STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs in respect of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs in respect of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Creation of a separate State of Telangana

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will now take up Private Members' Business. We will continue our discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani was speaking, and she will continue now.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh)*: Thank you, sir. Honourable Vice-Chairman, demand for separate Telangana State is there for last 5 decades and people of Telangana are relentless in their demand. But the feelings and emotions of the people of Telangana were ignored and decisions were taken against the interests of Telangana. In 1956, against the recommendations of first SRC and against the wishes of the people, Telangana was merged with the State of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, Kurnool was the capital of Andhra State and their offices were operated from small buildings. They could not pay salaries to their employees. On the other hand Hyderabad was having huge buildings to accommodate Government offices. State of Hyderabad always had surplus budget. That's why Hyderabad was made capital of Andhra Pradesh. These decisions were taken against the wishes of the people of Telangana in the name of 'Gentlemen's Agreement'. According to 'Gentlemen's Agreement', lands and jobs of Telangana should remain with Telangana, whenever Telangana wishes it can separate from Andhra, and to a person from Andhra region becomes chief Minister, a person from Telangana would become deputy Chief Minister and vice versa. But, immediately after formation of Andhra Pradesh, all these agreements were violated. No deputy CM from Telangana, no jobs for Telangana, and lands of Telangana were bought by Andhrites. In this manner, injustice was meted out to the people of Telangana since the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

^{*}English version of the original speech made in Telugu.

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At that time, there was surplus budget of Rs. 21 crores and when it was demanded that the surplus budget be spent for the development of Telangana, then chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh ridiculed this demand by saying that we don't have 21 crores but we have 21 black coats at my house and you may take them. This is how the people of Telangana were mocked at. Then, there was six point formula, which could not do any justice for Telangana. Regional Development Boards and Mulki Systems were abolished.

In these situations, in 1984, then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh late N.T. Rama Rao, passed 610 GO. to give justice to employees of Telangana. He also abolished patel and patwari system and introduced Mandal System, for the freedom and economical empowerment of the people of Telangana. As a result people of Telangana could participate at higher levels of politics.

For the last 50 years, Telangana was neglected in all fields including irrigation, drinking water, health, education etc. In the last 50 years, land under irrigation increased in coastal Andhra whereas it got depleted in Telangana. Irrigation projects like 'Pranahitha and Chevella' could not be accorded National Status. According national Status to these projects would provide irrigation facilities to seven districts and additional 16 lakh hectares of land could be brought under irrigation. In 2004, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu laid foundation stone for 'Devaadhula project', but till now even first phase could not be completed. It was intended to provide 38 TMC's of water, but it is not in a position to provide even 5 TMCs of water. Even 1 acre of land could not be provided with any irrigation facility. 'Santhanapally Project' could not go beyond tendering process. Through 'Shri Ram Sagar project' (SRSP) which is 40 years old project, 20 lakh acres should have been provided with irrigation facilities, but it could not cater to more than 3 lakh acres. Similarly, Flood Flow Canal Foundation by Late Shri P.V. Narwsimha Rao could not be completed till date. In this manner irrigation facilities were denied to Telangana Region.

In health sector also Telangana was handed out a raw deal. For example, MGM hospital in Warangal is a 1000 bedded hospital for name sake. It does not have enough infrastructure or doctors to cater to the patients. They don't even have oxygen ventilators. In allocation of medical seats also this region was neglected. This is how Health Sector is neglected in this region.

If we look at power sector, in the erstwhile Hyderabad State there were, thermal Power generation units in Kothagudem, Ramagundam and Hyderabad. In Andhra region, there was no Thermal power Generation. After formation of Andhra Pradesh, Coal and water resources were diverted to set up power Generation projects in Andhra region. Power Generation was increased in Andhra region whereas it was neglected in Telangana. This can be seen in non-allocation of gas to Karimnagar Power project. Similarly, power projects in Nedunuru and Shankerpally were not provided with Gas. In this manner,

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Central Government is neglecting power projects in Telangana. Due to these discriminations and disparities, people of Telangana wish to separate from Andhra Pradesh.

