

[Shri V. B. Raju.]

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE :  
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

### THE MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as I mentioned in the Motion just moved that the Bill has already been passed by the other House. I am happy to say that it was welcomed by all sections of that House, particularly by Members from Mysore.

As the House is aware, the State Reorganisation Commission had recommended the formation of a State comprising various Kannada speaking areas and had suggested that the new State may be given the name of Karnataka. However, the people of the then part B State of Mysore which was to form part of the new State desired that the new State should also be named as Mysore. The people of the other areas deferred to this desire and the new State was named Mysore. Later, through mutual discussions, they were able to persuade all sections of the people in the State to accept the name of Karnataka and in the middle of last year both the Houses of Mysore legislature adopted unanimously a Resolution recommending that the name of the State be changed to Karnataka. The present Bill was drawn up keeping

in view this Resolution. As required by the provisions of the Constitution, it was referred to Mysore legislature and as could be expected both House of that legislature passed unanimously a Resolution approving the Bill.

Sir, this Bill is the product of patience, mutual goodwill and persuasive efforts on the part of leaders of public opinion in the State of Mysore and seeks to fulfil the wishes and aspirations of the people of that State.

Sir, I commend the Bill to the House.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support and welcome this Bill. Sir, I feel that it is a red letter day in the history of Karnataka because today the aspirations and dreams of 30 million people of Karnataka and Kannada speaking areas are being realised and fulfilled. Hence, on behalf of the people of Karnataka I offer our sincere thanks to the Government of India for having brought forth this measure before the House and if it was sooner it would have been still better.

Sir, I do feel that at this hour it is our duty to remember with gratitude all those who had sacrificed and struggled hard for the formation of the State of Karnataka. Some of the names like those of Shri S. Nijalingappa, Shri R. R. Diwakar, Shri J. B. Hardikeri, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Ananappa Doddamati, are worth mentioning here.

I was rather pained to find that while participating in the debate on this Bill in the other House some members of the ruling Congress observed that the name of the State should have been changed in 1966 itself and one Member even went to the extent to allege that Shri Nijalingappa, though he was therefore two

terms, could not achieve this objective. But, sir, the speech of Pantji itself shows that this Bill is the product of patience, persuasive efforts and goodwill. So, the contention of these people who thus spoke there is contradicted and refuted by the observations made by the Minister himself. So, I would say that the allegation was most uncharitable and unfair to Shri Nijalingappa who, in fact, was the main architect of the United Karnataka. The other Chief Ministers like Jatti and Veerendra Patil were also not against naming the State as Karnataka.

But, as Pantji himself has said, they wanted to do it with unanimity and without giving any room for dissent or disagreement in any section of the society whatsoever. When the States Reorganisation Commission Report was published in 1956, recommending the formation of a new State and naming it as Karnataka, consisting of old Mysore State and the Kannada-speaking parts of the erstwhile Bombay State, the State of Madras and the State of Hyderabad and the Part C State of Coorg, and at that time, Sir, unfortunately, a section in old Mysore, as referred to by Pantji himself, was opposed to the naming or renaming of the State of Mysore as Karnatak. This issue was not solved then and used to figure invariably in every Session of the State Assembly and in the party meetings. Since this was an emotional issue and had to be solved with the consent of all including those who were opposing it, the leaders and the Chief Ministers who were at the helm of affairs then had to wait patiently all these days hoping that the opposition would gradually subside. Ultimately, with the goodwill of all, Sir, the Legislature could pass unanimously the resolution to rename this State a year ago and I congratulate everyone for that.

Sir, it is rather sad that this beautiful State today is confronted with so

many complex problems. On the one side, there is the border dispute with Maharashtra and Kerala and on the other side, there is the dispute with regard to the sharing of the river waters with the neighbouring States. So far as the sharing of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari is concerned, the matter is pending before the Tribunal and is *sub judice* and, therefore, it would not be advisable for me to say anything about it, though I do feel that the Government of India took unnecessarily ten long years to refer this matter to the Tribunal. Regarding the Cauvery issue, the attitude of the Central Government does not seem to be very helpful to Karnataka. None of the projects which are in an advanced stage of completion has been financed so far. The Kabini, Hemavati, Harangi and so many other projects in the Cauvery basin are in full progress. But, till today, so far as I know, not a pie of financial assistance has been made available to the State Government. It is a well-known fact that Mysore State in irrigation facility is far behind the all-India average. The irrigation percentage in Mysore is 9% or 10% whereas the all-India average is about 24%. May I ask why this step-motherly, if not so, the rather indifferent attitude is being shown towards the State of Mysore which has given hundred per cent support to the ruling party during the mid-term elections by returning all their candidates to the Lok Sabha?

Sir, the border dispute is still hanging fire since 1956 and the Mahajan Commission Report is in cold storage since 1966-67. Efforts are being made in Maharashtra again—I do not know how far it is correct—to revive the border agitation. I fear that the people of Karnataka will not allow any change under any circumstances in the Report of the Commission nor to shelve it indefinitely. I feel that it would be better if the patience of the people is

[Shri Nawal Kishore]

not overstrained and the Government of India moves fast to implement the recommendations of the Report without any further delay and close the chapter. I mean to say, Sir, that this issue should be resolved finally at the earliest.

Sir, Karanataka State is also said to be the land of gold, not because this is the only State where we have got gold fields and gold deposits, but because this is a State endowed with rich natural resources. It is a matter of pride that this was one of the few States in the country which was progressive and efficiently administered and this was its reputation even during the pre-independence period. But the position is much deteriorated now. The administration is at the lowest ebb. The administrative machinery is completely demoralised. Corruption is rampant. Race is going on among some Ministers to amass wealth by all possible means. The image of the ruling party, I am sorry to say, is very much shattered. The Government of India can verify these facts that I am putting before this House through their own sources like the CBI and other intelligence organizations. Funds obtained from here in the name of drought relief have been swindled by the officers with the connivance of local leaders, legislators and contractors. A recent scandal was unearthed in Hassan district where the amount involved was more than Rs. 50 lakhs. Funds of Agro Industries Corporation which are meant to develop agro-industries in the State have been misappropriated and invested in a cooperative textile mill established by some of the friends or relatives of some Minister. The Public Undertakings Committee, an important committee of the State legislature, inquired into some of these allegations made by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. H. D. Devegowda, on the floor of the House, and it submitted

a Report which substantiated most of the allegations which are of a serious nature. The Minister, instead of resigning or apologising on this issue, thought it convenient to brand this report of the Public Undertakings Committee as a scrap of paper and even when this was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by the Leader of the Opposition, he got the reply from the Prime Minister saying that the report was erroneous. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : I do'n't like to interrupt. I would only like to say that on a good occasion like this when we are changing the name, we should not go into all these things.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE : I am cutting short certain things. Anyhow, it is a good occasion. No doubt, we are rejoicing on this occasion, but I also want to draw the attention of the Government to some of the things that are happening there. I would just like to mention, in spite of your kind intervention, about two scandals which have rocked this State. One is about Miss Sumitra Desai. May I know why she has not been traced out so far? Either it is due to the inefficiency of the State Police of Mysore or that of the State of Maharashtra or may be that the police has not been given a free hand in this matter. May I ask Pantji as Home Minister kindly to take up the investigation of this case and give it to the CBI? Sir, this is the demand which has also been made by a prominent member of the ruling party, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, in the other House.

