

17.20 hrs.

MOTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE
TO STUDY TELENGANA
SITUATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We had a full debate yesterday on the privilege motion in regard to many aspects of this problem. I would request hon. members to be very brief. We have just two hours.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि "यह सभा 21 सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त करती है जो सभा द्वारा सभा के सदस्यों में से ऐसी रीति से चुने जाते जाय, जैसे अध्यक्ष निदेश दें और वह आंध्र प्रदेश की यात्रा करे और तेलंगाना की स्थिति के सभी पहलुओं का मौके पर अध्ययन कर के सिफारिशों सहित अपना प्रतिवेदन 16 मई, 1969 तक इस सभा को दे"।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने ठीक कहा है कि तेलंगाना के मामले पर हम इस क्षेत्र में चौथी बार चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर कुछ सदस्यों ने तेलंगाना का प्रश्न उठाया था, बाद में 1 अप्रैल को तेलंगाना की स्थिति पर विशेष चर्चा हुई थी। कल हमारे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने मर्यादा के उलंघन का जो प्रस्ताव रखा था उस में भी तेलंगाना का प्रश्न अपरोक्ष रूप से क्यों न हो, आया था और आज पुनः हम तेलंगाना की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मेरे प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य सीमित है। आंध्र प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में और विशेष कर तेलंगाना के भाग में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसके प्रति सदन ने अपनी विन्ता प्रकट की है। दलों की सीमाओं को तोड़ कर यह भावना व्यक्त की गई है कि तेलंगाना में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह एक गम्भीर विषय है और हमें कोई ऐसा हल निकालना चाहिये जिससे आन्ध्र की एकता की रक्षा हो और तेलंगाना की जनता को सन्तुष्ट किया जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1 अप्रैल को जब सदन में तेलंगाना की स्थिति पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तब अनेक सदस्यों ने यह सुझाव रखा था कि संसद के सदस्यों की एक समिति तेलंगाना जाय, वहाँ की स्थिति का अध्ययन करे और इस विस्फोटक परिस्थिति को किस प्रकार से शांत किया जा सकता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव दे। अनेक सदस्यों ने अध्यक्ष—डा० नीलम संजोव रेड्डी—से प्रार्थना की थी कि वे इस तरह की संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करें। 1960 में जब असम में भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर उपद्रव हुए थे तो लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष ने और राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष ने भी इस प्रकार की संसदीय समिति भेजने का निर्णय किया था और संसद का समर्थन उस समिति को प्राप्त था। वह समिति असम में गई थी, सभी वर्गों से मिली थी, श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन उस के अध्यक्ष थे और उस समिति ने लौट कर संसद को एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था। लेकिन तेलंगाना के मामले में अध्यक्ष महोदय कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सके और उन्होंने सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिया था कि यह मंत्री महोदय अपने साथियों के साथ चर्चा करके इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय बतायेंगे। यह मंत्री ने दूसरे दिन इस सदन में कहा :

"Let me make it very clear at the outset that I do not want to oppose it."

लेकिन इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा :

"We have weighed the pros and cons of the matter and I have said what we honestly feel about it. You Sir, know the Andhra situation better. If you weigh the pros and cons and if you feel that it is going to serve the cause of putting all the people together in a friendly spirit keeping the integrity of Andhra State, Sir, certainly we will give our co-operation."

यह ठीक है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वर्तमान स्थिति में ऐसी संसदीय समिति लाभदायक होगी, ऐसा वे नहीं समझते हैं। लेकिन अगर लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष ऐसी समिति भेजने का निर्णय करें तो सरकार सहयोग देगी। स्पष्ट है कि गृह मंत्री के मतानुसार लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण कर सकते हैं और गृह मंत्री उस समिति के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए वचनबद्ध होंगे। लेकिन लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष संकट में थे, वे स्वयं आंध्र से आते हैं, वे वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, वे इस प्रकार की कोई धारणा पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहते थे कि इस मामले में अध्यक्ष के नाते वे कोई ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं जिस पर आक्षेप किया जा सके, जिससे उनकी स्थिति विषम बन सके। इसलिये लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि संसदीय समिति भेजने के बारे में सदन निश्चय करे। इस प्रकार सदस्यों ने लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष से कहा, लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष ने सरकार से कहा और सरकार ने फिर सारा भार लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष पर डाल दिया और अब सदन को तय करना है। मैं डा० संजीव रेड्डी की स्थिति समझता हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि सदन इस बात का फैसला करे कि हमें एक संसदीय समिति भेजनी चाहिए या नहीं भेजनी चाहिए।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि भ्रम-अलग दलों के अलग-अलग विचार हैं। सदस्यों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वाधीनता है और कुछ सदस्य पहले से ही अपने विचार व्यक्त कर चुके हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में संसदीय समिति जाकर क्या करेगी? मैं एक बात उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहूँगा कि प्रायः सभी दल आंध्र की एकता को बनाए रखने के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन क्या सरकार इस मामले में अन्य दलों का सहयोग लेना चाहती है? आंध्र में आग लगी है, तेलंगाना की जनता उद्वेलित है, उन्हें शिकायत है कि उन्हें दिये गए संरक्षण पूरे नहीं हुए। और हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि भाषावार राज्यों का

शुभारम्भ आंध्र से हुआ था, क्या भाषावार राज्यों के विघटन की प्रक्रिया भी आंध्र से आरम्भ होगी? यह प्रश्न केवल तेलंगाना तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगा। अगर परिस्थिति को काबू में नहीं किया गया, अगर जनता की भावनाओं को शांत करने का ढंग नहीं निकाला गया, अगर इस प्रश्न पर एक राष्ट्रीय मतैक्य विकसित करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तो देश के अन्य भागों में भी इसके गम्भीर परिणाम होंगे। क्या उन परिणामों को टाला नहीं जा सकता है? क्या संसद इस मामले में कोई भूमिका अदा नहीं कर सकती? क्या हम तेलंगाना की उत्तंजित जनता को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सकते कि उसके साथ जो भी अन्याय हुआ है, उस अन्याय के कारण उसके मन में जो भी आक्रोश है, उस आक्रोश को हम समझते हैं और उसके प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हैं और हम अपने प्रयत्न करने के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि उस असन्तोष के कारणों को दूर किया जा सके। असन्तोष मुख्यतः आर्थिक है। नौकरियों के बारे में और तेलंगाना में जो घन खर्च होना चाहिए था, उसके बारे में जो आश्वासन दिये गए थे, उन पर भ्रम नहीं किया गया। लेकिन यह सदन एक बात याद रखे कि तेलंगाना का मामला कोई एक रात में इतना विकराल रूप धारण करके नहीं खड़ा हो गया। पिछले साल नवम्बर दिसम्बर में आंध्र की विधान सभा की बैठक हुई थी और राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा करते हुए, जो प्रश्न आज तेलंगाना की जनता को आन्दोलित कर रहे हैं, वे प्रश्न उपस्थित किए गए थे और यदि समय रहते कदम उठाये जाते तो आज जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन प्रश्नों को लटकाये रखने में हम बड़ी कुशलता प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। जब तक जनता का असन्तोष किसी विस्फोट या धमकी का रूप न ले, शासन जागृत नहीं होता, अपने कर्त्तव्य के प्रति उदासीन रहता है और अब लोगों में यह धारणा बलवती हो गई है कि जब तक मामला सड़कों पर नहीं लाया जायेगा तब

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

तक दिल्ली के दरबार में कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार इस मामले को दलबन्दी की सीमा से ऊपर उठकर देखने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने दस अप्रैल के लिए जो बैठक बुलाई गई है उसमें केवल कांग्रेस वालों को ही भाग लेने के लिये निमंत्रित किया है, किसी भी विरोधी दल के प्रतिनिधि को प्रधान मंत्री ने चर्चा करने के लिए नहीं बुलाया है। क्या तेलंगाना का मामला कांग्रेस का घरेलू मामला है? यह ठीक है कि कांग्रेस में चलने वाले सत्ता के संघर्ष के कारण तेलंगाना की परिस्थिति उग्र हुई है, लेकिन उसका हल निकालना केवल कांग्रेस के बूते की बात नहीं है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री के लिए सम्भव नहीं था कि वे आंध्र के सभी दलों को आमंत्रित करती? आचार्य रंगा यहां पर नहीं हैं—उन्हें भी सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया है। इससे पता लगता है कि एक ओर यह कहते हुए कि सभी दल राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखें, कांग्रेस पार्टी स्वयं राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण का परिचय देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मुझे इस बात पर भी आपत्ति है कि 10 अप्रैल के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए हमारे स्पीकर, डा० संजीव रेड्डी को क्यों बुलाया गया है? उनका किसी दल से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे कांग्रेस से अपना नाता तोड़ चुके हैं, और लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष की पीठ पर विराजमान हैं। प्रधान मंत्री व्यक्तिगत रूप से उनसे चर्चा करें, मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होगी लेकिन कांग्रेसजनों के सम्मेलन में डा० संजीव रेड्डी को बुलाना, उनके पद की गरिमा की रक्षा करने का तरीका नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... एक ओर तो विरोधी दलों की उपेक्षा, इस मामले को कांग्रेस पार्टी का घरेलू मामला समझना, राष्ट्रीय घरातल पर विचार करने से इनकार करना, और दूसरी ओर डा० संजीव रेड्डी की स्थिति को विषम बनाना, यह

कोई ऊंचे दर्जे की राजनीति नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक संसदीय समिति भेजने का निश्चय मात्र ही तेलंगाना की जनता की भावनाओं को शान्त करने का काम करेगा। हो सकता है कि वहां आन्दोलन रुक जाय। हो सकता है कि लोग यह कहें कि संसद सदस्य आ रहे हैं, सब दल हमारी समस्या को ले रहे हैं अब हमें हिंसा का रास्ता नहीं अपनाना चाहिये, अब हमें तोड़-फोड़ के मार्ग का अवलम्बन नहीं करना चाहिये, अब तेलंगाना का मामला केवल उन का नहीं बल्कि एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न बन चुका है, संसद इस मामले को हाथ में ले चुकी है, अब हम संसदीय समितियों के सामने इस बात को रखें। संसदीय समिति वहां वहां जायेगी, चर्चा करेगी, विचारों का आदान प्रदान करेगी, भावनाओं को शान्त करने की कोशिश करेगी। और मैं समझता हूँ कि संसदीय समिति को भेजने का परिणाम बुरा नहीं हो सकता।

कल यह बात याद दिलायी गयी और गृह मंत्री को यह बात स्पष्ट करनी होगी, यह ठीक है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों ने नक्सलबाड़ी के बारे में संसदीय समिति भेजने का विरोध किया था, मगर गृह मंत्री ने विरोध किया था आज तेलंगाना के मामले में सारा सदन एक मत है। और अगर कांग्रेस की ओर से सदस्यों को निर्देश न दिया जाता और कांग्रेस के सदस्य अगर खुले दिल और दिमाग से विचार करते तो मैं नहीं समझता कांग्रेस के सम्मानित सदस्य तेलंगाना में एक संसदीय समिति भेजने का विरोध करते। यह बात अलग है सरकार ने फैसला कर लिया और उसका फैसला उन्हें मानना होगा। लेकिन अभी तक मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ रहा हूँ कि संसदीय समिति भेजने में आपत्ति क्या है? आखिर संसद सारे देश के लिए जिम्मेदार है। किसी प्रदेश में आन्तरिक उपद्रव हो, किसी प्रदेश में जनता