In Education also, due to economic disparities, children of Telangana are educationally backward. Lakhs of youth are on roads protesting these disparities. If we want to realise Gandhiji's dream of 'Gram Swarajya', there should be decentralization of administration. Development can be possible only when we go for decentralization. And division of Andhra Pradesh is only of land and not of people. People on both sides would like to separate peacefully like brothers.

There is unrest in both these regions and to restore peace, bifurcation is the only solution. Telangana region was never at the mercy of Coastal Andhra. A region's economic development depends on three factors, natural resources, basic amenities and income. Major rivers Godavari and Krishna's 78% of basin region is in Telangana. Telangana has rich reserves of Coal and Granite. 44% of forest reserves are in Telangana. As for as basic amenities are concerned, Telangana was way ahead of Coastal Andhra in 1956. While, Andhra was struggling to find a suitable capital, Telangana had 400 year old glorious Hyderabad. The City of Hyderabad was a result of sweat and blood of people of Telangana. Hyderabad had major Hospitals like Gandhi, osmania, Niloufer, and Nizam. It also had atleast 12 speciality hospitals. Nizam sagar and Kadiyam projects were there since then. Kakatiyas, Qutub Shahis and Nizam Shahis constructed chains of ponds, due to which 11.5 lakh acres of land was under irrigation in 1956. Telangana contributed more than 50% to the State treasury. Sales tax and excise tax accounts to 75% and 66% respectively. Royalty on Coal is a contribution of Telangana. In vehicle registration also 50% is the contribution of Telangana. Around 50% of funds from Central pool are allocated in the name of Telangana. When Telangana contributes in State revenue to this extent, the funds allocated for major projects in Telangana could be only 18%. These are the reasons why people of Telangana would like to break away from Andhra Pradesh.

In 2004, and 2009 General elections Congress promised separate Telangana but ignored that promise after coming to power. Telangana State was made part of Common Minimum Programme of UPA. It was also referred to in Presidential address. Again the issue was ignored. On 9 December, 2009, Honourable Home Minister P. Chidambaram made a statement that the Government would initiate process for formation of Telangana State. This statement raised hopes of people of Telangana. That statement was also projected as Smt. Sonia Gandhi's Birthday gift. But there is no progress on this statement till date. In such a situation Honourable Prime Minister Manmohan singh made a statement that the situation became worse like falling from

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frying pan into the fire. This statement further created confusion in people of Telangana and flared up more agitations. Till date there is no clarity on Telangana. Due to delaying tactics of the Government, the region is simmering with demands of Telangana. Number of students and youth sacrificed their lives for the cause of Telangana. There was an unprecedented all citizens' strike for 42 days where students, employees, workers, farmers, doctors, women and people from all fields participated in this strike and protested on roads. There were Bandhs, and Dharnas, where roads and railways were blocked. There were rallies and hunger strikes. Even after these many protests, Government at Delhi ignored the Movement. Can't you see Telangana in the Indian Map? Why are you ignoring demands of our people? We are demanding our state Telangana. We want back our waters, our coal and our rights.

It is the responsibility of this Government to fulfill our lawful demands. We are living in a system where lease holders have become our bosses. We are making peaceful protests but still there are fake cases that are registered against our students and youth. I was also sent to Jail for participating in Telangana agitation. I demand this Government to lift all the cases registered against students and youth of Telangana. Political parties can have their own views and opinions, but the Government should have a policy. And the Government's policy should tow popular line. It is amusing that congress party instead of expressing it's view on Telangana, is seeking views of other political parties. There is no confusion among parties demanding Telangana, but there is lot of confusion with in UPA.

In 2004 and 2009 elections, congress came to power after promising Telangana. I demand that this party should immediately initiate formation of Telangana State. As far as our party, Telugu Desham Party is concerned, our supremo Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu has submitted our party's commitment for Telangana in 2008 to Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Even now we are committed to the cause of Telangana, and we are in favour of Telangana. There should not be any further delay. In the name of Shri Krishna Committee, one year was spent for gathering views and opinions. They made seven recommendations and eight recommendation was submitted in sealed cover to the Home Minister. That recommendation was against the interests of Telangana in which it was stated that if Telangana State is formed, there will be rise in Naxal activities. Also, it was suggested to manage media and other agencies which are active in Telangana movement. To what extent are such recommendations justified? The Government should not further delay this process in the name of Committees and all party meetings. As per article 3 of the Indian constitution they should bring Telangana Bill and put a full stop to the sacrifices that are being made by the people of Telangana. I demand that this government should fulfil the wishes of the Telangana.

