम तो यह मांग करेंगे कि इस बिल के जरिये से जहाँ पर हम आंध्र की समस्या को हल करने के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं वहाँ हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि कहीं फिर समूचे देश में इस तरह की कोई चीज हो जाय तब उसके बाद कदम उठायें उससे पहले ही हम एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग स्थापित करें जो इस प्रश्न में जाय कि कहां पर प्रांचलिक पिछड़ेपन के कारण ऐसी समस्या है, उसको दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाना चाहिये, कैसा कदम उठाना चाहिये। यदि हम यह नहीं करेंगे तो विस्फोट होगा। और इससे बचने के लिये हम समझते हैं कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग की स्थापना होनी चाहिये ताकि क्षेत्रीय विषमता का अन्त किया जाय। यदि आप प्रांचलिक विषमता को दूर नहीं करेंगे, उसका अन्त नहीं करेंगे तो उस का विस्फोट होता रहेगा।

15. hrs.

सभापति जी, आप भी आंध्र प्रदेश से

आते हैं और अभी-अभी कुछ आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भाइयों ने भाषण दिया। हम समझते हैं कि उस भाषण से हम आंध्र की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। संरक्षण का प्रश्न क्यों उठना है? इस प्रश्न के पिछे जो सिद्धान्त है वह यह है कि जो निर्बल है उसको संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। सबल को नहीं मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वह तो अपने बल के आधार पर बढ़ना ही जानता है। यदि हमें अपने देश की एकता स्थापित करना है और देश के भीतर विभिन्न राज्यों की एकता स्थापित करना है तो हमें इस सिद्धान्त का पालन करना पड़ेगा कि निर्बल को सहायता दी जाय, चाहे वह हरिजन हो आबादी में, और राज्यों में पिछड़े इलाके हों। जब तक इस सिद्धान्त का पालन नहीं करेंगे हम को अफ़मोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम देश की एकता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। और चूँकि हम सभी इच्छुक हैं कि देश की एकता बनी रहे इसलिये एक उच्चाधिकार आयोग स्थापित किया जाय इस तरह की विषमता को दूर करने के लिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister wants to reply at 3-30 P.M.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Time has to be extended.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
*Rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know what to do. Should I exercise my power or should I leave it to the house ?

SHRI J. RAMAPATHY RAO (Karimnagar) : Time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy Speaker has already announced that he would call the Minister at four o'clock. Without repeating any of the arguments, I hope, hon. Members would be co-operative and accommodative. If the House wants to continue it can be done. I do not know whether Government would find the time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Parties representatives should have a say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want the parties' co-operation.

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : Members of Union Territories also want to speak.  
*(Interruption.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let me make the position clear. Time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee where all parties are represented. All parties have agreed to the time. But in spite of that there is this feeling here. Therefore Government must be prepared to sit for a longer time to listen to the arguments.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I move :

'That the time be extended upto 6-30 P.M.'

That is my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There may not be enough speeches to continue till 6-30 P.M. Let us see.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कई भाइयों को नहीं मालूम कि यह जो तेलंगाना का एरिया है वह है हैदराबाद की ओल्ड स्टेट। इस स्टेट के लोग पांच, छह, सात साल तक निजाम द्वारा रूल किये गये हैं और लोगों का खून पिया गया है। तो सबको मालूम है कि राजा महाराजा की स्टेट में क्या क्या होता था। इसके अलावा तेलंगाना एरिया में पहाड़ और पत्थर है। पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। लोग यहाँ के गरीब हैं लेकिन दिन के अच्छे हैं, तबियत के ठीक लोग हैं। आंध्र से हमको भगड़ा नहीं है, उस भाषा से भगड़ा नहीं हैं, लोगों से भगड़ा नहीं है। बस भगड़ा है हक हकूक के लिए जो एक भाई का होता है, जो हक के वास्ते लड़ता है। मगर आप लोग समझते हैं कि 12 साल से हम लोग खामोश बैठे रहे। आंध्र तेलंगाना जब मिलने लगे थे तब वहाँ के प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों ने, रेड्डी जी और वृक्षगुल राम कृष्ण राव ने कहा

