

lishing a corrigendum to Government Notification G.S.R. No. 1406, dated the 16th September, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-111|68.]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LIMITED, 1966-67 AND OTHER RELATED PAPERS**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):** Madam, on behalf of Shri K. Raghuramaiah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1966-67, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-145|68 for (i) and (ii).]

**THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968**

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** On behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, a copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification G.S.R. No. 137, dated the 10th January, 1968, publishing the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-113|68.]

**PRESENTATION OF PETITION**

**SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana):** Madam, I beg leave to present a petition signed by five petitioners regarding certain grievances of the plot-holders of the Greenfields Colony on

Mathura Road in Gurgaon District, near Delhi Border.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—continued.**

**SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN (Maharashtra):** Madam Deputy Chairman, I deem it a privilege to have been called upon to speak now and to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address. We are grateful to our President for his thought-provoking Address. The Address is a broad and comprehensive survey touching all aspects of our national life.

The country is passing through a stage in history when we need to be cautioned, warned and shown the right direction. The President in his Address has ably done so. Good words and good advices are to be followed and acted upon. But due to short-sightedness or weak and hesitant minds we not only do not follow them but we forget them soon. A time has come when we should change and with determination and steadfastness apply ourselves to the tasks and endeavours set out by the President in his Address to Parliament.

It is true that over the last three or four years the country has been passing through difficult times. We have lost two of our great leaders. We were face to face with Pakistan in an unfortunate conflict. Nature had frowned on us and famine and scarcity stalked the land. The nation, as one man, tried to overcome all these calamities and has been struggling still to come out of these difficulties. And then as a consequence of the general elections we are again confronted with an extremely complicated but delicate and unprecedented situation.

India is now on the crest or threshold of developments of a serious consequence in her history. Much depends on how we try to learn from the trends which are visible and how

we try to mould them. The general elections have proved to be like the old mythological "Samudra Manthan" a churning of the multitudes of human feelings, emotions and aspirations. This Samudra Manthan has given us the nectar of some approaches and a poison of certain evils.

With all the reverses, the topplings and the phenomena of defections it has been clearly demonstrated that the people of India have an unshakeable faith in democracy and the democratic way of life. Secondly the Congress has been returned as a unifying force at the Centre and with all its failings continues to play this role. This clearly points out the anxiety of the people to see that India stands as a nation and that the unity of our people is maintained. This is the nectar emerging out of this Samudra Manthan.

However, the features which cause concern are the multiplicity of forces and their narrow objectives and approaches. The emphasis on federalism need not be a matter of worry, but trends of falling out will weaken the forces of national unity.

The other evils which should not be overlooked and under-estimated arise from the political positions secured by the feudal overlords, the monopolists and the communal elements. These forces are preparing for an onslaught on democracy and secularism, on the very foundations of our march towards socialism. This is the poison in its deadliest form which has emerged from this Samudra Manthan.

It is in this context that the warning given by the President about the divisive forces assumes a great significance. It is a warning which, if not heeded, would mean the doom of everything we hold dear—democracy, unity and the very nation about which everyone of us talks so loudly. Let us remember that India has a role to play in this strife-stricken world. If the very foundations of the Indian polity are going to crumble, how can India of Nehru's dream play its part?

There are forces which have been unleashed to destroy this. Let us show the courage and strength to confront these dark forces.

Democracy can survive only if there is an atmosphere of discussion, an atmosphere of give and take, an orderly behaviour and respect for law and order. Secularism can survive only if the people rise above religion and community, understand each other and show tolerance.

Unfortunately, Madam, this very atmosphere has been vitiated and wrong tendencies bred due to which the people—students and youths, workers and teachers and even government servants are dragged into a state of recklessness. Disregard for public property, subversion of authority, violence and lawlessness, these seem to become the common and normal mood of public life.

I have tried to collect facts about the protests, demonstrations, fasts, and so on, by the various sections over the last three years, i.e. 1965, 1966 and 1967. The press reports about these alone run into volumes and that too from one paper and in one language. This is besides the innumerable comments, notes, articles and editorials on these happenings. An analysis and collation of all this is necessary. In one of my speeches on students unrest I had done so and I may state that some of the conclusions pointed out by me have been corroborated on official level.

It appears as though there have been a three year plan of protests, demonstrations and fasts by students, youths, teachers, Government servants and even police, not to say about the champions of cow protection. All these disturbances are besides the communal orgy that is still going on.

There are and may be grounds for discontentment. There may be an atmosphere of frustration responsible for these flare ups and mass actions but the question is, should we adopt such methods; should we turn these

[Shri S. K. Vaishmpayen.]

actions into actions of lawlessness and subversion of authority and last of all should we allow this temper of anarchy to become the normal mood of our public life?

A time has come when we should pause and all pause calmly, consider and find a rightful answer to this. Some right-thinking men, students and leaders of public opinion in Bombay have acted rightly by organising a unique demonstration on 11th February. They deserve to be congratulated. Our people have a robust commonsense and an immeasurable faith in democracy. They can be misled for some time but not for all the time. But what I am concerned is the weak attitude of our Governments. Dark forces are at play behind these happenings and they must be put down firmly. It is only through a corrective attitude by right-thinking men and a firm handling by Government that there will be a change and our downfall towards chaos and anarchy would be stopped. It is then only that the democratic foundation of our country can be saved.

Then there is this cult of *senas* which is growing fast now here and now there. Certainly this cult must not be allowed to grow. It will weaken the unity of the country. But what about the cult of the large contingent of a body, namely, the R.S.S. which is spreading the virus of communalism, not now but for the last so many years? This virus . . .

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : सभ में कुछ आई नहीं आ'की बात ।

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: What about the cult of the large contingent of a body, namely, the R.S.S. which is spreading the virus of communalism, not now . . .

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA (Madhya Pradesh): Shiv Sena?

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: I have already said that it is going to weaken the unity of the country.

This virus has entered not only the minds of a large section of the people including the students and youths but has penetrated into the portals of the administrative structure also. This body enjoys a special status of a cultural organisation despite the communal cum political type of propaganda carried on by its leaders and volunteers. Has any thought been given to this privileged freedom that this cult is enjoying? It may be said that there are administrative circulars but they have proved ineffective and they are being struck down by the High Courts as this body is still on record and so treated as a cultural organisation. I must refer here to another prototype of this organisation, namely, the Jamiat Islami. Madam, India has paid a very heavy price in allowing this type of communalism to thrive. In recent months we have seen an orgy of communal violence in Bihar, U.P. and Maharashtra. I am referring to Maharashtra also. According to official estimates four times as many lives have been lost in these clashes within three months since August 1967 as in the whole of 1965 or 1966. No doubt the Government has instituted an Enquiry Commission and is considering to revive the National Integration Council but unless the very source, be it R.S.S. or the Jamiat Islami is tackled, measures as above would not have a lasting effect. (Time bell rings). I would take five minutes more.

श्री विमल कुमार मन्नालाल जी चौरडिया :

स्पीच टेबल पर रख लीजिये तो ठीक रहेगा ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can summarise the rest.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: He cannot summarise because it is not written by him.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Even though I can summarise I want the whole thing to go in.

So if democracy and secularism have to be saved, the evil forces of lawlessness, violence and communalism have to be sternly dealt with.

When India today is on the crest of changes and a dynamic approach as suggested by the President has become urgent I consider it necessary to refer to one more aspect of Indian life to which hardly anyone is giving any thought. This aspect is the social facet of our Indian community. Even after twenty years of freedom the Indian community is socially backward and steeped in conservatism. No political revolution or economic reform has succeeded or can succeed without a social revolution. What have we done in this long period to remove the backwardness of the Indian mind or erase conservatism? For a progressive social outlook persuasion and education are necessary. Have we tried that? No. We have framed a set of laws but never followed them up and seen that they are obeyed in spirit.

Untouchability and its observance is punishable under law but we hear of its existence still. A few months back I remember to have read a most distressing news. The conservative section of a village had thrown dead snakes, rats and dogs in a well in order to put the well out of use for the Harijans. News about social oppression of this community still filter through. Statistics on child marriages are frightening. Bigamy is practised in a certain measure and dowry has assumed a new devouring form. Is this not a miserable state of affairs? Despite all our laws why do these unjust social practices prevail? The only plausible reason is that we the leaders of public opinion are not prepared to face the social conservatism anywhere squarely. And so our laws are obeyed in defiance. They are only scraps of paper decorating the shelves of the secretariat. If our country has to make an advance in social, economic and scientific fields and thus become a robust and modern nation a change in the social attitudes of our people has become a necessity.

Lastly, may I say a few words about the Fourth Five Year Plan and planning? It is heartening to note

that the Fourth Plan will commence from April 1969. The President has given a firm assurance the Planning Commission is busy preparing the guidelines. It is in this context that the development of backward areas determined as such according to the indicators of the Planning Commission becomes relevant and important. I have referred to this a number of times. I do not know how far these views are taken note of. Anyway, development of underdeveloped and backward regions has become an urgent need of planning in our country. Iniquitous growth is always harmful.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must wind up now.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: A minute more, Madam.

It affects progress and becomes a drag on those areas which go forward. When increase in food production has become so vital it is no use keeping large areas in an underdeveloped state. Special attention must be given by the Planning Commission to these areas.

These are some of my suggestions and I hope the Planning Commission will give a deserving consideration to the same.