के बड़े समूह में यह भावना घर कर जाय कि उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है तो फिर संसद को अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना नहीं चाहिये। यह बात कही जा चुकी है, और गृह मंत्री इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि, आन्ध्र के बारे में एक विशेष परिस्थिति भी है, एक राष्ट्रपति का आदेश जारी किया गया है, हमारी सहमति से वहाँ एक रीजनल कमेटी बनाई गई, नौकरियों में जगह देने के बारे में हमने कानून बनाया, संसद के अधिकार के बारे में किसी तरह का संदेह नहीं होना चाहिये, और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस अवसर पर गृह मंत्री महोदय भले ही समिति भेजने के औचित्य का विरोध करें इस समय लेकिन संसद के अधिकार को कम करने की कोशिश न करें। यह बड़ी गलत परम्परा होगी, खतरनाक परम्परा होगी। संसद के सदस्य के नाते किसी भी क्षेत्र में जा कर वहाँ की जनता के दुख दर्द को सुन कर उसे कम करने के लिये, दुख दर्द को बटाने के लिए हम वहाँ जा सकते हैं, यह जो संसद का धरातल है यह किसी भी रूप में कम नहीं होना चाहिये।

अब प्रश्न रह जाता है औचित्य का ? तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय की कठिनाई यह है कि आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री नहीं चाहते ? मैं नहीं समझता आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री को डरने की क्या जरूरत है। आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री भी आंध्र की एकता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। और मैं नहीं समझता इस सदन में कोई ऐसा दल है जो आन्ध्र की एकता को तोड़ना चाहता है। लेकिन अगर उद्देश्य यह है कि तेलंगाना के मामले को हल करने के लिये विरोधी दल की आवाज नहीं सुनी जायगी, इसे कांग्रेस का प्रश्न बना कर हल किया जायगा, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न को हल करने का सही तरीका नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने निवेदन किया और मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना एक खतरे की घंटी है, वहाँ से ऐसी प्रतिक्रिया का

चक्र शुरू होगा जिसे रोकना सम्भव नहीं होगा। अनेक प्रदेशों में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं। गत बीस वर्षों में विकास में असंतुलन के कारण इन क्षेत्रों में असंतोष है। अगर हम आन्ध्र की समस्या का, तेलंगाना के सवाल का समुचित रीति से समाधान नहीं कर सके यह आग और भी जगह फैलेगी। फिर विदभं की पृथक्ता की मांग को ठुकराना मुश्किल होगा। फिर सौराष्ट्र वाले अलग होने पर बल देंगे। फिर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले जो अपनी गरीबी से, निर्धनता से पीड़ित हैं वह भी विघटन के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के कांग्रेस के सदस्य अलग होना चाहते हैं। विन्ध्य प्रदेश में असंतोष है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन की उपलब्धियों में और जनता की आकांक्षाओं में खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। देश में एक आकांक्षाओं की क्रान्ति हो रही है। निर्धनता से अधिक विषमता लोगों को खल रही है। यह विषमता अगर हम मिटा नहीं सके, हर एक क्षेत्र में, हर एक नागरिक में यह भाव नहीं भर सके कि 20 साल की समृद्धि में उसे बराबर का हिस्सा मिलेगा, जो क्षेत्र और वर्ग पिछड़े हों उन्हें विशेष सुविधायें देकर हम औरों के बराबर लायेंगे, तो फिर विघटन का कारखाना हर एक प्रदेश की यात्रा करता हुआ भारत के मानचित्र को विकृत करने में कारणीभूत होगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सदन फैसला करे, संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का और वहाँ जाने का फैसला करे। गृह मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि आप समिति बनाइये मगर अभी नहीं भेजिये, थोड़े दिन रुकने की जरूरत है। यदि गृह मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री यह कहें कि संसदीय समिति नहीं भेजिये, मगर हम तेलंगाना के प्रश्न को एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न समझते हैं, हम इस पर एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाने के लिये तैयार हैं तब भी मैं सोच सकता हूँ। लेकिन संसद के अधिकार की प्रस्थापना होनी चाहिये और फिर तेलंगाना के सवाल को सर्वदलीय

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आधार पर हल करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। एक तरीका यह है कि हम सर्वदलीय समिति भेजने का निर्णय करें। अगर गृह मंत्री के पास दूसरा कोई सुझाव है तो वह सामने रखें, नहीं तो उन्हें भेरा सुझाव मान लेना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do appoint a Committee consisting of 21 members to be elected by the House from among the members of the House in such manner as the Speaker may, direct, to visit Andhra Pradesh and have an on-the-spot study of the Telengana situation in all its aspects and submit their report including recommendations to this House by the 16th May, 1969."

There are some amendments. Mr. Mohamed Imam.....He is moving. Mr. Lakkappa...He is moving. Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha is absent.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : (Chitradurga) I beg to move :

That in the motion, —

for "21 member, to be elected by the House from among the members of House in such manner as the Speaker may direct"

substitute—

"5 persons including two members from Parliament and presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court" (1)

That in the motion, —

for "by the 16th May, 1969"

substitute—

"within three months" (3)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move :

That in the motion, —

after "recommendations" insert, —

"to meet the legitimate demands of people of Telengana" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the hon. member to confine their remarks to five minutes each? The Mover has set an example; he has finished his speech in 16 minutes.

MR. C. C. Desai.

17.43 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANNA GOWD *in the Chair*]

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : At the outset I would say that I am sorry that my leader, Prof. Ranga is not here today because I am sure, coming as he does from Andhra, he would have wanted and would have made a valuable contribution to this debate. But, as Hyderabad is under flames, Prof. Ranga is in Hyderabad and is studying the situation on the spot. You must have read in the papers that he has been in touch with all the leaders of Andhra in Hyderabad. He should be coming here in a day or two.

We do not see why Government should have any hesitation to agreeing to this proposal for a Parliamentary Committee to visit Andhra. It is obvious, it is a patent fact, that there is something wrong, something often in the State of Denmark. I do not think that there is a single person on that side of the House who will disagree with that proposition. It is so obvious. You have only to read the papers to see that every day buses are being burnt, shootings are taking place and people are being killed. False or wrong information is being given about the number of people killed. On these benches, a friend of mine, who has just come from Andhra, from Hyderabad, is sitting. He met everybody in Hyderabad, all the important people, both the people on the Government side and the people on the Opposition side. He tells me that this report of three persons having been killed is an utter under-estimation. According to him—he is sitting on the benches here—, 28 persons

were killed on the very first day and 3 persons later on. We would like to know what is the source of information which says that only three persons died. That apart, the number of buses burnt, the number of riots that have taken place, is anybody's guess. This is not a question of the last few days or weeks. This has been going on for the last 12 years after the uneasy marriage between Andhra and Telengana. From the very first day—it is not merely the case of the present Chief Minister—from the very beginning the Telengana people have not been treated properly. I am not wanting any division between the Andhra and the Telengana people, but we have got to face the fact that there have been Telengana Ministers in the Cabinet, but the Ministers have been so chosen that they are what—we used to call in the British days—stooges. Similar set of people have been chosen as Ministers of the Andhra Pradesh Government by the Chief Ministers from time to time. I am asking why does the Government come in the way of Committee'. What is exactly there fear? Is it the prestige? Is it an exposure of the Congress intrigues, one group working against the other? Or is it that sending a Parliamentary Delegation would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State? Belonging to a Party which has the right of government in one State, I confess that we have got to be very careful about the manner in which Parliamentary Delegations are sent. I have also to take into account what the repercussions and susceptibilities would be of the Chief Minister of Orissa. This case of Andhra is a distinguishable from Orissa or from Madras and I have no doubt because of special responsibility that attaches to Telangana, it is not a case of interference in the internal affairs of the State. A situation has arisen which has got to be taken notice of beyond the four corners of the Andhra State. As my friend, Shri Vajpayee, said more forcefully it is not going to stop in Andhra or in Telangana. There are various parts of the country where similar demands will be made. Sir, we do not want to add fuel to the fire. We want to co-operate with the Government. Government wants our co-operation but it does exactly the opposite. They want us to surrender and come to us saying 'You must vote with us'. This is their concept of co-operation. In any crucial vote or in any thing important, we must vote with them is what they want or expect. Otherwise, they have no intention of exeking the

co-operation of other Parties. I can say this that so far as Orissa is concerned, we feel that if a similar situation arises there, it would not amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State. The case of Telangana is much stronger and is unanswerable. After all if you do send a delegation, as Mr. Vajpayee said, it will give solace to the people. It will pour oil on troubled waters. Otherwise the situation is going to continue. It will go from State to State. To-day it is confined to students. Tomorrow it will spread to labour and then to the Government employees. Therefore, I do hope that the Government will see the seriousness of the situation. One thing must be done. I have great respect for the Chief Minister. I happen to go to Hyderabad at least once a month. I have great respect for the Chief Minister, but here is a situation in which even the Chief Minister should recognise the will or the mood of the people. Therefore if he has the interest and the welfare of the State at heart he will say 'All right'. We will not allow the situation to deteriorate further. Even if it is necessary for me to step down, I will do so.' It only means that though he has got the majority, he would still go away in the interest of the States. That would be then a real sacrifice, a sense of patriotism and a sense of goodness on his part. It is unfortunate that the situation should have been allowed to come to this stage when we have to say all these things. If he had done this earlier, perhaps he would have done it much more gracefully and much more peacefully. Even now, when the country's security and safety is in danger, the question of prestige of an individual should not come in the way. You may elect another person and let him be in charge of the affairs. We are not interfering with the majority of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. All we are asking is that the gentleman who has failed to bring peace and security...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : It is unfair, Sir.

SHRI C. C. DESAI :...and discipline to the people and during whose time these things have happened must step down. We recognise that there is need

[Shri C. C. Desai]

for trying someone else who may bring about order and discipline among the people. We are offering our cooperation to the Government in this particular matter. But, our intention is that the Parliamentary Committee should go there not only to confine this trouble to Telengana but to scotch it Telengana itself. I hope the Government will appreciate our cooperation.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I am sure that the situation prevailing in Telengana and Andhra is a matter of great distress and anxiety not only to the members of the Congress but also to members of all other political parties. I am quite sure that Government as well as the Congress Party would welcome the goodwill and cooperation of all parties in resolving the Telengana dispute. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, should have no doubt in his mind that the Government does not want the cooperation Parties in solving the difficult situation in Telengana. But, we have to see whether at this juncture the scheme that is adumbrated is going to solve the difficulty there.