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

कि इस इलाके के लिए कुछ सेफ गार्ड होने चाहिए। हम गरीब हैं, हमको कई धक्के लगे। गरीब होने से निजाम के जमाने में पुलिस ऐक्शन हुआ। कम्युनिस्ट आये तब भी बहुत से धक्के लगे जिसके कारण वहां के लोग हमेशा बीमार ही रहते हैं। सेफ गार्ड आये उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिये था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार से नहीं कहती हूँ, बल्कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बोलती हूँ कि वहां के लोगों के सेफ गार्ड रखने के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी। ऐसा न करने से भगड़ा हो गया। वहां की ज्यों-ज्यों आबादी बढ़ रही है त्यों-त्यों उनकी समस्यायें भी बढ़ रही हैं। लगातार तीन साल से अकाल आया है। उधर रायलसीमा में अकाल है, इधर तेलंगाना में अकाल है। इस लिये लोग परेशान हैं। दिल्ली से 10 करोड़ रुपया मिला तो वहां पर फ़ैमिन रिलीफ के वास्ते खर्च न हुआ मगर योजनायें पूरी नहीं हुई। इस वास्ते भगड़ा शुरू हो गया।

नायडू साहब ने कुछ आंकड़े दिये, उस पर हमको भगड़ा नहीं है। शहर को छोड़ दीजिये। शहर में तो पहले से ही दवाखाने बने हैं। जो कोई महाराष्ट्र के या मंसूर आदि राज्यों के आते हैं शहर में उन को सारी सुविधायें मौजूद हैं, शहर में डेवलपमेंट स्वयं हो गया है। मगर आप जिले की, नालुके की बात करे। हमारे नायडू साहब जो कह रहे थे उसको मैं इनॉर कर देती हूँ। बस इतनी बात है कि 40, 50 करोड़ रुपया जो तेलंगाना के लिये था वह अगर वहां खर्च होता तो लोगों को उससे सहायता मिलती। हमारा इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसकी समस्यायें बढ़ी हैं लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जिसकी वजह से तेलंगाना के लोग बेचैन हो गये। उनका नारा है कि जो 40, 50 करोड़ रुपया उस इलाके के लिये वह वहां एक साथ खर्च होना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा वहां के बच्चों को स्कूल व

कालेज में जगह नहीं मिलती है। हर साल 30, 40 हजार लड़के पास होकर मैट्रिकुलेशन से आते हैं, और कुछ हजार यूनिवर्सिटी से निकलते हैं लेकिन उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है। इस लिये भगड़ा हो रहा है। उनके लिये कोई सेफगार्ड नहीं है इस वजह से भगड़ा शुरू हुआ। इसलिए मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहती हूँ कि वहां पर भाई लड़ रहे हैं लेकिन आप तबज्जह नहीं देते, जांच नहीं करते कि कैसे सेफगार्ड को लागू किया जाय। क्या आप वहां तक तब इंटरफ़ीयर नहीं करेंगे जब तक कि नुकसान नहीं होगा ?

नायडू साहब कह रहे थे कि पांच साल के वास्ते सेफगार्ड होना चाहिये। 10, 15 साल हो गये लेकिन उधर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। जब घर में पांच भाई होते हैं उनमें एक तगड़ा है, एक नादान है, एक बीमार है, तो जब तक बीमार को हालत नहीं सुधारी जायेगी तब तक कैसे वह काम में लगेगा, जब तक डेवलपमेंट नहीं होता तब तक वहां की हालत कैसे सुधरेगी ? इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि वहां के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उनको सेफ गार्ड्स मिलाने चाहिये ताकि उनका विकास होता रहे। यही मेरा कहना है। चाहे रायलसीमा हो, उत्तर बिहार हो या तेलंगाना हो जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो कमजोर हो, बीमार हो और जोकि पंलग से उतर न सकता हो उसको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, उसकी दवादारू होनी चाहिये व उसे सभी आवश्यक संरक्षण प्रदान किये जाने चाहिए। उसे तब तक बराबर सहायता मिलती रहनी चाहिए जब तक कि वह बाजार में जाने और कमाने लायक न हो जाय।

शहरों में रहने वाले हमारे आंध्र के भाई पढ़े लिखे हैं। उन को राजनीति भी मालूम है और वह समर्थ हैं और हिम्मत भी हैं। इस के मुकाबले में वह तेलंगाना वाले भाई छोटे, गरीब व कमजोर हैं। उन को इतना मालूम भी नहीं है। शहरी आंध्र के उन भाइयों को अपने उन