Madam, I support the Motion. Thank you.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to join the Members who have already taken part in the debate and who have expressed their gratitude to the President for the honour that he has done us in delivering his Address to both the Houses of Parliament. Madam, I think this is an appropriate time for me to make a suggestion regarding the usual convention of the president addressing the Houses of Parliament. It may be recalled that this convention is based on the British practice where there is an Address from the Throne. That practice has

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grown out of the heritage of British history, namely, in the past when the King was the fountain of power and the Ministers were in a real sense of the term advisers. It was necessary therefore for the King to address the House of Commons and outline the policies of the Government but in our country we have got a fully elected, democratic and responsible Government which frames the policy. Though the Address comes from the President everybody knows that this is a collection of the departmental briefs supplied by his Ministers. We would have liked this practice to continue but for the unfortunate demonstrations that have taken place during the last two or three years. I would like to make a very humble appeal to the President and that is that he should consider whether this discredited practice which has no relation whatever to Indian circumstances should be continued because everybody regards the President's Address as a routine rehash of the briefs prepared by the Ministry of Information on the activities of the various Ministries. There is not much delineation of official policies in this Address. It is more or less a collection of facts about achievements of Government from the various Ministries. And we do not want our President to be the subject of disorderly demonstrations in the Houses of Parliament, whoever may be the people indulging in them. I do not want to enter contentious ground, but I think that those persons who walked out of the Joint Session, when the President was addressing—may be for a very good reason from their point of view—did not do a service to parliamentary democracy by dishonouring our President, when he appeared, for the first time, as President and addressed the Session and particularly when the President happened to have been the Chairman of this House in the past.

I would like to go on to the observations made by the President about

the divisive forces in the country. He said:

"It is a matter of concern that there has been a recrudescence of divisive forces causing conflicts and violence either in the name of religion, or language or community."

The people of Delhi do not have first-hand experience of the Shiva Sena movement and movements of that kind in other parts of the country. I had been recently to Bombay and the Shiva Sena activities have spread to the suburbs of Bombay to such an extent that persons are advised not to go out in the dark if they belong to the minority communities. It has also made its appearance in Nagpur where abusive and discriminatory leaflets were issued against a certain community by those who claim to speak in the name of Shiva Sena. I know that the Government of India and the Home Minister disapprove of the Shiva Sena movement, but I was exceedingly surprised to read a news item that the Prime Minister of India, whose identity with the nation can never be doubted by anybody, gave mistakenly an interview to Mr. Bal Thakre, the founder of the Shiva Sena. It may be that he sought the interview to disabuse her of the fears about the South Indian community and other communities in Bombay, but I think it should be the rule and the policy of the Government that no Minister will afford any official recognition to any of these separatist movements.

There is one other case which I would like to mention and that relates to Bihar where the Reserve Bank of India issued an advertisement asking for recruitment of staff for a new branch they were opening in Bihar or an extension of their office. I do not know the details. Immediately an agitation was set on foot that the Reserve Bank should not recruit staff from outside Bihar. I have been trying to ask questions many

times through Starred question, but unfortunately the Starred Question does not come up, either because it was submitted late or it did not receive any proper reply from the Ministry. The most surprising part of the matter is, and I want the hon. Leader of the House to note it, the Reserve Bank office accepted the agitation or the essence of the agitation and gave an assurance that no person outside Bihar will be recruited. This is what is happening all over the country. There was the Sardar Sena in Ahmedabad. When I went to Ahmedabad I was very glad to find that some of the friends in Gujarat disapproved of the Sardar Sena movement and said that Gujarat stood for the unity of India and they would not like parochial feelings to be aroused by these agitations. There are also other Senas, like Tamil Sena, which have been formed . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): There is no Tamil Sena.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am very glad to hear that, because I remember to have read it somewhere in the papers. I am glad that Tamilians are capable of looking after themselves. I am afraid if these things are allowed to continue, within a period of five to ten years this country will be fragmented into many republics.

I am told that the Government of India is going to form a National Integration Council. I was one of those who were invited by Jawaharlal Nehru to the first integration conference held in 1961. He had very great hopes that the National Integration Council would be able to hold the scales even between the religious and linguistic minorities in the country, but then we found that the Council was powerless against the autonomous State Governments. There must be some machinery for enforcing the decisions of the National Integration Council. The three language formula was accepted by the National Integration Council, but was given the go-by

by certain States. I do not want to name them. Now, I am afraid that if the NIC is again going to be revived, it will be a Council without any powers and Council without any powers will do more harm than good to remedy the situation caused by the divisive forces. I think that the time has come for the Government of India to reactivise, in a more striking manner, the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I do not know whether the hon. Member, Mr. Mariswamy, has ever seen any official of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in Madras. Nobody goes there. He sits in Allahabad and I believe he is a retired High Court Judge. We have the ritual of discussing his report every year and it is a brief affair. It does some good, but the Government has to go far in taking action on the recommendations of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The time has come when an officer of the Commission for Linguistic Minorities should be located in Bombay, where the Shiva Sena movement is very active. It should be located in Bihar and it should be located in all other places where local and parochial feelings have been aroused. I was greatly surprised when the Government brought forward the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill in the last Session of Parliament, which had been subsequently accepted by the House and it has become the law of the land. The Government seems to think that secession is the greatest threat to India's unity. Secession need not be the greatest threat to India's unity because secession can take place on harmonious terms. It is the arousing of these linguistic and parochial feelings which is going to destroy the unity of India. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister why he does not take the straight forward step of declaring unlawful those organisations which promote illfeeling and ill-accord between the members of one community and another. We amended the Constitution some time ago, about five years ago. We made it obligatory

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for any candidate, who wanted to stand for election to Parliament, to subscribe to an oath declaring his fidelity to the territorial integrity of India. May I point out that unless the Representation of the People Act is amended making any appeal to regional and parochial feelings an election offence, which will lead to disqualification of the person concerned, I am afraid the situation is not going to improve very much?

I do not want to refer to the work of the Commission that has been appointed to go into the question of the communal incidents that took place in the country. I feel that the time has come when there should be a Commissioner for religious and other minorities also, because it is not going to do any harm to the secularity of our Republic, if such an appointment is made in order to see that all these grievances are highlighted at the proper time.

I would like to go on to the comments made by the President on the unemployment situation. What I am afraid is this. I have been going through the sheaf of pronouncements of my hon. friend, Shri Hathi, who is in charge of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, in regard to the unemployment position. There are our four hundreded labour employment exchanges and my estimate, which has been based on more or less a shrewd guess, is that there are as many as 30 million unemployed at the present time. Every day I meet some engineer or the other, who has been without a job for the last two or three years. Some of them are first-class men. They all come and ask me that they should be assisted to go abroad, particularly to Canada, because there is better scope for the employment of engineers there. Today I was told, and it is some news which I am trying to give to the House, that there is going to be retrenchment in the Works Ministry because the Finance Ministry has put the screw very tight on them. There is going to be more unemploy-

ment among engineers. Some time ago I met the representatives of the Association of Company Secretaries incorporated under law. The Company Law Administration has got its branch to train persons to become company secretaries, over 200 of them are available in the country. Now, what happens is that such highly trained persons, who are conversant with company law and practice, are without employment, because in the public sector itself they are not wanted. They want some senior official from the Government of India to come and be the Secretary of a Company, though he does not have the necessary qualifications. I am afraid that the Employment Exchanges of Mr. Hathi are just registering agencies for the melancholy catalogue of unemployed in the various States. The various State Governments are not taking an interest in the unemployed, and if the unemployment problem is to be solved in some way, there must be an understanding of the problem of the unemployed. The time has come for his Ministry to set up a Bureau of Counsel for the unemployed. It is open to a man to say that, "you are so and so, such and such concern has a job; you go and see them". There must be a Counsellor for the Unemployed, a Council for Employment in the various States just on the lines of the Y.M.C.A. in the U.S.A. to whom every unemployed comes for advice in regard to employment.

Madam, I would like to go on to deal with one more final point before I close, and that is the language question. Though the President's Address refers on a pious note that the language question might be solved after the passing of the Official Languages Act, I would like to say the position has become much worse after the adoption of the Official Languages Act than it was ever before. I do not know who advised the Government of India to bring the recent Official Languages Bill, though I am fully in agreement with its terms. I was told by somebody unofficially that the Madras Government wanted this Bill,

and the Madras Government now disowns this Act saying that the provisions are not in accordance with their recommendations. I personally think that Hindi should become the language of the country, and it is becoming the language of the country. By putting on the Statute Book the Official Languages Act we have made the situation worse by reviving the controversy. My friend, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, went to Madras recently and had a long talk with Mr. Annadurai. It was immediately followed by a denial by Mr. Annadurai that he had made any commitment to Mr. Vajpayee. More than anybody the solution of the language question is in the hands of Mr. Annadurai. He was a very distinguished Member of this House and if my words can reach him through the speech of mine, I would like to make an appeal to him that he should call a conference of all the concerned persons and work out an agreement by which a real national language would develop, and that national language in the circumstances in which we are placed today will be Hindi and nothing else, and he should allow this language to become the *lingua franca* of this country without official effort on his part. I am afraid the language question as is being treated now with so many demonstrations and disorders all over the country will completely ruin the country and lead to further vivisection.

Thank you.