Andhra Pradesh came into existence in 1956 when Telengana merged with it. During the time of merger, if I may remind the House, the representatives of the Hyderabad Andhra Mahasabha, the Vishal Andhra Mahasabha and others all sat together and with the best of goodwill they came to an agreement. It was not merely an official agreement, but non-officials sat together and came to an agreement. It was a 14-point agreement. Some of the most important points were : composition of the Ministry. The rights of either side were to be protected. They wanted to have certain ratios in regard to the composition of the Ministry, about the allocation of expenditure and then about public employment. This was a fairly good and satisfactory agreement. It was 60-40 ratio so far as the composition of the Ministry was concerned ; 2 to 1 so far as allocation of expenditure was concerned further the surplus funds were to go to Telengana because it was weaker and backward and it needed more funds. In public employment the Telengana people were to be given their full quota. A

special Act was also passed. Above all this, the Telengana Regional Committee was appointed to see that the interests of Telengana were properly safeguarded. This agreement should have worked well. Unfortunately, whatever reasons it might be, there were minor lapses leading to dissatisfaction.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Only minor lapses !

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : For whatever reasons it might be, the Telengana people were not satisfied. This would show that the arrangements had not worked well and there was something wrong with the arrangement which was to be set right. The trouble started with a student agitation.

The students' trouble is not a unique feature of Andhra. It is everywhere, in almost every State, particularly in West Bengal. I have had a very good share of students' trouble when I was in the U.P. One reason for this is that the student do not know what is going to happen in the future, when the job position is so very difficult, very tight in the country. One of the reasons in Andhra obviously is that the students were wanting opportunities of employment. For that reason the trouble started but unfortunately it expanded, and today it has assumed a very serious proportion. There is a great deal of violence, destruction of public property and even killing. The situation has to be controlled somehow or the other. The Chief Minister has had several meetings and at one meeting held in January, some kind of accord was arrived at by most of the important leaders of Andhra Pradesh. According to the agreement non-mulkies were to vacate their jobs and mulkies were to be given those jobs. It was decided that the surpluses would be strictly kept for Telengana, and that they will go on adding to the fund for Telengana, that the Industrial Trust Fund will be exclusively used for Telengana and that immediate steps would be taken to see that the backwardness of Telengana will be reduced. This agreement was signed by all important leaders, I do not wish to read out all the names because it will take lot of time. This was signed by Chokka Rao, Achutha Reddi, V.B. Raju, Narsingha Rao,

and several others including Shri Brahmananda Reddi. They thought that this arrangement would work. But that has not worked. When that did not work, what did the Congress do, was the Congress sitting tight? Is not the Prime Minister meeting all the leaders and discussing with them? She is most anxious to go into the whole matter. Not only that, the Home Secretary, along with some senior officers Finance and Planning officers—has been sent to Andhra Pradesh. They have tried to probe into the whole matter to see where the arrangement has not worked and how best it should be made to work. They have now submitted their report. On the 10th the Prime Minister has called for a meeting. Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji who had gone on fast has now given it up. There is now an atmosphere created where they could sit together and see how best this difficulty can be solved. They are coming to see the Prime Minister on the 10th when all the other Andhra leaders will come. It is true that at this meeting non-Congress people have not been called. Our friends from the other side have complaints. But it is also a fact that today there is a Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh. It is our responsibility first to see how to solve this. If we do not succeed, then of course we will require the co-operation of every person of goodwill. Suppose there is an Opposition Chief Minister in a state and something has gone wrong there. At that time, if we propose that a Parliamentary Committee of twentyone members should go there, I am sure they would not agree to it. Parliament, of course, can send such a Committee. I am not questioning the Constitutional position. But at every point if we start this practice of sending a Parliamentary Committee and then if that Committee goes and interferes in the affairs of the State administration, no State administration can go on. I myself had an occasion when there was lot of pressure on me that a Parliamentary delegation should be sent. I said: For God's sake, please do not send. Let me try, to solve the problem. If I do not solve, then I will take their help. Please do not try to complicate matter.

A Parliamentary Committee of twentyone members representing various Parties with the best of intentions, can they solve this problem? The situation there is extre-

mely difficult. If a Committee with ten viewpoints go there and start discussion, there will be worse confusion. That is not going to ease the situation. It may cause further confusion.

I have only to suggest this. Today there is a democratic set up and after all Shri Brahmananda Reddy enjoys the confidence of the majority. When he loses the confidence of the majority, then that is a different matter. I am not saying that simply because he enjoys the confidence of the majority, he must remain. He has to deliver the goods also. We have to see that. But it is the job of our leaders here to resolve it. First they have to see whether he is able to deliver the goods. If he is not able to deliver the goods, then I would request you for your cooperation and goodwill. Then it will be welcome. But I am sure a Parliamentary Committee of twentyone going down to Andhra Pradesh at the moment will not help to resolve the situations.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengoda):
Mr. Chairman, on the resolution that is moved by my revered friend Shri Vajpayee, I feel that the House should give deep consideration to the points that are raised there. Shri Desai has more or less supported the Resolution and said that the formation of a Parliamentary Committee in order to go and investigate the situation in Telengana will be useful in solving the situation and finding a solution to the problem there.

18 hrs.

In my view, after having heard Shri Vajpayee arguing the case for a parliamentary committee, there is no need for such a committee to go to Telengana. Shri Vajpayee knows everything about Telengana; he has pictured the situation there in all its details. Almost all of us know the case fully well, we know the differences that have arisen between the people of Telengana and those in power in the State, we understand the reasons behind the agitation for separate State in Telengana. If we look into the genesis of this demand, we find that grievances have been allowed to grow for the last 10-12 years since the formation of the State along with Telengana.

[Shri Anbazhagan]

When we know the genesis, when we are aware of the developments, when we are fully in the know of the situation, when we know the sins of commission and omission of the State Government as well as the Central Government, we have to think of the cure. There is no more need to analyse the disease or investigate the problem. If it is merely a law and order situation, I feel there is no need for the Central Government to send a team or for Parliament to send its team. I feel the State legislature is entitled to look into it itself. If it were something else, I could understand it if it were a question of basic differences between the people of Telengana and they in Andhra, one could understand it. But culturally and linguistically, they are united; I do not think any body can find any difference in them except in the matter of economic disparity and the backward condition of the region. This is a problem requiring constitutional remedies. It was for this that the mulki rules and the gentlemen's agreement were drawn up when the big Andhra State was formed. I am proud to call it big Andhra because it is the biggest of the southern States in size. I am not envying it. I do not want it to be cut apart; I do not want to add one more State in the south.

But the problem has to be looked in its correct perspective. First of all, this is a constitutional issue, I mean the omission or failure on the part of the State Government to implement the gentlemen's agreement for the last 10-12 years. This is a failure not merely of the State Government but of the Central Government and Parliament. Therefore, a constitutional remedy should be urgently contemplated. After the Supreme Court's Judgement declaring the mulki rules giving preference to a group within the State as against the fundamental rights, we have to think of the safeguards we can give to the Telengana people. We have to think to the Parliament and Government can do to honour the commitments given earlier in respect of implementing the agreement as well as in developing that area. We should at once think on the lines of removing the grievances of those people. For that purpose, if the ruling party as represented by the Home Minister thinks a parliamentary committee will be useful for an on the spot study, I would welcome it. But he feels diffident about it and he is the person res-

ponsible, not for the trouble, but for solving the trouble. We cannot compare Naxalbari and Telengana. In Naxalbari, there was some extraneous element as well and Parliament had some urgency in looking into it. But here there is no extraneous element. It is a homogeneous agitation caused by the natural aspirations of the people. It is like a disease in the body and we should find some cure for it. If we get a wound in our hand, we apply dettol or tincture. Some such first aid is required. For that purpose, I feel the appointment of a parliamentary committee may not be conducive. I doubt its usefulness. I do not deny the right of Parliament to appoint such a committee, but I feel it may not be conducive. If the Home Minister is tactful enough not take the total responsibility on himself and if he wants to blame the opposition leaders later on for not solving the problem, he may welcome the formation of the committee. He may doubt that if opposition members go there, they might strike roots in the Telengana area and develop themselves, as the DMK has done in Madras. But I am sure that no diplomacy of the present Government will prevent any opposition party from going to any part of the country and striking roots. I feel that the Prime Minister and Home Minister should think on the lines of getting a consensus with the opposition leaders in Parliament as well. The DMK has no grounds to support this resolution.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Sir, I have listened to the speeches of Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Desai. They have posed two different viewpoints. I am grateful to Mr. Vajpayee for his assurance that he is not for dismemberment of Andhra Pradesh and he wants a quick solution to the problem. But Mr. Desai demanded the resignation of the Chief Minister of Andhra, which his leader has been doing all along here. There is no case made out for sending a parliamentary delegation of 21 members. There is a democratic government there. A party which has got majority is ruling at the centre and the same party is ruling in Andhra Pradesh. Fortunately or unfortunately, this is a democracy of numbers and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy claims to have the support of more than 180 members out of 300 in the Assembly

and you cannot dismiss him. There may be differences within the party, but if the opposition parties do not like a Chief Minister, they cannot lightly say that he should step down and that he is the solution for everything. If that is accepted, what has happened in Orissa, where Mr. Desai's party is running the government? There were troubles and riots in Cuttack. He may try to minimise it. After all, on what authority did he say that 28 people were killed in Andhra Pradesh? He heard the story from somebody coming from Hyderabad. Nobody has got authentic information, excepting newspaper reports. We should ask the Government or the Home Minister for correct information.

Mr. Desai said that coastal Andhras have exploited the other sections. Sir, you are all the architects of the Constitution. Everybody has got the right. Mr. Desai, from Gujrat, has started a huge industrial complex in Hyderabad. He has got the same right and freedom as others have got. You must look at it carefully.

Here is the Congress Party. Here is the Government. Here is the Congress Organisation. Here is the Prime Minister and here is the Home Minister. What are they doing? What have they done so far? Are they sleeping over it? They have sent for all the people concerned. They received a deputation from the Communist Party of India only yesterday. They have sent for independent party people. They have not asked them to come and see but they have said that whoever wishes to see them is always welcome to see them and explain the position.

All the political parties that are in the Opposition have committed themselves to some sort of a line and they are propagating that line. This committee of 21 people from several parties would go there, see their own people and propagate their own line of action. Is it possible to solve this question by sending such a committee? If a heterogeneous party of 21 people go there will they be able to solve this question? This is not the time for that. Let the Central Govern-

ment discharge its responsibility properly in seeing that justice is done to the people of Telengana. You know from the papers—I am not telling any secret—the Prime Minister has called a meeting of six or seven important people from Telengana as well as the Home Minister and some political advisers. This is not a constitutional meeting or an authoritarian meeting. I take it that this is an informal meeting. After having understood the whole situation from the party members—this committee is not ruled out—if necessary a bigger conference will be called to take into confidence a bigger group of people belonging to all other parties and then a solution to this matter will be found out. But before that the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Central Government must show that they have strained every nerve to find a satisfactory solution. That is the responsibility of a constitutional government, a democratic government.

In this connection I would request the Prime Minister, after this conference which shows some signs of success because the heat is subsiding in that area—Shri Konda Luxman has given up his fast and the Congress Committee has met all the important leaders of Telengana and they have said that they must take part in the conference on the 10th—to consider this question. If it does not yield any results it is open to Parliament to come again and raise this problem saying that the Government is not able to solve this problem and being a national problem we will take care of it.