I am at this moment, as I said, taking this opportunity just to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of these serious lapses which are coming in the papers every day. I must confess that I do not have much of personal knowledge and, therefore, I cannot go into the details of these things.

Sir, as you said, my object was not to bring any kind of disharmony or any kind of controversy, but my object just was, that when we are giving a new name, to see also that we should start with a new resolve to give a cleaner, more efficient and uncorrupt administration for the good of the people of Karnataka who have been so kind to repose so much of their faith in the Prime Minister and her party.

I will not take much time of the House. I again express my happiness that the demands of the people have been fulfilled and the people of Kannada speaking areas are getting what they wanted. Also, the recommendation of the State Reorganisation Commission is being implemented. Therefore, I once again thank the Government for this Bill and give it my full support.

**SHRI H. S. NARASIAH (Mysore) :** Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir I welcome this Bill. But in doing so I have feeling of both joy as well as regret. It is a feeling of joy because the aspirations of the Karanataka people which were long pending and unanimously expressed through their elected representatives in the State Assembly, are finding statutory recognition and fulfilment today. This unanimity in the resolution that was brought about for the change of the name, was due to the sagacity, genius, temperament, compromising disposition and the fact of the Chief Minister who was able to bring about this unanimous resolution in the State Assembly.

Sir, this name Karnataka is not a new name. It is as old as the Puranas. It finds a mention even in the medieval times. It finds a reference in the annals of the Mauriyan empire. In the modern times, many a fighter for freedom have fought battles on its plains under the aegis of the Karanatak Pradesh Congress Committee. Freedom lions, such as Deshpandes, Diwakars, Hardikars, Panjikars and various other martyrs have hallowed this name and

brought great glory to the history of the motherland. This change of name may not signify much by itself. The backward nature of the State, its lack of proper developments and its lack of power potential has to be kept in view. It is backward compared to the national standard. For example, the railway development is far below the national level. All these things call for a concentrated attention on the part of the people of this State.

This change of name is more intended to bring about a sort of emotional integration between the various parts that were brought together 17 years ago by the States Reorganisation Commission. The States Reorganisation Commission brought together 5 or 6 parts which were scattered. They were Madras-Karnataka, Bombay-Karnatak, Hyderabad-Karnatak, Coorg-Karnatak, Mysore-Karnatak. There was another Karnataka which many a constitutionalist and historian do not recognise and that was what was formerly called Assigned Tracts Administration or the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore which neither formed part of the British India nor formed part of the princely States administered by a Foreign Jurisdiction Act and was an alien territory on the British soil. Even that was Karnataka and that has also come in now.

Now, with the integration of these geographical units differently administered by various administrative units, not much emotional integration to this day has taken place, but this name Karnataka, as I have just now suggested, which has inspired many a glorious tradition, I am sure, will bring about a greater integration by a sort of emotional integration on the part of these three crores of Kannadigas of that area.

"Regret" I said, Sir, because from henceforth the name "Mysore" will stand wiped out from the Statute

[Shri H. S. Narasiah]

Books as well as the official correspondence. This word "Mysore" and the term "Mysorean" had conveyed, for long, a peculiar significance, a unique significance of its own culture; its diet, its deportment, its dress, its dialect, everything was unique by itself. Its culture has found the acme of perfection in the two great, world-famous events, the Dasara celebrations and, may I say, the Khedda operations also? Henceforth the word "Karnataka" may not recall to the mind these pleasant memories of Dasara celebrations and various other things that were signified by this expression "Mysore". But then, Sir, the princes of Mysore as well as the people of Mysore had long prided themselves as *Karnataka Simhasanadhipatis*, this is, the overlords of the throne of Karnataka. So, Sir, judged from every aspect, whether from that of the prince or the peasant, the historian or the politician, I rather find that this name "Karnataka" is satisfactory in all aspects and in that sense I happily welcome the christening of the State as Karnataka.

Sir, this joyous occasion which is now held with jubilation all over the State is sought to be marred by certain critics by levelling some adverse criticisms on the administration. This is not the occasion for raising such criticisms for the simple reason that most of the criticisms are not only not fair but are also sometimes utilised even to hit the administration below the belt, as in the case of the episode of Sumitra Desai. My answer to that will be: This is not the occasion nor is it relevant for such considerations to be brought in before this House. So, meeting the criticisms that way, I would appeal to the House to join in unanimously welcoming the renaming of the State.

I heartily support this Bill.

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत

करता हूँ, यद्यपि काफी देर के बाद सरकार ने यह उचित समझा कि मैसूर का नाम बदल कर कर्नाटक कर दिया जाए। जिस समय राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग स्थापित हुआ था, उस समय भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का संकेत दिया गया था कि मैसूर का नाम कर्नाटक होना चाहिए परन्तु उस समय सम्भवतः सरकार ने उचित नहीं समझा इसको बदलना और उसके बाद इसके लिए शनैः शनैः और काफी लम्बे अरसे तक संघर्ष होता रहा और आज यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इसका नाम बदल कर कर्नाटक कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए मैं कर्नाटक प्रदेश की जनता को बधाई देता हूँ क्योंकि उस जनता की चिर-संचित अभिलाषा बहुत दिनों के पश्चात् आज पूर्ण हुई है।

श्रीमन् अनेक लोग कहते हैं कि नाम में क्या रखा है, काम होता चाहिए, किन्तु हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी परम्पराये यह कहती हैं, और इस बात पर बल देती हैं कि नाम की भी अपनी एक महिमा होती है, उसका मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव होता है, उसके कार्य पर, उसके कृत्य पर वह बेकार नहीं होता है। हमारे यहां तो श्रीमन्, इस बात की परिपाटी है कि नाम रखने का एक संस्कार होता है जिसको नामकरण संस्कार कहते हैं। बहुत सोचने और समझने के बाद उसका नाम रखा जाता है जैसे ही बच्चा पैदा होता है वैसे ही नाम नहीं दिया जाता है। उसके लिए एक समय होता है—