श्री शिवानन्द रामौल (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के सिलसिले में उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस समय देश को जिन गंभीर समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उसकी ओर भारतवर्ष की जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और आदेश दिया है कि इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में भारतवर्ष के हर एक नागरिक को प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये।

सबसे भारी जो समस्या इस समय मुल्क के सामने है वह भाषा की समस्या है और जिससे इस समय सारा देश चिन्तित है। इस भाषा की समस्या ने उस समय मुल्क में अशांति का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया है तथा किस्म किस्म के प्रदर्शन, सरकारी सम्पत्ति की हानी की जा रही है तथा दूसरे प्रकार की हानियाँ भी हो रही हैं। इन उपद्रवों में विद्यार्थियों को गुमराह किया जा रहा है और उन्हीं के द्वारा सरकारी सम्पत्ति को नष्ट भ्रष्ट कराया जा रहा है, यह बात सब देशवासियों के लिये सोचने की है। इस सवाल पर हर एक नागरिक को गम्भीरता के साथ सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

भाषा का जो सवाल है वह बहुत ही पेचीदा है। जब हमारा मुल्क आजाद हुआ था, एक मुल्क बना, तो उसके लिये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि मुल्क की कोई भाषा हो। इस तरह की कौन सी भाषा हो, इसके बारे में निश्चय हो चुका है और जल्द पड़ने पर फिर से निश्चित करना लाजमी है। इस समय भाषा के विवाद को प्रोत्साहन देना यह एक गलत बात मालूम होती है और इसका हल शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो जाना अनिवार्य है। भाषा के संबंध में तरह-तरह के विवाद करना अपने रीजन में उसके लिये आन्दोलन करना, राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को नष्ट भ्रष्ट करना, यह बात मुल्क के हित में नहीं है और इस से तमाम भारतवर्ष की बदनामी होती है। इस बारे में हमारी सरकार को गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिये और इस प्रश्न को जल्द से जल्द समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर ठीक उस इन्तजाम करने के बाद, ठीक रास्ता अपनाने के बाद फिर भी कोई गड़बड़ होती है जैसी की अभी होती चली जा रही है, तो उसको मजबूत हाथों के साथ मुकाबला किया जाय और दबाया जाय। जिस



(श्री शिवानन्द रामेल)

सरह पिछले समय से इस संबंध में आन्दोलन प्रान्त प्रान्त में हो रहे हैं वे नहीं होने चाहिये क्योंकि इससे मुल्क की ही हानि पहुंचती है। इसलिये भारतवर्ष की जनता का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह गवर्नमेंट के हाथों को मजबूत करे और इस बीमारी को देश से दूर करने का प्रयत्न करे।

इसके बाद मैं अपनी एक निजी समस्या रखना चाहता हूं और वह समस्या हिमाचल देश के संबंध में है जिसकी मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश का शासन इस समय सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत हीम मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है यह एक पहाड़ी प्रदेश है और इसकी इस वक्त यूनियन टैरिटरीज की स्थिति है। यह प्रदेश कैसे बना और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शुरू शुरू में इसके संबंध में क्या क्या कमिटमेंट किये मैं इस बात के संबंध में सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब भारतवर्ष आजाद हुआ था सन् 1947 में, तो उस समय सरदार पटेल के सामने देशी रियासतों को कंट्रोल में रखने की सब से भारी समस्या थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश भी एक देशी रियासत के रूप में उस समय था और वह 28 रियासतों को मिलाकर बनाया गया था। उस समय वगैर आल इंडिया स्टेट पीपुल्स कांग्रेस के किसी भी रियासत में वहां के राजा के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह आदि कोई भी आन्दोलन करने की इजाजत नहीं थी हम भारतवर्ष की जनता की यह दिखलाना चाहते थे कि वहां की जनता राजा के पीछे है या स्टेट्स पीपुल्स कांग्रेस के पीछे, इस बारे में हमने सरदार पटेल से वहां पर सत्याग्रह करने की इजाजत मांगी क्योंकि स्टेट्स पीपुल्स कांग्रेस का यह हुक्म था कि उसकी इजाजत के बिना किसी भी रियासत में सत्याग्रह न किया जाये। सरदार पटेल से जब वहां पर सत्याग्रह करने की

इजाजत मांगी गई तो उन्होंने वह इजाजत दे दी और 1948 में वहां पर सत्याग्रह शुरू हो गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरदार पटेल के हाथ मजबूत हुए और इस सत्याग्रह ने दूसरी रियासतों के सामने भी एक आदर्श रखा कि वहां की जनता राजाओं के साथ नहीं है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो इलाका है वह पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां के लोगों की इच्छा यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत रहकर उस प्रदेश का डवलपमेंट अच्छी तरह से हो जायेगा। जब हिमाचल प्रदेश बन गया और वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत एक यूनियन टैरिटरीज की हैसियत में हो गया तो वहां के लोगों के मन में इस बात की शंका पैदा होने लगी कि उनसे जो बादे किये गये वे पूरे किये जायेंगे या नहीं। उस समय स्टेट्स पीपुल्स कांग्रेस के जो व इस प्रेजिडेंट श्री पट्टाभिसीतारमैया थे, उनसे यह निवेदन किया गया था कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारे में लिखित रूप में, डेक्लैरमेंट में, यह आश्वासन ले लें कि हम तो इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत रहेंगे, लेकिन जब इस सूबे का अच्छी तरह से डवलपमेंट हो जायेगी तो उसका एक अलग से स्वतंत्र स्वरूप हो जायेगा जैसा कि विश्वास भी दिलाया गया है।

श्री पट्टाभिसीतारमैया जी ने जो चिट्ठी लिखी थी इसका उत्तर में सरदार पटेल की ओर से निम्न उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ था :

"The late Sardar Patel had a communication sent in answer to letter No. S. P. 39/29, dated 10th March, 1948, on March 18, 1948, as under:—

"The position is as follows: Reference to the intention of the Government of India to administer this area through a Lieutenant Governor is made in the Preamble only. The cession of jurisdic-

tion to the Government of India in respect of these States is unconditional and absolute and in no way dependent upon the fulfilment of that intention. The ultimate objective is to enable this area to attain the position of an autonomous Province of India. This objective would be attained in two stages. The area will, in the first instance, be administered by an Administrator, probably an officer of the Chief Commissioner's status assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of Rulers and representatives of the people appointed in such manner and with such functions as the Central Government may decide. Subsequently subject to the decision of the Constituent Assembly it is proposed that the administration should be put in charge of a Lieutenant Governor assisted by an Advisory Council, representing the Princes and a Legislature in the Province. In the final stage, after this area is sufficiently developed in its resources and administration it is proposed that its constitution should be similar to that of any other province."

This was the commitment of Sardar Patel.

उन के कमिटमेंट के आधार पर यह सूबा बना था। अभी पिछले दिनों पंजाब का बाइफर्केशन हुआ और जितना रकबा जितनी आबादी पहले हिमाचल की थी, उतना ही रकबा, उतनी ही आबादी वाला पंजाब का पहाड़ी इलाका हिमाचल प्रदेश में शामिल हुआ। पहले यह सवाल था कि यह छोटा यूनिट है। अब उस से दोगुना यूनिट होने पर यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता चाहिये कि उसकी आबादी कम है या उसका रकबा कम है। उस से कम एरिया और कम आबादी की इंडिपेंडेंट रियासतें दूसरे मुल्कों में भी मौजूद हैं जो साबित करता है कि छोटी यूनिट भी अपना राज काज सुचारु रूप से कर सकती है।

पहला पुराना हिमाचल जब बना था 1948 में तो उसका रेवेन्यू 8.5 मिलियन थी और 1968 में 137.9 मिलियन हो गया। रकबा पहले उसका 10,600 स्क्वायर माइल था और इस वक्त 22 हजार स्क्वायर माइल हो गया है। 1945 में उसकी आबादी 9 लाख 35 हजार थी और 29 लाख आबादी इस वक्त है। इतना बनने के बाद इस प्रदेश की जनता की यह हार्दिक इच्छा है कि अब उस के लिये पूरे स्टेट का दर्जा निहायत आवश्यक हो गया है।

जो यह एतराज उठाया जाता है कि उसकी रेवेन्यू इन्कम इतनी छोटी होनी चाहिये कि वह अपना कारोबार चलाने में आत्म निर्भर हो सके, इस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बड़ी शोचनीय बात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जितनी भी रिसोर्सेज है वे एक्सप्लायट की जाती हैं दूसरी स्टेट्स के द्वारा। भाखरा डैम उसकी एक मिमाल है। इसी तरह जोगन्दनगर में एक पावर प्रोजेक्ट है। पानी हिमाचल का, जमीन हिमाचल की, उजड़े हिमाचल के लोग, तकलीफें उठाई हिमाचल के लोगों ने, लेकिन उसका फायदा हिमाचल के लोगों को कतई नहीं मिला। इसी तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन के लिये रिसोर्सेज हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाकी हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उनको एक्सप्लायट कैसे किया जाये। दूसरे भाखरा डैम बनाने के लिये पंजाब को पैसा दिया गया। अगर वह पैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश को दिया जाता, और हिमाचल प्रदेश के जरिये यह स्कीम बनती तो इसकी जो आबादी थी उस से हिमाचल प्रदेश को फायदा पहुंच सकता था और उसकी आमदनी में इजाफा हो सकता था।

इसी तरह से और भी स्कीमें हैं। सरमौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बातागिरि हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक

[ श्री शिवानन्द रमौल ]

स्कीम है जिस के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद है क्योंकि वह सहायता दे रही है हम को और चार पाँच साल में वह स्कीम सफलता प्राप्त करेगी और उस से काफी फायदा हम को होगा। दूसरे फारेस्ट की जो हमारी आमदनी है वह भी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। यही सब कारण हैं कि पहले 1948 में हमारी आमदनी 8.5 मिलियन थी और अब 137.9 मिलियन हो गई है। इसी तरह से हमारे डेवेलपमेंट के कार्य यदि चलते रहे तो हम इस योग्य हो जायेंगे कि हमारा जो खर्चा है वह हम अपनी आमदनी से पूरा कर सकें।

इसके अलावा यह कहना कि हमारा खर्चा पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि इस वक्त जितने भी स्टेट्स हैं भारतवर्ष में डेवलपिंग स्टेज में उन में कोई भी स्टेट ऐसा नहीं है इस वक्त जिसका रेवेन्यू अपना खर्चा पूरा करने के लिए काफी हो। आपकी और इस हाउस की इन्फोर्मेशन के लिये मैं यह बता दूँ कि इस वक्त पंजाब 88 पर सेंट ग्रांट इन एड या लोन की शकल में सेंटर से ले रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश 94 परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश 93 परसेंट, बिहार 95 परसेंट, गुजरात 86 परसेंट, मैसूर 90 परसेंट, उड़ीसा 88 परसेंट, आसाम 100 परसेंट, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, 89 परसेंट मद्रास 91 परसेंट, हिमाचल प्रदेश भी 100 पर सेंट ले रहा है। माननीय, मैं नहीं समझता कि जब तमाम स्टेट्स को केन्द्रीय सरकार इतना पैसा दे रही है, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश को देने में उनको क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है। अगर पूरी स्टेट का दर्जा उसको दिया जाय, प्राविसियल आटोनामी उसको दी जाय और दूसरी स्टेट्स की तरह उसको भी अपना खर्चा करने का, अपना बजट बनाने का और अपने खर्चों के भुताबिक अपनी स्कीमों को बनाने का उसको अधिकार हो, तो