About Shri Sanjiva Reddy being invited, he is one of the oldest Congressmen (*Interruption*). He was actively interested in achieving Andhra Pradesh. He was the first Chief Minister there for some time and he was responsible for many things there. He has got an individuality as a citizen of this country, as a man belonging to Andhra. In any informal meeting he can be called for any advice that he can give. He need not take any active part in politics. He is at person respected both in Telengana and Rayalseema and also in Andhra. He will be helpful to the Prime Minister and also the Home Minister in giving advice. Things are not decided there by votes or by any

[Shri Thrumala Rao]

representative organisations. It is going to be an informal meeting out of which we hope a proper solution will emerge. Therefore, I would beg of you all not to complicate the issue by demanding the formation of a committee.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, on behalf of my party I should like to clarify certain basis positions. We sympathise with the aspirations of the people of Telengana but at the same time, we are absolutely opposed to the idea of a separate Telegana State. I should like to inform the hon. Members that with many other sections of the people and political parties my party, at the cost of a lot of unpopularity, is carrying on a campaign against the movement for separation. After twelve years of formation of this linguistic State of Andhra Pradesh—Let us all remember at this time Potti Sriramulu, who sacrificed his noble life and it is, in fact, that this great sacrifice that caused the formation of Andhra Pradesh and other linguistic States in India possible. It is really unfortunate that the movement for the dismemberment of linguistic States has started in that very State. It is an irony of fate that twelve years after the formation of linguistic States some elements have raised their heads in Telengana. I do not know about other parts but it is quite possible that they are there also; may be, interested parties would like to have a separate State for their own narrow interests. According to us, they are only vested interests; they are not interested in the welfare of the people of that area; they are not all interested in the welfare of the people of either Telengana or the rest of Andhra. Because, those who are interested in the welfare of the people of the whole of Andhra Pradesh would stoutly oppose this movement for a separate Telengana. At the same time, we should try to find out ways and means to rectify the mistakes, to overcome the lapses that were there and create an entirely new atmosphere and climate where confidence is created in the minds of the people of Telengana.

As far as we understand it, it is a question of loss of faith. It is not a question of a few crores of rupees or a certain number of a jobs. It is only a question of loss of

faith. Let us look at the problem from that point of view. As far as we are concerned, we look at this proposal level, or a discussion in Parliament from the point of view whether it helps to head the wounds, whether it helps to ease the situation and create a new atmosphere.

Of course, we have condemned the Andhra Government. We firmly believe that the present Chief Minister and his Government cannot inspire confidence in the people of that State. He has to go and his government has to go. If the Prime Minister, or the Home Minister, or the Government of India think that they can prop up this Chief Minister and this Government by some trick, they are very much mistaken. At least at this late stage let them realise that they are trying to swim against the current. So, let those people be removed from the scene. Who comes in their place is not our concern; it is for the people of that State to decide. But it is as clear as daylight that the present ruling party in Andhra Pradesh cannot inspire confidence in the people of that State. Otherwise, how is it that they have failed during the last three months in spite of so many steps that the government announced, so many statements that they have issued and so many promises that they have made to the people of Telengana? So, they have to be removed from the scene.

How can we tackle this situation? Here I will make one thing very clear. I am not dying for a parliamentary delegation. I do not think that a parliamentary delegation is a magic solution to the situation. But at the same time, we have to look at the parliamentary committee or delegation in this way.

If there is a consensus in the House, if there is not a political division among us on this question and if we can all agree that perhaps a delegation or a committee like this can visit the State and tell the people that they can rest assured that their problems will be taken up, their issues will be tackled and they can have some faith in somebody else, then that may be of some service at this stage to the people of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. From that point of view we were prepared to consider this question of a parliamentary committee.

If a parliamentary committee in that way cannot be formed and if a parliament-

ary committee becomes a point of acrimonious political dispute and division in this Parliament, that will not serve any purpose. So, ultimately if after the debate it is found that there is such a lot of difference of opinion on this question, I will not try to see that somehow or other I should have a parliamentary committee. It is not such an issue.

We had a parliamentary delegation to Assam in 1961. I think at that time it was decided on consensus, perhaps on unanimity, because at that time that kind of a delegation was helpful in solving a very difficult situation. The Prime Minister, I think, promoted that idea at that time and all welcomed it. If some such agreement is there, we are also a party to it; we will be agreeable to it.

As far as the conference convened for the 10th by the Prime Minister is concerned, we are thoroughly dissatisfied with the way she is proceeding about it. It is not a household matter of the Congress any more. It is not a household matter of the Congress cliques in Andhra Pradesh—Channa Reddy, this Reddy or that Reddy, or this Rao or that Rao. Now it is a national question.

I will end my speech by reiterating the demand made by the leaders of my party to the Prime Minister only yesterday when they met her. They requested her that the situation urgently calls for removal of the present State Government and amendment of the Constitution, as far as the Mulki rules are concerned. The whole system of safeguards would then be statutorily fortified and immediate effective, agreed political and practical steps could be worked out at a round table conference convened by the Union Government. The Government, I hope, will consider these proposals. If they proceed on the basis of a consensus at the national level, I hope even at this critical stage we can find a solution to this problem and help the people of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, as Shri Vajpayee has pointed out, this is the fourth time that we are discussing this issue. None of us is very happy at the events that are taking place. For months together students were on the rampage. Public property has been

destroyed and lot of suffering has been created.

When this proposal was first mooted in the House by an independent Member—Shri Narayana Reddy pleaded for the appointment of a parliamentary committee—I also was inclined to support the idea of sending a parliamentary committee from here. My intention in agreeing to that idea was that it might create a calm atmosphere there and the troubles would come down, better and wiser counsels would prevail, people would come to realise that by taking this matter to the streets nothing would be settled violence should be abjured and there should not be any cause for bitterness and suffering. When the debate has gone on and the Home Minister has come out with a statement with regard to his Government's intention about the desirability or undesirability of sending a parliamentary committee, I had to think about this matter in all its implications.

I would like to quote the Home Minister's statement of 2nd April, 1969 on this. He said :

“In this matters the problems are somewhat different. The situation there is still fluid in this matter. Some Members have made up their minds about certain issues, that the resignation of the Chief Minister should be accepted, that Telengana should be created, etc. With these attitudes if people go there, what exactly will happen there, we cannot say. Members of this House enjoy the most important right of freedom of speech and there is nothing wrong about it. But I have got serious doubts whether such a committee would help to bring about that sort of confidence or understanding which we desire. This is my misgiving about it. But if you, Sir, in your judgment feel that such a committee should be appointed, we will give you our cooperation...”

Again, he said :

“If you weigh the *pros* and *cons* and if you feel that it is going to serve the case of putting all the people together in a friendly spirit and keeping the integrity of Andhra State,

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

certainly, we will give our cooperation. But it is my duty to honestly and frankly place before the House our misgiving in this matter."

So, Sir, the Home Minister was not equivocal in his attitude with regard to sending a Parliamentary Committee.

I am glad, in one respect, that so far as to safeguard, to preserve, the integrity of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, all political parties want that the dismemberment of the State should not take place. But one point intrigues me. Recently, only yesterday, the Swatantra Party legislators met in Hyderabad and passed a resolution there should be a separate Telengana State. I am not able to reconcile with the statement made by SHRI C. C. Desai here and the previous statement made by his leader on the floor of the House and the statement by Shri Lachanna in the Andhra Assembly and the recent resolution of the Swatantra Party legislators in Hyderabad. There is not that much of unanimity of opinion with regard to preserving the integrity of the State. In context, when we read the Home Minister's remarks, I feel, this time is not opportune to send this type of a Parliamentary Committee.

What is the other alternative in that case? What is the duty of the Members of Parliament and of the political parties here? It is to bring about a sort of rapprochement and to bring things to a normal condition wherein bitterness disappears, wherein friendship is forged between one brother and another brother. That is the point here. Keeping this in view, I make an earnest appeal to Shri Vajpayee not divide this House on this issue. Let us express our opinion in an objective manner. The leader of the D. M. K. Party has also expressed strongly about it and also Shri Vasudevan Nair has remarked, "I am not dying for the Committee."

SHRI RABI RAY (Pari) : Nevertheless he wants it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : This gives an occasion wherein our view point could very well be placed before the House. After all, none of us is happy about those events. We feel creation of Telengana or

if this gains momentum, it will have a snow-ball effect in other parts of the country with far-reaching consequences. Nobody wants that this sort of an agitation should be carried on.

Coming to the latest developments that have taken place, the Government of India, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, have taken a right step in inviting some people who are very much involved in this matter, the people from Telengana side and the people from that area. They want to confer with one another and try to come to a sort of arrangement so that we may have some solution. In this context, there are also certain constitutional and other difficulties. The difficulties have arisen because of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court, striking down the Mulki qualification and all that. The Government also must give serious thought to that aspect of the matter. More than, the overriding factor is the economic betterment of the people of that area and also creating confidence in the minds of the people of Telengana with regard to the implementation of the safeguards and the gentlement. Creating confidence is the crux of the problem. In what manner they will be able to solve this problem, I leave it to the wisdom and the statesmanship of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. As Mr. Anbazhagan and other said, it is not only a question of economic disparity or difficulties; it is the confidence that has to be reposed in the minds of the people of Telengana and also on the people of the Andhra region. There should be a sort of rapprochement between the people of these two regions. To my mind, both are very anxious. Only certain bad elements are creating this sort of violence and destruction of property. Every one of us should condemn this sort of hooliganism, arson and looting. Nobody is appreciating that. But that should not give us a distorted picture of the entire situation. After all the attitude of the people there is basically good; they want to live together. After so much of sacrifice, they have come under one State. The people residing in the Andhra region are also very anxious to help their brethren in the neglected and backward areas of Telengana and also in Rayalaseema. These are the factors which must be taken into consideration. In my opinion, this moment is not opportune or appropriate for

the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. So, I would only appeal to Mr. Vajpayee that he should not divide the House on this issue. Let us discuss everything quite candidly, what are the problems and all that. Let Government have the consensus of the House before them. Regarding the manner in which they should settle the problem, let us give the Government some time because they have started the dialogue ; some leaders are being invited from Andhra. We all wish that their efforts should become fruitful. If, unfortunately, the sincere and honest attempts that are being made by Government in bringing together the various elements do not become fruitful, then we can, as Mr. Thirumala Rao suggested, appoint a Committee ; after all, the Parliament is supreme and they can take any action that they desire. But I would only make this appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. It is necessary that some sort of an assurance or a sort of atmosphere has to be created. I would earnestly plead with the hon. Home Minister that he should make a visit to that State, meet, some people and hear their grievances. It will also be better if the Prime Minister also goes there. They should go and study the situation. Not only this, they should give a sort of an impression that the Central Government, the Central leadership, is very much alive to the situation, they are very anxious to meet the demands of the people, if there are any injustices being perpetrated or committed on them, they are sympathetic towards them, and in that manner, a proper atmosphere has to be created. I hope, the Central Government, the Central leadership, will take steps in that direction and see that normalcy is restored and peaceful conditions are brought there. There should not be any more bitterness. From whichever part of the area people come, they would like to live together. I hope, this hooliganism, the lawlessness, will be put down with all the strength that the Government commands there, so that the peace loving citizens may not be harassed and they will be able to pursue their avocations without fear or intimidation or terror.