11 दिन के बाद 101 दिन के बाद — इस प्रकार का समय होता है। विद्वान एकट्ठे होते हैं, सगे-संबंधी एकट्ठे होते हैं, सब मिल कर विचार करते हैं और विचार करने के बाद किस लग्न में वह पैदा हुआ है उस लग्न का क्या प्रभाव उसके ऊपर होगा, इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हैं और फिर उसका नाम रखा जाता है। (Interruption) इन सब बातों का लेखाजोखा करके, विचार करके, उसका नाम दिया जाता है। तो श्रीमन् मैं बता रहा था कि नाम में बड़ी महिमा होती है और उसका एक औरव होता है। अखिर वहां की जनता कर्नाटक

नाम के लिए क्यों मांग करती है ? मैसूर का नाम तो था और वह बुरा नाम नहीं था। मैसूर बिगड़ कर मैसूर बना। नाम तो चल रहा था, कर्नाटक नाम इतने दिनों से, इसके पीछे एक साहित्य था, इसके पीछे एक भावना थी, इसके पीछे एक संस्कृति थी, इसके पीछे एक परम्परा थी जिसको वे अपना गौरव समझते थे।

श्रीमन्, कर्नाटक प्रदेश जो है वह निम्नांकित क्षेत्रों से मिलकर बनाया गया है। मैसूर राज्य के चार जिले बम्बई राज्य से लिये गये जो इस प्रकार हैं : बेलगांव, धारवाड़, उत्तरी कन्नड़ा और बीजापुर। जो मद्रास स्टेट थी उसके दो जिले लिये गये, दक्षिण कन्नड़ और बेलारी। इसी तरह से हैदराबाद के तीन जिले लिये गये, बीदर, रायचूर और गुलबर्गा तथा चीफ कमिश्नर का क्षेत्र कुर्ग। इस प्रकार से इन सब प्रदेशों को मिलकर के कर्नाटक बना और इस प्रकार से यह क्षेत्र कन्नड़ा भाषा की दृष्टि से और कन्नड़ बोलने वाले लोगों की दृष्टि से एक प्रदेश बन गया। श्रीमन्, भाषा का संस्कृति पर बड़ा प्रभाव होता है। भाषा, भेष, भोजन और भजन, ये चार प्रकार के तत्व हैं जिनके कारण संस्कृति बनती है, कलचर बनता है और लोग इस पर घमन्ड करते हैं तथा बड़ा गौरव महसूस करते हैं। अपनी भाषा बोलने वाले अगर किसी जगह पर मिल जाते हैं तो वे एकदम कितने स्नेह से बातें करते हैं ? अगर अपनी भाषा बोलने वाला कहीं विदेश में मिल जाता है, तो उस समय कितना स्नेह होता है ? और यह सब चीजें मिलकर एक परम्परा बनाती है। इस प्रकार से जिस चीज को हम इंटिग्रेशन कहते हैं, जिसे हम भावनात्मक एकता कहते हैं, उसके लिए ये चार चीजें आवश्यक हैं।

श्रीमन्, अभी मुझे हुबली जाने का अवसर हुआ था, जहां मैंने कर्नाटक का क्षेत्र भी देखा। (Interruption) तो एकसा भोजन, एकसा भेष, उसमें किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं, यह जानना कठिन है कि वे किस मत को

मानते हैं, कि धर्म को मानते हैं। एक सा भोजन और एक सा भेष यही पहिचान आवश्यक है। भाषा जो हम बोलते हैं, उसका अपना एक गौरव होता है और वह गौरव बराबर हमारे सामने रहता है। अतीत हमारी यद्दि में रहता है और प्राचीन गौरव हमारे सामने रहता है। हम बार-बार नाम के पीछे क्यों पड़ते हैं। आज हम राम और कृष्ण का नाम लेते हैं जो महापुरुष हो चुके हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे मत मतान्तर के महापुरुष हैं। उनका नाम क्यों लेते हैं और उनकी गौरव गाथा क्यों गाते हैं ? 5 P.M. इसी कारण से लोग इस बात की मांग कर रहे थे कि इसका नाम कर्नाटक, होना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, 'कर्नाटक' शब्द का अर्थ होता है सुन्दर क्षेत्र और सचमुच वह क्षेत्र बहुत सुन्दर है। जैसा मैंने कहा, किष्किन्धा पहाड़ वहां पर है, रामायण काल के सुग्रीव, राम और लक्ष्मण की गाथाओं से वह सम्बन्धित है। इसी प्रकार वहां का जो आर्ट है, कला है, वह उससे सम्बन्धित है। इन मारी चीजों से मिल कर गौरव बनता है और उस गौरव के लिए वहां के लोग लालायित थे और अब वे समझते हैं कि उनका वह गौरव पूर्ण हुआ।

वह क्षेत्र सुन्दर है जैसा कि उसके नाम से ही स्पष्ट है, लेकिन केवल क्षेत्र के सुन्दर होनेसे ही सब कुछ नहीं होता। आज भी यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि वहां पिछड़ापन दूसरे प्रदेशों से अधिक है — मोहसिन साहब वहां के रहने वाले हैं, उनसे वार्तालाप हुआ था — इन दिनों आगे से कुछ प्रगति नजर आई है। वहां नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज है, मिनरल्स है, बहुत बड़ी ट्रेडीन्स है, हमारी संस्कृति वहां भरी पड़ी है, किन्तु इस सब के होते हुए भी वहां जिस प्रकार से उत्थान होना चाहिए था, जिस प्रकार से प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी वह नजर नहीं आई। उसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर न तो हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज गई हैं, न देहाती क्षेत्रों में कोई छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं। अब उन्होंने बतलाया है कि पहले से कुछ अन्तर है। मैं अभी उधर से

[श्री मान सिंह वर्मा]

गाड़ी से आ रहा था, दो परिवार रेल में ऐसे मिले जिन्होंने बतलाया कि कोई दिन शायद ऐसा होता है—हमारे यहां जब हमको दोनों वक्त भोजन मिल जाता है। वे हुबली के रहने वाले थे, बम्बई जा रहे थे, इत्तिफाक से ट्रेन में मेरी मुलाकात हुई थी, बातचीत हुई थी। उस क्षेत्र में भुखमरी आज भी औरों से ज्यादा है। तो केवल सुन्दरता से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। 25 साल के अन्दर जो इम्ब्रैलैन्सेज रहे हैं उनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। कर्नाटक सचमुच कर्नाटक रहे, सुन्दर क्षेत्र बन सके, उसका जो गौरव रहा है उससे वह गौरवान्वित रह सके उसके लिए वहां कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है।