वह भी अपना काम बहुत जल्दी ही अच्छी तरह से चला सकता है और पाँच सात साल के अन्दर वह इतनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकता है, खनिज पदार्थ वगैरह जो वहाँ हैं, उनको निकाल कर के वह इतना रेवेन्यू पैदा कर सकता है कि न सिर्फ वह अपना खर्चा ही पूरा कर सकेगा बल्कि वह एक सरगलस स्टेट का दर्जा भी हासिल कर लेगा।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और खास तौर से होम मिनिस्ट्री इस मामले पर बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ सोचे क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता इस के बारे में बड़ी उत्सुक है कि कम से कम बीस साल के बाद उसको स्टेटहुड का दर्जा मिलना निहायत लाजिमी है। जब उनका रकबा बढ़ गया है, जब उनकी आबादी बढ़ गई है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे कर इस चीज को ज़रूर कार्यान्वित करने का फैसला करे।

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : माननीय उपसभापति जी, सदन में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण के विषय में विवाद चल रहा है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय इन दोनों सदनो के इकट्ठे इजलास में पधारे। उस के विषय में साधारणतः यही परिपाटी रही है कि उनका अभिनन्दन किया जाय और शिष्टता भी यही है, लेकिन तब भी उस भाषण के कुछ कुछ अंश ऐसे हैं जिन पर दो विचार धाराएं हो सकती हैं।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो पूरा सम्भाषण किया उसको साधारणतः तीन भागों में बांटा जा सकता है—सब से अधिक आर्थिक, दूसरा घरेलू मामलों का उन्होंने जिक्र किया और तीसरे विदेशी मामलों में उन्होंने अपनी रुचि के अनुसार बातें बताईं। राष्ट्रपति जी की तरफ से यह कोई भाषण है ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता

यह साधारणतः मंत्रिमंडल की नीति का परिचायक होता है।

जहाँ तक आर्थिक बातों का इस में समावेश है, हमें दुख है कि उस में भारतवर्ष में पिछले वर्ष जो स्थिति थी उससे कोई अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है,। आर्थिक स्थिति हमारी इतनी गिर गई है कि हम पर अरबों रुपए का ऋण है। उस ऋण को दूर करने के लिए साधन जुटाना तो दूर रहा, उसका व्याज हमें इतना देना पड़ रहा है कि हमारी समस्याएं और भी अधिक बढ़ गई हैं। अभी पिछले समय में अमरीका की सरकार की तरफ से जो आंकड़े प्रकाशित हुए थे वे ध्यान देने योग्य हैं।

आर्थिक नीति में हम जो गिरे हैं और देश की गिरावट आई है उसका प्रधान कारण अगर कोई हो सकता है तो वह खाद्य समस्या है। इन बीस वर्षों में खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये कांग्रेस सरकार की तरफ से कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। समय समय पर जब इस के विषय में चर्चा हुई तो जनता को यह बतला कर, ऐसी बातों का बहाना बता कर उन को भ्रम में रखा गया है कि हम भिन्न भिन्न योजनाओं को ला रहे हैं, इन योजनाओं के द्वारा देश में कृषि उत्पादन बहुत हो जायगा और जनता की खाद्य समस्या दूर हो जायगी। अमरीका के प्रवक्ताओं ने बताया है कि 1965-66 के वर्ष में अमरीका में कितना खाद्यान्न पैदा होता है उसका पंचमांश उन्होंने भारतवर्ष की जनता को खाने के लिए दिया। एक वर्ष पश्चात् 1966-67 में हमारी खाद्य समस्या और सुलझती उसकी अपेक्षा और बिगड़ गई और अमरीका के सामने हमने फिर अपने हाथ जोड़े और अमरीका ने यह घोषित किया कि वहाँ उसने पिछले वर्ष राष्ट्र के उत्पादन का पंचमांश भारतवर्ष के लिए दिया था वहाँ

1966-67 में एक-चतुर्थांश, 25 फीसदी दिया। इस तरह से खाद्य समस्या बराबर बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। 1967 में हमारी सरकार को एक और अच्छा बहाना मिल गया, हमारे यहाँ पर अकाल पड़ा और अकाल पड़ने के कारण हमारे यहाँ की खाद्य समस्या खराब हो गई। यह जो अकाल के कारण हैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कमजोर आदमी, आलसी आदमी भगवान के भरोसे की बात करते हैं, परन्तु यह मनुष्य के द्वारा ही अकाल पड़ा ऐसा समझना चाहिए। बड़ी बड़ी हिमालय जैसी योजनाओं को इस देश के ऊपर लादने की अपेक्षा—जिन से हमारे देश के रिसोर्सेज खत्म हो गए और बाहर से हम ऋणग्रस्त हो गए—अगर छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं होतीं तो हमारे देश को इस खाद्य संकट का सामना न करना पड़ता।

आर्थिक समस्याओं में जहाँ खाद्यान्न की एक बड़ी समस्या है, वहाँ और दूसरे कारण भी हैं। यहाँ पर हमने जो योजनाएं बनाई वे योजनाएं बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बना कर रख दीं। आदर्श एक अलग चीज है और व्यवहार एक अलग चीज है। हमारी सरकार के सामने आदर्श का ढेर लगा हुआ है, लेकिन व्यावहारिकता उनके पास शून्य थी और इसी कारण उसने आदर्श में अरबों रुपया योजनाओं पर लगा दिया और अन्त में अपनी असफलता को स्वीकार किया। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के आति आति उन्हें यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि देशमें इस समय जब आर्थिक तंगी हमारे सिर पर है योजना को स्थगित करके 1969 से लागू करना होगा। दूसरे शब्दों में उन्होंने हथियार डाल दिए और उन्हें यह स्वीकार करने को बाध्य होना पड़ा कि उनकी योजनाओं में कहीं गलती है।

इसी तरह से मंत्री महोदयों के जो उपदेश निकले, सरमन निकले, देश में कम आदमियों का ध्यान उस ओर गया। हमारे यहाँ पर

[ श्री शिवानन्द रमोल ]

स्टूडेंट्स की समस्याएं दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती चली गईं। हमारे यहां पर शांति और सुरक्षा की समस्याएं दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली गईं, हमारे यहां पर अन्तर्प्रान्तीय मामले बिगड़ते चले गए। उसके साथ सबसे बुरी ऐसी समस्याएं पैदा हुईं जो 20 वर्षों में बहुत कम हुई थीं।

इन बातों के अलावा, अब हम विदेश नीति के ऊपर भी थोड़ा ध्यान दें। विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने 20 वर्षों में कोई सबक नहीं लिया। कभी-कभी गम्भीर चिन्तन करना चाहिये। देश की बागडोर जिन नेताओं के हाथ में है उन्होंने कभी यह विचार किया कि इन बीस वर्षों में संसार के कितने देशों को हमने मित्र बनाया? उनके संसार में बहुत कम मित्र रहे। उसी के कारण हमने संसार में बहुत कुछ खोया। हमारी जो इज्जत थी उसको भी पीछे गंवा दिया। आज से साल दो साल पहले की बात है, पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के समय में हमारे कितने मित्र हैं इसकी परीक्षा हुई थी। संसार में पाकिस्तान के साथ 8 मित्र मिले, हमारे साथ एक ही मित्र मिला। इस अभागी सरकार के विषय में क्या कहा जाय। अभी हमने देख लिया कच्छ के बारे में। केवल हमने जिसका चुनाव किया उस माननीय सदस्य ने तो हमारा साथ दिया, लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में जिसे अध्यक्ष के नाम पर बैठाया गया उसने हमारी बात को पूरी तरह सुनने से इन्कार किया और पाकिस्तान के साथ गया। सरकार की यह जो आंख बंदकर के चलने की नीति है उसी के अनुसार उसने इजरायल को अपमानित करके भी अरब राष्ट्रों की मित्रता के लिए हाथ बढ़ाया जबकि स्थिति यह है कि अरब राष्ट्र हमारे मित्र न बन पाए, पाकिस्तान के साथ रहे और इजरायल की मैत्री का लाभ भी हमने खो दिया। इस तरह से दोनों स्थानों पर हमारी यह हालत है।

इस माननीय सदन में बहुत से मित्रों ने अलग अलग अपने विचार प्रगट किए। हमारे मित्र एक कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने कहा कि प्रान्तों को बहुत अधिकार देने चाहिये, केन्द्र के पास कोई विशेष अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। हम कहते हैं कि यह बात प्रारम्भ में तथ्य के रूप में ही बिल्कुल गलत है। केन्द्र के पास अधिक से अधिक अधिकार रहना चाहिए, इसलिये रहना चाहिए कि प्रान्त ताकतवर बन कर केन्द्र के खिलाफ विद्रोह करें तो उन्हें दबाने के लिये केन्द्र में क्षमता होनी चाहिये। मुगलों के समय जब मुगल सत्ता कमजोर हो गई थी तो प्रान्तों ने विद्रोह कर दिया था और उसी के साथ मुगल सत्ता समाप्त हो गई थी। ठीक इसी तरह से मराठों के साम्राज्य के समय हुआ और मराठा साम्राज्य समाप्त हो गया। अगर दिल्ली केन्द्र स्थल, कमजोर पड़ जाये तो, जैसी हमारे बहुत से मित्रों को शिकायत थी, कहीं शिव सेना, कहीं लचित सेना, कहीं पर सरदार सेना है, उसी तरह से बहुत सी सेनाएं खड़ी हो सकती हैं। आज इन समय हमें इस बात का दुख है कि हमारे मित्र तारिक साहेब यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। तारिक साहेब ने कल अपने भाषण में दो तीन बातें बताईं। बड़ी शीरी जबान में, बहुत ही मोठी भाषा में उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें इस बात का दुख है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समय कुछ लोग उठकर वहाँ से चले गये, यह अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है और दीन दयाल जी की मृत्यु के बारे में दुःख प्रकट किया। उसके साथ साथ एक बात उन्होंने कही कि जनसंघ के सदस्यों ने बड़ा आत्म संयम रखा जो इस समय देश में दंगे नहीं हुये, दूसरे शब्दों में उनका यह खयाल था कि दंगे जितने होते हैं वे हम विरोधी दल करवाते हैं। हम उनका ध्यान दिलवाते हैं कि यह बात सर्वथा गलत है। उन्होंने, जैसी उनकी हमेशा की जहन्नियत है, इस बात का रोना रोया कि मुसलमानों को इस देश में बड़ी तकलीफ है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समय भी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात कही जब कि