नासमझ और कमजोर व अनपढ़ भाइयों को सिखलाना पढ़ाना चाहिए। हमें जो नादान व नासमझ लोग हैं उन को सिखलाना चाहिए और आवश्यक संरक्षण भी उन्हें प्रदान करना चाहिए। यह मत भूलिये कि वह आप के ही भाई हैं, आप की ही भाषा बोलने वाले हैं, आप के ही कल्चर वाले हैं और इसलिए दिल खोल कर अपने उन कमजोर व नादान भाइयों की हर सम्भव मदद करनी चाहिए। इस में कोई भ्रान्ध, रायलसीमा या तेलंगाना का सवाल पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए। जो बिलकुल नादान है या जिनको दवादारू की जरूरत है उन की आप दवादारू कीजिये। हमें यह भ्रमी नहीं खयाल करना चाहिए कि वह अलग हैं या हम अलग हैं बल्कि दिल खोल कर अपने उन गरीब व जरूरतमंद लोगों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

रीजनल कमेटी को हमें पावस देनी चाहिए और उन के स्टेचुअरी मसले को हमें पूरी लगन के साथ हल करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए हमें किसी तरह का भी भेदभाव नहीं बर्तन चाहिए और तमाम ऐसी भेदभाव पैदा करने वाली दीवारों को हमें तोड़ देना होगा। यह मसला दरअसल बड़ा गम्भीर है और जल्द से जल्द रीजनल कमेटी को हमें इस काम के लिए पावरफुल बनाना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि चंद भ्रान्ध भाई हैदराबाद शहर में प्रापर्टी बनाए हैं उन्हें इसमें कोई डरने की बात नहीं है लेकिन सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने बच्चों को एक अच्छा व उपयोगी नागरिक बनाने के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करें। ऐसा होने से ही वहाँ पर डेवलपमेंट का काम या प्रापर्टी का काम ठीक तरह से पूरा हो सकता है और वह इलाका उन्नत हो सकता है। आज बच्चों को सम्हालना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक उन की समस्याओं को हम हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी कोई बात सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए हमें बच्चों को वहाँ के छात्रों को अच्छा बनने में सहायता

करनी चाहिए उन की समस्याओं का हमें समाधान करना चाहिए। एक भ्रादमी जो तकलीफ में होता है वह अगर असंतुष्ट होकर सामने आता है तो उसे बुरा नहीं समझना चाहिए क्योंकि दुखी भ्रादमी क्या नहीं कर गुजरता है। वह सब कुछ कर सकता है। इस वास्ते दिल खोल कर हमें जो वहाँ के बेकार लोग हैं, कमजोर लोग हैं उन को सम्हालना चाहिए। उस में भ्राम लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, भ्राम में धी डालने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि भ्राम को शीतल करने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह जो बिल आया है उस का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं तो चाहता था कि यह विधेयक और भी बड़ा हो जाता जिसमें कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को और ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जा सकते। मुझे दो दिन पहले वहाँ जाकर वहाँ की स्थिति देखने का मौका मिला। किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का वहाँ जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उस को बाकायदा समर्थन नहीं है। बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हम लोग जोकि विरोधी दल के है वह ही इस किस्म की भ्राम को सुलगात है। लेकिन मुझे वहा यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि एक भी विरोधी दल उस का समर्थन नहीं करता है फिर भी जो विद्यार्थी लोग हैं छात्र लोग हैं वह एक बड़ा आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। मैं ने अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को करीब-करीब 4 घंटे समझाने की कोशिश की। मैं ने कहा कि देखो भाई यह जो सुम्हारी बेकारी का सवाल है वह, अलग हो कर तेलंगाना का राज्य बना कर भी सुलभाना मुश्किल है। बड़ा मुश्किल सवाल है मैं ने उन की बुद्धि को प्रपील करने का तरीका अपनाया था। मगर उन लोगों ने जो कहा उस को सुन कर मैं हैरान रह गया। उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि तेलंगाना को एक स्टेट बनाना चाहिए मगर उस