During Nuclear deal, the Government has it's way even when opposition protested. In similar manner Telangana can be created. I question the intention of this Government

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in not bringing the Telangana Bill, when main opposition party vouched their support for separate Telangana.

We demand UPA Government that you introduce Telangana Bill and our party would support the Bill unanimously. The struggle for Telangana is there for decades, there are many children of Telangana who sacrificed their lives, hundreds of families listened to death bells, their grown up children sacrificed their lives. For the satisfaction of souls of Telangana martyrs and in respect for their departed souls let us observe 2 minutes silence. I salute sacrifices made by martyrs of Telangana. Jai Telangana.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Shri Naresh Agrawal. Not present. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are to greet you soon.

Today, on Friday, it is *Amavasya* and in a few hours we will be moving out of *Sravana*. हमारे तेलंगाना में प्रकाश जावडेकर जी का चेहरा सावन के जैसा बहुत शानदार हो गया है। But, Sir, Private Members' Resolution is a loner's job.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : अगर सरकार बिल लाए, तो हम वोट करके, सपोर्ट करके उसे पास करेंगे और तेलंगाना हो जाएगा।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Being a *varisht sadasya* and a popular leader of the Opposition, we expect the same pressure and the commitment from the Opposition Benches in both the Houses of the Parliament.

I am conscious that I am from the Treasury Benches. I also know that I am from the land of Telangana. The pride of Telangana is of utmost importance to us. Just the day before yesterday, our nation saluted the *Tiranga*, our National Flag. But the beginning of Independence in my erstwhile Hyderabad State witnessed a lot of sacrifices and a lot of bloodshed. In 1947, on 15th August, hoisting the National Flag in parts of the Hyderabad State was a heroic act because several people had to sacrifice their lives. Continuously for thirteen months, the people of erstwhile Hyderabad State, from all shades, all creeds, all castes and of all ages fought for its integration with Mother India. This is the integrity and inclusive nature of the people of erstwhile Hyderabad in particular, the Telugu-speaking Telangana people. But, I have several agonizing points to mention. I need and request the patience of the House to allow me to present a few points. In this erstwhile Hyderabad State, there was Marathwada, speaking Marathi. There was Hyderabad Karnataka, speaking Kannada, and there was the Telugu-speaking land. After trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, the people in Marathwada and in Hyderabad Karnataka could officially respect and enjoy the momentous occasion of September 17, 1948. Under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Private Members' [17 AUG., 2012] Resolutions 455

the valour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the police action could enable the integration of erstwhile Hyderabad State with the Indian Union. The Governments in Maharashtra and Karnataka officially observe, in the parts of Hyderabad Karnataka and Marathwada respectively, September 17 as the day of historic occasion. But, the people of Telugu-speaking land of the erstwhile Hyderabad State are yet to get that opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

Officially, the people could not get the message of the Governments. We are facing and bearing several pressure tactics. To begin with, I would like to quote the Upadesha which is very much visible at the entrance of the Central Hall--

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अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कृदुम्बकम्।।
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To make universe as one family, we must have the magnanimity and accommodative inclusive nature. उदार चरितानां तु वसुधेव कुटुम्बकम्। But, the people of Telangana are known to bear the pressure tactics, humiliation, insults, injuries, agony, anguish and yet sacrifice what not.

Before giving my observation, I would like to mention to this august House that the pressure tactics to hold united are leading to unbearable enmity. We are natured to be inclusive. We are natured to be cultured. We are very cohesive and honest to the core. But, the enmity levels are rising. The patience quotient is decreasing. With this note, I would like to present a few facts before you.

