When the Assistant Commissioner went there recently about a couple of months back, there was a lot of representation made before him about the difficulties and disabilities being suffered by our Oriya people. In the Report also it is pointed out that there were certain demands

made by the Oriya inhabitants residing in the Andhra area.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. BHARGAVA): Mr. Patra, how long are you likely to take?

Sum N. PATRA: \bout five or six minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You can continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

> The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at halfpast two of the clock, THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR GOVERN-MENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today have recommended allocation of time for Government and other business as follows :-

Government Business Time allotted

- 1. Further consideration of the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.
 - 2 hrs. in addition to the time already taken.
- 2. The University Grants 2 hrs. Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
- 3. The Motor Vehicles 1 hr. 30 mts. (Amendment) Bill, 1965-Motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses.
- Wakf (Amend-1 hr. 30 mts. ment) Bill, 1965.
- 5. Discussion on the Re-3 hrs. 30 mts. ports of the Commis-sioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

6. The Electricity (Supply) 2 hrs. 30 mts. Amendment Bill, 1966, as passed by the Lok Sabha.

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- 7. The Railway Property 1 hr. 30 mts. (Unlawful Possession) Bill. 1966.
- 8. The Coal Mines La-2 hrs. bour Welfare Fund Bill, 1966, as passed by the Lok Sabha.
- Discussion on the de-valuation of the rupee 10 hrs. by the Government on a motion to be moved by Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

Private Member's Business

- 1. The Representation of the People (Amend-ment) Bill, 1963 by Shri K. V. Rabhunatha Reddy.
 - 1 hr. in addition to the already taken.
- The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1963 Diwan Chaman
- 3. The Members of Parliament and state Legislatures (Immunity from

MOTION RE. SIXTH AND SEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER **FOR**

LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—contd.

SHRI N. PATRA: Madam Deputy Chairman, earlier in the day I was speaking about the difficulties experienced by the Oriya pupils reading in the primary schools. Under the Mandasa Panchayat Samiti, there are a few predominantly Oriya villages and there are a large number of Oriva boys in the schools but there are no facilities for providing education to them in their mother-tongue. There is a demand there for separate schools for the Oriya boys. Even if the Andhra Pradesh Government is not prepared to grant separate elementary schools for the Oriya boysthough they are in large numbers in the schools-they could at least provide some sections for them and appoint Oriya teachers. As I was telling the House, the population of these outlying tracts, which have remained in Andhra Pradesh, consists of Oriya inhabitants to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. There is not even advance registration. It

[Shri N. Patra.] is understood that two to three months before the school year commences the Headmasters of the different elementary schools have to receive applications from the minority community for registration of pupils. The parents have to apply. Though

this is not in vogue in the mofussil parts even in municipal areas, even in big towns like Ichapuram, Sompettah, Tekkali and other places advance registration applica-

tions are not entertained.

As far as textbooks are concerned, even though textbooks can be had in large numbers, they are not making any arrangements for the supply of textbooks in the different subjects and introducing them in the elementary schools or even in the high schools. In this way they compel the Oriva pupils reading both in the elementary schools and in the high schools to take up learning ' Telugu. If no other facilities are provided and if one has to get school education, what can he do? The poor man cannot afford to leave the place, cannot afford to go to a long distance for this purpose. There is thus this compulsion on the Oriya students reading both in the elementary schools and in the high schools in Andhra State, particularly in the of Srikakulam Visakhapatnam. These minimum facilities are not provided. I am reminded that the Andhra Chief Minister, presiding over Shashtiabdapoorthi ceremony in Madras a couple of months back, was boasting on that occasion that there was not a single complaint about difficulties suffered by any linguistic minority in his State. Perhaps he did not have in his mind these outlying Oriya parts which have been included in Andhra; he may be thinking only of the southern areas-mysore, Tamil Nad and other places. He says that there is not a single complaint by the linguistic minorities but if he glances into the pages of these Reports relating to Oriya people, he will see listed a large number of difficulties experienced by the Oriya people. When the Assistant Commissioner tours in those parts where there are a large number of Oriya people, they appear before him in large numbers and complain about their difficulties which I have mentioned just now. I have myself got the experience; I am living just on the Andhra border and I personally know about these difficulties. When

the Assistant Commissioners make periodical visits and when they come to know of these complaints, instead of asking the respective Governments about them, they could as well spend some more time and visit the various schools, from where such complaints come, to verify whether the complaints are true or not. When a Government—and it is a brother Government because we are all living in the same Union— is bent upon compelling by gradual process the pupils belonging to the minority groups to take up the learning of the language of the majority groups, one cannot expect to get any justice from such determined administrators. Therefore, in the fitness of things, when a complaint is lodged before the Commissioner of Assistant Commissioner and when they go on tour, it is better that they should check up a few cases. 1 do not want that they should spend all their time on this, because they may not have enough time, but they must at least spend some more time in order to verify whether these complaints are frivolous or whether there is any substance in them. If they are satisfied that the complaints are genuine, they can confront the Governments which are not discharging their constitutional responsibilities towards the minorities. They should exercise some check on these people, so that they may adopt the right course of action. The Andhra Government does not even recognise the Diplomas of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha. It is a Central organisation and it is being financed by the Central Government for Hindi Prachar, People who want to learn Hindi or want to be proficient in Hindi appear in such examinations and obtain degrees. The Andhra Government does not recognise these diplomas. They compel Oriya people to take up the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Samiti's curriculum of studies where there is no provision of Oriva. If there is any provision for Oriya, it would have been easier for these people to take to that. Where is the objection? To a man knowing Hindi, whether of the Wardha category or of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha type, there should be no objection. Oriya graduates, trained teachers, are not given the same scale of pay. Even there, there is differentiation. When an Oriya gentleman goes on retirement, the Education Dspart-ment or the Government never cares to advertise or tries to enlist the services of an Oriya-knowing graduate. his place

a non-Oriva is appointed. This is a glaring injustice perpetrated gradually on the people who are living on the borders. Shrimati Ammanna Raja was pointing out a few difficulties. These \ndhra leaders, Members of Parliament, should also care to see the difficulties of the Oriya people, who are being gradually compelled to forget the mother tongue.

In regard to Bihar also, at the time of merger of the former States, Seraikella and Kharswan, these two States opted to join Orissa S^ate. After a couple of months when some trouble was initiated, these two Stales had to be detached from Orissa and merged with the State of Bihar. There are a large number of students studying in the middle schools. After passing the seventh standard, these pupils, who seek admission in the local high schools, are not being entertained. Even though the middle schools are feeder schools, they are not getting admission. Even in Jamshedpur, there is no adequate arrangement for Oriya girls to get admission to high schools. They could have appointed more teachers and opened more sections. Tatas have enough funds. Mr. Tata is known to be a big business magnate and he could provide enough funds, but Oriya girls are not getting even admission to the schools. Where will they go? This is the state of affairs prevailing in Bihar, Oriyas are going on suffering and suffering.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on this important subject. I might express my surprise at certain significant points made in the Sixth Report itself. Now, if we look at the Sixth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and compare it with the Seventh Report, we will notice that the same grievances, the same complaints are made in both the Reports. Wishful thoughts are expressed in both the Reports. Perhaps the States concerned will listen to the advice of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and according to the advice of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities the grievances the various linguistic minorities in the various States would ultimately be redressed. But it is rather surprising to note that though this pious and wishful thought has been given expression to in the Sixth Report, in the Seventh

Report also we find the repetition of the same pious and wishful thought. We find that the same grievances, the same complaints, which have been noted in the Sixth Report have, almost in an equal measure, found expression in the Seventh Report, Now, therefore, while looking into the two Reports one has this impression that perhaps the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is not able to do anything in the matter due to the resistance that he is finding in the matter of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference of 1961 as well as the Southern Zonal Council's Meeting held in May 1959, if I am right about the dates. In the Sixth Report there has been an expression of wish by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to this effect:-

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for Linguistic Minorities

"AH I can say is that I do hope that year after year it will be our privilege to submit these Reports about the linguistic minorities and also hope that as time advances the Report would become slimmer and slimmer and by the end of a few years, very soon, I shall be able to come to this House and say that there are no linguistic minorities and there are no complaints."

That was the wishful thought expressed in the Sixth Report. I may tell you that as far as slimming of the Report is concerned, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has succeeded only to the extent of about thirty pages. The Seventh Report is shorter than the Sixth Report by thirty pages. Again, the shortness of the Seventh Report is not there, because actually the appendices account for the heavier volume of the Sixth Report. But apart from the quantitative hugeness of both the reports, the 6th Report and the 7th Report, what I would submit before this House and before the Minister concerned is this that the safeguards for the linguistic minorities are not at all being given effect to, are not at all being implemented. That appears from a study of both the reports. I will only take one point before you, Madam, and it is this. Look at the way in which the tribal minorities are being treated in all the States where the tribal minorities, are concentrated in some of them. In this report we find that neither in Bihar nor in Andhra Pradesh, nor anywhere in the Union of India where the tribal minorities are there, is provision for teaching the tribal minorities primary

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education in their own language in spite of the solemn declaration in "the Constitution itself. The solemn declaration is article 350A, and it is this."

"It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups".

But, Madam, I find from both the 6th Report and the 7th Report the same plaintive complaints of the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities that he is writing and writing and making representation after representation to the different State Government's but those State Governments are absolutely disregarding the interests of the tribal minorities on one ground or another. Madam, if this is the way in which the Commissioner's office functions, then as Mr. Ansari the other day said here in this very House, what is the use of keeping this white elephant alive? It is actually draining the exchequer of its finances and the Commissioner's office is not being able to do anything whatsoever for the purpose of protection of the linguistic minorities. I can understand some disregard of the linguistic minorities who are concentrated in different States, who have their own regional tongue and whose regional tongue is used in the education of those States. For example, Bengali linguistic minorities. I do understand that Bengalis have their own State and in that State Bengali is the medium of primary education. But what about the tribal people? The tribal, people are not concentrated in such number as they can have a State of their own. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that they should be given their education in their own mother tongue in those places in those States where they are concentrated in some numbers.

But look at the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. May I only point out some of the observations here? Look sit page 12 of the 7th Report where he says this:

"There are a number of tribes in the State speaking Bhilli, Gondi, Halbi, Korku, Oraon, etc. No facilities seem to exist for imparting primary education through the mother tongues of tribal pupils."

Then look at the Eastern Zone, Assam. As far as Assam is concerned, the situation is very peculiar. Actually, as I was telling you, what is the use of keeping the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities' office? He says:

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for Linguistic Minorities

"Assam.—In spite of repeated reminders, the Government of Assam have not furnished satistical data of the educational facilities for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64." We are in the year of our Lord 1966. If the State Governments manage to avoid the duty of providing information even to the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, not to speak of making adequate provision for the education of the linguistic minorities in their mother tongue, then I will humbly submit that this office has outlived its existence. The office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is a show window and nothing else. If It is merely a show window for the Central Government or for any of the State Gov ernments in the Union of India, I think thi sooner it is wound up the better for ua, better for the exchequer and better for the finances.