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

पर भ्रमल नहीं हुआ। उस का कारण यह था कि तेलंगाना के उन दिनों के कई नेताओं ने श्रीर भ्रांघ्र के नेताओं ने आपस में बैठ कर ऐसा सोचा कि हम सब लोग तेलगू भाषा भाषी एक रहेंगे तो हमारी तरक्की जल्द हो जायगी। तेलंगाना के लोगों ने उसे माना। परन्तु यह शर्त थी कि तेलंगाना के लोगों को विशेष संरक्षण मिले। एक इकरारनामा हुआ परन्तु इकरारनामों में जो बातें थीं उन के ऊपर भ्रमल नहीं हुआ। यहाँ जो बताया गया है उस में दुहराऊंगा नहीं। तेलंगाने के इलाके में जो रैवेन्यू सरप्लस है, जो अनिश्चित धनराशि रहेगी वह तेलंगाना में खर्च होनी चाहिए। इस सरप्लस धनराशि के दो हिस्से हो सकते हैं। एक रैवेन्यू का सरप्लस और दूसरा कैपिटल ऐक्सपेंडिचर का सरप्लस। उन लोगों के हिसाब से वह 40 करोड़ तक चला जाता है और वह खर्च नहीं हुआ। लोग नाराज हुए। इस के साथ ही यह जो बतलाया गया कि वह एक एप्रोमेंट का हिस्सा था जिसको लेकर कानून बना रहे हैं और जिसका कि एक्सटेंशन कर रहे हैं। भ्रांघ्र को दो जगह मिली। एक जगह तेलंगाने के भ्रादमियों को मिलनी चाहिए। अब उस को भ्रमल में नहीं लाया गया। जैसा कि रंगा साहब ने कहा कि उस का इतना उल्लंघन हुआ है कि उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। वहाँ एक रीजनल कमेटी बनी मगर एक एप्रोमेंट के मुताबिक तेलंगाने के जो प्रतिनिधि विधान सभा में बैठते हैं उन की एक रीजनल कमेटी है और वह उस को देखती है कि यह ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं। हाल में रीजनल कमेटी की तरफ से उस की जांच हो गयी है खास कमेटी मुकरंर कर के सरप्लस के बारे में और यह इम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में भी उस की रपट मुझे देखने में आ गई। उस को देखते हुए मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। एक जेंटिलमैन एप्रोमेंट किया गया लेकिन उस को भ्रमल में नहीं लाया गया उस के विपरीत काम किया गया। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जो

4000 का हिसाब लगाया गया है उस के लिए वही लोग मुझे यह कहते थे कि वह 4000 तो बकते हैं दरभ्रसल लोगों ने भूटे सर्टिफिकेट्स दिये हैं और ऐसे भूटे सर्टिफिकेट्स देने से उन का कहना है कि वह 40,000 तक है। यह गलत हो सकता है मगर यह जो एक मन की स्थिति है वह बड़ी खतरनाक है। देश में हम लोग चाहत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय एकता रहे। हम ने इस के लिए नेशनल इंटरग्रेशन कौंसिल बनाई है, कांफ्रेंसिंग वगैरह भी बुलाते रहते हैं लेकिन नीचे जब तक हम नहीं जायेंगे और लोगों के दिलों को जब तक हम इकट्ठा नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

निजाम रेलवे जब हमारे रेलवे सिस्टम में इंटीग्रेट की गई नब निजाम स्टेट को कुछ मुआवजा मिला। वह पैसा रेलवे के महकमे ने अपने पास रख दिया। वह रकम कुछ तीस करोड़ की है। मैं ने आज ही रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानकारी मांगी है। मेरी अपनी राय है कि तेलंगाना के लोगों को न्याय करना है तो यह धनराशि उस इलाके में रेलवे के विकास के लिये लगनी चाहिये। जब आप को पिछड़े इलाके से एक धनराशि मिलनी है तो उस का इस्तेमाल वहीं रेलवे बनाने के लिये होना चाहिये। आप ने तेलंगाना के लोगों से नहीं पूछा, वहाँ की हुकूमत से नहीं पूछा और वहाँ रेलवे को बढ़ाने के लिये जिस धनराशि का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। जब तक पिछड़े इलाकों के लोग कोई भ्रान्दोलन नहीं करेंगे, कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करे जिस से हमारी भ्रांखें खुलें, तब तक हम उन की बात को सोचने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे।