Sir, small is beautiful. This is the global phenomenon. Across the globe, among all big nations, there is a tendency to have very smaller administrative units. Sir, our Indian National Congress took cognizance of the importance of smaller units for the smoother and greater access to administration. With this understanding, I want to present the point as to what separation means to the other parts of the forcefully united State of Andhra Pradesh. Besides Telangana, there is Coastal Andhra; there is Rayalaseema. These are the parts which were under the Madras Presidency whereas the erstwhile Nizam State was governed by the Nizam rulers. So, first, I want to deal with what the separation means to my brethren of other parts. See the corporatization, globalization, expansion of urbanization, growth of cities, and growth of several facilities not only in urban areas but also in *mufassil* milieu. If, in such a situation, they have to get a separate State, if they are to be bifurcated into a separate State, there are already a number of cities and important industrial clusters, agricultural clusters all across Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. Take the case of Visakhapatnam; take the case of Rajahmundry; take the case of Kakinada; take the case of Vijayawada; take the case of Tirupati; take the case of Cuddapah; take the case of Kurnool. Like-wise, they have enormous hope to grow. Building a new State Capital will mean a huge flow of several resources, including a lot of Government funding. Not only that, they are having the wonderful 3.00 P.M.

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coastline. That is the largest coastline of our nation. Coastal Andhra is having the largest coastline. We know that the people of Telangana are aware that annually 3.80 crore tonnes of imports and exports are taking place between Srikakulam and Nellore of the Coastal Andhra. With these imports and exports, which are to grow soon to the tune of five crore tonnes per annum, what is the income it is going to generate, what is the benefit it is going to accrue to the native land is also known to us. Not only that, they are having wonderful irrigation facilities; they are the grown-up society; they have wonderful educational facilities; they have extraordinary medical facilities; they have all the infrastructure at their stake; they have universities and all other institutions for their utility. With these things, the notion and the feeling of the common people of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, in particular, the people of the weaker sections of those two regions, as understood by us, is that they are eagerly waiting for separation. They would like to have their own State, to have the facilities much more nearer. To come to the State Capital of Hyderabad, the people of Srikakulam, the people of Tada of Nellore district will take, at least, one to one-and-a-half day and a planning of week days. If they are to have nearer capital, the benefit of administration, the nearness of administration can be easily useful and understandable. I know the clever and understanding brethren of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema are fully aware of these things, and the leadership of those parts is also completely in comprehension of these things. But why are they obstructing, and why are they making hurdles in the separation of Telangana from this forcefully united State of Andhra Pradesh? As it is, Telangana is the case for demerger. It was argued, it was established, it was reported and it was assured. In particular, let me mention about my party itself. The national leadership of my party, the Indian National Congress, my leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, is always generous. She is allowing, the national leadership is allowing them to express, to demand, to agitate for a separate Telangana State. They are patiently waiting for almost 12 years. The national leadership, our hon. Congress President, our Congress Working Committee were patiently giving audience to the delegation and representations and also taking very serious note of the anguish and agitation taking place all across the length and breadth of Telangana. This is being amply indicated in the efforts of 2003, in the efforts of 2004, in the UPA-I Union Government and in the efforts subsequently since 2009 and even on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Now we have almost 12 years of sincere and committed follow-up and trials of the Indian National Congress to respect the feelings and the aspirations of the people of Telangana. But there were several bottlenecks coming in between. They are gradually and peacefully trying to weed out such complications. But what is happening in my land is agonizing.