Madam, 1 will point out to you another The Commissioner has stated—and thing. that was the decision of the Ministers' Conference of the Southern Zone-that in order to know how many linguistic minorities want to have their primary education in their mother tongue, there must be advance registers maintained in the primar* schools of the different States and the advance registers have to be filled three months before the primary education ses sion begins. In those advance registers thi-pupils have to state in what language thei speak and in what language they want I have their education imparted to them Now we find that there are only five State which have nominally accepted the principle of maintaining the advance register. Ti are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. Madras and Kerala. But even though these five States have nominally accepted the principle of maintaining advance registers, we find that is none of them actually the register is maintained. you find page 7 that Madhya Pradesh has accepted the principle, but look at page 12 of t& Report where it is said:

"During his last tour in Madhya Pradesh, the Assistant Commissioner vi;.:

gistration of linguistic minority pupils desirous of receiving education through their mother tongues had not been implemented properly."

Look at the State of Uttar Pradesh. It is said that Uttar Pradesh has accepted in principle the system of maintaining advance, register. But look at page 13; here it is said:

"Advance registers for registering names of linguistic minority students were not being maintained in all schools."

I put this question to the Ministry: What is the use of saying at one page that we have accepted the principle of maintaining advance register and saying at another page that it is not maintained? Something has to be done in the matter. If some register is required to be kept, that has to be maintained; otherwise the State Governments must be compelled on this account. What is the use of giving expression to these pious thoughts and wishful thinkings and all that and not doing proper justice to the linguistic minorities? This is all in regard to our linguistic minorities as far as primary education is concerned.

Madam, there is one very important thing to which I would draw your attention. There are two States, I am sorry there is at least one State which does not even admit the mandatory provision of article 350A of the Constitution, and that is the State of Punjab. It says: I am not going to impart education to the linguistic minorities in their mother tongue because I think that article 350A of the Constitution is-not mandatory. What is the Ministry doing in the matter? That was the position in the 6th Report and that is the position in the 7th Report. Does it think that it can place such a report before us? If the Punjab Government says that article 350A is not mandatory but it is just directory, if the Punjab Government thinks like that, I think the Ministry should see that under article 143 of the Constitution the matter should be referred by the President to the Supreme Court for the purpose of finding out whether article 3 50A is mandatory or directory, so that the State Government of Punjab may be compelled

under article 350A to impart education to the linguistic minorities in their own molher tongue. The Ministry is not doing that. Instead the Commissioner is giving a report saying that Punjab is stating that it is not mandatory.

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There is another point also and it is this. Look at Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh the Government is doing things in a peculiar fashion. It says that it does not admit any language except those languages which are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. But, Madam, article 350A dots not refer to the languages in the Eighth Schedule. Article 350A says that a 3 P.M. linguistic minority has to be imparted education in its own mothertongue. The mother-tongue may not be the language of the Eighth Schedule. If Madhya Pradesh avoids article 350A, if the State of Punjab flouts article 350A and if the minorities there are not getting their education

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister, Shri Shukla, comes from Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERIEE: He is from Madhya Pradesh. Well, I can tell Shri Shukla that in Madhya Pradesh there were a certain number of Bengali schools in 1962-63. But we find from the Appendix given to this Report that the number of Bengali schools there has decreased. No explanation whatsoever is given in the Report. It is true that the Commissioner has stated that the explanation may not be convincing. But just saying that and not giving any reasons is not convincing. It is the duty of the Ministry and the duty of the Commissioner to see that the minorities there do get their proper share of education in their mothertongue

I will say something on secondary education and point out how actually the 3-langu-age formula is being flouted by the Hindi-speaking area of this Union, and the Commissioner Is not doing anything. You know that according to the 3-language formula, the provision is that the pupils must be taught in the regional language, that English must be taught and if the regional language is Hindi, then something other than Hindi should be taught. The provision was made for this reason that there should be national

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integrity and that every State should know at least a language of some other State. But look ai the way in which U.P. implements the 3-language formula. They are making Sanskrit compubory in secondary education. That is to say, they are preventing the students of their State from learning any other State language than Hindi. That is a way, I should submit, of imposing Hindi imperialism on entire India.

Another point is, according to the scheme of secondary education envisaged by the Ministers' Conference, it was stated that if in a particular area there are more than 60 pupils in the last four'sections, in the last four classes, of a school and if there are about 15 pupils on an average in every class, from class VJII to class X, then education may be given in the mother-tongue of those students who are sixty in number for the entire classes or fifteen in any of those classes. But Uttar Pradesh, said, 'no, we will not give education at the secondary education stage except through Hindi.' This is the way in which the 3-language formula is being implemented, this is the way in which the linguistic minorities' interests are being safeguarded. I will ask the Ministry merely not to produce this Report and make a claim that the interests of the-linguistic minorities are protected. Let them do something concrete, let them come to the next session of Parliament with concrete I instances of some concrete achievement?.

मोलाना अब्बुल शक्र (राजस्थान) : डिपटो चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जिस पर कि आज कई रोज से बहस हो रही है, अक्लियत लेशानी कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट, उस सिलसिले में मैं बेचारी उर्द के मताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हं।

जहां तक उर्द का ताल्लुक है, वह एक खालिस हिन्दुस्तानी जवान है । हमारे इस देश में उसने जन्म लिया और पैदा हुई । हिन्दुस्तानी कौम की मुख्तलिफ विरादरी और तबके के लोगों ने उस जवान को जन्म दिया । इस जवान ने हमारे हिन्द्स्तान की जंगे-आजादी में बहुत बड़ा पार्ट अदा किया । हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे पहली जंगे-आजादी जो सन् 1857 में लड़ी गई, जो हिन्दुस्तानी कौम के

कौमी तसब्बर और बतनी तसब्बर का पहला मजाहिरा था उस जंगे-आजादी में इस उर्द ने अपना बड़ा जबरदस्त पार्ट अदा किया। उस जंगे-आजादी का दस्तावेज, मेनीफेस्टो था कि हिन्दस्तान की कौमियत और वत-नियत को उभारा जाय और उनको गोरों का राज खत्म करने के लिए मैदान में लाया जाय । वह पहली हमारी जंगे-आजादी थी जिसमें हिन्दस्तानी कौम ने अपनी इस्तमायी ताकत से अंग्रेजों का मकाबला किया। बद-किस्मती से उस जंगे आजादी में हम एक तरह से बजाहिर नाकामयाव हुए, लेकिन हमारे अन्दर कीमी और वतनी तसब्बर का जो जज्बा या आग सुलग रही थी उसने हिन्द्स्तान में अंग्रेजों को चैन से बैठने नहीं दिया। उसके बाद से हिन्द्स्तानी कीम जब इस राह में बढ़ती रही तो इस जवान हिन्दुस्तानी कौम को आगे लाने म, उनके जज्बए-आजादो को उभारने में, उनके अन्दर कौमी और वतनी तसव्बर पैदा करने में, इस देश की न मिटने वाली तहजीब और तमहन को उभारने में, उनके अन्दर कौमी यकजहती पैदा करने में, इस देश के इस्तमाई बकार को बढ़ाने में इस जवान ने जबर्दस्त पार्ट अदा किया। इस जबान ने दिनया के सामने ललकारा कि हमार। देश हिन्दस्तान सबसे बलन्द देश है, हमारी हिन्द-स्तानी तहजीब और तमुद्दन, हमारा हिन्दु-स्तानी कल्चर दुनिया में मिटने वाला नहीं है। इस जवान ने कहा कि-

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

"सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा, हम बुलबुलें हैं उसकी,

वह गलिस्तां हमारा ।" और इस जबान ने हमारी न मिटने वाली तहजीब और तमुद्दन को इन अल्फाज के साथ अदा किया-

"युनानो, मिस्रो, रोमा सब मिट गये जहां से, अब तक मगर है बाकी नामो निशां हमारा।"

मौलाना अब्दल शकर : इस जवान ने हमारे देश के लिए इस ढंग से बयान किया-"खाके वतन का मुझको हर जर्रा देवता . ਵੈ ।"

बदिकस्मती से इस देश का बंटवारा हुआ और जिस हालत में हुआ, जिस कन्डोशन म हुआ, मैं उस तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता। हालात ऐसे थे कि हमको मजबूर होना पड़ा और कुछ हमारे बुजुर्ग लोडरों की जल्दबाजी से भी हमकी देश का बंटवारा और तक्सीम कबल करनी पड़ी जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनिलस्ट मसलमान इस तकसीम और बंटबारे के सख्त खिलाफ थे। मैं मानता हं कि मेजारिटो मुसलमानों की पाकिस्तान के फैबर में थो, लेकिन फिर भी 35 फीसदी मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान के विरोध में, पाकि-स्तान के खिलाफ बोट दिया । लेकिन मल्क का बटवारा हुआ और बटवारे की नजर यह जबान हो गई।

मेरे बुजर्ग दोस्तों और चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस उर्द जवान के सिल-सिले में आज जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल उस जवान के लिये है वह यह सवाल है कि एक तो जवान को इलाकाई तौर पर तसलीम किया जाय और दूसरी चीज यह है कि उसकी तालीम के लिये सहलियतें, फिसिलिटोज जो हैं वह दो जायं। मझ अफसोस है कि उर्द जबान जिस इलाके में पैदा हई, उर्द जबान ने जिस इलाके में जन्म लिया उस इलाके में उसको कोई आईनी हैसियत और इलाकाई हैसियत हासिल नहीं है। इस सिलसिले में मबारकबाद आंध्र है कि उसने सबसे पहल की और मैं दूसरे सूबेजात से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि आंध्र की मिसाल को वह अपने सामने रखें।

उर्द और हिन्दी के मुकाबिले का कोई सवाल नहीं । हिन्दी हमारी सरकारी और कौमी जवान है, हमने उसको सरकारी और कीमी जवान तसलीम किया, उर्द का और उसका कोई मकाबिला नहीं है। उद को हैसियत वहीं है जसो कि दूसरों कौमी और सुवाई जवानों को हैसियत है। तो उस तरीके पर, कौमी नक्तेनिगाह पर इस मसले को हल करने की जरूरत है। इस जबान के बारे में जब तक कौमी जरिये से नहीं देखेंगे तो हमारी जो कठिनाइयां हैं वे दूर नहीं हो सकतीं। आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इसकी है कि हम हर मसले को कौमी नक्तेनिगाह से हल करने की कोशिश कर। अगर कीमी नक्तेनियाह से इस जबानी मसले को भी हल करेंगे तो ये तमाम झगड़े जो ह वह सब खत्म हो सकते हैं। कौमी नुक्तेनियाहं का मतलब यह है कि काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक एक हिन्द्रस्तानी कौम है और वह मुख्जलिक सुबों में, मुख्जलिक जातों में, मध्यलिक बिरादरियों में बंटी हुई है और हमें एक कीम को सामने रख करके तमाम झगड़ों को और तमाम मसलों को हल करने की जरूरत है। अगर हम छोटी-छोटी इकाइयों में, छोटे दायरे में रह करके, सुबाई दायरे में, जातपात के दायरे में, मजहब के दायरे में, बिरादरों के दायरे में रह कर सोचने लग तो हमारी जो कठिनाइयां है वह दूर नहीं हो सकतीं और इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये जरूरी है कि हम कौमी नक्तेनजर से जो चीज पदा हो गई हैं उन पर सोचें आप देखते हैं कि आज जवान के लिहाज से एक बड़ा भारो ससला महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का पदा हो गया है लेकिन अगर हम इसको कौम की बनियाद पर सोचें तो इन छोटे-छोट मसायल को कोई हैसियत नहीं है बल्कि हम तो एक बिरादरों के लोग हैं और उसी ढंग से बैठ कर के इस मसले को हल कर सकते हैं।