SHRI E.K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : This is the fourth time that we are discussing the Telengana issue. A serious consideration of this issue is necessary. Everybody admits that, during the last 12 years, the just de-

mands of the people in the Telengana area have been neglected. Everybody, including even the Congress Party, the ruling Party, admits this negligence in implementing the agreements and safeguards during the last 12 years after the merger of Telengana with Andhra. The responsibility for this lies squarely on the Congress Party, the ruling Party, and not on any other Opposition party.

The Congress Party pretends to uphold the law and order. But the reports coming from Andhra and Telengana indicate this. Yesterday 500 persons were arrested. Taxi cars, buses and other vehicles were burnt down. 500 people were arrested and an alarming situation is existing and even the Congress people both from Telangana area and the Andhra area have not come to an agreement to solve this burning issue in Telangana. Not only that if we consider this fratricidal strife between the Congress people, even the movement has spread throughout the area. Among the political parties also, previously no opinion has arisen among the Opposition Parties. Now there are reports from Andhra area that the Swatantra MLAs raised a slogan—that is reported in the paper—for a separate Telangana State. Even the SSP members from Telangana area also raised a slogan for a separate Telangana State. Some Congress members from the Telangana area are also reported to have raised a slogan for a separate Telangana State. No unanimity of opinion to solve this problem is there. If we send a delegation, it can solve the problem and everybody will accept. Before taking into account that the problem of Telangana and Andhra is not a technical; affair, political and economical affairs are also involved in this issue that during the last 12 years the Congress ruled like that and this situation is created due to that administration. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy must take responsibility for this situation. On behalf of my Party we placed before the people our opinion clearly about the Telangana State and dividing the Andhra Pradesh. Our Party is determinedly opposed to this separatist agitation from either region of the Andhra Pradesh. Telangana or the Circar Districts of Andhra and warns the workers, peasants and other democratic forces in that State, as well as those in the entire country of the grave dangers inherent in these extremely reactionary moves of the counter-

[Shri E.K. Nayanar]

revolutionary landlord politicians and their political lobbies. My Party outlined a five point programme to solve the Telengana tangle. It wanted immediate employment of Telengana personnel in Government posts both in Telengana and Andhra in the ratio of 1 : 2 guaranteed educational facilities and full employment for all educated youth and a minimum unemployment stipend pending employment. My Party urged immediate spending of the unspent Telengana surpluses which is Rs. 35 crores as mentioned in this House and which was spent in Andhra in other regions—to complete the irrigation and industrial projects in the area. It said all evictions should be stopped forthwith and all wastelands and fallow lands should be allotted to the landless. To facilitate speedy industrialisation it wanted ban on retrenchment and lay-off, and an increased dearness allowance to compensate increased cost of living and provision of unemployment relief. Warrants and cases against peasants and working class leaders should be withdrawn and the landlord police terror should be stopped.

When Mr. L. P. Singh, the Home Secretary, went to Andhra he, in his statement published in the paper, says on 5th April :

“A number of things needs to be done in Telengana.”

I want to know whether repression is among the number of things, Hundreds of people were arrested. By repression you cannot solve the problem. By arrests you cannot solve the problem. You must take into confidence all the Opposition Parties. At the same time, I want to make my point clear so far as this Motion is concerned. It is reported that the Telengana area S. S. P. party raised the slogan of a separate Telengana State. The local Swatantra Party has also raised this slogan. I do not know the view of the all-India Swatantra Party.

SHRI RABI RAY : The State Parties have not done that.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It has been reported in the Press. A unanimous solution of the Telengana problem is very necessary and we will not be able to solve

this by sending a Parliamentary Delegation to Telengana. On behalf of my Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), I would say that we are not in favour of sending a Parliamentary Delegation at this juncture to Telengana area.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : Sir, a very serious and explosive situation is prevailing in the Telengana area which needs immediate and prompt measures. It is not an economic problem only. Beside the economic problem, there is...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appeal to all the Members not to speak loudly. We have got powerful loud-speakers which catch even whispers.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : The Telengana issue is not only an economic problem. It is not a simple question of jobs and places in the Government. But it is a socio-economic problem. It is a political as well as a psychological problem.

After the creation of Vishal Andhra, the people from all the regions were expecting emotional integration. But, unfortunately, the Government and the political parties were not successful in bringing about this emotional integration. The language alone could not be a binding factor in a State. There are other factors which are necessary to unite the people in a State. I can quote the example of Maharashtra here. As Andhra Pradesh was formed by uniting Telengana, Rayalaseema and Coastal districts, Maharashtra was also formed by uniting Marathwada from Hyderabad State, Vidharba from the Central Provinces and the West Maharashtra from the old Bombay State. The problems of Maharashtra were identical to the problems of Andhra Pradesh as far as the backwardness of areas and regional imbalances were concerned. But, Sir, the way in which these problems were handled by the then Chief Minister and the present Home Minister here resulted in emotional integration of all the peoples of the regions and in the removal of regional imbalances. This is a very important point to be noted here. Like the Andhra people, we had also an agreement which was called the Nagpur Pact. The then Chief Minister had given instructions to the Government

and to all the political parties that we were to strictly stand by the Nagpur agreement and we have been following this agreement till this day. What we did and what we are doing, perhaps Andhra did not do. There are complaints from Telengana not only about jobs but also about representation in the Congress organisation itself. In our Maharashtra State, the Chief Minister's seat is given to Vidharba: important portfolios have been given to Vjdharba. Many facilities were accorded to the backward areas of Marathwada. This is how the economic development of backward regions should be handled.

Sir, I met some of my relations from Telengana. They did tell me, as Mr. Venkatasubbaiah suggested now that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should pay a visit to Telengana area, that the people of Telengana area were expecting a visit from the Prime Minister long time back when the eruption took place initially. If Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had been alive, he would have rushed to Telengana and healed the wounds of Telengana people. The Cabinet colleagues of the Prime Minister from Andhra State were expected to pay a visit to Telengana. Not only that, Shri Vajpayee or other members referred to our Speaker, Shri Sanjiva Reddy. He was one of the signatories to the agreement. He was the first Chief Minister. Now the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and their Cabinet colleagues are calling a Conference of Congress leaders from Andhra Pradesh. This and a visit by the Prime Minister and her other colleagues to Telengana would, I think, have a sound effect. That will pacify the people of Telengana. It is no use that a Parliamentary Committee visit the State when the problem, is an internal one. That will not solve the problem but will create more complications. With these words, I will appeal to Shri Vajpayee not to make any more complications.

श्री रवि राय : (पुरी) सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री वाजपेयी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब मैं इस विषय पर कांग्रेस दल के दो बरिष्ठ सदस्यों, श्री यिरुमल राव और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी की राय को सुन रहा था तब मन में सोच रहा था कि

अभी भी इन लोगों के दिमाग में आत्म-सन्तोष की भावना खत्म नहीं हुई है। श्री यिरुमल राव का कहना है कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की सरकार को इस्तीफा देने की जरूरत नहीं है। श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी का कहना है कि हम लोग सरकार में हैं, इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री ने 10 तारीख को जो मीटिंग बुलाई है उसमें कांग्रेस दल के नेताओं को बुलाया है।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में और किसी दलील को देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि यह साबित हो चुका है कि तेलंगाना के बारे में जो विशेष व्यवस्था की गई थी संविधान में, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई। इसका सबूत इस सदन में दो तीन बार दिया जा चुका है। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के बारे में 19 जनवरी को हैदराबाद में जो संयुक्त बयान दिया गया है उसमें साफ लिखा है उसके एक सिगनेटरी श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी खुद हैं—कि :

"Though it has been the settled policy of the Andhra Pradesh Government to faithfully implement the terms of the gentlemen's agreement, lapses have arisen in the implementation of the policy."

यह खुद श्री रेड्डी और उनके जिन साथियों ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं उनका कहना है सविसेज के बारे में कि

"Although clear instructions were issued more than once for replacement of all these non-mulki candidates holding regional posts by appointment of mulki candidates and time fixed for this purpose of replacement initially for three months and subsequently for two months, it is unfortunate to note that many non-mulkie candidates are still to be replaced and now information is furnished as to how many are replaced in spite of repeated reminders."

यह रीजनल कमेटी के जरिये जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है उसके बारे में उनकी राय है। सबसे

[श्री रवि राय]

खतरनाक चीज तेलंगाना के बारे में यह है कि जो अतिरिक्त रुपया तेलंगाना के लिये विशेष रूप से खर्च होना चाहिये था वह भी अभी तक खर्च नहीं किया गया है। श्री के ललित, स्पेशल आफिसर, कंट्रोलर एण्ड ग्राडिटर जनरल आफिस में जो कि एक बड़े आफिसर हैं भारत सरकार के, और जो तेलंगाना गये थे, वह भी कहते हैं कि :

“The net Telengana surpluses, after taking into account the capital expenditure in the two regions, loans and advances and the activities of the Boards and Corporations, etc. works out to Rs. 34.10 crores for the same period taking into account all the clarifications as above.”

यह 34 करोड़, 10 लाख अतिरिक्त रुपया जो तेलंगाना पर खर्च होना चाहिये था वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। यह तीन उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने दिये। अब जो सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है वह है प्रोजेक्शन आर्डर, जिसमें कर्तव्यों का विशेष उल्लेख है। उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। इस पृष्ठभूमि में श्री थिस्मल राव और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी की बात सुन कर ऐसा लगता है कि जब इतनी चीज हो गई हैं, लोग मर रहे हैं, 10 तारीख से जन-आन्दोलन होने वाला है, फिर भी उनका आत्म-सन्तोष खरम नहीं हुआ है। जैसी अंग्रेजी में कहावत है कि ब्लेन रोम वाज वनिंग, नीरो वाज फ़िड्लिंग, उनकी बात से ऐसा ही लगता है।.....