दोनों सदन वहाँ इकट्ठे बैठे थे। और उसके बाद तारिक साहेब ने भी यहीं बात कही, अकबर अली खान साहेब ने भी एक बात यही कही कि साहब हमको इस बात की जमानत होनी चाहिये। मैं अपने प्रिय मित्र तारिक साहब को याद कराना चाहता हूँ महोदया, कि हम इन अकलियत की तरह नहीं सोचते हैं, हम इस देश में हिन्दू और मुसलमान सब को इस देश का नागरिक मानते हैं, इस देश में सबको बराबरी का अधिकार देने वाला समझते हैं और उनकी इज्जत करते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी क्या है, तुलसी दाम जी ने एक स्थान पर कहा है, संस्कृत के कवियों ने भी कहा है, कि मिठे भाषण करने से कुछ काम नहीं चलता और उन आदर्शियों के लिये क्या कहा जाय आदरणीया, जिनके हृदय में विष होता है और हाथ में मधु का कलश होता है। निश्चित रूप से हम इस प्रकार के नहीं हैं, हमें वह दिन याद है कि हिन्दुस्तान देश में बन्दे मातरम का गायन हुआ था तो उसके विरुद्ध यहाँ के कुछ लोगों ने विद्रोह किया था और कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी में कमला और श्रीका जहाँ उल्लेख आया था तो उसके खिलाफ विद्रोह किया था और हजार हजार हमारे कहने पर भी इस देश का बंटवारा करके छोड़ा और अगर यह जहनियत वहीं खत्म हो जाती तब भी हमें डर नहीं था लेकिन हमने देखा, चौधरी खलीकुज्जमा साहब, जिन्होंने पवित्र संविधान की कसमें खाई थीं और हैदराबाद के लायक अली साहब जिन्होंने कसम खाई थी, दोनों हमको छोड़ कर चले गये। तो वह एक भरोसे की चीज है। हमें ऐसा कहीं कहा जा सकता कि एक आदमी एक दिन में कसमें खा जाये और हम उस पर भरोसा कर लें, जो हमारे बहुमत पर विश्वास नहीं करते उनको हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि आप अपने को भरोसे के योग्य समझें, अगर आप इस योग्य हो तो बहुमत आपपर भरोसा कर सकता है। उदाहरण के लिये, अभी बहुत से मित्रों और हमारे तारिक साहेब ने एक बात कही कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार में बहुत कम

नौकरियाँ इनको मिलती हैं। मैं बहुत नम्रता के साथ उनको निवेदन करता हूँ कि काश्मीर का भाग, काश्मीर की रियासत जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का एक प्रान्त है, उसकी राजधानी श्रीनगर में पुलिस की नौकरियों में 800 मुसलमान हैं और हिन्दू केवल 32 हैं — उस पर भी जरा गौर कर लिया होता। आपने यह तो नहीं कहा कि दूसरे स्थानों में जो इस तरह की चीजें होती हैं, कभी कभी हमारी तरफ भी तो देख लिया करो। आखिर में इस देश में मुसलमान की तरह मुसलमान बोल सकता है दूसरे धर्म की तरह दूसरे धर्म वाला बोल सकता है लेकिन देश का बहुमत डरे कि हम बड़े भाई की तरह है और कुछ न कहें तो उसी का नतीजा है कि हिन्दुओं की तरफ से कोई नहीं बोलता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम देश में अनाथ हैं। आदरणीया, हमारे सामने तसवीर यह है कि संसार में लोग दूसरी जगह जा सकते हैं लेकिन हम संसार में किसी देश में जाकर नहीं रह सकते हैं; हमारे लिए केवल एक देश यही है। संविधान की हमने कसम खायी, हमने मातृ देश के खंडित न होने देने की प्रतिज्ञा ली, मगर हमारा देश जब खंडित होता है तो सब से ज्यादा दर्द किसको होता है ? राजा सोलोमन के न्याय की तरह जो सच्ची मां होती है उसको दर्द होता है लेकिन जो सौतेली मां है उसको दर्द नहीं हो पाता। आज बहुमत की भी यही हालत है ॥

भाषा की समस्याओं के बारे में बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा। हम कहते हैं भाषा की समस्या हमारे यहाँ कोई समस्या नहीं है। हमने बिलकुल इस बात का निर्णय कर लिया है कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्र की भाषा हिन्दी रहेगी। अन्य भाषाओं के प्रति हमारा कोई निरादर नहीं है। हम सुनते हैं बहुत से लोगों को हिन्दी के बारे

[श्री शिवानन्द रमौल]

में कुछ शिकायत है। हम उनसे निवेदन करते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा के रूप में कमी नहीं थी, हिन्दी तो सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हिन्दी भाषा को बढ़ाने के लिये मुसलमान बादशाहों ने काम किया, मुसलमान बराबर हिन्दी भाषा को आगे लेकर चले। हिन्दी एक भाषा के रूप में नहीं थी, कहीं ब्रज भाषा थी, कहीं छत्तीस गढ़ी बोली जाती थी, कहीं जोधपुरी थी, कहीं मेवाड़ी थी। हिन्दी सराखी कोई भाषा नहीं थी। सब से पहले इस देश में जो भुषण हमला करके आए तो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ सम्पर्क करने के लिये उन्हें किसी चीज की जरूरत थी। तो अमीर खुसरो ने एक पुस्तक लिखी, उस पुस्तक का नाम है "खालिक बारी"। खालिक बारी किसे कहते हैं—सृजन हार को। यानी उन्होंने इस तरह की भाषा चालू की कि आगे चल कर हमारे देश के लोग एक भाषा बोलने लगे। आज 200 या 300 वर्षों के पश्चात् उसी का नाम हिन्दी है। यह कोई अलग भाषा नहीं है और हिन्दी के बारे में जो कहते हैं कि यह भाषा का सवाल है मैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ यह तो एक सम्पर्क भाषा है सारे देश की जहाँ सारे देश की प्रान्तीय भाषाएं इकट्ठा हो कर बैठती हैं वहाँ पर उसका नाम हिन्दी हो जाता है।

मैं अपने बहुत से मित्रों से शिव सेना के बारे में निवेदन करूंगा। निश्चित रूप से शिव सेना की आवश्यकता नहीं थी लेकिन उडे दिल से एक बात और सोचनी चाहिये कि इस प्रकार के सेनाओं को बनाने की आवश्यकता क्यों हुई? एक प्रान्त वाले दूसरे प्रान्त वालों के अधिकारों पर जब कुठाराघात करते हैं तब वहाँ के लोग अपनी प्रांतीयता को बचाने के लिये कुछ न कुछ करते हैं। हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में भी यही हालत है। हमारे यहाँ दो बड़ बड़ करखाने हैं। चम्बल की योजना में वहाँ पर

तामिल स्पीकिंग आ गए, मजदूर तक तामिल प्रदेश के आये। हमारे यहाँ हेव्ही इलेक्ट्रो कल्स भोपाल में है वहाँ 2000 रुपये से अधिक तनखाह वाले सभी तामिल वाले हैं, 1100 से 2000 के बीच के सभी अफसर वहाँ तामिल वाले हैं। हम उनको मानते हैं हमारे भाई हैं हमारे देश के हैं, उनके प्रति कोई प्रकार की विषमता नहीं है। लेकिन अभी मद्रास के दौरे में हम गये तो रामेश्वरम के मंदिर में देखा कि उन्होंने जो यह भारत के सर्वश्रेष्ठ मंदिरों में गिना जाता है वहाँ पर संस्कृत के लेख जो देव नागरी लिपि में लिखे हुए थे उनको मिटा डाला। दोनों तरफ इस प्रकार की बातें हो सकती हैं। अगर वे समान आदर का भाव रखें तो उनको सर आखों पर रखा जा सकता है। लेकिन वह दिल्ली की गद्दी पर बैठकर हमारे ऊपर राज्य करते रहें और हम अनाथों की तरह हाथ फैलाते रहें तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

अंत में आदरणीया, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यहाँ पर जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपना अभिभाषण दिया है उसमें आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत सी बातों को छोड़ दिया है और बहुत सी बातों में हम उन से असहमत हैं यद्यपि यह शिष्टाचार है कि हम उनको धन्यवाद दें, तब भी हमारी जो आकांक्षाएँ हैं उनको उन तक पहुंचाना आवश्यक समझते हैं।

شری اے - ایم - طارق (جیوں و کشمیر): میہم دیہی چیرمہن—میں آپ کی وساطت سے اپنے دوست و رما جی سے دو تین باتوں کے بارے میں مصالحتی کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ایک تو یہ ہے کہ میں ان کی رائے سے اتفاق کرنا ہوں کہ جو ملک کے لئے وفادار