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

मैं फिर हाउस के तमाम मोअज्जिज मेम्बरान से जो हिन्दुस्तानी कौम की नमाइंदगी करते हैं अर्ज करूंगा और साथ ही साथ अपनी कीमी सरकार से भी अर्ज करूंगा कि वह उर्द के

[मौलाना अब्दल शक्र] मसले को कौमी नुक्तेनिगाह से हल करने की कोशिश करें और जहां और सुबाई जबानों को मौका दिया गया है वहां उर्द् को भी मौका दिया जाय और खास तौर पर यू० पी० में, मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में, दिल्ली में, जहां पर कि उसके सैकड़ों बोलने वाले हैं, उसमें

किसी धर्म का या मजहब वालों का दखल नहीं, तो इन इलाकों में जो कि उर्द की जन्म-भूमि है वहां पर उसको इलाकाई जबान के

तौर पर तसलीम किया जाय। شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : میڈم-بهگوان کی لیلا ہے کہ کل کی اکثریت آج کی اقلیت اور کل کی اقلیت آج کی اکثریت جو مائنرٹی مجارٹی سے کہتی تھی که تمہاری زبان کو پنجابی کے لئے یه یه سهولتیں نہیں هیں اس کے بارے میں آج ایسا موقعہ پیدا هو گيا هے جو که سرکار نر پيدا کيا هے۔ که وہ اکثریت جو تھی، مجارثی جو تھی وہ آج مائنرٹی سے یه کہتی ہے کہ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ هندی قومی زبان هے لیکن همارے بحوں کی مدر ٹنگ جو ہے وہ ہندی ہے اس لئر هم جونکه مائنرٹی میں آگئر هیں تو همیں پروٹکشن ملنی چاهار ـ مين سمجهتا هون که جس سرکار نے ایسی پوزیشن پیدا کی مے وہ ضرور اس بات کو دیکھر گی که پنجابي زون مين، پنجابي صوبه مين جو ھندو بھائی بستر ھیں ان کے بحوں کی تعلیم کے لئے صرف یہ سمجھ کر کے که هندی هندوستان کی نیشنل لینگویج ہے ، سرکاری زبان مے انتظام کریگی اور ان کو اس حق سے محروم نہیں کیا جائر گا جس حق کو کنسٹی ٹیوشن نے اور ہماری سرکار نے دیا ۔

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

میڈم-دنیا میں بڑے بڑے میمورینڈم دیئے گئے اور اس پر بڑے بڑے لوگوں نر اپنر دستخط کثر۔ لیکن ایک هی هسٹورک میمورنڈم ہے جس پر ١٠ لاکه سے زیادہ هندو، سکھ عيسائي، مسلمان اور هريجن بهائيون نے دستخط کئر اور وہ سیمورنڈم اردو زبان کے لئر تھا جو که سورگ باشی ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد جی کو پیش کیا گیا ۔ میڈم یه بھی سے ہے که باوجود اس کے کہ آج بھارت میں اردو زبان کو وه درجه حاصل نه هو سکا کیونکه ملک تقسیم هو گیا ورنه باپوکی زبان میں هندی یا هندوستانی جو ناگری اور فارسى رسم الخط مين هے وہ هندوستان کی قومی زبان ہوئی ۔ ملک کے ٹکڑے هو گئر ۔ گاندهی جی کی بات نه چل سكى ليكن آج يه بهي سچ هے كه باوجود اس تمام سرد مہری کے جو سرکار کی طرف سے اور چھوٹی سرکاروں کی طرف سے کی گئی ہے ہندوستان میں . سب سے زیادہ ڈیلی اخبار جو چھپتر هیں وہ اردو زبان میں هیں اور جو سب سے زیادہ کامیاب ھیں ان کے علانر والے همارے هندو نیتا هیں۔ اردو زبان کا تعلق مسلمان کے ساتھ اس لئے زیادہ ہ گیا که مسلمانوں کی ریلیجس، مسلمانوں کی کلیول ـ

for Linguistic Minorities ہے جو کہ سب سے زیادہ بولی اور سمجهی جاتی ہے ۔ ساؤتھ هو، ایسٹ هو، چاہے آسام هو، چاہے بنگال هو، چاہے مدراس عو، چاہے آندھرا ھو، چاہے کیرل ہو، میسور ہو، جو زبان سب سے زیادہ بولی اور سمجھی جاتی ہے وہ هندوستانی ہے جس کو دوسرہے لفظون میں اردو کہتر هیں۔ په چونکه مسلمانوں کی غلطی تھی که انہوں نر هندوستان کے دو ٹکڑے کرائی اور یه سمجها نهیں که آج کی دنیا میں ملکوں کو ایک هونا چاہئے اور صوبوں کا بن جانا نئے نئے اسٹیٹوں کا ابھر جانا کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتا۔ جب که دنیا کے زہردست رشین هول با امریکن وه بهی اپنر کو بر بس باتر هيں ، جب تک دنيا كا كواپرېشن ، دنيا كا تعاون ان كو حاصل نه هو زنده نهیں ره سکتے ـ میرا بهارت جس نے دنیا کو سبھیتا کا سبق دیا تها اور دنیا والر جلر آثر تهر تکسلا اور پاٹلی پتر یونیورسٹیوں میں اس بھارت کی گود میں اس اردو زبان نر جنم لیا اور ایک لشکری زبان پھیلتے پھیلتے بھارت کی زبان ھو گئی ۔ اس کے ساتھ ابھی اتر پردیش کا

اس کے ساتھ ابھی اتر پردیش کا چٹرجی صاحب نے ذکر کیا۔ مدھیہ پردیش کا بھی کیا۔ یہ سچ ہے کہ سرکار نے کچھ ایسا راستہ رکھا ہے کہ اگر اتنے فی صدی لڑکے ھو جائیں۔ یا اتنے لڑکے ھو جائیں تو ان کو

مسلمانوں کی هسٹوریکل تمام جتنی یادگاریں تھیں اور ان کا جو دین تھا ان کی جو تاریخ تھی ان کی جو شرع تھی فقه تهى وه تمام كى تمام اس رسم الخط میں جس کو فارسی رسم الخط یا اردو زبان کہتے ہیں اس میں محفوظ کی گئی ہے ۔ آج وہ دقت محسوس کرتے عیں اس لئے وہ زیادہ زور سے آواز اٹھاتے ھیں که هندی کے ساتھ اس کو بھی رکھا جائر ۔ آج بھی ھندوستان 🕟 میں وہ ڈومینیٹ کرتی ہے۔ ساؤتھ میں جہاں عندی کے ڈیلی اخبار نه نکل سکے وهاں آج بھی سات اردو کے ڈیلی چھپتے میں ۔ میرے کمنے کا مطلب یه مے که یه زبان هندو، مسلمان، سكه، عيسائي، هريجن ان سب نے مل کر بنائی ہے ۔ انہوں نے اس کو جنم دیا تھا اس میں جہاں مسلم شاعروں کا تعلق ہے وہاں ہندو کویوں کا بھی تعلق ہے۔ انہوں نے اردو زبان میں لکھا اور ان کا درجه شاید مسلمان کے درجه سے کہیں زیادہ بلند ہے اور اسی طرح جو رائٹر هیں ۔ چاہے انہوں نر ناول لکھا هو چاہے انہوں نے اور طریقه کی چیز لکھی ھو۔ ھندو رائٹرس کسی طرح سے بھی مسلم وائٹرس سے کم نہیں ھیں ۔ تو سیمورنڈم سب سے بڑا ہے اور آواز بھی سب سے زیادہ اٹھائی گئی لیکن اپنی هند سرکار کی اور چهوٹی سرکاروں کی اس طرف توجه نهیں هو سکی که آج بھی اس دیش میں ایک ھی زبان

ناواقف هيں ۔ اردو رسم الخط نهيں جانتر ۔ تو دنیا کے سامنے هم نر کہا تو که هم نر اردو کو پروٹکشن دی ہے اور چونکہ مسلمانوں کی ساری مذھبی روایت ہے۔ نماز کیا، روزہ کیا، قران کیا، رسول کیا، بهگوان کیا، هم نے مسلمانوں کو ہے بہرہ کرنے کے لئے ایسا نہیں کیا۔ لیکن نتیجہ کیا ہے میدم که بچر هیں اور وہ سو فی صدی ایک هی قوم کے هیں، ایک هی

مذهب کے ماننے والے هیں، ان کے

نیچر هیں، وہ کہتے هیں که هم تمهاری

مادری زبان نہیں جانے ۔ اس لئے گورنمنٹ کو چاہئر که کھلونا دے

کے بہلانر کی عادت کو بدلیں ۔

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

دونوں ٹیچر ہیں یہ اردو زبان سے قطعی

ابهی دس دن هوئے میڈم۔ اس دلی میں هندوستان کے کونه کونه سے نيتا اكثهر هوئر وه سب داكثر سيد محمود کی راہ نمائی میں بیٹھر ۔ ان کا کہنا یہ تھا کہ سرکار بیس برس سے وعدہ کرتے چلی آئی ہے لیکن سرکار نر اپنر وعدہ کو نه پورا کیا ہے۔ دلی کی زبان اردو تھی دنیا جانتی ہے ۔ حیدرآباد کی زبان اردو تھی۔ هندو زیاده لائق تهر . یهان ذکریا صاحب سب کے بابا کہلاتر۔ گوپی ناتھ آج بھی سب کے دادا کہلاتر ھیں ۔ جگن ناتھ آزاد سب کے ھیرو کہلائر جاتر هیں لیکن ان کو کہیں سر اٹھانر کی گنجائش نہیں ملی اس

[شرى عبدالغني]

اردو کی زبان دی جائے ۔ میڈم – میں ایک گاؤں کے ایک اسکول میں گیا۔ اس کاؤں میں ایک هی طرح کے، ایک ھی مذھب کے ماننے والر لوگ تھر۔ میں جب گیا تو بچے پڑھ رہے تھے۔ میں سمجھ رہا تھا کہ یہ بچوں کا اسكول هے تو مجھے دل چسپی هوئی ـ اتنر میں زور سے گھنٹی بجی اور وہ بھاگ کر ایک دوسری جگہ چلر گئر تو میں حیران سا هوا که یه بچر ایک جکه سے دوسری جگه کہاں گئر۔ میں نر پوچھا ۔ کیا یہ اسکول کئی جگه لگتا ہے ؟ انہوں نر کہا نهين-"يه تو همارا اپنا گهريلو اسكول هے وہ سرکاری اسکول عے،، ۔ تو میں نر كما كه مين سمجه نمين پايا كه گهریلو اسکول اور سرکاری اسکول میں کیا فرق ہے ۔ انہوں نر کہا کہ بات یه ہے که سرکاری اسکول میں اردو میں بچوں کو پڑھایا نہیں جاتا۔ تو هماری خواهش یه هے که بچر اردو بهی پڑھ سکیں تاکه وہ اپنر دین سے محروم نه هو جائيں ۔ تو ميں نر کہا ۔ "نہیں ۔ نہیں ۔،، سرکار نر تو باقاعده ایک ایسا قانون پاس کر رکھا هے که جمال یه مائنرٹی هو . مسلمانوں کی مائنرٹی ہو۔ہی۔ میں خاصی ہے پھر کیا وجمه ہے که ایسا ہے۔ تو كهنر لكر _ نهين ويسر تو تسليم كر ركها هے ليكن وہ كہتے هيں كه ٹیچر نہیں ھیں ۔ ھمارے پاس یہ جو

شکایات هیں جیسا که ابھی بھائی عبدالشكور صاحب نر آنريبل معبر نر آندهر سرکار کا ذکر کیا انہیں پته هونا جاهثر که حیدرآباد یونیورسٹی میں جو ذریعه تعلیم تھا وہ اردو زبان تھا۔ اب آندھر سرکار نے یہ کیا کہ کچھ علاقوں میں کچھ وقت کے لئے اردو زبان کا احترام کیا جائیر ۔ اس کو مان ليا جائر ـ

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARBAR ALI KHAN in the Chair.]