बाजपेयी का जो प्रस्ताव है इसको मानने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है? सरकार इसको मानने से इन्कार कर रही है। ऐसा क्यों? जब कारण को मैं सोचता हूँ तो मेरे मन में एक ख्याल आता है, मेरे दिमाग में एक ख्याल आता है। पीछे जब चुनाव हुआ था उस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी और श्री मोरारजी देसाई के बीच में झगड़ा चल रहा है। तब श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी को प्रधान मंत्री

बनाने में श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी का भी हाथ था, उनका भी उनको समर्थन प्राप्त था। इस वास्ते वह आज भी उनकी कृतज्ञ हैं... (इन्टरफ़ॉन्) यह साफ बात है। यह सच बात है इसलिए तो आप चिल्ला रहे हैं। उनके प्रति वह बड़ी कृतज्ञ हैं और इस कारण से वह श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को दुखी नहीं करना चाहती हैं। उनको संतुष्ट करने के लिए, उनको संतुष्ट रखने के लिए वह उनसे कहलवा रही हैं कि अगर पार्लिमेंटरी डेलीगेशन जाता है तो ऐसा करना आंध्र के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप होगा।

आप देखें कि बाजपेयी जी का प्रस्ताव क्या है? वह एक बहुत ही सादा और सरल प्रस्ताव है। इतने सरल प्रस्ताव को भी नहीं माना जा रहा है। मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी समय है कि इस सारे मामले के बारे में आप सोच लें। ऐसा न हो कि समय रहते आपने कोई उपाय नहीं किया तो वहा जन-आन्दोलन उग्र रूप धारण कर ले और उसकी वजह से तब ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी को भक मार कर मुख्य मंत्री पद से हटना पड़े। लेकिन ऐसा मामूळ पड़ता है कि पहले से और समय रहते कांग्रेस वालों में बुद्धि नहीं आती है। यदि बाजपेयी जी के प्रस्ताव को हम सर्व सम्पत्ति से पारित करते हैं तो यह अत्युत्तम होगा।

आप देखें कि आंध्र प्रदेश में इस समय जो घटनायें घट रही हैं, उनके पीछे किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का कोई हाथ नहीं है। राजनीतिक दलों के जरिये यह चीज नहीं हो रही है। वहां पर लोग, वहां पर बहुजन समुदाय, छात्र और विद्यार्थी तथा दूसरे लोग इसका नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों के नेतृत्व में यह सब चीज वहां चल रही है। क्यों चल रही हैं? असल बात यह है कि तेलंगाना में पचास लाख लोग बेकार हैं। वे क्या करें? हमारे पाटिल साहब ने अभी कहा है कि वहां आर्थिक सवाल हैं, सामाजिक सवाल हैं, रोजगार की समस्या

है, सर्विसिस की समस्या है। इन सब सवालोंने का हमको समाधान करना है। भारतीय संसद का यह कर्ज है कि इन सब सवालों पर विचार करने के लिए, इन सब सवालों का समाधान करने के लिये, इन सब सवालों का अध्ययन करने के लिए वह सभी दलों पर आधारित एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल वहां भेजे। ये लोग लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों सदनों की ओर से वहां जाएं और लोगों को कहें कि आप लोगों के जो सवाल हैं, उनका हम समाधान खोजने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह भरोसा सारी पार्लियामेंट की ओर से वहां की जनता को दिलाया जाये। इसको आंध्र का एक अन्दरूनी मामला हम न समझें। जब लोग कहते हैं कि तुम इस काम में असफल रहे हो, तुम इस्तीफा दो, तो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम इस्तीफा नहीं देंगे। जब इन समस्याओं के समाधान की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने दस तरीक़ों को अपने दल के लोगों को बुलाया है। आप देखें कि केवल अपने दल के लोगों को उस मीटिंग में बुलाया जाता है। कितना यह विरोधाभास है। इस तरह से कैसे इस समस्या का समाधान होगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

18.54 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि बाज-पेयी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है कोई भी अच्छा आदमी इससे असहमत नहीं हो सकता है। मैं अच्छे और साफ दिल से इसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सारा सदन इसका समर्थन करे।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I oppose Shri Vajpayee's Motion for sending a parliamentary committee to Andhara. If they wanted to go there without any commitments or reservations, it would have been better. Already

Shri Vajpayee's people have started satyagraha before the Governor's house saying that the Chief Minister must go. Already they have decided on something not positive. So how can they go there and help to ease the situation. Shri Vajpayee has said that there is fire there. Is it his intention to go there with 21 petrol tins ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : 21 fire extinguishers.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The question is not only of creating confidence in the minds of the Telengana people; it is also one of maintaining law and order. In 1956, when Andhra Pradesh was formed, for Telengana some safeguards were given regarding appointment and financial allocations. From the beginning, the Telengana people were the Finance Secretaries and they were allocating funds properly according to ratio. But due to the backwardness of the area, and non-availability of technical and other personnel, the funds could not be spent on the projects and the funds lapsed. The amount of Rs. 36 or 42 crores is only the lapsed amount.

They were only appointing mulkis in the Telengana area but when they wanted more development like more schools, hospitals, etc., they could not get trained teachers, nurses, doctors, engineers, etc. So, they wanted some non-mulki Andhra people to come and develop that area. The Government was not responsible for appointing non-mulkis there. The zila parishad chairmen in Telengana area wrote to their counterparts in Andhra area to send more teachers to Telengana for appointment. So, how can we charge the Government for that ?

Now what is happening there is this. The political parties who wanted to take advantage of this feeling in Telengana started agitations saying that they are the champions of the Telengana people. Actually, they are only interested in fishing in troubled waters. The SSP Chairman, Mr. Joshi, has gone there. Mr. Madhu Limaye has gone there. Mr. Madhu Limaye himself is like petrol.

We talk of national integration and appoint committees for that. But in Andhra, the Government was responsible for

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

dividing it into two parts—Telangana and Andhra. You gave some safeguards to them, maybe with good intentions. But what has happened? Now in his own capital, an Andhra is not safe; his property is not safe. If a foreigner comes to our country and stays here for 10 years, he gets our citizenship. But a man coming from Rayalaseema or Circars area cannot be a citizen in Hyderabad or Telangana after 12 years. The gentleman's agreement was that the safeguards would remain for 5 years. After that, another five-years period was given as extension for the safeguards. Now more than 12 years have passed. For how many more years is this to go on?

19 hrs.

Is it the intention of the Government to separate us for ever? Don't you want the people there to be integrated? If a Telangana man had stayed in Andhra and an Andhra man had stayed in Telangana there would not have been this trouble. In the name of safeguards you have separated these two areas in one State and you are responsible for creating this trouble. We are not against spending more money in Telangana to develop that area. We are not against giving more opportunities of employment to these people. But we are opposed to any conditions being imposed. Hereafter do not separate us, do not create this trouble for ever and see that real integration is there at least in our State. Today, even after twelve years an Andhra man cannot get employment in Hyderabad. If he wants to send his child to a college there he is considered as a non-mulki. How long can this go on. I only appeal to Government to see that there is no repetition of this trouble and real integration is there in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard the speech made by Shri Chengalraya Naidu from Andhra with rapt attention. I feel that he has changed his attitude now because of his apprehension that Shri Brahmananda Reddy is getting power-intoxicated. I would like to point out what Shri Chengalraya Naidu said on the

earlier occasion. In the papers it was said:

"Shri Chengalraya Naidu from Andhra today pleaded for the separation of Telangana on the pattern of the proposed set up in the Hill Areas of Assam."

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Even today I said that they can be given more funds (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the cat is now out of the bag. I can understand his apprehension. An hon. Member from Andhra who advocated in a different manner just three days back has changed his attitude. What is the solution proposed by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee? It is a very peaceful solution. He has suggested a parliamentary committee, a committee out of the sovereign body of this country. Can we reduce the importance of this Parliament? Who else will study the situation arising out of the situation that has arisen in Telangana?

Sir, the situation in Telangana would not have been aggravated but for the double game of the Congress which is going on and the civil war which is going on in this country. There are two groups in the Congress; one waging civil war against the other. The old syndicate wants to topple the new syndicate which has been formed. The new syndicate has been started by Shri Brahmananda Reddy. That is the position which has created this ugly scene in Andhra. Andhra was the State which started the integration movement in this country. Unfortunately, the attitude of the Congress and the policies pursued by the Government has resulted in this arson and looting everywhere. There is the question of regional imbalance, parochialism and also the problem of unemployment. There is the question of economic imbalance in addition to the danger of political imbalance under which it is desired that every power should be in the hands of the Chief Minister, Brahmananda Reddy. This is the result of the Telangana in this country.

It is endangering our integrity which is already in jeopardy.

I would like to say on this occasion that such tendencies are growing in this country. I am coming from the State of Mysore which is the border State of Andhra I, am not pleading for the separation of Telengana from Andhra. I am not pleading for the disintegration of the country. The twelve years of Congress rule after the formation of the Andhra State has resulted in the disintegration of this country.

My hon. friend has suggested a peaceful solution of a parliamentary committee. It is not going there for playing any political game, as is done by the Congress members. It is going there for an on-the-spot study. It will create a peaceful atmosphere there for finding a new solution which will strengthen the integration of this country. With these words, I support the proposal.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वे संसदीय समिति को आंध्र प्रदेश में क्यों भेजना चाहते हैं? उसका क्या प्रयोजन है, क्या पर्पज है? माननीय यह मंत्री जी पहले ही इस संसद में कह चुके हैं कि माननीय सदस्य पहले ही सपने विचार व्यक्त कर चुके हैं इसलिये अब वहां पर जाने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी बल्कि और उलझ जायेगी। जब वहां पर एक चुनी हुई सरकार काम कर रही है तो वहां पर ऐसी समिति को भेजना उचित नहीं होगा। राष्ट्रपति के आदेशानुसार वहां पर पहले से ही एक रीजनल कमेटी काम कर रही है। वह कमेटी उस रीजन के हित में ही काम कर रही है। उस कमेटी ने सैंकड़ों रिक्मेन्डेशंस सरकार को दी हैं। रीजनल कमेटी और सरकार में जब मतभेद होता है तब उसे राज्यपाल को रेफर किया जाता है। अभी तक उन सैंकड़ों रिक्मेन्डेशंस में केवल 11 में ही मतभेद हुआ है। पिछले 12 सालों में केवल 11 रिक्मेन्डेशंस ही राज्यपाल को रेफर की गई हैं। उनमें भी बहुत अधिक मतभेद की बात नहीं थी। राज्यपाल उन 11 रिक्मेन्डे-

शंस में सरकार से सहमत थे। इसमें ऐसा है :

"The Governor agreed with the view of the Government that the proposal of the Regional Committee was impracticable."

"The Governor agreed with the view of the Government that the recommendation of the Regional Committee was outside its competence."

तो 11 रिक्मेन्डेशंस में भी ऐसी बात है।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि कल डांगे साहब ने यहां पर जो बात कही उससे बड़ा दुख हुआ। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस सदन में इस तरह की बात कहना, आंध्र प्रदेश की जनता की इन्सल्ट करना है। उन्होंने कहा कि पैसा ख़ाया, स्टील किया—मैं समझती हूँ इस प्रकार से यहां पर बोलना उचित नहीं है। इस संसद को ऐसी बातों से ऊपर उठाकर कार्य करना चाहिये। जानबूझ कर पैसा नहीं ख़ाया है। आपको मालूम है कि प्लानिंग में बहुत सी कठिनाईयां होती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है तो वह लैप्स हो जाता है। इसलिए उस पैसे को लैप्स होने से बचाने के लिए दूसरी सर्विसेज पर खर्च किया गया।

एक बात और मुझे कहनी है कि सैन्ट्रल सैंक्टर जो है उस पर मार्च 1968 में 80.4 करोड़ तेलंगाना में खर्च हुआ। और 31.1 करोड़ आंध्र से खर्च हुआ इस में कुछ आंध्र की जनता ने शिकायत नहीं की, बल्कि वह प्रसन्न थी। जब मैं माननीय रवि राय का भाषण सुना तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि तेलंगाना समस्या हल करने का नहीं बल्कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को निकालने का एक षडयन्त्र है। संबैधानिक तरीके से उन को नहीं निकाल सकते इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जिससे वह हट जायें। इस के लिये किसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं है। इस लिये मैं इस का विरोध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Shri Prakash Vir Shastri,

SHRI SONAVANE (Paudharpur) : Sir, let us apply closure now. It is high time that we did that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI SONAVANE : We had sufficient discussion on this.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool) : Two hours were allotted for this.