विधेयक की परिधि बहुत सीमित है। मुझे विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना है, केवल एक बात कह कर मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूं। हमारे यहां अभी भी कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जिनके नामों को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। लकादीव का भी विधेयक आ रहा है और उसका नाम लक्ष द्वीप होने जा रहा है, किन्तु अभी भी अन्डमान और निकोबार है। सबसे अधिक जो बात मुझे अखरती है वह यह है कि हमारे यहां एक लैंड भी है नागालैंड। भारतवर्ष के इतिहास में कौनसी ऐसी बात है जिसकी वजह से यह लैंड बन गया है यह बात अभी तक मैं समझ नहीं पाया। इंग्लैंड होता तो लैंड होता लेकिन भारतवर्ष के अन्दर लैंड क्यों बनाना पड़ा। मैंने कइयों से पूछा कि नागालैंड नाम क्यों रखा गया, नागा प्रदेश बड़ी आसानी से रखा जा सकता था। गोलमोल जबाब दे दिया जाता है कि वहां कुछ इस प्रकार की जनता रहती है जो अपने आपको ईसाई कहते हैं, उनको प्रसन्न करने के लिए लैंड रखा गया है। तो इस प्रकार से अलग-अलग मतावलम्बियों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए अलग-अलग नाम रखने पड़ेंगे तो मेरे ख्याल में सरकार बहुत परेशानी में फंस जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि जो अपनी परम्पराएं रही हैं जो अपने देश की भाषा है, जो संस्कृति है, जो इतिहास है उसमें नाग प्रदेश पहले भी था, राजा

वासुकि की, नाग कन्याओं की गाथाएं पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। तो नागालैंड, नाग-प्रदेश के नाम से हो सकता है। अन्डमान-निकोबार का नाम किसी बड़े नेता के नाम पर हो सकता है, जैसे नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नाम पर हो सकता है। तो मैं सुझाव दूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी को कि जब इस प्रकार से नाम बदल रहे हैं तो इन दो प्रदेशों के नाम भी बदलने के लिए वे विधेयक लाएं तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated) : Sir, I support this Bill. It is very creditable for Mr. K. C. Pant to follow in the footsteps of his very illustrious father who moved the Bill for the reorganisation of the States in 1956. I took part in that debate and I remember the troubles and the stresses that were there about the formation of States. Now, Sir, I am glad that the son, the hon. Minister of State in the Home Ministry, Shri K. C. Pant, has taken over smaller part of the bigger Bill in the sense that something is being done about what should have been done at that time. It is a statesmanlike posture. We welcome this. All this trouble has arisen because long, long ago, about 50 years ago, the Congress took the decision about the bifurcation of States when the Andhras demanded their own State. Alongside Karnataka came and thereafter started the split-up of India. Just now I was thinking of a very strange thing in my mind—it may come or it may not come—a day may come when the son of my esteemed friend, Mr. K. C. Pant, may become a Minister and may handle the case for the reunification of India when there will be no States. We have had too much trouble with the States—I shall refer to that later—and later it may be that we shall have a reunified India when we shall not have all the wranglings of the people who want to become Ministers and to hold positions and other things . . .

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD (Kerala) : Home Minister—is it the heritage?

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : I did not say that. It is by accident, it has not come deliberately . . . . (*Interruptions*). There have been plenty of precedents in other countries, I will say for your information. We had all these troubles about the States, we have inherited all these troubles.

I must pay a tribute to the pioneers of the State of Karnataka; Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshmukh, Mr. R. R. Diwakar and Mr. Nijalingappa, they took a great deal of trouble, and also Dr. Hardikar and so many others are there; their names are legion to be mentioned. Mr. Hanumanthiah was also in that group and we must pay a tribute to all these men for doing their best in this regard. The people of old Mysore State under the Maharaja demanded that it be renamed, but they were advised that they should not have a fight, that they should allow it for some time. But in the hearts of the people the feeling was there that the name of Karnataka should come just as in the case of Nagaland; except — the word 'Land', it is Naga. And Tamil Nadu has come, Gujarat has come, Kerala has come and many other States adopted their own names. Maharashtra has also come. And why should not the name of Karnataka also come?

This State has enormous wealth. It is one of the best States of India. Mr. Nawal Kishore was right when he said that it is only less than 12 per cent of irrigation work done there by the people of Mysore while 24 per cent is elsewhere because the people think that it is a land of plenty, we need not work. The second largest waterfall in the world is there. We have got electricity. We have the best wood from which rafters and beams for old Scottish vessels were made in the last

century. We have got gold at the Kolar Gold Fields. It has got enormous forest wealth; there are schemes before the Mysore Government by which medicinal things can be produced from forest plants and produced in profusion. There are thick forests in Karwar, Nepal, Karwar and Assam have the thickest forests of India. Coffee, Cardamom and fish are there. Public sector undertakings like the H. L., Bharat Electronics, HMT, etc. are also in Mysore State, and they are the pride of Mysore. But that does not mean that the people should not work. You ask a man there to go to Bombay he will say, "No. I have got my mother." They forget that there are people who from our defence forces who have their wives and children at home and are in Nagaland and NEFA.

I went to Kerala the other day. Earlier I had been sitting side by side with Kerala boys fifty years ago in a Mangalore Hostel College. We were then told only to talk in English—thus we lost the chance of learning Malayalam. Meanwhile I lost touch when I went to Kerala this time I found there was Malayalam all around. The same thing happens in Gujarat, in Bihar, in Orissa. There I feel we have gone a little wrong. The Mysore Government demands. That there shall be only Kannada in Belgaum even where there are Maharashtrians. I say frankly that Mysore Government is committing a mistake. This is not statesmanlike. You cannot rub off the Marathi signboards. You cannot rub off the boards on the roadsides. You cannot rub off the good work done by the Maharashtrians for the last twenty years. Therefore, the kind of thinking that there should be only Kannada is not good. Other languages have to live.

I went to a Maharashtra school. There were lovely girls there. I asked the girls what other languages in Belgaum they knew and they said that they could not speak in Kannada at

[Shri Joachim Alva]

all; the same thing went on in Kannada schools there — no knowledge of Marathi. The trouble arises when you say "My language" and you say that you will not learn any other language. You know, Sir, I happen to know or speak six languages—Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Konkani, Hindi and English — also Tulu. Therefore, why do you put barriers? By putting these limitations you cannot build your country. I am sorry to observe that the Government leaders in Mysore have not done the right thing when they said that all Belgaum children must learn only Kannada. If I know six languages, why can you not learn just two languages? As a matter of fact I put on the radio at 6 o'clock in the morning to hear the Vedic music from Bombay which is the best music in India. The singers are Maharashtrians. At 6 A.M. I go on switching over to Maharashtra music which is in top form. Unless we give and take we cannot put up.