نہیں ہیں چاہے ان کا مذہب کچھ بھی کیوں نہ ہو ان کو اس ملک میں دیکھنا چاہیئے خبردار کرنا چاہیئے لیکن میں ان کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں ہندوستان کی جنگ آزادی کے ان سپاہیوں میں سے ہوں جنہوں نے ایسے لوگوں کی مخالفت کی ہے اور کرتے رہیں گے۔ کانگریس میں کانگریس سے باہر جو ایسے لوگ سیاست میں گئے ہیں جن کا سیاست سے کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا - خلیق الزمان یا لائق علی یہ تو بڑے بڑے لیڈر تھے لیکن میں یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں گزشتہ دور میں ہوا چاہتا ہوں چاہے کشمیر میں ہو، راجستھان میں ہو، میسور ہو کوئی بھی جگہ ہو - ہندوستان میں دھلے والوں کو مسابری حق ملنا چاہیئے - ان کو سرکاری ملازمتوں میں پوری جگہ ہونی چاہیئے لیکن میں اس کو بتا دوں جو ورما جی نے بنایا ہے جو کشمیر میں ہندو اور مسلمان کہہ کر نوکری نہیں ملتی ہے ہاں جموں کے لوگوں کو شکایتیں ہیں اور سرکار اس کو دور کرے گی میں اسکی پوری حمایت کرونگا لیکن یہ ہمارا سب کا فرض ہے کہ ہم یہاں کے دھلے والوں کو اقلیتوں کو کام ملنا چاہیئے علم حاصل کرنے کی، وقت دینے کی، روت پانے کی پوری سہولت دینی چاہیئے -

†[ श्री ए० ए०० तारिक (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, मैं आप

की वसातत से अपने दोस्त वर्मा जी से दो तीन बातों के बारे में सफाई करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि मैं इनकी राय से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि जो मुल्क के लिए वफादार नहीं है, चाहे उनका मजहब कुछ भी क्यों न हो, उनको इस मुल्क में देखना चाहिये। खतरदार करना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं इनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जंगे आजादी के इन सिपाहियों में से हूँ जिन्होंने ऐसे लोगों की मुखालिफत की है और करते रहेंगे। कांग्रेस में कांग्रेस से बाहर जो ऐसे लोग सियासत में गये हैं जिनका सियासत से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था खलीकुल जमां या लायक अली। ये तो बड़े बड़े लीडर थे लेकिन मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ, गारंटी दिलाना चाहता हूँ, चाहे कश्मीर में हो, राजस्थान में हो, मेसूर में हो, कोई भी जगह हो, हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वालों को मसाबी हक मिलना चाहिये। इनको सरकारी मुलाजमतों में पूरी जगह मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन मैं इसको बता दूँ जो वर्मा जी ने बताया है जो काश्मीर में हिन्दू और मुसलमान कह कर नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। हाँ, जम्मू के लोगों को शिकायतें हैं और सरकार इसको दूर करेगी। मैं उनकी पूरी हिमायत करूँगा लेकिन यह हमारा सब का फर्ज है कि हम यहां के रहने वालों को अक्लीयतों को काम मिलना चाहिये। इल्म हासिल करने की, वोट देने की, वोट पाने की पूरी सहूलियत देनी चाहिये। ]

SHRI M. PURKAYASTHA (Assam): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the motion moved by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. I am glad to note that President has made a mention about reorganisation of Assam in his Address. He has stated that "Government have made earnest effect to evolve a national consensus on the question of reorganisation of Assam in consultation with leaders of various political parties in Parliament, and the representatives of different sections of opinion in Assam." But the President has not mentioned whether in this very ses-



[Shri M. Purkayastha]

sion of Parliament, a Bill will be introduced to reorganise Assam. The reorganisation of Assam is pending for a long time. The question of reorganisation of Assam is pending for a long time. The question of reorganisation of Assam first came to the forefront when the States Reorganisation Commission considered the reorganisation of the States in the whole country. The States Reorganisation Commission organised the States on linguistic basis except Bombay, Punjab and Assam. Bombay was made a bilingual State; Punjab was made a bilingual State; and Assam was made a multi-lingual State. But you know, Madam Deputy Chairman, that bilingual States could not work and Bombay was bifurcated and Punjab was also bifurcated. But Assam remained multi-lingual. Besides the North-East Frontier Agency, there are 11 districts in Assam in which seven languages are spoken. So when the State was reorganised it was expected that the Assam's multi-lingual character would be maintained. But to the utter dismay of linguistic minorities, in the Assam Assembly in October 1960 a Bill was introduced making Assamese the sole official language of Assam. This gave rise to the demand for separation of non-Assamese areas from the Assamese-speaking areas.

Madam Deputy Chairman, there are several hill districts in Assam, and these districts placed before the States Reorganisation Commission their demand for constituting a hill State, but that demand was not acceded to. In the 1957 general elections they formed an Eastern India Tribal Union and fought the election on the issue of a separate hill State and won all but two of the hill seats of the Assam Assembly. The then Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant, persuaded them to work with the Ministry in Assam and see if their hopes and aspirations could be fulfilled by remaining within the State of Assam. But when the Official Language Bill was introduced,

amongst the hill leaders there were one Cabinet Minister, one Deputy Minister, one Chief Parliamentary Secretary and one Parliamentary Secretary. They resigned in a body and formed an All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference. That Conference has since then been agitating for the constitution of a separate hill State.

Prior to the last general election, on 13th January, 1963 the Home Minister made an announcement for the creation of a Federation in Assam. This is what the Home Minister's announcement says:—

"The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have held detailed discussions with the leaders of the A.P.H.L.C. The Government of India appreciate the political aspirations of the people of the hill areas of Assam and have decided to reorganize the State of Assam. Bearing in mind the geography and the imperative needs of security and coordinated development of this region as a whole, the Home Minister discussed with the APHLC leaders the proposal that a federal structure, composed of federating units having equal status, not subordinate to one another, should provide the basis for this reorganization. Under this arrangement, a limited number of essential subjects of common interest would be assigned to the regional federation, leaving the rest of the State functions to the federating units, which will have their own legislative assemblies, councils of ministers, etc. Details of the scheme, including subjects to be allocated to the Regional Federation, would be worked out within six months by a Committee on which all concerned interests would be represented. At a later stage, other administrative units in the eastern region may also join this federation."

Because of this proposal of the Government of India the APHLC participated in the general election, and this time also they won the majority of the seats.

Madam, besides the plains districts of Assam valley which speak Assamese, there is another plain district from which I come, namely, Cachar. It is a Bengali-speaking district. Except this district, all the other districts of the Brahmaputra Valley were against this proposed Federation and a movement was initiated. As a result, the Home Minister of the Government of India went to Gauhati in May 1967 and discussed with the leaders of political parties about the advisability of forming a Federation. The discussion was fruitless. The Home Minister again convened a conference in July 1967 at New Delhi to which some M.P.s. and some M.L.As. of Assam were invited. In that meeting nothing could be decided. The Government of India then constituted a Committee to reach an agreed solution on the basis of which the reorganisation of the State could be undertaken. Shri Asoka Mehta, Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare, was made the President of that Committee. That Committee was set up evidently for the purpose of making an effort to reach an agreed solution. But the hill leader members of that Committee decided not to participate in the discussion, and as such no agreed formula could be evolved by that Committee. The Government has not yet decided whether Assam will be reorganised on the basis of a Federation or the hill districts will be separated from Assam.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to urge upon the Government of India to make up their mind as early as possible and to reorganise Assam either on the basis of a Federation or separating the non-Assamese units from Assam. It is imperative in the interest of the people living in the eastern region and in the interest of national integrity and security that Assam should be reorganised and it should be reorganised on the basis of a Federation or making three units, separating the Assamese-speaking people, the hill people and the Ben

gali-speaking people. If that is not done, I apprehend, Madam Deputy Chairman, that many incidents like "Gauhati" will be repeated in Assam. What has happened in Gauhati on the 26th January is a direct result of the Government's inability to reorganise the State of Assam. Madam, those who are opposed to reorganisation are behind this movement. You know, Madam Deputy Chairman, how they insulted our national flag and boycotted the Republic Day function. An organisation, in name Lachhit Sena, has taken birth in Assam and that organisation is leading a campaign against the non-Assamese living in the State. Though nothing untoward has happened after the 26th January, the linguistic minorities living in Assam, those who have gone from outside and those who are inside the State—for example, we the Bengali-speaking people of the district of Cachar. We have not gone there from outside, we are there by our own right—are living in apprehension that at any time something may happen which will jeopardise the unity of India. Therefore, I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government of India to take a quick decision because it has been found that the linguistic majority in Assam are not prepared to live with the linguistic minorities.

Madam, in the matter of development of Assam the Planning Commission examined the matter and came to the conclusion that the hill areas have been deliberately neglected and, therefore, has recommended that in the Fourth Plan separate allocation for the hill areas should be made. Similarly, the Bengali-speaking district of Cachar has been neglected. In Assam many development works have taken place but these have taken place mainly in the Assamese-speaking region. Two Universities have been started but both of them have been started in the Assamese-speaking region. Two Engineering colleges have been started in Assam but both of them are located in the Assamese-speaking region. Similarly an Agriculture College and other

[Shri M. Purkayastha.]

institutions have all been started in the Assamese-speaking region. The Government have not found their way to establish any of these institutions in the non-Assamese speaking regions. That is why the relationship between the Assamese-speaking people and the non-Assamese speaking people has been embittered and they are now urging for separation.

Madam, I come from Cachar. The people of Cachar are in favour of a Federation because the people of Cachar think that only by constituting Assam into a Confederation the unity of the North-Eastern India can be maintained. But if these people are not agreeable to it, then we would urge the Government of India to separate the hill areas and the Bengali-speaking areas from the Assamese-speaking areas and to re-constitute present Assam into Assamese-speaking Assam, Hill areas and Cachar which may be amalgamated with or merged with Tripura which is contiguous to Cachar and both are Bengali-speaking areas. The hill areas should be separated from the Assamese-speaking areas and Cachar should either be constituted into a separate unit or amalgamated with Tripura which is contiguous and is a Bengali-speaking area. Therefore I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to take a quick decision so that further bitterness is not created among the people of Assam. Thank you.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, I had submitted certain amendments with regard to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address but unfortunately on account of my ill-health I had gone to the doctor. So my amendments were not moved and could not be taken into consideration. However, I would like to make certain observations on the President's Address.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.]