اس سے میری تسلی نہیں ہوتی۔ میں سمجھتا هوں ٹھیک ہے راجے جانے چاہئیں تھے نواب جانے چاہئیں تھے ۔ سردار پٹیل کو بھگوان خوش رکھے که انہوں نے جشم زدن میں هندوستان میں ایک کرشمه کیا ـ سب ٹھیک ہے لیکن اس کے معنی یه نمیں هی که آپ ایک زبان کو جسے خود آپ تسلیم کرتے ہیں اور کاندھی جی زندہ رکھیں ۔ خدا کرمے جیسا که ان کا پروگرام تها پاکستان جاتر اور پھر ھندوستان اور پاکستان جو اصل میں بھارت ہے وہ ایک ہو جاتیر تو یه زبان چاہے آپ جتنا زور لگاتے وہ وہی ہوتی جو گاندھی جی چاہتے تهر ـ يعنى هندوستانى زبان هندى اتهوا هندوستاني ـ ليكن آپ بالكل بهول رهے هيں _ نيشنل اور اموشنل انٹيگريشن کے لئے پنڈت جواہر لال جی اور ہمارے دوسرے نیتا بڑے زور سے چاھتر ھیں که به عو جائر - آخری دنون میں

اسٹیٹ میں جہاں مندو بھائی زیادہ بستر هیں۔ کیونکه اردو کسی کے باپ کی جائیداد نہیں ہے۔ جونکه اسلام مذهب کی ساری کتابین اس میں لکھی گئیں یا اس زبان میں اسلام کو قبول کر لیا میں ایسا نہیں مانتا ۔ اس کو کسی جگه اسٹیٹ کی زبان نہیں بنايا گيا كوئى هرج نهين ليكن علاقائي زبان کیوں نہیں مانی گئی ۔ جب سب اکثهر هوئے تو کہا چونکه اردو زبان کے ساتھ هند سرکار یا دوسرے لفظوں میں کانگریس سرکار انیائے کرتی ہے اس ائیے ہمیں مل کر سب کو ڈٹ کر یه کرنا جاهئے که جو اردو زبان کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کرتے اور اس کے نمائندے کھڑے ھوتر ھیں ان کی مخالفت کریں ۔ خبر ڈاکٹر سید محمود سیانے تھے بزرگ تھے اور مولانا حفظ الرحمن نر ان کی مدد کی تو ہو۔ ہی۔ وائے بہت جوش میں تھر ہر پارٹی کے نمائندے تھے یعنی کانگریس پارٹی کے تھے ، ایس ۔ ایس ۔ پی۔ کے بھی تھے، جن سنگھ کے بھی تھر، ہی۔ ایس۔ ہی۔ کے بھی تھے ، سوتنتر پارٹی کے بھی تھے سبھی تھے اور سب کا من یوں مر رہا تھا تو ڈاکٹر سید محمود نے کہا آخر هم نے بڑی جدو جہد سے أذاكثر راجندر برشاد، بندت جواهرلال نهرو اور لال بهادر شاستری جی سے مل کر کوشش کر رکھی ہے اور هو سکتا ہے که یه مائنرٹی کی زبان کو تسلیم کرینگر اور جو هماری

[شرى عبدالغني]

بنلت جي کي خواهش تهي که ميں بھی کجھ موثر خدمات کر سکوں ۔ کچھ وہ نه جئر ۔ کچھ هم نه مانر کیونکہ ایک لڑائی تھی پنجاب کے ایک مکھ منتری کے خلاف تو میں نے اس سے اپنی توجہ نہیں ہٹائی ۔ ان کو بهگوان نر موقعه نهیں دیا۔ وہ چل بسر ورنه شاید میں موثر کام کرتا۔ مکر میں یا کوئی بزرگ کیا کرینگر ۔ لاله جگت نرائن آج بھی ھیں۔ پرتاپ کے شری وریندر هیں، نریندر هیں همارے خوش نصیب لیڈر رئبیر هیں ملاپ کے ، ان کے بھائی رگھبیر ھیں میرے جیل کے ساتھی رمے سب اردو کی چرچا کرتر ہیں۔ ان کے اخبار بڑے کامیاب هیں لیکن یه کیا کرینگر اگر سرکار اس طرف دھیان نه دے۔ تو میں کہنا جاہتا ہوں که بجائے اس کے کہ آپ ان لوگوں کے دماغ میں جو مذھب و سلت سے اٹھ کر اردو کے چاھنر والے جس میں میں نے کہا سب سے زیادہ آج بھی ڈیلی اخبار اردو کے رنکلتر هیں اور بڑے اخبار جو هیں ان کو هندو چلانر والے هیں تو یه خیال چھوڑ کر اس کا تعلق اسلام سے ہے مسلمان سے ہے اور یہ مان کر کہ اس کا تعلق بھارت سے ہے ۔ اس کے ساتھ انصاف هونا جاهثر ۔

میں جانتا ہوں وقت کی کمی ہے اور آپ مبری طرف دیکھ رہے ہیں۔

میں حتم کیا جاہتا ہوں یہ کہکر کہ پیشتر اس کے که هندوستان کے مسلمان کے من میں یہ بات آثر کہ آپ ان کو ان کے مذھب سے بے بہرہ کر رہے ھیں کیوں که ان کا مذهب ایسی رسم الخط میں ہے ہم کریں کیا کوئی زبان جب تک سرکار اس کی طرف توجه نه دے نہیں چل سکتی ۔ تو میری عرض ہے کہ پیشتر اس کے ان کے دماغ میں یہ آثر که هماری سرکار ان کو بالكل بر بهره كرنا چاهتى هے ـ میں نر کہا جناب ۔ که میں جاهتا هوں ایک ایک بچه کو اس کی سہولت ملنى چاهئر وائس چير مين صاحب-میں عرض کیا چاہتا ہوں که میں نے بچپن میں سب سے پہلے چاروں وید مقدس پڑھے ھیں اردو زبان میں ۔ میں نے اپنشد اور سوتر پڑھے ھیں۔ همارے استاد مولانا احمد الدین کو بڑا پیار تھا دیش کے ساتھ اس لئر وه بهگوان رام کا بهگوان کرشن کا اصلی روپ د کھانے کی کوشش کرتر تهر اور ان کا کمنا یه تها که وه خدا کے پیغمبر تھے۔ خدا کے بھیجر ھوٹر اچھے لوگ تھے اور ان کی باتیں سننی اور سمجهنی چاهیش ـ وه بهکوت گیتا کی بھی اپاسنا کرتے تھے۔ میں جاهتا هوں که مسلمان بچے میری طرح نہیں مجھسے بہتر طریقہ سے ان کو جانینگر ۔

ليكن ميں يه نميں چاهتا هوں له وه حضرت محمد کو بھول جائیں حضرت فاطمه کو بھول جائیں ۔ حضرت ابوبکر کو بھول جائیں ۔ حضرت عمر (عمر دی گریٹ) کو بھول جائیں ۔ میں نہیں حاهتا که ان بحول کو اپنر مذهب کے بارے می بالکل هی بر بہرہ کرنر کی جو بات چل رہی ہے وہ چلتی رہے ۔ جو آپ کی کلاسیز میں کتابیں پڑھائی جاتی ھیں۔ جو آپ کے یہاں تمام اسکولوں میں ڈرامر کرائر جاتر هیں ان سب کو لر لیجئر اور جو آپ کے یہاں تمام گانر سکھاٹر جاتر ھیں انہیں نے لیجئر ـ مجھر کانوں سے پیار ہے اور میں جاہتا ھوں که بھارت کا جو ذرہ ذرہ ہے اس کے لئر ہر مسلمان کے دل میں اسی طرح سے پیار ہے وہی ہے جو کسی ہندو بچے میں ہے۔ لیکن اپ ایسا نه کیجئر زبان کے معاملہ میں حیسا که مائنوٹی کمشنو نر لکھا ہے۔ وہ کہتر ھیں مگر کرتر نہیں هیں ۔ تو میں امید کرتا هوں وائس جير مين صاحب–كه اس کے که مسلمان اس بات کو سمجھ كر بالكل مايوس هو جائر كه اس کو مذهب سے بر بہرہ کرنا جاهتر ہیں ان کو اردو زبان کی طرف بھی توجه دینی حاهثر ـ

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी (पंजाव) : मैडम, मगवान की लीला है कि कल की अकसरियत आज की अकलियत और कल की अकलियत आज की अकसरियत जो मायनोरिटी मेजो-रिटी से कहती थी कि तुम्हारी जबान को-पंजाबी के लिए-यह-यह सहलियतें नहीं हैं उसके बारे में जाज ऐसा मौका पैदा हो गया है —जो कि सरकार ने पैदा किया है-कि वह अकसरियत जो थी, मेजोरिटी जो थी वह आज मायनोरिटी से यह कहती है कि यह ठीक है कि हिन्दी कौमी जबान है लेकिन हमारे बच्चों की मदर टंग जो है वह हिन्दी है इसलिए हम चंकि मायनोरिटी में आ गये हैं तो हमें प्रोटेक्शन मिलनो चाहिए। मैं समझता हं कि जिस सरकार ने एसी पोजीशन पैदा की है वह जरूर इस बात को देखेगी कि पंजाबी जोन में पंजाबी सुबे में जो हिन्दू भाई बसते हैं उनके बच्चों की तालीम के लिए सिर्फ यह समझ करके कि हिन्दी हिन्द्स्तान की नेशनल लैंग्वेज है सरकारी बबान है इन्तजाम करेगी और उनको उस हक से महरूम नहीं किया जाएगा जिस हक को कांस्टिट्यशन ने और हमारी सरकार ने दिया ।