Sir, I am talking with no second hand knowledge. I remember how the language riots broke out at midnight in 1956 in Belgaum. So it is no good to be a fanatic over the use of a particular language. Here Shri Nawal Kishore spoke in English. He made so many allegations. I could have similarly said so many things against Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Patil. While Shri Naval Kishore spoke in English, he must have read out the speech as written out by Shri Veerendra Patil or Shri Nijalingappa, ex-Chief Ministers of Mysore with Congress (O) faith. Shri Patil and Shri Ramkrishna Hegde used to stay in Hotel Ashoka in Delhi and conferred with monopolists and thrust them in Mysore State. They did not stay at the Mysore House. It is because they used to contact capitalists to go over to Mysore. I shall not say more. Now in this Sumitra Desai's affair you want the whole Cabinet to

resign. The Minister concerned has resigned. Then Birtish P. M. Mr. McMillan did not resign in the Profumo affair. Only the Minister resigned. Why do you make a fuss about small incidents? We did not make any fuss against Mr. Nijalingappa who brought Birlas to Mysore; his friends brought Thapar and Kanoria and what not. These things are done by people of Nawal Kishorji's Party. Blackmarketeers Thappers have brought Caustic Soda to Karwar. So, unless we put these things right, we cannot put the country right. We should learn as many languages as possible. You know from China they have sent out girls to Canada to learn English. So we cannot ignore the English language. We cannot forget also the Hindi language, though we do not like the enthusiasm with which the Hindiwallahs want to put it down the throats of the people of the South. That is wrong. It has to come slowly. Only thus can we build up our country. If every province wants its own language and will not allow any other language, then it will become difficult for the people of one State to go to another State and build up our country. I welcome this Bill as also the other Bill which is to come regarding the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands. They have to be integrated as part of our land because various powers are coming and settling down on this side and that side of the Indian Ocean. We welcome both the Bills. The name of Karnataka has come too late. When the rose comes in time and smells in time it is all right; but when it fades away, it is no rose smell at all. So we welcome this Bill and I hope that this trouble between Maharashtra and Mysore will be over. I would have talked more about my honourable friend, Shri Nawal Kishore, the leader of the Opposition who spoke in English and whose speech, I am afraid, was written by the Congress (O) people. I hope he would not be angry with me. I hope the name of Karnataka will shine for ever.

\*SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while welcoming the Bill which proposes to give a new name to the State of Mysore, I heartily thank Shri Pant for having introduced the Bill.

In 1956 when States were being reorganised on the basis of language, when the late father of the hon. Minister was the Home Minister of India, the State ought to have been named Karnatak then only. But this name could not be accepted then due to disagreement among certain political leaders. Today the name is being changed during the tenure of his son. Strange are the ways of destiny.

Karnatak is not a new name. The Ex-rulers of this state were always known as Lords of the throne of Karnatak. The poet Nriputunga had referred to the state of Karnatak which extended from Kauveri to Godavari. In the field of music Karnatak music has an important place. So Karnatak is not a new name. It has always been prevalent in history and has been in use since times immemorial.

For political reasons Karnatak State had been divided into several parts and these parts had become parts of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg. In 1956 it was again reconstituted into a Kannada speaking State which was given the name of Mysore. Now, after a lapse of about 16 years the name of the State is being changed to Karnatak. This is a day to be written in Golden Letters in the history of Karnatak. Karnatak has had its own history, culture and importance even since the ancient period.

It abounds in natural mineral wealth. Its mineral resources like gold, copper and iron ore are famous world over. There have been great writers and great poets in Kannada literature. There have also been Mahatmas and great

social reformers and freedom fighters in this region. All of them have made a great contribution in the rise of India.

Today I wish to pay homage to the sacred memory of all those leaders literary giants and poets who worked hard for the creation of the Karnatak State. It is after a long time that this memorable day has come.

In our State, people had become greatly impoverished due to the drought. Today the change in the name of the State has brought joy and mercy for the people of the State. Today when this Bill is being discussed here, there have been rains in Karnatak and people are happy.

Our State will have its new name 'KARNATAK' with effect at least from the 1st November, 1973, which is the birth anniversary of the State—after it has received President's assent. I hope the new name of our State 'Karnatak' will be there eternally.

In the end, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for speaking on this occasion.

SHRI G. R. PATIL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill and associate myself with the feelings that have been expressed by some of the hon. Members of this august House. While the long-cherished desires of the people of Karnataka have been fulfilled, the desires of the predominantly Marathi-speaking people in Karnataka have not so far been fulfilled. For the last 17 years, the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore is pending before this Parliament. The Government has applied its mind and tried its level best to bring about a settlement, but no solution has come so far.

Sir, it is now said that the name of 'Mysore' is being changed to 'Karnataka' because of the wishes of the peo-

\*Original speech in Kannada.

[Shri G. R. Patil.]

ple in Mysore. If the wishes of the people are being accepted by the Government, why have the wishes of Marathi-speaking people in Mysore State, which have been exhibited by peaceful demonstrations and by democratic methods, not been accepted so far during the last 17 years? My only humble request, through you, Sir, to the Government of India, to the hon. Home Minister, Dikshitji, to Pantji and to our beloved leader, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is that decisions should now be taken to see that the predominantly Marathi-speaking areas of Karnataka be merged immediately with Maharashtra. I need not mention about the dispute here. An attempt has been made now, and is rightly pointed out by Mr. Joachim Alva, to impose Kannada compulsorily. Kannada language has been made compulsory and it is being imposed upon the predominantly Marathi-speaking people. And because of that on the 23rd July, 1973, the students of Belgaum wanted to demonstrate peacefully. And, unfortunately, on the next day when the peaceful demonstration was being taken, there was lathi charge on these peaceful demonstrators. Not only that, the police entered the houses of all the Marathi-speaking people and severely beat innocent men and women. Sir, it is really regrettable that even Mr. Saynak, M.L.A., Belgaum was very severely beaten up by the police. If such atrocities are to continue even today in this State, it is high time the Government of India came forward and once for all resolved this dispute. My hon. friend, Mr. Nawal Kishore, just now said that this should be solved on the basis of the Mahajan Commission's Report. I totally disagree with him. On the contrary, I would say that, if at all this dispute has to be solved, let it be solved on the basis of the principles of village as a unit, village language, and contiguity. All these factors should be taken into con-

sideration, and the areas of predominantly Marathi-speaking people should be merged in such a way that minimum people, speaking Marathi will remain in Karnataka. If these steps are taken, I am sure that whatever troubles that are now likely to arise, will be solved. Marathi people have waited for a long time during the last 17 years, by all democratic means also.