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I will be very

brief in making my observations. We were under the impression that after 20 years of independence Government would look towards the welfare of the downtrodden and backward class people and those who really help in building the nation. Such people would always look to the Government for their welfare. But I find that very little has been done for them, practically nothing has been done. I was of the opinion that something would be done for these classes of people but nothing of the sort has been done for them. If you go through the Address, you will find that there is nothing for the persons who devote their lives as agricultural labourers, workers used for constructing roads and buildings and so on. When they become old, there is no provision made for their welfare. For those who are in Government service you will find that some arrangement has been made for them. Every Government servant will be entitled to pension after his retirement. But a man who is working in the field as an agricultural labourer, workers who construct all these big buildings here in Delhi and elsewhere and also construct roads and other things, for such workers no provision has been made for their old age. In some foreign countries you will find that there is some provision made, namely, old age pension, for such people. Similarly we expect this Government to make some such provision for all such people who work hard during their lifetime.

Then, Sir, much has been said about unemployment. Unemployment is increasing day by day. The slogan given by the Government was that they will remove this unemployment but instead of removing unemployment the same is growing everyday. I have seen many people commit suicide for want of work and having to face several difficulties in their life. In some foreign countries you will find that unemployment bonus is being paid to those who are unemployed in those countries. So for

the welfare of such people some such provision would be needed. But we find nothing about it in the President's Address.

Then, Sir, as far as Delhi and other big cities are concerned, lakhs and lakhs of people are living in the huts. The Republican Party of India had agitated this problem and requested the Government that unless and until some provision is made to provide alternative accommodation their huts should not be demolished. A categorical assurance in this connection was given by the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mr. Nanda and Mr. Chavan, all were there. It was assured that no huts would be demolished unless and until alternative accommodation was provided. Unfortunately every day we are receiving complaints that our Government is taking the help of several police officers as if they are going to attack an enemy; they go and attack these hutment dwellers, demolish their huts and throw their children and female members outside the huts on the streets. What is all this? Is this the Government of the poor? What is this Government doing? So, I request the Government to see that whatever assurance, they give, that assurance is implemented. I am very sorry to see that the Government is very keen to provide people who come from outside countries with all kinds of shelter and provides them even some money to start business; everything will be done for them. But for generations to come you will find that the people who are living in this country are worse than the refugees. What has the Government done for them? Let the Government come forward and say that they have done something for them. The Government is demolishing their huts and thus throwing them on the streets. This is what our Government is doing. I think that is not proper. In that connection I request the Government to see that the assurances that have been given are implemented.

Then, Sir, as regards the landless labourers I want to say something. In big cities the labourers are getting somewhat adequate wages but if you go to the interior, you will find that the labourers are getting most inadequate wages and in these hard days it is very difficult for them to make both ends meet. So we are requesting that the Minimum Wages Act should be suitably amended, taking into consideration the present dearth, and some arrangements should be made to see that that Act is made applicable throughout the country and people who are working as landless labourers, they are given due wages. Something should be done for them. I got some information some few days back that in some interior parts of the country wages are given at the rate of three to four annas per day. Of course, I do not believe that but that statement has been made by one of my reliable friends who comes from a village. He said that that is the position prevailing there. It is really beyond one's imagination how they are able to live within that meagre wage.

Then about waste lands, considerable waste lands are available in the country. For years together people have been demanding that waste lands should be given to them for cultivation. Government also on the floor of this House comes and says that these lands will be given for cultivation. Our country is facing acute shortage in the matter of foodgrains. Every year we have to import huge quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries. On the other hand the land which is available in the country is not given to the people for growing foodgrains; they are prepared to cultivate it. It is therefore difficult to understand what sort of policy this Government is pursuing. Generally speaking, whatever land is available, it should be utilised for the production of foodgrains. But instead of doing that these lands are lying idle. In Maharashtra and other States I have seen some of the lands;

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad.]

there are no forests. If it is in the interest of the country to grow forests and if forests are essential I have no objection to grow forests. The Government say that they are not in a position to grow forests. If you are not in a position to grow forests, then give those lands to the people who can cultivate them and grow more foodgrains and thus solve the national problem. Wherever the landless people are there, give them these lands, these waste lands for growing foodgrains. Thus you will be solving two problems, one of removing unemployment and another of growing more foodgrains for the country.

Then, Sir, in some parts of the country, in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, forced labour is still continuing. Forced labour has been banned by law and even then forced labour is there. Even in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes you will find that the Commissioner has stated that at several places forced labour is there. Why is it not being prohibited? If it has been prohibited by law, why action is not being taken? Who is going to take that action? Naturally that action has to be taken by the Government. In that connection the Government should take some precautions. Our President was pleased to say in one paragraph the following regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Backward Class people:

"The socio-economic advancement of the hitherto under-privileged sections of our society—the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes, remains a matter of the utmost interest and concern to Government. While a great deal has been done to ameliorate their position, Government are conscious that more remains to be done."

I am grateful that the President has admitted that a great deal has

to be done. Similarly you will find that the President of the Congress Party also in the last Session of the Congress at Hyderabad said:

"We are sorry that we are not in a position to do what we ought to have done for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Backward Classes."

Everybody comes and says that—those who are honest of course. If according to their conscience, nothing has been done or whatever has to be done is not done, who is responsible for that? Even after twenty years of Independence, if you are not in a position to do that, when are you going to do it? May I ask how many centuries you will take to do this? It is not a question of laughing but you will find what these people who have suffered for centuries and even after Independence are thinking. What sort of revolution they should start but very soon it will be started and the country will have to face it. I can only warn the Government and the people who are not considering that problem in that respect.

I would like to bring to your notice what the mentality of our people is. Of course people say that the Congress people are good but even among them those who are labour leaders are very good. However here is one speech made by the President of the Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress, Shri Khandubhai Desai where he says: 'we should keep away the Communists far away as we are keeping the Untouchables far away'. This shows his mentality.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Please repeat it.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: He says:

"कम्यूनिस्टों को अलग की तरह समझ कर प्रत्येक क्षेत्र से एक तरफ कर दिया जाय।"

This is what Mr. Khandubhai Desai said. What a Congress labour leader he is.

As regards the sort of untouchability that is being observed, I generally speak at the time of discussing the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes but recently I got some information that particularly in U. P. and Madhya Pradesh, wherever there are colleges, no boy from the Scheduled Caste is admitted to the College hostel. You might have heard that at Aligarh there is one private college one—Barahsaini Inter College. In that college one Scheduled Caste boy was appointed as the monitor. He was murdered by the Caste Hindus. Why? It was done because he becomes the monitor and he was elected by the boys. For your information. I will read a few passages which the Chairman of the Committee on Untouchability said. When he was touring I was also, unfortunately, a member of that Committee. He said:

"There are two colleges—one a Degree College and the other an Inter College governed by a private management—a Committee consisting of 15 Members. Adjacent to the Inter College is a Degree College which is also governed by the same managing committee. The Principal narrated that Shri Om Prakash Neta, a Scheduled Caste student of Barahsaini Inter College was selected as Senior Proctorial Monitor of the college in August 1967. Outsiders (students of the degree college, had some enmity with Shri Om Prakash and therefore they first chased Shri Om Prakash and then stabbed him to death on 16th November, 1967 and that also in the room of the Principal."

There was another boy who was elected as a Deputy monitor. He was also chased and beaten and he was admitted to the hospital and now he is hiding himself in Delhi. He cannot stay in Aligarh. This is the position. No protection has been given by the Government.

Another shameful thing is this. You will find that in Madhya Pradesh Satnams—Chamars—are there who are the most innocent people. So

many Caste Hindus with pistols and swords and with lathis in their hands rushed into their locality. They burnt their houses and there were some rape cases also. Scheduled Caste women who were pregnant were so beaten that there were abortions in many cases. Six persons were killed on the spot. Many houses were burnt. When the matter was reported to the police, no action was taken, by the police. I am very sorry to hear that the Home Minister was interested in doing all these, that is my information.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Not Congress anyway.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Which Home Minister—Home Minister of India?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

As regards housing sites, I was going to request the Government about that. Particularly in Maharashtra State I can tell that wherever there are no houses for the Scheduled Castes generally housing site is provided free of cost and if it is a cheaper site, then it is purchased and given by the Government to these people. Unfortunately here in Delhi we find that where people have constructed their houses, the Government is demolishing them. There is one extension. Govindpuri colony where some Scheduled Caste persons purchased land some 20 years back and the sale deed was done in the presence of the Registrar. Now even after the registration had been done, the Government is demolishing these houses and says: 'Everything is illegal and we want this site'. I do not know but they say it is in the Master Plan. Whether the Master Plan had these places or not nobody knows. Who was the Master? Perhaps he was sitting in his office and drawing some plans. So in such a situation I was going to request you that the Government should pay its attention. Regarding Government services there are several instances where injustice has been done.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am supporting the Motion before the House. The President has been pleased in his Address to mention some of the many achievements of the Government. Naturally in a brief speech, he could not speak of all the achievements of the Government. In the field of industry, in the field of agriculture, in the field of education, in the field of shipping, in the field of transport, in the field of social justice, everyone must admit that there has been a remarkable achievement. Of course, Sir, it is expected of the opposition that they should also evaluate the achievements of the Government. The role of the opposition in discussing the President's Address, in my opinion and as is the practice in Great Britain from where we have taken this system, is to evaluate the achievements, to find out if the policies of the Government are wrong, and if the Government had pursued wrong policies, to point out how the policies were wrong and to suggest in a constructive way what the correct policies were which the Government should pursue. As such the discussion on the Address is to be confined mainly to the policies of Government. But, unfortunately, I find here that the role of the opposition has gone only to the extent of condemning the Government in every way, and not at all recognising any of the achievements of Government.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Failures are innumerable.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: My friend says failures are innumerable. No Government in the world can be perfect and no Government in the world can remedy all the ills, particularly in a country like India, which had been an impoverished country for centuries, which had been placed in circumstances where it was steeped in poverty and illiteracy, where we had no industrial sector decades ago, where we were exploited by foreign powers, where, even for such a basic