मडम, दुनिया में बड़े-बड़े मेमोरेंडम दिए गयें और इस पर बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने अपने दस्त-खत किए, लेकिन एक ही हिस्टोरिक मेमोरेंडम है जिस पर 10 लाख से ज्यादा हिन्दू, सिख, ईसाई, मुसलमान और हरिजन भाइयों ने दस्तखत किये और वह मेमोरेंडम उर्द जबान के लिए था जो कि स्वर्गवासी डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी को पेश किया गया। मैडम यह भी सच है कि बावजद इसके कि आज भारत में उर्द जवान को वह दर्जा हासिल न हो सका क्योंकि मुल्क तकसीम हो गया वरना बापू की जबान में हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी जो नागरी और फारसी रस्म-उलखत में है वह हिन्दुस्तान की कौमी जवान होती। मुल्क के ट्कड़े हो गये। गांधी जी की बात न चल सकी लेकिन आज यह भी सच है कि वावज़द इन तमाम सदं मौहरी के जो सरकार की तरफ से और छोटी सरकारों की तरफ से की गई है हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा डेली अखबार जो छपते ह वह

Motion re Sixth

उर्दू जवान में हैं और जो सब से ज्यादा कामयाव हैं, उनके चलाने वाले हमारे हिन्दू नेता हैं। उर्दू जवान का ताल्लक मुसलमान के साथ इस लिए ज्यादा हो गया कि मुसलमानों की रिलि-जस, मुसलमानों की कलचरल, मुसलमानों की हिस्टोरिकल तमाम जितनी यादगारें वीं और उनका जो दीन था, उनकी जो तारीख़ थी, उनकी जो शरह थी, फिका थी, वह तमाम की तमाम इस उर्द् रसम-उलखत में जिसकी फारसी रसम-उलखत या उर्द जवान कहते हैं इसमें महफूज की गई है। आज वह दिक्कत महसूस करते हैं इसलिये वह ज्यादा जोर से आवाज उठाते हैं कि हिन्दी के साथ उसकी भी रखा जाए। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में वह डोमिनेट करती है। साउच में जहां हिन्दी के डेली अखबार न निकल सके वहां आज भी सात उद् के डेली छपते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जवान हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, हरिजन इन सबने मिल कर बनाई है। उन्होंने उसको जन्म दिया था। उसमें जहां मुस्लिम शायरों का ताल्लुक है वहां हिन्दू कवियों का भी ताल्लुक है। उन्होंने उर्द जनान में लिखा और उनका दर्जा शायद मुसल-मान के दर्जे से कहीं ज्यादा बुलन्द है और इसी तरह जो राइटर हैं, चाहे उन्होंने नावल लिखा हो, चाहे उन्होंने और तरीके की चीज लिखी हो, हिन्दू राइटर्स किसी तरह से भी मुस्लिम राइटर्स से कम नहीं हैं। तो मेमोरेंडम सब से बड़ा है और आवाज भी सब से ज्यादा उठाई गई लेकिन अपनी हिन्द सरकार की और छोटी सरकारों की इस तरफ तवज्जो नहीं हो सकी कि आज भी इस देश में एक ही बबान है जो कि सब से ज्यादा बोली और समझी जाती है। साउथ हो, ईस्ट हो, चाहे आसाम हो, चाहे बंगाल हो, चाहे मद्रास हो, चाहे आन्ध्र हो, चाहे केरल हो, मैसूर हो जो जबान सब से ज्यादा बोली और समझी जाती है वह हिन्दुस्तानी है जिसको दूसरे लफ्जों में उर्द् कहते हैं। यह चूंकि मुसलमानों की गलती यी कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के दो दुकड़े कराए और यह समझा नहीं कि आज की दुनिया में मुल्कों को एक होना चाहिए और सुबों का बन जाना नवे-नये स्टेटों का उभर जाना कोई मायने नहीं रखता। जबकि दुनिया के जबदंस्त रशियन हों या अमेरिकन वे भी अपने को बेबस पाते हैं। जब तक कि दुनिया का को-वापरेशन, दुनिया का तावन उनको हासिल न हो जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते । मेरा मारत जिसने दुनिया को सम्पता का सबक दिया था और दुनिया वाले चले जाते थे तक्षशिला और पाटलिपुत्र युनिवर्सिटियों में इसी भारत की गोद में, इस उर्द जवान ने जन्म लिया और एक लश्करी जबान फैलते-फैलते भारत को जवान हो गई।

the Commissioner

for Linguist*0 Minorities

इसके साथ अभी उत्तर प्रदेश का चटजी साहब ने जिक्र किया; मध्य प्रदेश का भी किया। यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसा रास्ता रखा है कि अगर इतने की सदी लड़के हो जाएं या इतने लड़के हो जाएं तो उनको उर्द की जबान दी जाए। मैडम, मैं एक गांव के एक स्कूल में गया। उस गांव में एक ही तरह के, एक ही मजहब के मानने वाले लोग थे। मैं जब गया तो बच्चे पढ़ रहे थे। मैं समझ रहा या कि यह बच्चों का स्कूल है तो मुझे दिलचस्पी हुई। इतने में जोर से घंटी बजी और वे भाग कर एक दूसरी जगह चले गये। तो मैं हैरान सा हुआ कि ये बच्चे एक जगह से दूसरी जगह कहां गये। मैंने पूछा, 'क्या यह स्कल कई जगह लगता है' ? उन्होंने कहा, 'नहीं, यह तो हमारा अपना घरेलू स्कूल है, वह सरकारी स्कूल है'। तो मैंने कहा 'मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि घरेलू स्कूल और सरकारी स्कूल में क्या फर्क हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि बात यह है कि सरकारी स्कूल में उर्दू में बच्चों को पढ़ाया नहीं जाता। तो हमारी ख्वाइश यह है कि बच्चे उर्द भी पढ़ सकें ताकि वे अपने दीन से महरूम न हो जाएं। तो मैंने कहा, "नहीं, नहीं" सरकार ने तो बाकायदा एक ऐसा कानून पास कर रखा है कि जहां यह मायनोरिटी हो-मुसलमानों की माथनोरिटी यू पी० में

बास है फिर क्या वजह है कि ऐसा है। तो कहने लगे, 'नहीं वैसे तो तसलीम कर रखा है लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि टीचर नहीं है। हमारे पास ये जो दोनों टीचर हैं यह उर्द जबान से कतई नावाकफ है। उर्द् रसम उलखत नहीं जानते'। तो दुनिया के सामने हमने कहा तो हमने उर्द को प्रोटेक्यन दी है और चुंकि मुसलमानों को सारी मजहबी रवायात है, नमाज क्या, रोजा क्या, क्रान क्या, रसूल क्या, भगवान क्या, हमने मुसलमानों को बेबहरा करने के लिए ऐसा नहीं किया। लेकिन नतीजा क्या है, मैडम, कि बच्चे हैं और वह सौ फोसदी एक ही कौम के हैं, एक ही मज-हब के मानने वाले हैं। उनके टीचर हैं वे कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी मादरी जबान नहीं जानते। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि खिलीना देके बहलाने की आदत को बदले।

लभो दस दिन हुए, मैडम, इस दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने से नेता इकट्ठे हुए वे सब डाक्टर सैयद महमूद की रहन्माई में बैठे। उनका कहना यह था कि सरकार बीस बरस से वायदा करती चली आई है लेकिन सरकार ने अपने वायदे को न पूरा किया है। विल्लो की जबान उर्दू थो दुनिया जानती है। हैदराबाद की जबान उर्दू थी, हिन्दू ज्यादा लायक थे, यहां जकरिया तहव सबके बाबा कहलाते, गोपी नाथ आज भी सबके दादा कहलाते हैं। जगन्नाथ आजाद सबके हीरो कहलाये जाते हैं लेकिन उनको कहीं सिर उठाने की गुंजाइश नहीं मिली। इस स्टेट में जहां हिन्दू भाई ज्यादा बसते हैं। क्योंकि उर्द् किसी के बाप की जायदाद नहीं है, चंकि इस्लाम मजहब की सारी किताबें इसमें लिखी गई या इस जवान में इस्लाम को कब्ल कर लिया, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। इसको किसी जगह स्टेट की जवान नहीं बनाया गया कोई हुई नहीं, लेकिन इलाकाई जवान क्यों नहीं मानी गई ? जब सब इकट्ठे हुए तो कहा--चूंकि उर्द जबान के साथ हिन्द सरकार या दूसरे लफ्जों में कांग्रेस सरकार अन्याय करती है,

इसलिए हमें मिल कर सबको डट कर यह कहना चाहिए कि जो उर्द जबान के इंसाफ नहीं करते और इसके नुमाइन्दे खड़े होते हैं उनकी मुखा-लफत करें। खैर, डाक्टर सैयद महमुद सयाने थे, बुजुर्ग थे और मौलाना हिफाजलरहमान ने उनकी मदद की तो यू० पी० वाले बहुत जोश में थे, हर पार्टी के नुमायन्दे थे यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी के थे, एस० एस० पी० के भी थे, जनसंघ के भी थे. पो॰ एस॰ पो॰ के भी थे. स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भी थे, सभी थे और सब का मन यों मर रहा था तो डाक्टर सैयद महमद ने कहा, "आखिर हमने बड़ा जहोजहद से डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जबाहर लाल नेहरू और लाल बहादर शास्त्री जी से मिल कर कोशिश कर रखी है और हो सकता है कि यह मायनोरिटी की जबान को तसलीम करेंगे और जो हमारी शिकायत हैं जैसा कि अभी भाई अब्दल शक्र साहब ने, आनरेवल मेम्बर ने, आन्ध्र सरकार का जिक किया, उन्हें पता होना चाहिए कि हैदराबाद युनिवर्सिटी में जो जरिए तालीम या वह उर्द जवान था। अब आन्ध्र सरकार ने यह किया कि कुछ इलाकों में कुछ वक्त के लिए

the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.]