They have fought all the elections and have won all the elections on this issue. Therefore, it is causing grave concern and frustration to the Marathi-speaking people there. I would appeal to the Minister that immediate steps should be taken and some solution on the basis of the principles mentioned above should be found out so that this long-standing dispute is settled immediately. I wish all happiness and prosperity to the people of today's Mysore and tomorrow's Karnataka.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD :  
Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill. A new name has been given to the old State of Mysore, as old as 17 years. The learned Home Minister, Mr. Pant, has explained the reasons why this delay in changing Mysore into Karnataka occurred. There was nothing wrong in the name 'Mysore' which has got a historical background and a rich heritage. Yet, to satisfy the wishes, the desire and the sentiments of the people of Mysore this new name has been given to this State. The previous speaker who spoke in very good Kannada pointed out that even in ancient days the former Raja of Mysore was known as the King of Karnataka. As such 'Karnataka' is a popular name. But at the same time I feel Kannada Nadu would have been a better name than Karnataka because Kannada Nadu is very simple and it would have been well known to non-Kannadigas as also for Kannadigas themselves and it would sound very well. But when a unanimous resolution of the two Houses of Mysore Legislature has been before us,

we have nothing to say against it. I therefore only welcome it. But let me also point out that there are other languages prevailing in the proposed Karnataka—the present Mysore State. Urdu is a language spoken in different districts of Mysore—in North Canara, Bangalore, Belgaum, different parts of Mysore. Urdu is a very popular language among sections of Mysore community. I hope the Government of Mysore, that is, the proposed Karnataka Government, would give due place to Urdu and its literature. Apart from Urdu there are other languages also in Mysore State. In South Canara district a language known as Tulu is a very popular language. I can definitely say that Tulu-speaking population is in a majority in South Canara district than Kannada-speaking population. Tulu has a rich heritage. It has a cultural background and it was once upon a time known as Tulunadu. So I say this Tulu language should also get its due place in Mysore. Another language popular is Konkani. This language has no script, yet it is very widely spoken by people of different parts of the State of Mysore as well as parts of Kerala. So this language also should have its place in Mysore.

Another important thing I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister is with regard to the Muslims of Mysore State who have been considered as a forward community by the recent Backward Classes Commission. The Muslims of South Canara district who are known as *maplais* or *byarees*, when South Canara district was part of the Madras State till 1956, these *byarees* were considered by the Madras Government as a backward community along with Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for educational purposes and other social benefits. But when South Canara was merged with Mysore State, all of a sudden, the *byarees* were classified as a forward community in the Mysore State while on the other hand, their counterparts in

Malabar now are known as *maplais*, who were also in Madras State formerly, continued to be a backward community under Kerala State.

Malabar and South Kanara were part of Madras State and *Maplais* and *Byarees* of Malabar and South Kanara were classified as backward communities by Madras Government. When Malabar went to Kerala State, the *Maplais* were still considered as backward whereas their counterparts in South Kanara suddenly became forward communities along with Brahmins. I would request the Home Minister to discuss this matter with the Government of Mysore. I am not speaking anything on the basis of community. I would definitely say that the position of *Byarees* is the same as that of Harijans. Nothing more than that. They are educationally backward, socially backward in the whole district of South Kanara and also in Mysore. Very few educated Muslims are there in Mysore State. How can such a community be classified as forward community by the Mysore Government?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Kerala): I understand that Mysore Muslims themselves wanted not to be branded as backward. They wanted to be non-backward. This is what I understand.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD: That is not correct. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Are you not from Kerala?

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD: I am only 14 miles away from Mangalore.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): He is very near to Mysore.

**SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD :** A deputation has gone to the Backward Commission set up by the Mysore Government on this issue to place facts and figures before them. My Party also went on deputation to the Commission to place facts and figures before them. Muslims in Mysore should be considered as backward community and they should be considered along with other backward communities. I wish all progress and prosperity to the new State.

**SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) :** I am very happy that the name of the Mysore State is being changed into Karnataka. I wish the new State all prosperity and progress.

When a new baby is born, the mother is also given tribute. That is the custom. The neighbours go to the naming ceremony with gifts. It is also the custom that the mother and the household distribute sweets on the occasion to those who attend the function. I want the Home Minister to listen to what I say. I do not know whether Shri Pant is going to give us some sweets, because he is naming his new child as Karnataka. My friends Shri G. R. Patil and Shri Joachime Alva have come out with some long-standing grievances in the minds of neighbours of Karnataka or Mysore.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Are you giving me some gift or are you taking away something from me?

**SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :** No, no. I am not taking anything. You are going to give us some sweets. While taking it, I am also sending my application to you.

Sir, I will only read out a letter dated 31-7-73 received from the Students' Union at Belgaum. I will read out only a portion of it. This letter is from the College Students' Union at Belgaum. It is in Marathi and I will read it out

in Marathi itself.\* Sir, it is a very small letter and I will not read out the whole.

Sir, here is a photo showing how the people were beaten ruthlessly by the ruffians, that is, the police in Belgaum. Here is one more photo in this paper showing about 20 students being beaten on the back among whom are some MLAs also and I think one of them also called on Mr. Pant. Mr. Pant also very recently advised in the Lok Sabha that we should remain calm and cool in order to create an atmosphere for getting a proper decision. I fully agree with him. But he must also know that for the last 17 years we have been keeping calm, very cool, and it is not because that the people do not know how to create a situation when the Government may be forced to take a decision. Yet, Sir, they have been remaining calm. It is because, Sir, during the last five years or so they have seen the ability of the Prime Minister to take unpalatable political decisions and they are thinking that the Prime Minister have assured them a decision and we shall wait for that decision. But, apart from this, Mr. Pant, is it not your duty to control your police department? Is it not up to you to ask these police people at least not to beat the students when you are asking us to remain calm? Is it not up to you to ask the Mysore Government not to force Kanarese as a language to be learnt in a Marathi school? Sir, 23,000 schools are affected by this order. All the sign boards, government boards, have been rubbed off and only Kanarese and English find a place thereon in the Marathi-speaking areas. I think Mr. Pant will consider a hundred times his advice to us and will take a proper course of action in this matter. The students say that they are treated as second-class citizens in Mysore State. Are you not

\*The honourable Member read out the letter, which was in Marathi, in Marathi itself.

feeling sorry that the students of one State are treated as second-class citizens in another? I have not got any thing more to add, Sir, but I only wish to draw the attention of Shri Pant to this and say that this is a very serious situation. We, particularly the Marathi-speaking community in that area, have got a deep faith in the Prime Minister's ability and I hope he will convey to the Prime Minister our feelings of frustration on this matter. Thank you.

**DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala)** : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill. But, while welcoming it, I also would like to raise some issues which are relevant to the discussion here today.