SHRI SONAVANE : But we have a right to move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; That is all right.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं अपनी और अपने साथियों की इस राय को प्रकट कर देना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पुनर्निर्माण का न मैं पक्षपाती हूँ और न हमारे साथी पक्षपाती हैं। मेरी अपनी निजी राय यह है कि तेलंगाना का पृथक राज्य बनाने से देश में एक बद्धत ही अस्वस्थ परम्परा का प्रारम्भ हम करेंगे। लेकिन साथ ही मैं इस बात को भी स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय पूना में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के निर्माण के बाद यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था कि अतः यह अन्तिम रूप से पूर्ण विराम लगाया जा रहा है। इसके बाद देश में किसी नये प्रान्त का निर्माण नहीं होगा। उस के बाद भी चार राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ। तो अस्वस्थ परम्परा को प्रारम्भ करने का दायित्व भी वर्तमान सरकार के ऊपर और उस पार्टी के ऊपर है जिस पार्टी की केन्द्र में सरकार है।

जहाँ तक तेलंगाना का सम्बन्ध है अब तक मेरी जानकारी के आधार पर इस छोटे से

आन्दोलन में लगभग 13 व्यक्ति मौत के घाट उतर चुके हैं जो पुलिस की गोलीयों से या दूसरे किसी प्रकार से मौत के मुंह में गए हैं। 700 से लेकर 800 के बीच में, जिन में जनता के आदमी भी हैं और पुलिस के आदमी भी हैं, अस्पतालों के अन्दर घायल पड़े हुए हैं और उन में से कई मरणासन्न हैं। लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति का नाश हो चुका है जो जनता के पसीने की कमाई से बनी थी और वह इस आन्दोलन में समाप्त कर दी गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे मित्र अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने बड़ा समझदारीपूर्ण सुझाव रखा है। संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि आन्दोलन शांत होगा और उन लोगों में यह विश्वास जमेगा कि संसद जो कि उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संगठन है, उस की एक समिति हमारे प्रवेश में आ रही है जो निष्पक्ष रूप से हमारी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करेगी। इस से आन्दोलन को बन्द करने के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही मुझे दूसरी सब से बड़ी शिकायत इस सरकार से यह करनी है कि इस आन्दोलन में जिस में इतनी सम्पत्ति का नाश हो चुका है कई सो आदमी घायल हैं। अब तक यहाँ से गृह मंत्रालय के सचिव और दूसरे उनके साथियों को तो भेजा गया। लेकिन न स्वयं गृह मंत्री और न प्रधान मंत्री ने ही वहाँ जाने का कष्ट किया। जब कि ऐसी परिस्थिति के अन्दर वहाँ जाकर आन्दोलन को शांत करने के लिए उन को स्वयं उपस्थित होना चाहिए था।

दूसरी बात जो इस विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जब यहाँ पर संसदीय समिति की चर्चा आई तब मेरा अपना इस प्रकार का विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्री का मन पहले इस के लिए सहमत था। इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण करना चाहिए। लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के साथ जहाँ तक मेरा

अनुमान है कुछ उन की इस प्रकार की चर्चा हुई कि यह उन पर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अविश्वास करना होगा। इस आधार पर गृह मंत्री ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी टाल दी अध्यक्ष के ऊपर। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने फिर अपने को फंसता हुआ देखकर जिम्मेदारी दे दी सदन के ऊपर कि अगर सदन चाहे तो इस प्रकार की एक समिति का निर्माण कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की परम्पराएँ शुभ नहीं हैं कि एक दूसरे के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी टाली जाय। इस लिए मैं दो सुझाव विशेष रूप से देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्ति विशेषों के आधार पर हम को निर्णय लेने की परम्परा को बन्द करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय हित में हमको निर्णय लेने की परम्परा डालनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात विशेष रूप से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक तेलंगाना का सम्बन्ध है यह पुराने हैदराबाद राज्य का एक भाग है। निजाम ने उसके विकास पर किसी प्रकार विशेष बल नहीं दिया। सिवाय इसके कि जनता को चूसने का काम वहाँ से किया था। आंध्र प्रदेश बनने के बाद आंध्र की सरकार का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह उनके विकास पर एक बड़े भाई के समान छोटे भाई के विकास की तरफ जैसे ध्यान देते हैं उसी तरीके से आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा तेलंगाना के विकास पर बल दिया जाता।

दूसरी एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि तेलंगाना जब से आंध्र प्रदेश का भाग हुआ है मुझे वहाँ के बहुत विद्यार्थी मिले। उन विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे बतलाया कि जब हम को तेलंगाना के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता तो हम आंध्र क्षेत्र के जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन में प्रवेश लेने के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन हम तेलंगाना वाले विद्यार्थियों को वहाँ पर प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। जब कि आंध्र क्षेत्र के छात्रों को तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश मिल जाता है। इसलिए स्वाभाविक रूप से इस की उन में एक

प्रतिक्रिया पैदा होती है। इसी तरह जितने मुख्य मुख्य पद हैं, चीफ़ेमिनिस्टर है, चीफ़े सेक्रेटरी का पद है या पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के चेअरमैन का पद है, विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर का पद है और दूसरे और भी जितने जिम्मेदारी के पद हैं वह सब आंध्र क्षेत्र के हैं। इससे भी उन के मन के अन्दर एक आशंका उत्पन्न हो गई है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें थोड़ा उन के अन्दर एक विश्वास जगाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक यह संसदीय समिति का सम्बन्ध है अन्तिम बात उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो इस संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि आन्दोलन को नया मोड़ मिलेगा। दूसरा इस संसदीय समिति के निर्माण का सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि तेलंगाना में जहाँ हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति में आस्था रखने वाले कम्युनिस्ट्स सब से पहले ये और अब समाप्त हो गए थे। आज इस संसदीय समिति के निर्माण के प्रश्न को टाल कर उन की जड़ों को फिर से हरा करने का मौका यह सरकार देगी इसलिए संसदीय समिति की नियुक्ति आवश्यक है।

तीसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन लोगों ने संसदीय समिति का विरोध किया है, विशेष रूप से विरोधी दलों में से जिन एक, दो सदस्यों ने उसका विरोध किया है उस का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि उन्हें खतरा यह है कि कहीं हमारे राज्यों में भी जहाँ हमारी सरकारें हैं वहाँ के लिए भी इस प्रकार की संसदीय समितियाँ न बनने लें। इसलिए इन सभी प्रश्नों को दलों के ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचना चाहिए। एक संसदीय समिति का निर्माण कर के उस आन्दोलन को शांत करने का सब से पहले प्रयास करना चाहिए।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA
 (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

hearing all the arguments advanced by our learned friends from the Opposition, I find, there no new thing that has been advanced by them. What the political parties are saying in Andhra State, in Hyderabad, have been repeated here by them in Parliament That is all. Instead of helping the State Government and the Central Government to bring down the agitation there unnecessarily raised by doubts, they have repeated all those things. We have no specific figures available from regional committees which have been appointed. The opinions of their Chairman are on the subject. In Telangana area, there is no difference of opinion from any region that something had happened without the knowledge of the people, right from the persons who were there in the responsibility, from Mr. Sanjiva Reddy to Mr. D. Sanjivapya and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. Now, they want to create something against the present Government, or something like that, taking advantage of the political groups in the State. They are repeating and arguing these things here.

As my hon. friend, Mr. Naidu said, instead of putting things to normal, they are taking advantage of the political groups in the State and arguing the things here. Any individual can go there. There is no expense involved. We all have got the railway passes. Nobody has objected to any Member going there. The State Government is prepared to give any help to them. Already some of the party leaders have gone there and they have submitted their own information to the Government also. In a useful way, to settle the matter, the Government of India, to start with, have invited some people within the party to resolve the group politics or something—much has been argued about the group politics by Mr. Lakkappa and other friends—and, if necessary, there, is help from other political parties to resolve the problems there, certainly, they will invite them. So, I request on behalf of the party, on behalf of the friends from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, don't trust any other committee or anything like that. If there is dissatisfaction, if solution is not found out, Mr. Vajpayee may raise it and we are all to support him. That is my request to my learned friend, Mr. Vajpayee.

He has no case now for it. I would appeal him to withdraw it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I think, the purpose or the proposal contained in Mr. Vajpayee's motion has not been properly understood. My own impression is that, however weighty the arguments advanced on the other side may be, the arguments advanced on this side are weightier... (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Chavan's is the weightiest.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I am sorry, they are analysing every one of my words.

I agree to that proposal because I am a man of peace. More than two months ago, I suggested to the Home Minister to appoint a Committee of judges to go into these complaints about large scale violations or non-implementation of the safeguards, but he was not pleased to agree to that. Even now I repeat my suggestion. Instead of one side saying that the safeguards were violated and on the other side, the Andhras saying that no injustice has been done and all that, let us have a Committee of judges to go into them. Let him consider that even now. This is apart from tomorrow's meeting or the day after tomorrow's meeting with Prime Minister, etc. This has also no connection with the Parliamentary Delegation. A Committee of judges to go into these matters should be appointed in order to create confidence, as several members, including Mr. Naidu, have said. I could quote figures about expenditure and development. Things are not so bad as has been represented. Even if I am able to quote all the figures, there is not much use as there is a loss of confidence and that confidence cannot be restored by any step taken by the present Government. There is no doubt that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has taken correct steps, but long after the event. He has sent the fire engines after the houses have been burnt. What is the use? There is no confidence. Therefore I ask the Home Minister to restore confidence.

As a second step, as a man of peace, that I am suggesting is that this motion might be accepted because, after all, it is a Parliamentary delegation; it is not an investigating or inquisitorial body. If some of us have already expressed opinions, leave out all

those who have expressed opinions. I have also expressed my opinions. I may not be included. But here are 50 or 60 "Independent" members who have not expressed themselves one way or the other, whose minds are impartial. They should go not only to see how far the safeguards have been implemented and what further protection they require but also to see what protection is required by the others because, as some members have said, even the Andhras require protection; the Andhra people who are living in Hyderabad and other areas also require protection. I am getting a number of letters to that effect. The Parliamentary Delegation will be able to see and hear both the sides; they can visit all the places, both this side and that side, and make a proper impartial assessment, What I want is an impartial assessment and not an assessment of committed opinions so that it will help the Parliament to come to a proper conclusion in solving the question.