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I come from Telangana, a land of armed struggle. Even Congress volunteers were known to have the armed camps, even Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Janardhana Desai, Swamiji's shisya, the former Prime Minister of India, were all members and armed volunteers of the Indian National Congress then. In Telangana we were known to establish a very secret radio to broadcast the message of freedom, the need of a struggle by Congress volunteers. Such was our effort; such was our perusal from that. Even before 1942, there was a demand from the natives of erstwhile Hyderabad State. In the 1950s there were consistent efforts to sustain the foothold in the employment and in the administration. But with the formation, with the idea of formation of a united State of Andhra Pradesh, all the complications grew gradually. After the police action in 1948, after the advent of the administration, the military rule and intermittent four years of Administrator's Rule, several hundreds thousands of outside employees could come into the important place of administration in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. That was the major problem to begin with which cropped up and grew into a very severe complication which we could not weed out now. As it is, Telangana issue is having several angles. Through all the angles, through all the dimensions, the case of demerger of Telangana is valid. For that first I want to take the statement of the veteran leader of Andhra State, subsequently who became the first Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao. He was an eminent leader of Andhra State then within the Madras Presidency. He stated in 1953, before the formation of Andhra State, and these were his words, which I quote. In the words of Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, which he stated about the plight of the Andhra while being in Madras Province, I quote: He, on the plight of Andhraites in Madras Province, said, "Tamils have greater influence in the Madras Legislature, in the Government, in the High Court. In the Government of Madras, run by Tamils, the individuality and self respect of Andhraites has decreased. That is a Tamilian State, not of Andhraites. Under the Madras Government, the Tamils are enjoying the benefits, whereas Andhraites are backward in respect of employment, education, economic development, industries and power supply in Andhra area." These were the words of Ayyadevara Kaleshwar Rao. These are resounding even now, all across Telangana, because same is the case from people of Telangana to argue our issue. In Madras Presidency, then, there was Sir Rajagopalachary, who was the last Chancellor of this country. He, subsequently, became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. He warned the Andhra people of Madras Presidency to vacate the city of Madras within 24 hours. That was the conflict. That was the contention. That was the complication. Intermittently, a renowned engineer, a devout freedom fighter, a very sincere social worker, Potti Sriramuluji, a man committed to his issues, began his fast in the Maharishi Bullsusamda Murthy Residence. For what he had begun? He had begun his fast to attain Madras, alongwith Andhra State. But my friends of other regions tried to focus that the fast and the subsequent martyrdom of Sriramuluji [Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

was for the formation of unusable, unsustainable, unintegretable, forcefully-united, the State of Andhra Pradesh. That was not the case. He was just on fast to merge Madras into the State of Andhra, during the bifurcation. But that could not happen. It is the history. The people of Andhra, in the region of Madras Residency, were fighting to attain some provisions from the Government of Madras to enter into agreement with the erstwhile Nizam of the State of Hyderabad to have the Nandikonda Project. But the then Government of Madras was not eager to extend the necessary support to fulfil the expectations of the people of Coastal Andhra Region. Such contentions have now grown up. And, the formula, which is getting floated on the basis of linguistic State, could take its own run. The then national leadership of the Indian National Congress, which was dealing with the subject since 1932, offered to try the formula of linguistic States. But the Justice Faizal Ali Commission, the first States' Reorganization Commission, has categorically stated that even if the Union Government goes ahead to amalgamate the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the parts of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, the experiment may not sustain. That was a very categorical statement, voicing the concern by the luminaries, like Justice Faizal Ali and the eminent civil servant Krusroji. Such was the versatile guidance. But the occasion was different. Even with the pressures from the people of erstwhile Hyderabad State, the people of Telangana could not stop the formation, the unnecessary experiment of the United State of Andhra Pradesh. And, for all these sixty years, we have been undergoing the agony. We are facing the consequences. We are bearing the brunt. We are losing all our future. Our future generations are also losing. That is why, right since 1967, the dissatisfaction has — with the follow up of Mulki Agitation, with the impetus of armed struggle in which more than 4,000 people have sacrificed their lives — been brewing. And right since 1968 onwards, there was a gradual movement. Between 1969 and 1970, above 400 people sacrificed their lives. They sacrificed their lives to the bullets of the then Government. But, now, the agitation is on, the anguish is on and the agony is on. With all these things, above 900 young lives have ended. They are committing suicides. They are killing themselves just for Telangana. What we are continuously pleading them, the younger generation and the student generation, is not to lose any confidence. But we are not able to convince them. The delay, the agony of the delay, the subsequent media or otherwise hypes, their disinformation and misinformation campaign are frequently prompting them to take emotional steps. Due to the agony across 10 districts of Telangana, the complications are so grave that there is no solution other than separation.