मेरा कहना है, जैसा अभी हमारी बहल ने कहा, यहाँ पांच साल की बात नहीं है, जब तक वह लोग पिछड़े हुए रहेंगे तब तक हमें उन की देखभाल करनी होगी और यह विशेष भ्रवसर और सुविधायें उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि यह जो बिल आया है यह काफी नहीं

है। जो रीजनल कमेटी बनी है उस को हमें स्टैटुटरी पावर देनी चाहिये ताकि अग़र कोई गलत काम हो जाये तो लोगों को कोर्ट जाने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाये। आज हम देखने हैं कि लोगों के मनो में बहुत अधिक विरोधी भावना फैल गई है। मुझे दुःख होता है यह देख कर कि वहाँ पर किस तरह गाली गलौज चलता है। तेलंगाना के लोग कहते हैं कि यह लोग हमारे ऊपर इस तरह से शासन करते हैं गोया उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर फतेह पाई है। ऐसे गलत-सलत शब्द कहे जाते हैं जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं ने एक मित्र से पूछा कि गाड़वीकीड़ को जो शब्द कहे जाते हैं उस का मतलब क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि इस का मतलब है इंकीज सन अर्थात् गधे का बच्चा। अग़र यह गलत है ऐसा नहीं कहा जाता है और मेरी सूचना गलत है, तो मुझ को आनन्द होगा, लेकिन अग़र इस तरह से होता है तो यह किननी खराब बात है? वहाँ लोगों ने हम से कहा कि अग़र हमारी तरक्की नहीं होती तो हमें परवाह नहीं। चूँकि उन लोगों ने हमारे साथ इस तरह से वादाखिलाफी की है, हमारे साथ जेन्टलमैन बन कर एग्रीमेंट कर के उस के खिलाफ काम किया है, हम पृथक होना चाहते हैं।

मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सारी पार्टीज हैं उन को समझना चाहिये कि अग़र तेलंगाना के लोग चाहते तो तेलंगाना का राज्य अलग बन सकता था, इस के लिये उन को लड़ने की जरूरत नहीं थी। एस० प्रार० सी० ने इस तरह का निर्णय किया था, लेकिन जो उस समय देश के बड़े-बड़े नेता थे उन्होंने जनता को समझाया कि देश के हित में तैलगु भाषा-भाषियों का एक राज्य होना ज्यादा अच्छा है। इस लिए उन लोगों ने इस बात को मान लिया। उन लोगों ने नेताओं की बात को मान लिया इसी का यह फल है कि आज वह इतने पिछड़े हुए रह गये हैं। जो भी कोई बड़े-बड़े नेताओं की अच्छी बात मान लेगा उस

के साथ अग़र इस तरह से व्यवहार होगा तो किसी को भी नेताओं में विश्वास नहीं रह जायेगा। अग़र हमें अपने देश की तरक्की करनी है तो इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारी पार्टी के चेयरमैन का फोन आ गया इसलिये मुझे वहाँ जाना पड़ा। हमारी पार्टी के लोग वहाँ आये, सब हिस्सों के लोग इकट्ठे हुए। आंध्र का एक राज्य है उस में तेलंगाना के लोग भी हैं, रायलसीमा के हैं और डोन्टा के लोग भी हैं। जो स्थिति तेलंगाना की है वही रायलसीमा की भी है। उन की तरक्की भी होनी चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता पृथक तेलंगाना के आन्दोलन में शरीक होना चाहते थे मगर मैं ने उन्हें समझा कर 31 मई तक उसे पोस्टपोन करवाया कुछ लोग कहते थे कि उन को फौरन तहरीक शुरू करनी चाहिए। करीम नगर के हमारे एक अच्छे कार्यकर्ता ने इस सवाल को लेकर पार्टी से इस्तीफा दे दिया हम ने उन से दो दिन तक दलील और बहस की। बहुत समझाने के बाद उन्होंने हम से कहा कि जो हमारे तहफूफुजात हैं, चाहे पोचमपाड़ प्रोजेक्ट हो या रेलवे का पैसे हो, अग़र उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ 31 मई तक, तो हम आगे चल कर इस पर दुबारा सोचेंगे। इस पर दुबारा सोचने का मतलब क्या है? हम आन्दोलन करेंगे। इस लिये हम ने वहाँ समझाने की बड़ी कोशिश की।

मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह छोटी बात नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी बात है। आज तेलंगाना में जो हवा है, वह दूसरी जगहों पर भी हो सकता है। भाषावार राज्यों का प्रारम्भ आंध्र से ही हुआ। जब आंध्र को मिला तो फर्नाटक वाले कहने लगे कि हमें भी चाहिए। उस के बाद महाराष्ट्र वालों ने कहा। इस तरह से एक चेन रिऐक्शन शुरू हो जाता है। हम को उदारता से काम ले कर दोनों को राजी करना पड़ेगा। आंध्र को भी राजी करना होगा और तेलंगाना वालों को भी राजी करना होगा। अग़र वह राजी नहीं होंगे तो सारे देश में इस

[जी एस० एम० जोशी]

तरह का सिलसिला शुरू हो जायेगा। महा-विदर्भ की मांग आयेगी। राज्य रचना आयोग ने तो महाविदर्भ की मांग को कबूल किया था। मगर उस के बाद विंगर-वाई-लिवल बनाया। हम लोगों ने पहले महा-विदर्भ के लोगों के साथ वादा किया था, जिस का नाम झकोला पैक्ट था। उस के बाद नागपुर पैक्ट हुआ। जो भी पैक्ट हुए उन पर पूरा अमल हुआ फिर भी वहाँ के लोगों में असंतोष है। अगर पैक्ट तोड़ा गया होता तो असन्तोष कितना बढ़ जायेगा इस की आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। मैं महा-विदर्भ के लोगों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि तुम्हें हमारे साथ रहने में लाभ होगा, लेकिन अगर वह हमारे साथ में नहीं रहना चाहते तो हम उन को जबर्दस्ती तो अपने साथ रख नहीं सकते। और रखना चाहें भी उस से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह से जो सिलसिला शुरू हो जायेगा वह कहीं तक जायेगा? आज तेलंगाना की बात है, कन विशाल हरियाणा की बात हो जायेगी, फिर छत्तीसगढ़ की बात हो जायेगी।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को तो पास करना ही चाहिये, लेकिन पास करना ही काफी नहीं है, जो तेलंगाना के लोग हैं उन के हित के लिये, उन की प्रगति के लिये बहुत कुछ करना चाहिये। जैसा मेरी बहन ने कहा हम को पूरा विचार करना चाहिये और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन को मदद देनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I am sorry that this debate has started on a tone of acrimony imparted by one of our members. I stand before this House as a person who is feeling ashamed of certain things that have happened in that State. This is the time when we have to dispassionately examine the question and see that the grievances of the

people who have been neglected and whose developmental activities have not been attended to, must be gone into.

You, Sir, are one of the veterans of our State who has actively participated in all the freedom movements and you remember that it is we, Andhras, who started the agitation for a separate State as far back as 1913. Spearheading this movement, a noble soul self-immolated himself and brought about the recognition of the principle of linguistic redistribution of States. When we look at those things in retrospect and see things as they are happening today in our State, everyone of us should feel sad at the extent to which we have come down in our practice from our precept. This is the most important factor one should bear in mind.

I can say that the Bill before us is not that important as we thought it to be. But there is a bigger question and bigger aspect, of bringing about closer integration in the region. In that context, I expected that one of the important Cabinet Ministers also would have been present when this discussion is taking place. Many of our friends may not be knowing what all things are happening. From newspapers we may not be able to get sufficient information, to what extent brother has begun to hate his own brother, to what degree passions have been roused, to what lengths things are going on in the countryside. If one were to imagine those things, one would shudder. That is the state of affairs.

This employment problem is only a symbol of accumulated pile of dissatisfied fact that has cropped in all these years. As you well remember, when first the Andhra State was formed in 1953, there were some legitimate fears and grievances in the minds of the people of Rayalaseema. I had been in the Madras Assembly then, when the Andhra State was being formed. I made a speech on the floor of the Assembly saying that we did not want to be in Andhra, we would rather be with Madras because our institutions were under Madras University and our commercial links were with Madras. The over-riding consideration then was that we would be overwhelmed by the most prosperous,

educationally forward and politically-conscious people of the delta areas.

But when it has come into actual practice, our leaders met and we had a pact made to allay the fears and misapprehensions. As things stands, after the formation of the Andhra State, actually political leadership passed into our hands. Mr. Sanjiva Reddy became the Chief Minister, and the capital also went to Rayalaseema.