As far as the meeting on the 10th is concerned, some of us have actually said that the Congress house should be put in order. Therefore, I do not want to find fault with the Prime Minister for having invited only the Congress people for that meeting. Let them take the full responsibility and arrive at some solution. We are willing to accept any solution which will keep the Andhra united, the Telangana satisfied and make the entire Andhra Pradesh prosperous. This is all my plea.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : This is a very simple question. The facts are admitted that certain agreements that had been made at the time of Andhra becoming a separate State, have not been carried out in practice. This is very clear. It is admitted. What is required is a remedy and who shall provide that remedy. Can a Parliamentary Committee provide such a remedy? Evidently, they cannot provide such a remedy. Can they bring about a peaceful atmosphere? Yes, they can, provided all sections of the Parliament were united on this issue. One Communist Member said that Reddy—they are all Reddies and their names do not readily come to my mind—Shri Brahmaanda Reddy, the Chief Minister should resign. That means that one Party has already made up its mind and

I am sure other Parties also likewise have made up their minds on this issue. Such a jumble of people—will they bring about a peaceful atmosphere in that agitated region of Andhra? This must be left to the Government to deal with. If it is a law and order question, it must be dealt with at that level. If it means that there has been some injustice done, that injustice must be rectified and I submit it cannot be rectified by a Parliamentary Committee.

SMT. SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Very good. (*Interruption*)

श्री रवि राय : आप दोनों की एक राय है। ऐसा बहुत कम होता है।

श्री जी० भा० कृपालनी : मैं मानता हूँ कि आपके घर में ऐसा नहीं होता है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : That shows devotion to the Party.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : What I was saying was that all these things are happening. The Government of India, the central Government has to make up its mind. What is its policy in such matters? Are they prepared to have some more independent regions or are they thinking in terms that sufficient division has taken place and no more division will be allowed. They must make up their minds. They must not wait till there are riots, till private property and public property are destroyed, till innocent people suffer, till some foolish people go on strike and die. They must make up their minds as to what is their policy. A Maharashtra friend said just now that in Maharashtra they are a peaceful and reconciled family. I doubt that. If that be the fact, there would have been no firing in Nagpur and in some other areas. There would have been no complaint in a backward area like Konkan. They are very much mistaken that there is peace in Maharashtra. It is a temporary peace. It may or may not last. They must not understand that there is peace in Gujarat. They must not understand that there is peace in U. P. Let these regions who want separation, be separate once for all so that we have no problem in future of public and

[Shri J. B. Kriplani]

private property being destroyed and law and order being violated. My charge is that this Government is unable to come to a proper decision. They do not decide on principles, but they decide as occasion arises. Let them make up their minds that there has been enough division in the country and they are not prepared to have any more division. Let them decide that those regions which want to be divided can become separate States provided they cut their coat according to their cloth and the Central Government makes stringent rules about the central help to be given these regions. Let them have their own arrangement if they like, but it must be made clear that the Centre shall go so far and no farther.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Why don't you suggest that India should be divided into five parts ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last nine days...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I hope you will answer my questions. What is your policy, whether you want to divide the country further or keep it as it is today ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN . If the hon. Members show some patience, I might answer all their questions. I was saying that in the last nine days, this is the fourth occasion we are discussing Telengana matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let Mr. Brahmananda Reddy resign.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If that was the purpose of the discussion, certainly it has failed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At least his name must be changed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN ; I was wondering what is the advantage of repetition of these debates. That is the question I was asking myself. But, I must say that all these discussions have succeeded in demonstrating a basic unity of approach towards the problem of Telengana. By and large, I find that all the national parties and the

important leaders have opposed the separation of Telengana from Andhra Pradesh. This is one very good contribution of all these debates which have taken place here. For that, I must thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debates.

Sir, Acharya Kripalaniji asked me what is our policy. Our policy is not to divide the country any more. But, at the same time, nobody should be complacent. Even Maharashtra should not be complacent. The question of regional imbalances and the psychological problems do exist in different parts of the country and the administrators and the leaders of political parties will always have to bear in mind that these questions will have to be tackled with understanding, sympathy and confidence.

Now, I come back to the basic question which the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee has raised and that is, the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to go and study the problem of Telengana. It is a limited question which is before us. He has also raised some other questions which I would answer straight away. Nobody doubts the right of Parliament to appoint a Committee. As far as the Parliament's right to send its delegates to study problems in certain areas is concerned, of course it is there. But the only question is its utility under the circumstances that exist. Last time, I myself welcomed sending of a delegation for Naxalbari. I agreed, hon. Vajpayeeji agreed and the Speaker also agreed. But we know what happened to that Delegation. It is not a question of my agreeing, his agreeing or the Speaker agreeing. Ultimately, it depends upon the practicability and the use of such a Committee going there. Therefore, my only approach in this matter is that this committee, as I see it, is not likely to contribute towards the solution of the problem as it is expected of this Committee.

Here, at the same time, I would say it and say it with all the emphasis at my command that the Government's approach in this matter is certainly to find out some sort of a consensus in the country. When We say that we do not propose to send a Delegation, the idea is not to exclude the Members of Opposition.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What are the concrete proposals for consulting the Opposition ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to say here that the Government has decided that the leaders of Opposition will be called in a meeting to discuss the matter before the meeting of the 10th.

19.35 hrs.

The Prime Minister will be glad to meet Leaders of Opposition. This is our public invitation to the Leaders of Opposition. Certainly we want to discuss this matter and we would like to understand their points of view. Our opposition was merely to the proposition of sending a Committee from here because in the psychological atmosphere now prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana, such a Committee would not help. I myself asked for some time to consider this question. If I had no doubt or hesitation about it, probably I would not have asked for time. It is not that I changed my mind because Shri Brahmananda Reddy said something. At the same time, what Shri Brahmananda Reddy said has its own importance. When I say pros and cons have to be weighed, that was one of the pros and cons. I am not saying that it was not considered. But, sir, the point is very clear. I still feel that sending of such a Committee is not likely to help. I am very clear about this matter.

Hon. Member Shri Vajpayee said : Why is it that we are involving the Speaker in the conference on the 10th ? we have not invited him as a speaker. We have not invited him as a Congressman. But certainly Sanjiva Reddiji' an ex-Chief Minister of that State and he had associations with the problems. He was one of the signatories to the Gentlemen's Agreement. He has association and knowledge of problems. He enjoys unique position in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. We wanted to be benefited by his advice in the matter. It is not as Speaker that we are trying to involve him in the party politics. This is only an incidental explanation which I thought I should give to Shri Vajpayee.

May I request Shri Vajpayee that now that there is really speaking no basic difference

between his approach and my approach, he should not press for division at least on this issue ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : My questions have not been answered. I did not want to interrupt the Home Minister. My experience shows that the Government yields to pressure. Government should say that they will not any more yield to pressure. Whatever may be its nature, they will put it down, and without yielding to pressure they should put down any agitation. I also want to know whether the Government will make rules as to how Central help is to be given to the States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Kripalaniji has his own way of saying things and I have my own way.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विवाद ने एक अर्थ में अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर लिया है। यह मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं कि तेलंगाना की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये वह प्रतिपक्ष के साथ भी विचार विमर्श करेंगे। अच्छा होता यदि यह फैसला पहले किया जाता। सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ जाय तो भूला नहीं कहता, लेकिन शक यह है कि रात को फिर कहीं रास्ता न भूल जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर 10 ता० की बैठक का आयोजन कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष करते तो मुझे शिकायत नहीं होती, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री आन्ध्र की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये बैठक करें और विरोधी दल की सर्वथा उपेक्षा कर दें यह सारे देश को साथ लेकर चलने के उन के इरादे का परिचायक नहीं है। जहाँ तक डा० संजीवरेड्डी का सवाल है, मैं इस मत का हूँ कि डाक्टर संजीव रेड्डी को कांग्रेस जनों की बैठक में बुलाना उचित नहीं है और जब वह लौट कर आयेंगे, हम उन्हें सलाह देंगे कि वह इस तरह की बैठकों में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भाग लेने में इन्कार कर दें। यदि डा० संजीव रेड्डी की सलाह लेनी है तो उन को भीड़ में बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि उनके लिए आदर है, उनके पद की गरिमा का ध्यान है तो प्रधान मन्त्री उनको अलग से बुलाकर बात कर सकती हैं लेकिन एक ओर आंध्र के कांग्रेसमैनों को बुलाना और उनके साथ हमारे स्पीकर को नत्थी करना, बहुत अच्छी चीज नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनेक सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा है कि संसदीय दल भेजने का लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि दलों ने अपनी राय बना ली है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर राय बनाई है तो बुनियादी सवाल पर राय में कोई भेद नहीं है जैसा कि गृह मंत्री ने कहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आंध्र की एकता बड़ी है या श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को मुख्य मंत्री बनाये रखना बड़ा है? आंध्र की एकता बड़ी है। उसके लिए अगर किसी मुख्य मंत्री को बलिदान करना जरूरी होगा तो मैं नहीं समझता कांग्रेस पार्टी उसमें कोई संकोच करेगी।... (व्यवधान) जहां तक आंध्र की एकता का सवाल है उस में कोई बुनियादी अन्तर नहीं है। मुझे संतोष है कि गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि इस तरह की समिति कहीं भेजने पर आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। बिना नाम लिए उन्होंने आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के उस वक्तव्य का खण्डन कर दिया कि इस तरह की समिति भेजना आंध्र के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल होगा। उन्होंने नाम तो नहीं लिया लेकिन यह बात कह कर कि हम कहीं भी समिति भेज सकते हैं, उन्होंने सरकार की स्थिति स्पष्ट की, यह बहुत अच्छा किया। मुझे डी० एम० के० के नेता श्री अम्बाजगम का भी यह कहना अच्छा लगा कि संसद की इस प्रकार की समिति को भेजने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। आज कि ने ही राज्यों में विरोधी दल का शासन हो गया है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की समिति

को भेजने का विरोध करना, यह सम्पूर्ण देश को अपने दृष्टिपथ में रख कर निदान निर्धारित करने का तरीका नहीं है उसका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। संसद की सर्वोपरिता सुरक्षित रहनी चाहिए। किसी भी समय संसदीय समिति जा कर जनता के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सके, यह संसद का अधिकार अक्षुण्ण रहना चाहिए।

एक बात बाद में कही गई कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री के प्रयत्न सफल न हों तो फिर संसदीय समिति भेजने के बारे में पुनः विचार हो सकता है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन के प्रयत्न सफल हों। आंध्र के नेताओं को मनाया जा सके, तेलंगाना के नेताओं को विश्वास में लिया जा सके और जनता की भावनाओं को शांत किया जा सके। इस के लिए विरोधी दलों को अपने विश्वास में लेने का जो निश्चय व्यक्त किया गया है मैं उस की सराहना करता हूँ और इसलिए इस समय मैं अपने प्रस्ताव पर विभाजन नहीं कराऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have dispose of the amendments Nos. 1 to 3 and the main motion.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I seek leave of the House to withdraw amendments Nos. 1 and 3.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I seek leave of the House to withdraw amendment No. 2.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were, by leave withdrawn.

श्री. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सदस्य श्री अनुमति से अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस लेना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member, the leave of the House to withdraw his Motion ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

19.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 9, 1969/Chaitra 19, 1891 (Saka.)