Sir, the name, Karnataka, is nothing new. The name came up during the entire history of the freedom movement of the country, in the history of the movement for linguistic States. Sir, it is very much a part of the culture and the nationality-consciousness of the people of Karnataka. Sir, India is a multi-national State and in a multi-national State it is but natural for each nationality to insist on the right name which they would like to give to their region which symbolises their traditional culture, literature and so on. But, unfortunately, Sir, despite the fact, that the Indian freedom movement had accepted the name Karnataka, it was not incorporated at the time of reorganisation of States. The best traditions of the national movement, the movement for linguistic States leading up to the martyrdom of Potti Sriramulu and the SRC Report are all familiar to us. Sir, despite the fact that the S. R. C. had recommended that the Mysore State should be called Karnataka, for various reasons it was rejected which some members of the ruling party called "statesmanship". In fact, it was a denial of the aspirations of the people of Karnataka. As a result of the persistent demand of the people and the

unanimous resolution of the State Legislature, ultimately the Government had to accept this. But even today when the Home Minister is bringing forward this Bill, I find that within the Congress Party, within the members of the ruling party in Parliament, there is no consistent view on the problem of nationalities. Today, for instance, the hon. Member Mr. Joachim Alva pleaded for reorganization of the States into one single State and he wished that the son of Mr. K. C. Pant will do the job. We have a tradition followed here that the first Prime Minister's son or daughter will be the Prime Minister but the second Prime Minister's son need not necessarily be Prime Minister; possibly he will be a multimillionaire. Therefore, Mr. K. C. Pant's son has no chance to organize all the States into a single State.

Sir, the point I want to bring here is that we have a tradition of nationalities movement and the ruling party unable to understand this thing. I would request the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches, at least when we discuss the re-naming of the Mysore State, to respect the sentiments of those who became martyres in the movement for linguistic States.

Sir, every State in India or every region in India has now become backward. We had in 1960's a discussion in the N.D.C., where some States in India were classified as backward States. Today, due to drought conditions, famine conditions etc., even the so-called advanced States like Maharashtra and Bengal also have become Backward States. This is because of 25 years of bad government in this country. Because of this, every State—not only Mysore, Kerala, Bihar or Orissa but every State—has become backward. The Congress Government has made backwardness universal in the whole country. There is no single State which is not backward.

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian]

Sir, about Mysore, I would specifically refer to the recommendation of the 5th Finance Commission. Along with Kerala, Mysore was virtually neglected. Sir, if you really study the resources allocated by the 5th Finance Commission to Mysore, it was less than what it got from the previous Commission. I do not know what is going to happen in the case of the 6th Finance Commission.

There is uneven development in India because of the capitalist path of development. Sir, the monopolistic path of development necessarily leads to backwardness of large areas in this country. What is the Government doing to prevent this? They have a so-called licensing policy. One of the methods in which the States like Mysore are attempted to be raised from backwardness is by tinkering with the licensing policy. Today, big companies, large industrial houses, like Birlas, have been given licences in Mysore. Birlas are very much entrenched in Mysore State in the name of backwardness; in the name of avoiding backwardness. The Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act is being subverted by the Government. In the name of helping the backward States, Birlas are going to Mysore to set up industries.

Sir, what about land reforms? Mysore is one of the States which is most backward in terms of the implementation of land reforms. Sir, it is not a secret when I say that a large number of landowners in Mysore State have not only legally avoided land reforms but they have legally divorced their wives to escape the Land Reforms Act. I can even say that one of the Congress Ministers in one of the States, who is in charge of land reforms, has legally divorced his wife, but they are living in the same building only to get out of the Land Reforms Act. In Mysore such divorces have taken place among a large number of landowners only to get out of the

proposed Land Reforms Bill. This is the condition . . .

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : कहिए मोहसिन साहब क्या बात है !

श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन : मुझे पता नहीं,

He is telling a strange story. I do not know.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : The Hon. Minister may say that this is not true. Despite the fact that the Home Minister controls the C. B. I., he does not even know the whereabouts of Sumitra Desai after two months. Therefore, I can understand that the Home Ministry has no knowledge of the problems of land reform and its implementation in Mysore.

I would request the Minister that when we are considering the renaming of Mysore State into Karnataka, it is time that we consider some of these questions. Sir, the income of Mysore State is far below the all-India level. Irrigation potential is much below the all-India average. Only 8.3% of the gross cultivated area is irrigated against the proportion of 18% in India as a whole. Upper Krishna Project which was included in the Third Plan is still pending. Projects like the Vijayanagar Steel Plant have to be expedited. The Central Government has shown callous neglect of Mysore State. There are fantastically backward areas like Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. They can qualify for the lowest kind of backwardness which any human society can ever think of.

Sir, at a time when the great aspirations of the people of Mysore are being put into an Act, what is the situation in Mysore State? The Mysore State is stinking with corruption. I am not going into the Sumitra Desai case. It is the incompetence of the Central Government not to be able to trace the whereabouts of this person. That, of course, is another thing. There is cor-

ruption in terms of misutilisation and misappropriation of funds of the Agro Industrial Corporation. The point that I am trying to make is that while we are accepting the name of Karnataka, the Karnataka people have a State Government which is the most illegitimate Government. With that Government a new era cannot be introduced. Therefore, I wish that the Central Government will do something about it at least on this occasion when a new era is being inaugurated in Mysore State for the benefit of the people. Let the Government worry about their own house and let them put their house into order and enable the people of Karnataka to be healthy members of the Indian federation.

श्री भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल (बिहार) :  
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक के जरिये मैसूर का नाम बदल कर कर्नाटक रखा जा रहा है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

जो वर्तमान मैसूर स्टेट है उसका निर्माण 1956 ई० में हुआ था। इसमें पुराना जो मैसूर स्टेट था वह भी है। इसके साथ कुछ जिले महाराष्ट्र के, कुछ हैदराबाद के और कुछ तमिलनाडु के जिले मिला कर के यह स्टेट बनी थी। स्टेट्स रिऑर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन ने जब इस स्टेट को उस समय में बनाया था तो उसने भी सजेस्ट किया था कि इसका नाम कर्नाटक रखा जाय, लेकिन कुछ कारणों से उस समय वह नाम नहीं रखा गया। वहाँ के जो बाशिन्दे हैं उन लोगों ने बराबर इस बात के लिए आन्दोलन किया है और उस आन्दोलन का आज यह नतीजा निकला है कि इस स्टेट का नाम बदल कर के कर्नाटक स्टेट रखा जा रहा है।

जो यह कर्नाटक स्टेट है इस कर्नाटक स्टेट के बनने के समय से ही कुछ जमीन को ले कर के इसका झगड़ा है महाराष्ट्र से, केरल से। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह इस झगड़े को तय करे। इस झगड़े को तय करने के सिलसिले में अभी एक स्पीकर ने जोर दिया था जो महाराष्ट्र के है कि महाराष्ट्र के पक्ष में वह झगड़ा