I am trying to impress upon you that more than anything else a psychological satisfaction should be there. In addition to these economic factors there should be a psychological satisfaction that politically, economically and socially we are one and we are being treated on par. These factors must be taken into consideration. At one time people thought that the Rayalaseema people are different from people from the coastal districts. We never thought in those terms. Keeping that in view the gentlemen's agreement has taken place.

The Fazl Ali Commission has clearly stated that there should be a separate Telengana State. They have said it in so many terms. They thought that this area under the rule of the native princes has been subjected to abject poverty and is backward. So they required a special treatment to be given. But political wisdom prevailed. The urge of the people that people speaking the same language should come under one umbrella was foremost in the minds of political leaders. So, Sir, political wisdom prevailed, emotional integration prevailed, emotional aspirations prevailed and they resulted in the gentlemen's agreement which was entered into with a good spirit. And who are the signatories of that agreement? They are important leaders in our country, viz., Dr. Gopala Reddy, Dr. Sanjiva Reddy, Shri Latchanna, Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, Shri K. V. Ranga Reddy and Shri M. Chenna Reddy. They have drafted a sort of gentlemen's agreement to bring these people together. Before we were conceded to the East India Company, the Circars were part of Telengana. I am proud to be called as a Telengana rather than an Andhra. We have to bear in mind these historical facts.

I want to quote here the instance of

Maharashtra. When it was formed, some fears were there in the Marathwada area and the Vidarbha area as also in the Maharashtra area. It so happened that after Shri Y. B. Chavan, two Chief Ministers happened to come from Vidarbha. These factors will go to bring about a sort of political satisfaction among the various people.

Here, as Mr. Joshi said, it is not the political parties who are behind it. Nobody has instigated all these things. It is a sort of spontaneous dissatisfaction that has come up. Many people may attribute many motives. These are factors which we will have to bear in mind. In all these things there may be some people who want to achieve their own ends. They will be trying to use somebody's name and try to give a political colour. After all they have got their own problem. I do not want to go into that question now. These aspects must be borne in mind.

There is no point in justifying our action and condemning others. From a considerate and dispassionate angle these factors have to be gone through. That is the reason why I request and implore the Central leadership here to think and take a dispassionate view. Don't think that Andhra is quite safe and peaceful. If they are thinking like that, they are living in a fools' paradise.

So, I am only impressing upon the Minister here to impress upon the Government that they must have a close look at all these things. There are certain matters which require a healing touch. If the hon. Minister thinks or any of us here thinks that with this Bill here, with this piece of legislation here, the Andhra Pradesh matter will be settled, it is wrong. It is not like that. There are several factors that have to be gone into, especially the development of the backward areas. Even in my previous speech, I said that this Government was not able to correct these regional imbalances. In all these three or Four Plans, wherever there is regional imbalance to be corrected, more care should have been taken—I do not say care has not been taken—to see that these regional imbalances are corrected so that this sort of dissatisfaction will not be accumulated and will not erupt in a sudden manner.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

With these few words, I would like to appeal to my friends not to introduce any element of acrimony or mutual hatred. We all claim and we are proud to say that we come from Andhra Pradesh, and there is no point in telling that "you come from Andhra and I come from Telengana." This factor must be forgotten and as a step towards emotional integration and better relationship, these backward areas must be developed and we must take every care to see that all the fears, apprehensions, or doubts or misgivings of our Telengana friends must be removed and the Central Government should give a helping hand in getting these things removed, so that once again Andhra Pradesh is able to play its prominent and useful part in the national politics and help towards the national and emotional integration.

SHRI HEM RAJ : The representatives of Union territories should also be given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I have taken note of you. I am thinking of it. I request hon. Members to confine their remarks absolutely to the point raised. Shri Nayanar.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill before the House is for the extension of the safeguards and protection given hitherto by the Government to the Telengana people for five years. Even now, the agitation of students and the people of Telengana is now continuing. Students from the Telengana colleges started an agitation since the last few months, and even now the agitation is continuing. The Andhra Government, instead of maintaining the peace by convincing the people of Telengana, resorted to the military police and firing against the agitators. After 1956, the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee was formed to provide security of employment to the people from Telengana. Rules were framed under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 and they were brought into force from March, 1959. But these rules and the agreements were not fully implemented. The imbalances and the backwardness of the Telengana area are even now continu-

ing. In that manner, it is like the agitation for a separate Vidarbha, and it is like the backwardness of Kerala and the agitation in Assam. The States which are backward have got more and more demands for their development; just like the Telengana people, the people of backward States are demanding their economic rights. The Government of Andhra Pradesh acted as an arbitrator in case of any dispute on the scope of the Committee. During the last 12 years, the Regional Committee has not met and functioned regularly, and it did not look into the affairs of the people seriously. That is why in the text of the Andhra Pradesh all party agreement, they have said like this :