Further, Sir, I want to present a few points, particularly, relating to the history of Telangana. I don't want to go much deeper into it. But I want to mention that the

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word, 'Telangana' is the original word. It indicates the language. Where the Teluguspeaking people reside, that is Telangana. This word has been in existence for more than 1,000 years. Certain etymologists concluded the present location on the longitude between 15 degrees and 21 degrees and latitude between 74 degrees and 82 degrees on Deccan Plateau. Telangana is where the Telugu word was spoken first. But, now, what are we getting? We are getting humility. We are getting humiliation. Humilityfilled people are getting humiliation. People are getting injuries. 'Telangana', 'Telingana', and 'Telingane' all these three words were recorded in the global historical records. Even the veteran Karl Marx who is known to be a great advocate of change in the society was also a great chronicler. He did chronicle the situation in Telangana in his writings. Karl Marx's recordings could be observed through his writings. Such were the people of Telangana. What did they fight for? They fought for integration into mother India. They championed and sacrificed for integration into mother India. But, now, what are we getting? I do not want to go into the history of the 18th and the 19th Century. Let me begin with the advent of the 20th Century. Please recollect Sir Ronald Ross. He got Nobel Prize for his findings on malaria in 1902. But his experiment was conducted in Hyderabad. That was in 1898. That led to awarding of Nobel Prize to Sir Ronald Ross. Such was the situation. By 1905, were having a wonderful administration. By 1909, we were having industries. By 1910, the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad had had the streets electrified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, in the Chair.

But there was no trace of such growth across other parts like Telugu-speaking coastal Andhra or Rayalseema. Such was the development and such was the achievement. There was careful and meticulous arrangement to utilise the riparian facilities. The Telangana area is having 69 per cent of the catchment area of Krishna river, 79 per cent of the catchment area of Godavari river. The then Nizam Government had planned to utilise the water of the rivers way back in 1942. It could come to some proper stage by 1948. But after Police action, that had been into the hands of the military administrators and subsequent Governments, all is history which is very well known. At the time of trials of formation of the united State of Andhra Pradesh, there were several commitments. There were several commitments recorded on the floor of the House of erstwhile Andhra State Assembly, first in 1955 by the then Chief Minister, Shri Bezawada Gopala Reddy, then in February, 1956 by the then Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy who subsequently became the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the President of India. But no commitment could stand. उनकी नीयत खराब थी। Their intention, from the beginning, was having a suspicious attitude. So, they committed; but they went away. Such was the situation faced by the erstwhile Hyderabad State, the Telangana. Telangana was having research laboratories right in 1944. The then Government of erstwhile Nizam State

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launched a chemical laboratory in 1944. That was the vision in Hyderabad. That became, in 1960s, the Regional Research Laboratory. Now, it is one of the premier institutions, the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology. Such was the genesis, such was the effort, such was the vision of the governance available in erstwhile Hyderabad State, Telangana. But by the time of formation of united Andhra Pradesh, the people of Telangana were having their own railways, the people of Telangana were having their own airport, the people of Telangana were having their own road transport with their buses and the people of Telangana were also having their own currency. To remind the august House and to record the important feature, even after the formation of the united State of Andhra Pradesh, the stamp papers of erstwhile Hyderabad Nizam State were used till the end of 1959. Such was the situation, such was the administration provided by it, and such were the facilities which were available within the erstwhile Hyderabad State. After commitments, after several persuasions, even after the observation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said that 'in Vishala Andhra, there is a tendency of expansionist imperialism', nothing happened. He also recorded in 1953 while addressing in Nizambad — if I could take his words exactly — he said, "'एक सीधी-सादी लड़की के साथ एक नटखट बच्चे की शादी हो रही है'। These were the words which Pandit Nehru said on March 5, 1955 in Nizambad. 'एक मासूम भोली-भाली लड़की की एक नटखट लड़के के साथ शादी की जा रही है। चाहे तो वे मिलकर रह सकते हैं या बिछड़ सकते हैं'। This was the fore-warning. This was the fore-warning by Pandit Nehru and these things were being belittled, these things were forcefully tried to be buried in the history. But the people of Telangana are not ready to forget. They are not ready to forget the words of Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao; they are not ready to forget the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They are not ready to forget even the commitment and efforts of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When she was the Prime Minister of India, she drove down, she airdashed to Hyderabad midnight during the thick of the agitation in 1969-70. She was confabulating with the leadership of the agitation then. That was her magnanimity. She made her efforts. But, intermittently, there were certain international complications. International complications were not cleared up as far as the erstwhile Hyderabad State was concerned. With that, the people of Telangana, the then leadership of Telangana, had to cool down for a while, but not to give away the demand and urgent anguish for the separation of Telangana State.