उर्द जवान का एतराम किया जाए, उसको मान

लिया जाए।

इससे मेरी तसल्ली नहीं होती। मैं समझता हं, ठोक है, राजे जाने चाहिए थे, नवाब जाने चाहिए थे: सरदार पटेल को भगवान खुश रखे कि उन्होंने चशमजदन में हिन्द्स्तान में एक करिएमा किया। सब ठीक है लेकिन इसके मायने यह नहीं हैं कि आप एक जबान को जिसे खुद आप तसलीम करते हैं और गांधी जी जिन्दा रखें—खुदा करे जैसा कि उनका प्रोग्राम था पाकिस्तान जाते और फिर हिन्दु-स्तान और पाकिस्तान जो असल में भारत है वे एक हो जाते तो यह जबान चाहे आप जितना जोर लगाते वह वही होती जो गांधी जी चाहते थे-यानी हिन्दुस्तानी जबान, हिन्दी अथवा हिन्दुस्तानी। लेकिन आप

श्री अददल गनी

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बिल्कुल भल रहे हैं। नेशनल और इमोशनल इंटिग्रेशन के लिए पंडित जवाहर लाल जी और हमारे दूसरे नेता बड़े जोर से चाहते थे कि यह हो जाए। आखिरी दिनों में पंडित जी की ख्वाहिश थी कि मैं भी कुछ मौस्सर खिदमात कर सकं। कुछ वह न जिए, कुछ हम न माने क्योंकि एक लड़ाई थी पंजाब के एक मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ तो मैंने उससे अपनी तवज्जो नहीं हटाई । उनको भगवान ने मौका नहीं दिया । वह चल बसे वरना शायद में मौस्सर काम करता । मगर मैं या कोई बुजुर्ग क्या करेंगे ? लाला जगत नारायण आज भी हैं। प्रताप के श्री वीरेन्द्र हैं, नरेन्द्र हैं, हमारे खुश-नसीब लीडर रनबीर हैं, मिलाप के उनके भाई रघुबीर हैं मेरे जेल के साथी रहे, सब उद की चर्चा करते हैं। उनके अखबार बड़े कामयाब हैं लेकिन ये क्या करेंगे अगर सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान न दे। तो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि बजाए इसके कि आप उन लोगों के दिमाग में जो मजहब व मिल्लत से उठकर उर्द के चाहने वाले-जिसमें मैंने कहा सबसे ज्यादा आज भी डेली अख्बार उर्द के निकलते हैं और बड़े अखबार जो हैं उनको हिन्दू चलाने वाले हैं—तो यह ख्याल छोड़ कर कि इसका ताल्लुकइस्लाम से है, मुसलमान से है और यह मान कर कि इसका ताल्लक भारत से है. इसके साथ इंसाफ होना चाहिए।

मैं जानता हूं कि वक्त की कमी है और आप मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं। मैं खत्म किये चाहता हं यह कहकर कि पेशतर इसके कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान के मन में यह बात आए कि आप उनको उनके मजहब से बेबहरा कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनका मजहब इसी रसम उलखत में है। हम करें क्या। कोई जवान जब तक सरकार इसकी तरफ तवज्जो न दे नहीं चल सकती। तो मेरी अर्ज है कि पेशतर इसके कि उनके दिमाग में यह आए कि हमारी सरकार उनकी बिल्कुल बेबहरा करना चाहती है, मैंने कहा, कि जनाब, में चाहता हूं एक-एक बच्चे को

उसकी सहलियत मिलनी चाहिए। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अर्ज किया चाहता है कि मैंने बचपन में सबसे पहले चारों वेद मकदस पढ़े हैं, उर्द जवान में । मैंने उपनिषद और सुद्र पढ़े हैं। हमारे उस्ताद मौलाना अहमद उद्दीन को बड़ा प्यार था देश के साथ इस लिए वह भगवान राम का, भगवान कृष्ण का असली रूप दिखाने की कोशिश करते थे। और उनका कहना यह था कि वह खदा के पैगम्बर थे। खुदा के भेजे हुए अच्छे लोग थे और उनकी वातें सुननी और समझनी चाहिएं। वह भगवद्गीता की भी उपासना करते थे। मैं चाहता हं कि मुसलमान बच्चे मेरी तरह नहीं, मुझ से बेहतर तरीके से उनको जानेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि वह हजरत मुहम्मद को भूल जाएं, हजरत फातिमा को भल जाएं, हजरत अबबुर को भूल जाएं, हजरत (उमर दी ग्रेट) को भूल जाएं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन बच्चों को अपने मजहब के बारे में बिल्कुल ही बेबहरा करने की जो बात चल रही है, वह चलती रहे। जो आपकी क्लासेज में किताबें पढ़ाई जाती हैं, जो आपके यहां तमाम स्कुलों में ड्रामें कराए जाते हैं उन सबको ले लीजिए और जो आपके यहाँ तमाम गाने सिखाए जाते हैं उन्हें ले लीजिए। मझे गानों से प्यार है और मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत का जो जर्रा है उसके लिए हर मुसलमान के दिल में उसी तरह से प्यार है, वहीं कदर है जो किसी हिन्दू बच्चे में है। लेकिन आप ऐसा न की जिए जबान के मामले में जैसा कि मायनी-रिटी कमिश्नर ने लिखा हैं वह कहते हैं मगर करते नहीं हैं। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हं, वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, कि पेशतर इसके कि मुसलमान इस बात को समझकर बिल्कुल मायूस हो जाएं कि उसको मजहब से बेबहरा करना चाहते हैं, उनको उर्द जबान की तरफ भी तवज्जो देनी चाहिए।]

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is no question which is capable of rousing emotions among people more than language, and we have known how the problem of languages has

importance in the post-independence era. But before I go on to say a few words on the two Reports, I should like to say that it is rather unfortunate to discuss two Report* simultaneously. I think the Reports should have been discussed just after they had been published.

I would first of all like to say a word about a language which we cannot claim to be ours. Now, a section of the people, an important section of the people who speak that language, stay in this country, and reference has been made to that language in the Sixth Report at page 59. I am referring to Sindhi. What the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities says there is

"Ther« is no State in India where the Sindhi-speaking population is in a majority, but Sindhis constitute an important linguistic minority group in several States. Sindhi is a rich language with a considerable cultural heritage. As far as the languages are concerned, Sindhi has been the worst victim of Partition. Today, because of the wide-spread dispersal of the Sindhi-speaking people in different States and because it is not the regional language of any State, there is a reasonable apprehension that this language may become extinct unless extreme care is taken with the passage of time. This will be most unfortunate."

Now Mr. Vice-Chairman, having accept ed Partition and having the minority community in Sind a deal which we cannot regard as fair, it is right and proper for us to take some steps to ensure that their cultural heritage does not disappear. I would therefore put in a word for the Sindhi language.

Sir, I would now like to say a few words about the Urdu language. I find, Sir, that I cannot congratulate our Governments, except perhaps the Government of Andhra Pradesh, on the fairness or justice that they have shown to the Urdu language. Urdu is an Indian language. It was born in the Camps of Delhi and it enriched the cultural inheritance of this country. It is a contribution to the composite culture of this country. It produced great writers and great poets from among both the Hindu and the Muslim communities, and both of them can look upon that language as their I do not therefore cultural heritage. understand the

fanaticism which would regard Urdu as an alien language and I am afraid that, say what we might, we like to give to this language step-motherly treatment. I find that in Uttar Pradesh, which is the home of Urdu—at any rate Lucknow is one of the great centres of Urdu culture—there has been a consistent neglect of the language, and the Commissioner, at page 13 of his Seventh Report has pointed out:

"There was substantial fall in the case of Urdu, the largest single linguistic minority group in the State, and the position with regard to most other linguistic groups remained almost stationary."

Now this is a matter of serious concern that there should be this step-motherly treatment towards Urdu. I look upon it as a language to which my ancestors have contributed just as vour ancestors. Mr. Vice-Chairman, have contributed, and I would like this language to have that fair deal which we give to other regional languages. There is no question of competition between Hindi and Urdu. So 'far as Hindi is concerned, it has been accepted rightly or wrongly, perhaps rightly, and I must say 'rightly' because .the majority of the House seems to like it; Hindi has been given the place of the official language of India. But Urdu is one of the regional languages of India. Its misfortune is that it is a regional language which is spread all over the country. It has no particular region which it can call its own, or rather no particular region can call Urdu its language. But Delhi, for instance, is a region which can be called really Urdu-speaking. Lucknow is a region which can be called really Urdu-speaking. But it has no State which can claim that it is its language. But it is a language of all-India importance and it has given to this country a rich literature. It has given us men of eminence in the world of thought, in the world of poetry and in \he world of literary criticism. It is therefore a matter of shame that we should not have given to this language the consideration and respect which is its due. I do not think, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that we can solve our problems in a big country like this, with its many linguistic groups, without some large-heartedness and I am afraid that though we call ourselves secular, our unconscious mind is not secular. There is in the case of a great many of us a conflict

[Shri P. N. Sapru,]

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between (he conscious and the unconscious mind. I would, therefore, plead with all the earnestness at my command for a largehearted attitude towards the Urdu language. My friend Mr. Ghani, with whom I often differ-now that Mr. Kairon is no more, these differences have, more or less, disappearedreferred to the fact that he had read or he had been taught to read the Bhagwad Gita, the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, in the Urdu language by his teacher. Well, one of the curious features, one of the great features of the controversy which we have witnessed regarding the Punjabi Suba is that both sides, that is to say, those who are advocating Hindi and those who are advocating Punjabi, they were carrying on their controversy in a neutral language called Urdu. I think that is a compliment to Urdu. I think the fact cannot be denied that the controversy used to be carried on and is being carried on, in Urdu. I think that it is not unnatural that the Muslims, who have a certain cultural tradition which is associated with Urdu, should seem attached to that language. You cannot divorce yourself from your cultural inheritance. To do so would be to break with the integrity which binds a community or which binds a people. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to emphasise the importance that should be attached to Urdu.

Lastly, I would like to say that the position which the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner enjoys under the Constitution is not very clear to me. The Reports are excellently written and I must congratulate the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner for the ability which marks these Reports. But 1 should like the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner to be something more than a mere reporter. How that can be done is a very difficult question and that raises some very complicated constitutional issues. Our Constitution is a <j/«Mi-federal one and I do not think that the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner can be given powers over the Chief Ministers of the States or over the Ministers in the States. But some thought should be given to evolving a co-ordinating policy which would make this functionary an effective instrument for ensuring that the linguistic minorities are given fairplay by our States. Thank you very much.

the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) Before you call upon the next speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the other day when we took to this discussion I had suggested to the Chair that if not during the moving stage, at least when the reply is given, it should be given by the hon. the Home Minister. The reason why I had suggested that. Sir. is this. Unless the Home Minister takes it up. since he presides over these meetings of the Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council, no Chief Minister would probably pay any need to this matter or take it as seriously as we intend them to. And now there is no such serious business outside this House that could have kept the Home Minister away. What is this? In spite of the Chair's direction the other day that this particular sentiment should be conveyed to the Home Minister, I do not find him here. What is this, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I think, Mr. Misra, you are right and in the normal circumstances he should be here. But you know that there is a motion of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha today, and he is there.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But he has nothing to do with that. I am coming from there, Sir. He is sitting idly there listening to the speeches.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBVR ALI KHAN): All right.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Hathi could have come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Shukla wfll convey this, to the Home Minister.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: For all practical purposes, as far as we know, Mr. Hathi is the Home Minister.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: But the point is

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): There is a division of work between Mr. Nanda, Mr. Hathi and Mr

मजब्त हैं।]

†[थी अब्दुल गनी : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, इनको बताइये कि यह उन दोनों से ज्यादा

है। Sir, what I submit is this. I may be taking a little time of the House, but that does not matter. It is a principle which should be decided. I am not wasting the time of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHA.N): We all agree with you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I indicated this in advance so that the message may be sent to him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI उनके बदसात इसालए हैं कि जा अकाला नेता KHAN): Mr. Shukla will take note of it and हैं जो अपने आपको सर्वेसर्व समझ रहे हैं कि convey the message.