तय होना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस ढंग से कोई सजेशन दिया जाय। जब कि उसके लिये एक कमिशन कायम हो चुका था तो उस कमिशन का जो रिक्मेन्डेशन था हम समझते हैं कि वहाँ फेयर हो सकता है जो कि एक कमिशन की राय है क्योंकि मैसूर एक पार्टी है और महाराष्ट्र भी एक पार्टी है और इन दोनों का जो ओपिनियन होगा वह बायब्ड होगा, ऐसी हालत में जो कमिशन बना था उस कमिशन की जो राय होगी वह राय ही मैज्योर राय हो सकती है और इसलिये हम समझते हैं कि उस को ब्रश एसाइड नहीं कर देना चाहिए। इस लिए कि महाराष्ट्र की जो सरकार है वह बहुत मजबूत सरकार है। वह गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया को इम्प्लूएस कर सकती है। तो उसे इम्प्लूएस नहीं होना चाहिए और जब कि कमिशन की राय हो गयी है तो उस को सेट एसाइड नहीं करना चाहिए।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इसको अपने हाथ में लिया था। पोलिटिकल तरीके से दोनों मिल कर के कोई फैसला कर ले तो दूसरी बातें हैं, लेकिन अगर मेल से नहीं हो तो निश्चित तरीके से जो कमिशन की राय है उस के मुताबिक ही फैसला होना चाहिए। ऐसा हम चाहते हैं।

इसके अलावा और भी कुछ नदी के पानी को लेकर झगड़ा है। उस का भी फैसला सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बीच में पड़ कर करना चाहिए। उसका कुछ क्षेत्र है जो कि हैदराबाद से आता है। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। इसलिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जैसा कि अभी आंध्र स्टेट में तेलंगना आन्दोलन जारी हुआ है उसी तरह का आन्दोलन कर्नाटक स्टेट में जारी हो जाय। इसलिए हम समझते हैं कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनको उठाने की कोशिश की जाय और खास तौर से इस पर सरकार ध्यान दे। जो कर्नाटक स्टेट है उस स्टेट में पोटेंशियलिटी बहुत है। उसको डेवलप करना चाहिए। वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से डेवलप हो सकता है। वहाँ पर एक वृन्दावन स्थान है। उसको हमने देखा है कि किस तरह से इंजीनियरिंग फीट के जरिये से वह बहुत अच्छी जगह बना दी गयी है।

[ भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल ]

वहां पोर्टेसियेलिटि है। लाइम स्टोन भी है। सीमेंट फैक्ट्री भी बन सकती है। दूसरी तरह से भी डेवलप किया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो उसको डेवलप कर सकती है। लेकिन अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर जहां बेशी प्रेशर होगा, उसका काम होगा, जो दूसरे जबरदस्त स्टेट है, जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र वगैरह हैं, उन लोगों का ही काम होगा, तो जो पिछड़े हुए स्टेट हैं उन सबका काम नहीं हो पायेगा। मेरा बिहार भी उसी में है। उस का काम नहीं चलता है क्योंकि प्रेशर देने की जो ताकत है वह उसमें नहीं है और वही हाल इस मेसूर स्टेट का भी है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि न्याय के आधार पर इसका डेवलपमेंट हो न कि प्रेशर के आधार पर।

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Vice-Chairman, Sir, the naming ceremony in any village, in any place, is a very happy occasion. Generally the parents celebrate the naming ceremony with all pomp. They invite all their friends and relatives, not only nearer to them but distant people also. This change of name of Mysore State into Karnataka State has been the desire of the people of Karnataka for long. The State of Karnataka should be congratulated on this happy occasion. It is also a good augury to note that this Bill is being gone through and passed before the immediate presence of our Vice-President who is also a Mysorean and he should be ...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Sir, are you a Mysorean ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : He said Vice-President.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : He said you are a Mysorean; you are an Andhra.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Hyderabad is near to Bangalore.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : Anyhow whatever it is, it does not matter.

Sir, Mysore is noted for its colossal and prodigious wealth and culture unsurpassable by a number of Indian States. India being a multi-national and multilingual State, Mysore and Bangalore can contribute to a great extent in this sphere. Mysore is noted for its gold mine, its forest wealth of sandal wood, cardamoms, coffee, pastoral grandeur, mountainous scenery and endowed or blessed by the Central Government with Institutes of national importance, national height and national prestige and a host of engineering industries and Central Government undertakings. Though a part of Mysore as my friend, Mr. Schamnad has said belonged to Tamil Nadu, the then Madras State, we still have people in our State speaking Kannada and in the name of this languages, I say, let us not come into conflict. If only we have not been sticking to this language being imposed by a certain sector of the Indian population, things could not have come to such a pass. If according to the policy of reorganisation of the States the Government of India had formed States on the basis of the language as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Bengal, if only U. P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh also would have resorted to such formation of their States according to languages, then I do not think there will be any justification for any sector of our population to claim that Hindi is the most predominant language. If only the amount of money that has been spent on Hindi could have been spent on constructive purposes, on industrial undertakings and in the development of agriculture, we would not have been going now to other smaller countries to import foodgrains from there.

Anyway, on this occasion may I repeat and support my friend, Mr.

Schamnad, in asking the hon. Minister—Mr. Pant is not here—to make it a point that the caste of Biyaris is included immediately as Harijan community or as a backward community in the Karnataka State? May I 6 P.M. also support some of the views expressed by my friend, Dr. Kurian? While not agreeing with him in trying to develop Karnataka State by introducing a number of heavy industries or other industries there, I only wish that the backward portions of that State should be developed. May I also at this stage, once again, hail Karnataka State and wish long life and prosperity to Karnataka State? I end with a prayer that all the existing strifes, the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore, the Cauvery waters dispute between Mysore and Tamil Nadu and all the small petty differences and fights should be resolved on this very happy occasion of the christening ceremony. People from all over the world and all over India will rejoice on this happy occasion with the blessing of happiness to Karnataka.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I only rise to reiterate the demand voiced here by some of my friends regarding an early settlement of the border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra.

As has been rightly pointed out, the dispute has been pending since long. At one stage, as everybody knows, there had been negotiations at Nagpur and the Chief Ministers of both the States had met and discussed the dispute about the demarcation of the areas, but they could not come to any agreement. Then the matter was referred to the Prime Minister. It is regretted that the dispute has not been settled so far. Now, the feeling of the people is running high. There have been agitations in Maharashtra also all these years. In Bombay the people had even resorted to "Bombay Bandh" on this issue. In view of the recent measure taken, by which the Marathi-speaking people are forced to learn the regional language, the situation has become explosive. Therefore, through you, I again request the Government that this long-standing dispute should be settled expeditiously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : The Minister will reply tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 7th August, 1973.