Sir, Telangana tale is full of continuous oppression, imperialism, colonisation, expansionism, linguistic abuse and even human right violations. In the index of human development and in the index of infrastructure, if you observe, there will be some migration from lesser developed parts to the more developed parts. But, in our parts of Telangana, even in the remote parts, North and South parts, we could see influx

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from other parts, other regions. Even the demographic studies, even the social anthropological studies and the social scientists were surprised to observe as to what sort of migration was taking place. There was supposed to be outward migration, but into the under-developed parts, there is very huge migration. This was the contention. This is the agony which has culminated and eaten into the marrow of Telangana State and its people. With that pressure, we are not able to achieve our demand, we are not able to realise our aspiration of a separate Telangana State. As these are all eating into our crux, what we are all doing; our young boys are sacrificing their lives. You can understand the uniformity of urge which is there irrespective of caste, creed, gender, age and education, public and social standing, and urban and mofussil living. This automatically validates the demand for Statehood.

Now, what are we going to gain from this separation? We gain Telangana pride; we gain self-respect; we gain democratic environment; we gain self-rule; we will have human rights; we will have social emancipation; we will have inclusive social justice; and, we will also have the political and administrative balancing. For any objective democracy, for any participatory democracy, it is highly necessary to maintain a balance between the political and administrative corridors. But in Telangana, we were so disgraced that even across the Judiciary also, we did face the denials. With the amalgamation of erstwhile Hyderabad State into the Coastal and Rayalaseema, what had happened? The Judges of Hyderabad State High Court, who were having more seniority, Justice Pingle Jaganmohan Reddy and legal luminaries like him had to become juniors of the sub-juniors coming from the Coastal Andhra High Court. Such was the parody. Out of the 235 Judges of the District Cadre, only 27 from Telangana are holding their charge. This is the plight. If you look at education, if you look at health; if you look at infrastructure; if you look at industry, all the pathetic saga will come to fore. If I take the case of health in my parts of Telangana, our heart will burn out. Warangal, the epicentre of Telangana movement, is having the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital. It is the regional hospital serving right from Adilabad to Khammam districts. It was supposed to have the wonderful medical infrastructure. Now, it is having 2002 beds. But, it is not having even the Cath Lab. The recently-sanctioned Cath Lab to MGM Hospital of Warangal has been authoritatively shifted to Kurnool Medical Hospital. This is the current situation. This is all going on. With this paradigm, with this dichotomy, with this tragedy, with all these inequalities, we are arguing that when there is no equality, there is no possibility of peace. Among the unequals, there will not be any equality. This is what we wanted to present. We also wish to mention about the surpluses. There were surpluses not only in river waters, not only in electricity but also in revenues of the Government. It was recorded thoroughly by Kumar Lalit in 1969 under the aegis of State Government of united Andhra Pradesh during the time of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. [Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

But what happened? Through his Committee findings, Kumar Lalit recorded that there was annual surplus of Rs. 34 crore from the revenue of Telangana region. That was contended by the leadership. Then, again, Justice Vasishta Bhargava Committee came into existence. That Committee again studied the matter and authenticated that there were surpluses and they were diverted. The only thing which the Vasishta Bhargava Committee recorded was that it was not Rs. 34 crore, but it was just Rs. 28 crore per annum. These were the findings; these were the actuals. If you calculate it as per the index of 2010, it will come to Rs. 1,000 crore per annum. What sort of loss has occurred in just revenues, the sincere revenues from the Exchequer of the Government! This is all going on, and, now, the contention — the service sector. The services are the bedrock of the contention. The discontentment has risen, erupted, concretized and sensitized like anything with the disparities in the services. There were above 14 lakh Government and public sector undertaking employees in the State. By the ratio, Telangana was supposed to get about 6,00,000 wherein now we could find only 1,30,000. This is the disparity going on. This is the paradigm we are facing.