"We also take note that there are backward areas in the Andhra region and they also deserve immediate attention. For the removal of imbalances, it shall be the endeavour of the Government to give top priority to the rapid economic development of those areas also so that employment opportunities could improve to mitigate the hardship faced by unemployed."

During the last 12 years, the Government did not take seriously into consideration the demands of Telengana people. During the last 12 years, with the formation of Vishal Andhra, the Government failed to implement the safeguards provided for the development of Telengana.

It is also a fact that the Governor's Address has mentioned that Rs. 34 crores from the Telengana fund has been spent on the Andhra area. The question of 4,000 people having been wrongly posted in Telengana was mentioned by the other Members of the House.

It is the Congress and the Congress-led Government that are entirely responsible for the misapprehensions and agitations of the Telengana people. All these years, these ruling classes have been making efforts to develop the country on capitalist lines, but these policies, instead of removing the unequal development of the States, regional disparities, etc., in reality have been accentuating and aggravating them.

Even from the beginning, a section of the Congress ruling class opposed the

formation of Andhra State. That is why our great Poil Sriramulu was forced to sacrifice his life. In 1952-53, a mulki agitation was kicked up by a section of the Telengana Congress leaders. A section of Congressmen in Telengana demanded the format on of a separate Telengana State. They sponsored the Shiv Sena in Bombay and Lachit Sena in Assam. It is always a section of the Congressmen who have been encouraging these disruptive tendencies and instead of curbing capitalist policies, they have encouraged them. Today again it is this powerful section of the Congress from Telengana. It is the Congressmen who are playing one section against another, raising these disruptive and dangerous slogans and misleading the people and splitting the democratic forces. The ruling Congress Party not only betrayed the Telengana people but they betrayed workers, peasants and middle-classes throughout India.

Some section of the Congressmen who pretend to be the champions of the Telengana people are scrupulously silent about a thousand crores of rupees worth of plundered property by Nizam dynasty. They do not demand its outright expropriation and confiscation by the State. Why do they not utter a word against big business magnates like Birlas ?

Regional movements like this would destory the organised democratic movements. Democratic and united movements of workers, peasants, students, youths and middle-classes comprising both the regions of Andhra and Telengana alone are the surest guarantee for the realisation of their just demands and for the redressal of their legitimate grievances.

All political parties in Andhra and Telengana areas expressed their opinion in favour of the extension of this Act for five years and therefore. I support this Bill.

15.44 hrs.

RE : ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri J. H. Patel)

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, an hon. member of the House, Shri J. H. Patel, was arrested in Bangalore early

morning today. It is four o'clock and yet no intimation so far has been received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It is a serious breach of privilege by the Police in Mysore. They should not be allowed to go scotfree like that. As required under the rules, they must inform the Speaker, but they have not done it so far. I would request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement about this.

श्री मधु निमये (मुंगेर) यह लंड रेवेन्यू का मामला है। किसानों पर नये नये बोझ लादे जा रहे हैं। इधर मोरारजी देसाई और उधर वीरेन्द्र पाटिल, दोनों के बीच किसान मर रहा है, किसान को रगड़ा जा रहा है। आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना कीजिए कि वह सभा स्थगित होने से पहले इस बारे में इत्तिला दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to know if there is any information with the Government about it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information is sent by the State Government directly to the Speaker and not to the Home Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Therefore, let the Speaker or Deputy Speaker come and then we will know something about it.

15.45½ hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL—  
Contd—

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) ; सभापति महोदय, अब तक जो भाषण हुए हैं, उन में तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश का ही झगड़ा सदन के सामने आया है। मुझे तेलंगाना के अपने माथियों के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है कि उनके हुकूक उन्हें नहीं मिले है, जो कि उन्हें मिलने चाहिए। लेकिन मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात लाना