श्री जगत नारायण (पंजाव) : वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, में आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे चन्द मिनट के लिए अपने खयालात इस हाउस में रखने का मौका दिया है। आज दो रिपोर्ट्स डिस्कस हो रहीं हैं। आपने भी उनको पढ़ा होगा। इन रिपोर्ट्स में पंजाब का बहुत जिक्र आया है। इस हाउस में तकरीरें की गई हैं, उनमें भी पंजाब का जिक्र बाया, मगर आप जानते हैं कि जब आटवीं रिपोर्ट शाया होगी उनमें आज के पंजाब का जिक्र नहीं होगा, पंजाब तीन हिस्सों में बंट चुका होगा।

श्री प्रकाश नारायन सप्रः हरियाना का जिक होगा और पंजाब का जिक होगा।

श्री जगत नारायण :एक हिस्सा हिमाचल में होगा, एक हिस्सा पंजावी सूबे में होगा। अभी मौलवी अब्दुल मनी ने कहा कि जो लोग कल मेजारिटी में थे, वे चन्द दिन के बाद माइनारिटी में हो जाएंगे। मेरे सामने डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, उनको याद है कि जब बाउन्डरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट शाया हुई थी, उसके बाद कुछ हंगामे हुए थे पंजाब में और दो नेताओं—वीर यज्ञ दत्तजी और आयं मुनि जी ने मरण ब्रत रखा था। उसके बाद फिर

यहां पर कुछ लोगों को बुलाया गया था। पंजाब में गिरफ्तारियां भी हुई थीं। में भी गिरफ्तार किया गया था, में भी बुलाया गया था होम मिनिस्टर की कोठी पर और वहां पर बुला कर कुछ बातें हुई थीं; यकीन दिलाया गया था कि कांस्टीट्यशन में जो गारन्टी माइनारिटीज को मिलती हैं वे पंजाब के बंटवारे के बाद वहां की माइनारिटीज को जरूर मिलेंगी। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हं कि पंजाब के लोगों के जो पंजाबी सूबे में होंगे खदसात है। उनके खदसात इसलिए हैं कि जो अकाली नेता उन्होंने पंजाब का बंटवारा कराया है; वे बार-बार अपनी तकरीरों में कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले इस पंजाबी सुवे में कोई माइनारिटी नहीं होंगे। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को उनका वायदा याद दिलाता हं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक जो माइना-रिटी होंगी उनको पूरे सेफगाई मिलेंगे । उनको अपना वायदा पूरा करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि इस वक्त बंटवारा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन बंटवारा यकीनी है। यह अब हो कर ही रहेगा । मैं उनकी तवज्जह इसलिए दिला रहा हं कि जो यह रिपोर्ट है, छठी रिपोर्ट है उसमें वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय सफा 253 पर--पंजाब में हिन्दी--

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

"In one of the Courts in Jullundur, the Sub-Judge has refused to accept a petition and has rejected it on the ground that it has been given in Hindi."

एक पिटीशन पेश की गई कोर्ट में हिन्दी में और वहां के मिलस्ट्रेट ने फैसला दिया कि यहां हिन्दी की पिटीशन पेश नहीं हो सकती, उसने हिन्दी की पिटीशन रिजेक्ट कर दी, हालांकि हिन्दी नेशनल लेंग्वेज है। छोड़ दीजिए कि हम 45 परसेंट लोगों ने, पंजाबी सूबे के लोगों ने, हिन्दी मातृभाषा लिखाई, मगर जब वहां पर हिन्दी में दरखास्त दी गई तो उसको रिजेक्ट किया गया। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया: "The matter is under investigation."

t[]Hindi transliteration.

[श्री जगत नारायण]

यह छठीं रिपोर्ट में हैं। सातवीं रिपोर्ट में आप देखेंगे पेज 78 पर---

"The report of the State Government is still awaited on the complaint that a Sub-Judge in Jullundur had refused to accept a petition on the ground that it was written in Hindi. This complaint has been mentioned in Appendix XV of the Sixth Report."

छठी रिपोर्ट में यह बात आई थी। सातवीं छप गई। अभी तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जवाब ही नहीं आया कि जज ने उसे क्यों रिजेक्ट किया। यह हाल तब हैं जब हिन्दी हिन्द्स्तान की नेशनल लेंग्वेज है। अगर वहां पर नेशनल लेंग्वेज से यह सलूक हो सकता है तो वहां के लोगों के खदसात दूरस्त हैं कि जब यहां पर कभी भी अकाली गवर्नमेंट बनेगी या कोई और गवर्नमेंट बनेगी तो यहां पर हिन्दी लिखने वालों को, हिन्दी पढने वालों को, हिन्दी अपनी मदर टंग कहने वालों को बिल्कुल कोरा जवाब मिल जायेगा कि उनको माइना-रिटी ट्रीट नहीं किया जायेगा जैसा कि आजकल वे अपनी तकरीरों में -- आप भी, वाइस चेयर-मैन महोदय, अखवार पढने वाले हैं--बयान देते हैं---सन्त फतह सिंह जी और दूसरे लीडर, जो अपने आपको सर्वेसर्वा समझ रहे हैं--कि हमने पंजाब का बंटबारा करा लिया है। वे बार-बार कहते हैं कि हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले इस पंजाब में, हिन्दी जिन्होंने मदर टंग लिखवाई 1961 के सेन्सस में वे कोई माइनारिटी नहीं हैं, उनको माइनारिटी ट्रीट नहीं करेंगे। मेंने आपका बड़ा कीमती वक्त लिया । इसलिए लिया कि मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब की सेवा मैं आपकी वसातत से कह रहा हूं कि वे इस बात को नोट करें--इसलिए करें क्योंकि जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है हिन्दुस्तान का वह बड़ा साफ Article 29(1):

"Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

for Linguistic Minorities आगे आर्टिकिल 350A है। उसमें भी-

"It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities."

आग और है 350B:

"There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President."

में आपकी वसातत से डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हं कि जब वे पंजाब का डिवीजन एनाउन्स करें तो उसके साथ माइनारिटीज के सेफगाई स को देखने के लिए एक स्पेशल आफीसर भी प्रेसिडेन्ट से नामिनेट करवा दें। उसमें यह भी आ जाय कि माइनारिटीज को जिनकी मदर टंग हिन्दी है उनको पूरे सेफगार्ड मिलेंगे । मैं उनकी खिद-मत में अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर वे यह कहें कि वे हिन्दी वाले को माइनारिटी नहीं गिनते तो में उनकी तवज्जह पंजाब बाउन्डरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाता हं। सफा 23-24, उसमें है-Language of the migrants from West Punjab.

हमारे अकाली नेता अपनी तकरीर में यह कहते हैं कि जो वैस्ट पंजाब से लोग आए हैं वे पंजाबी बोलने वाले हैं। इसमें डेढ़ सफा है। फाजिल जजों ने जो लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने साफ तीर पर लिखा है। मैं सिर्फ लास्ट पैरा पढ़ कर सुना देता हं क्योंकि समय बहुत शार्ट है--

"Therefore even according to the Census Superintendents, it is clear that the predominant language of Western Punjab was not Punjabi but Jatki or Lahanda. That language is, it is reported by Grier-son, akin to Sindhi and other "Dardic" languages and has only slight relationship with Punjabi. It would be difficult therefore to support the assumption made that every person who migrated from Western Punjab must be Punjabi-speaking and

his migration into India after the partition in 1947 must have swelled the ranks of the Punjabi-speaking people.

In the Census of 1961, there is no separate column for Lahanda. It would therefore be reasonable to assume that some of those Lahanda speaking migrants must have declared their language to be Hindi."

यानी बाउन्हरी कमीशन के जज ने हिन्दी बोलने वाले को माइनारिटी तस्लीम 4 P.M. किया है। इसलिये इस ख्याल से अगर वह कहते हैं कि जिन लोगों ने यहां पंजाब में अपनी जबान, अपनी मात्भाषा हिन्दी लिखाई है वह पंजाबी हैं, वह पंजाबी हिस्से के हैं, उन्होंने झुठ लिखाया है; यह बात गलत है और जजेज ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि उनको माइनारिटी की तरह हील करना चाहिये। तो में बड़े अदब से डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि जब वह बिल पेश करेंगे तो इस बात को महेनजर रखें और उसमें एक पैरा यह भी हो कि माइनारिटीज को जो वहां के हिन्दी स्पीकिंग लोग हैं उनको पुरी सिक्योरिटी मिलेगी जो सिक्योरिटी कांस्टी-ट्युशन में दी हुई है, जो कि इस रिपोर्ट ने लिखी है कि जो लोग अपनी मातुभाषा हिन्दी लिखायें वह लोग माइनारिटी टीट हों। यह एक निहायत जरूरी अम्र है और इसकी तरफ उनको जरूर तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

में आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHW V. C. SHUKLA): Mr. Vice-Chairman...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: What about the Home Minister?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Have you sent any message to Mr. Nanda?

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: The feelings of Mr Lokanath Misra were communicated to the Home Minister.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It was not a suggestion from me alone. There was also a directive from the Chair. You are ignoring the Chair.

the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who took part in this debate. In my introductory remarks, I had given the background and the constitutional position as it exists in our country regarding the safeguards that have been provided for the linguistic minorities. Certain points have been raised and certain fears have been expressed here. Hon. Members, who have gone through the Reports of the Commissioner, must have noticed that very strenuous efforts have been made by his organisation to see that the various safeguards that have been provided are properly implemented. A good many difficulties have been faced while trying to implement those provisions and Members might have noticed that progressively we have been succeeding more and more in getting those provisions for safeguards implemented properly.

Mr. Lokanath Misra started the debate and as usual he was wrong in many respects, in most of the things he said.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: How?

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: I would point out how. He, either deliberately as it were or perhaps he was not informed properly, spoke something about Oriya schools in Singhbhum, Bihar. Now, ho said that the number of Oriya schools has gone down, whereas it has actually gone up and there are statistics to prove that. There are 138 Oriya schools, either pure or mixed, functioning there, as compared to 93 in the previous year.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The number of students has also gone up.

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: Yes.

SHRI LOKANATH MISR\: He is quoting wrong figures.

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: I do not want to yield because I have very little time, but I would say that while this is a very sensitive subject and the hon. Member should speak with a greater sense of responsibility in such matters, we do not treat it as a light subject at all.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He is quoting wrong figures.

Motion re Sixlh and Seventh Reports of

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: Again, he mentioned certain things about Seraikella and Kharswan. He said that the Bihar Government was discouraging the cultural activities of the Oriya people in Bihar. It is, again, wrong, because the Bihar Government have founded the Chow Dance Centre and have put it in charge of the experts in this dance. They see to it that this is properly taught to the local people who want to get training in this. Mr. Misra unnecessarily tried to give an impression to the House as if the Bihar Government was trying to suppress any cultural activity of the Oriya people in Bihar. Some other points have been made by Mr. Misra, which, of course, have been rebutted by other speakers who spoke after him. So, I need not take the time of the House on those points.

Something has been said about the list of voters to be compiled in minority languages in border areas. We have taken action on this matter and we are in constant correspondence with the Election Commission. I am sure some equitable decision would be taken by them and as soon as their agreament is available, we shall take action to implement it.

Something was mentioned about domiciliary restrictions in Madhya Pradesh and other States. The latest position is that even indirect domiciliary restrictions have been removed in Madhya Pradesh. Several other States have also taken steps in that direction and whatever small indirect restrictions may still be existing, I am quite sure that with our efforts and the efforts of the Commissioner, they will soon be removed.