need as food we still are subject to the vagaries of nature, and where unemployment is naturally huge because the population is rising by more than 2 per cent. a year. All this is to be considered when we speak of the failures of the Government. Naturally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, if a picture has to be appreciated, it has to be viewed against its background. If the opposition members view the achievements of the Government against the background in which the Government had to function, naturally they would be fair enough to recognise the achievements of the Government; they are by no means mean achievements. When we compare our achievements with those made in the neighbouring countries, with the prosperity achieved by the peoples of those countries, we ought to be proud—I very humbly submit—of our achievements. But to forget all this, to shut our eyes to all this and only condemn the Government is to adopt the attitude which is very clearly instanced in the fable which I am going to relate in one or two words. Mr. Vice-Chairman, there were once a peacock and a monkey, which were residing in the neighbourhood of a brook which had very luxuriant vegetation. The male peacock was going his way every day, and the monkey sitting on the tree used to see this peacock. The monkey was jealous of the beauty of the peacock. She saw that every day, the peacock going, and then one day the monkey could not control itself and so called the peacock and said to the peacock, "You are the ugliest creature on earth." The peacock said, "Well, I do not think so. There may be ugliness in me but there is a lot of beauty in me. Why don't you see that?" But the monkey replied, "Ah, just look at your feet, look at your legs. You are not a beautiful creature by any means." Well, this is the attitude—the attitude of this monkey—which is adopted, I must say, by the opposition. We have had the ugliness in the sense that we have had some shortcomings; there is no doubt about it; it is true. And nobody in this

world is perfect. But why not you see what is good in the Government's performance and say, "Yes, you have done this well; we appreciate it. You must do much more and this is the way of doing much more. This should be the attitude taken by the opposition."

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** If on the balance you have done more harm than good how can we appreciate you?

**SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** You say so.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** Yes, it has been the case even after twenty years of independence.

**SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** Let the opposition recognise what is good and then say what the Government has not done or failed to do and what it should do. But the hon. Dahyabhai Patel in opposition again has repeated that Government has done nothing.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** We are not here to praise the Government. In the last fifteen years they have undone everything and brought ruin to the country.

**SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** Well, that is an obstructive attitude which nobody appreciates, which is not a statesmanly attitude.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** We do not want your appreciation.

**SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** This is what, I should say, we regret in the role of the opposition. As I said, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the country ought to be proud of what has been done. And I am not repeating the percentages. They have been mentioned on many an occasion and which also the President's Address contains. So I do not wish to quote them before the House.

Now I will come to some specific problems, firstly to the problem of language. This is a very unfortunate thing. On this question of linguism there has been a lot of trouble. If

only friends had not been fanatical, things would have moved very smoothly and very quietly. Many a time I have said on the floor of this House that the South is very earnest in learning Hindi. I have given instances of how the people in general, how the children of even those who are opposed to Hindi are learning Hindi. But still, some people who call themselves champions of Hindi did not realise the earnest attempts that were being made in the South to learn this new language. A language cannot be learnt overnight. It takes years, decades, to learn a language. Let all hon friends who think that Hindi should be the ruling language of the day, let them try to learn Tamil or Telugu, and they will know the difficulty, know how long they would take to learn this other language. When we have very genuinely and honestly proved to the whole country that we are doing our best to learn Hindi, still people were so fanatic with Hindi that they began to create trouble in several places, which naturally had to have a reaction in the South. Now this was entirely uncalled for. This would not have come about if our friends had just kept their mouths shut, and they would have seen that in ten years Hindi would have become the commonly spoken language, at least of the school-going and literate sections of our society—in ten years, in such a short time as that—but, unfortunately, they have put the clock back, and now it has come to this state of affairs. Let the friends, the mad friends who are mad about Hindi, let them know that the seed of dissension has been sown in the South—most regrettable it is—and it is amply justified. Mrs. Yashoda Reddy, myself and Mr. Parthasarathy and several other friends almost went down on our knees to beg of these fanatic friends not to press on that Resolution, that damned Resolution which has created all the trouble to-day. I appeal even today to all friends who have influence to use their influence with these fanatic friends



[Shri M. Govinda Reddy.]

to keep their mouths shut. And the South will stand by the country, will do its duty. But if they persist in what they have been doing, if they speak against English in the way they are doing, if they speak for Hindi the way they are doing now, they are damaging not only the interests of the whole country, but their interests also. They will suffer, Hindi will not become the Official Language if they insist on and persist in this fanatic campaign. Therefore, let us have belief in ourselves. Let us have faith in ourselves. When we have been doing our very best to learn this new language, which is not an easy task, they should not place more obstacles question that I would like to refer to this border question. I belong to a in the way. They will be enemies of the country if they do so. The next country which is a party to this border question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The country is the same.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: I am sorry, I mean State. I belong to Mysore State which is a party to this border question. Mysore very honestly tried to settle this question amicably. There were several things going on and I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating them. Anyway, at the instance of Maharashtra and because a certain very honoured gentleman went on fast, the Working Committee decided to appoint a Commission. Mysore was not willing and the Chief Minister of Mysore was persuaded to accept it and a Commission was appointed. Even there was agitation in Mysore saying that this Commission should not be appointed and there were two or three deaths also during this agitation. Whatever it was, Mysore finally agreed to it, when it was given to understand that the recommendation of that Commission would be accepted. Now the Commission's recommendations have come out and Maharashtra is not willing to accept it. The Chief Minister of Maharash-

tra had in more than one speech before the Commission had reported, declared publicly that the Commission's recommendations would be accepted. Now Maharashtra is going back on that declaration. I would appeal to the Government and say that now this question should be decided. If there is going to be trouble then I suggest that the Prime Minister the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore, or if because the Chief Minister of Mysore happens to be the Congress President he has to be kept above these things, then the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee President, and the Home Minister, should sit together and try to arrive at an amicable settlement. Mysore does not mind minor adjustments or alterations of the Award, in case there is to be an amicable settlement now. Otherwise Mysore would insist upon the Government accepting the recommendation of this Commission.

One more point I would like to touch upon and then sit down. I would not like to exceed my time. This matter is the question of the Rann of Kutch. Of course, this is not mentioned in the President's Address, but all the same I would like to submit my views now. We were a party to the arbitration agreement. Having been a party to the Tribunal now that the arbitrations findings have come out we should, in my humble opinion, abide by the Tribunal's Award. Just because Pakistan had not played her part under the Tashkent Agreement and she has not fulfilled her obligations according to that Agreement and has failed to honour her own commitments, that is no justification for India to fail to honour her commitment. India is known in the international world for her high standard of behaviour, for her statesmanship. If she is to hold that place in the international world and if we have to face other countries with our heads straight, we have to recognise this arbitration and we have to accept its Award.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** (West Bengal): Your heads are always straight, the question is whether they are clean.

**SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY**: They are quite clean, let me tell my hon. friend, because unlike him we have not borrowed our heads from the Reds. Therefore our heads are always clean and they are quite pure. There is no dispute on that point. I submit in this connection that the Kutch Arbitration Commission's Award should be accepted and there should be no arguments. It is not a party question. It is a question of India's honour and I hope all the parties will also co-operate with the Government in accepting this Award. Thank you.

#### RE STATEMENT ABOUT THE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** (West Bengal): Sir, I have a submission to make. We are getting very many accounts and reports about the West Bengal situation. It seems that the Home Minister is making a statement in the other House, that there is to be a motion and he is going to make a statement. We understand that the Ministry of Dr. P. C. Ghosh has resigned and if a statement is being made there it is not fair that this House should be kept uninformed. Simultaneously the statement should be made here also. It is a good thing that the puppet regime there is gone. It is good news. We had also given notice of a motion here. Like the motion in the other House we also have tabled a motion here.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA)**: If a statement is being made there I shall see that a similar statement is made here also.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA**: There is no dispute on that. At four o'clock the Home Minister is making a statement on a motion being moved there. Meanwhile all kinds of reports are spreading. We should like to know

authoritatively what is going to happen. We are naturally anxious. We are glad that the puppet government is gone.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA)**: That is all right.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA**: I have booked a trunk call to Calcutta already. Therefore you should direct the Government to come here and state the position because the P.T.I. is circulating reports. There is good news, of course, that the puppets and the stooges are gone. But it should be divulged and revealed to this House.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (M. P. BHARGAVA)**: That will do. You may reserve your comments.

Now, Mr. Rajnarain.

#### DISCUSSION ON MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव)** : श्री राजनारायण जी मैं 4-30 बजे आपको चेतावनी की घंटी दे दूंगा यानी पांच मिनट पहले ।

**श्री राजनारायण** : आप पहले ही इस तरह की चेतावनी क्यों दे रहे हैं । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण को यदि ध्यान से पढ़ा जाय तो बहुत ही आसानी से इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सकता है कि यह भाषण वस्तुस्थिति को छिपाने वाला भाषण है । केवल वस्तुस्थिति को छिपाया है या सरकार की अनावश्यक प्रशंसा की हो यह हमारे लिए इतना चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है । अगर हम इस संबंध में आत्म प्रबंचना करें तो हम राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को आत्म प्रबंचना से भरा हुआ पाते हैं । आज जो हमारे देश के ऊपर संकट है उसको आसानी के साथ समझा जा सकता है और उसके बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे राष्ट्र पर और राष्ट्र की जनता पर कितना अहम संकट है ।