A number of Members have spoken about the position of Urdu in our country. As is well known. Government is most sympathetic to the demand which is being voiced from time to time by the lovers of Urdu and by no means lovers of Urdu are confined to any particular religion. We do not treat Urdu as a religious language. It is a national language and it is properly recognised so in the Constitution of the country. Before I say something about Urdu, in general, I would like to clarify certain things that have been mentioned about the treatment of Urdu in U.P. Mr. Hayatullah Ansari, an hon. Member of this House, quoted something from the Sixth Report of the Commissioner to show the reduction in the number of schools and students in U.P.

May I draw your attention and the attention of the House to the Seventh Report of the Commissioner, which is also under discussion here, and quote from it, so that it will dispel any doubts that may be there about the treatment of Urdu in UP. I am quoting from para 68 at page 14 of the Seventh Report, which says :-

the Commissioner for Linguistic MinorVies

"It was mentioned in para 38 of the Sixth Report that there was considerable decrease in the schooling facilities for Urdu pupils in Almora, Saharanpur, Fatepur, Ghazipur, Jalaun,' Mainpuri, Pilibhit and Gorakhpur in 1961-62 as compared to those of the preceding year. The matter was taken up with the State Government who reported the position as under :-

Almora.—There was no reduction in educational facilities. One such school was shown against the newly created district of Pithoragarh.

Saharanpur.—One school was omitted from the list due to a clerical error in the Deputy Inspector's office.

Fatehpur.—Eight Islamia schools were excluded from the list inadvertently. There was actually an increase of two schools (Makhtabs) over the previous

Jalaun.—There had been no reduction. One school maintained by Municipality and three private Makhtabs were excluded inadvertently,

Mainpuri, Pilibhit.—The figures shown in both the years were wrongly reported by Deputy Inspectors of Schools. There were nine Urdu medium schools in Mainpuri and 23 Urdu medium schools in Pilibhit.

Gorakhpur.-There had been no reduction. All the 45 Islamia schools and Makhtabs were excluded by the Deputy Inspector of Schools inadvertently."

This is the information which is available in the Seventh Report and if Members had cared to read this Report along with the Sixth Report, a lot of misunderstanding could have been avoided.

If you see the figures, something was said about Madhya Pradesh. The number of students getting education in Urdu in

Madhya Pradesh has gone up. steadily going up and I am sure this condition culties and complaints, and they satisfy exists in other States also. The House knows themselves personally about the efforts that that in 1960 special instructions were issued by are being made to redress the grievances of this Government to the Chief Commissioner of the linguistic minorities. Delhi that Urdu has a special place in the Union territory of Delhi and steps should be taken to use this language for various purposes in the Union territory. In pursuance of this, directive action has been taken by the Delhi I am quite sure that this Administration. language had a place of honour in our independence struggle and it still has a place of honour, but the issue has been clouded by various people who look at the language from communal and State angles. I am quite sure that since this language cuts across any field of religion or any such thing, this will have an increasingly better place in our country and it will be recognised more and more for social, political and educational uses. As the Government stated in the special statement that was issued regarding the Urdu language, Government has clarified its position about Urdu and what it intends to do about it, and there should be no misunderstanding in the minds of hon. Members that there is either any conscious or unconscious conspiracy or any effort to whittle down this language or to reduce its As you know, Sir, there are importance. historical forces and historical reasons and present conditions as they are going on, bat irrespective of these the main thing that sustains any language is the intrinsic vitality of the language itself, and since Urdu has that vitality I am sure it will continue to flourish in our country.

Sir, Mr. Govinda Reddy mentioned about some difficulties in Mysore about nonavailability of teachers and textbooks. Actually a Committee has been appointed to prepare the textbooks for use in schools. Some of these textbooks have been prepared and they have been published, and I am sure as time goes by, more of these textbooks will come and they will be used in these schools.

Mr. Govinda Reddy also suggested that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should educate himself. I think, Sir, he is doing that very well. Not only they get periodical reports and returns from the State administrations but the Commissioner and his two Assistants from time to time (our various parts of the country from where

It has been they get reports or applications about diffi-

Some complaints have been made about the implementation of the three-language formula. In the beginning it is a fact that a good many Hindi-speaking States started using Sanskrit as the third language.- But after some persuasion, I am glad to say that almost all the State Governments have agreed and they have also made a beginning in teaching the third language which is a modern Indian language.

[THE DEPUTY CHMRMAN in the chair.]

Mr. A. D. Mani has mentioned that the Commissioner does not get the necessary cooperation or assistance from the various State administrations. It is not exactly so. We do have difficulties in implementation of the policies but it is not because of lack of cooperation from the State administrations. There is a certain amount of built-in resistance to these measures, but since the Chief Ministers have taken over this subject, and they are being ably assisted by their Chief Secretaries, this provision of facilities and safeguards for the linguistic minorities has made a good headway in the States. Most of the State Governments hare also nominated one of their officers to be specially in charge of the safeguards. Some Members have said that this should be done. It has already been done like this in most of the States, and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, if he has to contact any particular State administration for this purpose, can contact that particular officer who has been designated by the State administration to be in charge of these

SHW AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Has it been done in all the States?

SHM V. C. SHUKLA: Not in all the States but in most of the States. The Home Minister has also made several statements regarding the subject and he has been personally very keen to see that the constitutional provisions regarding safeguards to linguistic minorities are properly implemented.

Mr. Mani also made a suggestion that the Commissioner's Reports should also be discussed in the State Legislatures as far as they concern that particular State. Ws

[Shri V. C. Shukla.] would have no objection if that is done. As a matter of fact, two or three States lav the report of the Commissioner on the Table of their Vidhan Sabha. If more and more States do it and discuss this matter in their Vidhan Sabhas. 1 think it will help the cause of the linguistic minorities.

Hon. Members might be aware that in 1957 the Public Employment (Requirement of Residence) Act, 1957, was enacted and that helped a lot in removing the domiciliary restrictions from various States. But still, as I was mentioning earlier, there are some indirect restrictions and with constant efforts from our side and from the Commissioner's side those restrictions have been reduced from time to

The hon, lady Member from Andhra Pradesh mentioned about the Telugu-medium school near Avadi which was not recognised by the Madras Government. I am glad to inform the House that we took up the matter with the Madras Government and when this mistake was realised, they corrected it and now this school has been recognised by the Madras Government.

Mr. Narayan Patra also mentioned about teaching Oriya in Andhra Pradesh. I may inform the hon. Member that the number of schools teaching Oriya in Andhra Pradesh has been going up steadily. It is now more than it ever was and the Commissioner is keeping a close watch and whatever is necessary in this matter will certainly be done.

Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Mani, I think. mentioned about imparting primary education to tribals in tribal languages. It is a very difficult situation and very difficult problem mainly because the tribal languages mostly are unwritten languages. There is no literature available, no textbooks are available and no teachers are available. But efforts have been made and some textbooks have been produced. Some teachers have also been trained and a start in that direction has been made in Madhya Pradesh and in some other States and I hope as the year passes more and more such schools will be available for teaching tribal children through the medium of their mother tongue. Shri Chatterjee has mentioned that the Madhya Pradesh Government had said that they would not impart any education through the medium of languages which

were not mentioned in the Kightn scneauie of the Constitution. On our persuasion this position has also been given up by the State Government and they have agreed to modify the orders. They have now accepted to impart education to children in various schools in Sindhi too, if sufficient number is available, in their own mother tongue. This, by and large, covers the points which have been raised by various speakers.

>^{or} ""*«"«"•

Madam, I would conclude by saving that since this is a very sensitive subject and this requires very considerable fortitude and imagination to deal with Government would expect the fullest co-operation of hon. Members in persuading their State Governments to see that more and more efforts are made by them to implement the various provisions of the Constitution and that progress in this direction is properly maintained.

श्री सन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) सिन्धी भाषा के बारे में सरकार के खैंगे के संबंध में, अगर कोई दिष्टकोंण दे दिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: This debate would not normally call for any such opinion. But I may mention abput what Shri Jagat Narain had said—I had forgotten to mention that— that Government is actively considering this matter of the linguistic minorities in Punjabi Suba and in Haryana also. As a matter of fact, the Home Minister while announcing the division of Punjab had mentioned that proper steps would be taken by the Government to see that proper protection is> given to the linguistic minorities in both these new States.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : मेरा सवाल तो सिन्धी भाषा के बारे में है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking of the Sindhi language.

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: About Sindhi, this matter is before the Government and I do not think that at present we should say anything about this matter.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह प्रश्न तो कई वर्षों से शासन के विचाराधीन है। सिन्धी भाषा बोलने वाले जब से पार्टिशन हुआ है तब से इस बारे में

Commission

प्रयत्न करते आ रहे हैं कि उनकी भाषा भी आठवें शिड्यूल में रख दो जाय। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्नकवतक सरकार के विचाराधीन रहेगा?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is under consideration. He cannot give an answer now.

The Minister of Education! You may begin the statement on the Banaras Hindu University now; though we are nine minutes earlier. I think the House would not mind it.

THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMIS-SION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1966

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAOLA): Shall I go on with the Bill or the statement? It's time is 4.30. I better move the Bill

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think some Members may come.

SHRI M. C CHAGLA: It would not be right to begin the statement now; notice has been given . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We will start with the Bill first.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This is a very short and a very non-controversial measure and it is largely based upon the recommendations of my friend, Dr. Sapru, to whom I am very grateful for having made a very fine Report which, I am sure, every Member of Parliament has read. I shall briefly state what are the basic points that have been covered by this Bill.

First of all, the number of the members of (he Commission has been increased from 9 to 12, with 2 full-time members, namely, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. The recommendation of the Sapru Committee was that the full-time members should be 15. But after careful consideration, we have come to the conclusion that for the time being at least the Commission would be able to carry on with 12 members, two of whom, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, will be full-time members. At pre-

sent, as you know, there is only the Chairman; there is no Vice-Chairman. There is only one full-time member, the Chairman. And the work of the University Grants Commission has increased so tremendously that it is impossible for the Commission to manage the different types of work which it is doing. We had a discussion on the University Grants Commission's Report last session in this House. I said then—and I repeat—that the University Grants Commission is doing splendid work and it requires all the support that the House can give.

The second recommendation is that serving Vice-Chancellors and heads of institutions should be disqualified from being members of the Commission. Now, there is a conflict of loyalties. The University Grants Commission gives grants to universities and if a Vice-Chancellor of a particular university is a member, naturally he will have a pull. I am not blaming the Vice-Chan-cellor, I am not suggesting that he cannot be impartial or objective. But obviously, there is a feeling in the University Grants Commission-well, here is a Vice-Chancellor of a particular university. He requires perhaps a special treatment. That is the position in England. You do not have a Commission there but you have a University Grants Committee, and no Vice-Chancellor is a member of that Committee. So, the University Grants Commission can objectively assess the needs of the various educational institutions without their heads being members of Commission.

The third is very important. This is in consonance with the recommendation of the Sapru Committee. The third recommendation is this. The position today is that there is a distinction between the Central universities and State universities. As far as the Central universities are concerned, being our own universities, the University Grants Commission can give grants both for development and for maintenance. But as far as the State universities are concerned, they can give grants only for development. There are specific schemes which the University Grants Commission has asked the State universities to start. We are having Centres of Advanced Studies in the various State Universities. What happens is this. The University Grants Commission says, very well, we will give you 50 per cent or so. After that, it becomes a committed Wpen-