On the irrigation front, we were known to have 22,000 tanks at the beginning of this century wherein by the time of amalgamation of erstwhile Hyderabad State into this unusable, impracticable united Andhra Pradesh, the recording of irrigation under tanks was to the tune of 4,35,000 hectares. Now, as per the figures of 2010, it has come down to 2,00,000 hectares. This was the tragedy. This is going on. The irrigation of Telangana is just dependent on borewells. Almost seventy per cent of agriculture is just dependent on the thoroughly deepened, more than 300-feet deepened borewells, which is consequently dependent on the non-available electricity.

For want of electricity, there were sacrifices. From parts of Telangana, you could hear about the suicides by farmers, suicides by weavers. This is the situation all across agrarian and artisan class in Telangana. If I go on mentioning, it will be an endless story. Telangana tale is a saga of broken promises, broken reports, unheard assurances, swallowed surpluses and thorough discrimination, and, Sir, with all these things, it is injury and insult always. This is going on and going on.

With this complete understanding, with the complete comprehension of the ground realities existing in Telangana region, the Indian National Congress, magnanimous enough to take the measure to study it in deep, has constituted a sub-Committee of Congress Working Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I will take only two minutes more. We have been into the records, we have been into the study, and, after deep and complete

comprehension, the national leadership of Congress Party, led by hon. Congress President and UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, arrived at a result that there is no other go but to form a separate State of Telangana. The efforts are on. But intermittently, there is no clear space, there is no clear assurance, there is no clarity of assurance. The main Opposition party, I am speaking from the Treasury Benches, even after continuous requests from the then sub-committee of the UPA, denied and refused to give a sheet of paper to the UPA sub-committee. It was their stand. I appreciate Prakash Javadekar ji your approach. ...(Interruptions)... But, at the same time, such was the situation ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि तेलंगाना की जनता सब जानती है।...(व्यवधान)... आपने किया किया?...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने 2004 में आश्वासन दिया था कि...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Let their leader say. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Allow him to conclude. ... (Interruptions)... Please ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: That is why ... (Interruptions)... But, with all these things, we are pressurizing our national leadership. ... (Interruptions)... We are pressurizing the national leadership of the Indian National Congress ... (Interruptions)... We are pressurizing our hon. Congress President that if you delay even for an hour in separation of Telangana, it will be denial and loss not only to the people of Telangana but also to the Constitutional Republic of Indian Union. ...(Interruptions)... That is what we have always been mentioning before our leadership. But, as it is a Friday Resolution, रात गई, बात गई। But it is not रात गई, बात गई। We are taking it very seriously. That is why even for the Resolution moved by the hon, colleague from those Opposition Benches, we are giving this much of time and expressing our agony. We are recording our anguish. We are also attacking our Government. We are putting our pressure. I do not want to take this time to pressurize, but this is an occasion to mention this. I have mentioned that even an hour of delay in separation of Telangana State, it will be a loss not only to the people of Telangana but also to the Constitutional Republic of Indian Union. That is what we are putting across. We are pressurizing our national leadership.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Being the activist of the organisation, being the public activist, besides being the Member of this august house, I am having complete confidence in the leadership and the commitment of my honoured leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Led by her, the UPA will deliver the separation of Telangana State. With that hope, I would like to state that I expect from the main Opposition Party to come out with a clear-cut, committed stand for this separation, not through this type of loner's

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

job, the Friday's Resolution. I want separation of Telangana. Congress is competent to give it. We are hopeful of getting it. But, at the same time, I expect the main Opposition Party to extend the complete support in formation and realizing the aspirations of the people of the State and of the nine hundred plus people those who sacrificed ...(Interruptions)... We expect the main Opposition Party and all the other opposition parties to extend their support to ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please ... (Interruptions)... Conclude your speech now. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Bring the Bill, we will support it.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Why is he making ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: With these things, I want to make a mention ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: If you have the will, bring the Bill. We will support you. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: So, nice of you. While

concluding my observations and my anguish, I want to say:

यद दा चरति श्रेष्ठ: तत् देवे तरौजना:। सत्यत् प्रमाणम् कुरुते लोक: स्तू दनुवर्तते।।

The nobles will lay the path and all will follow. My leadership and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the national leader of the Indian National Congress will be laying the noble path for formation of the separate State of Telangana. With these words, I want to conclude while appreciating the gestures of Prakash Javadekar ji to mention it in his Resolution not as a loner, as a main member of Bhartiya Janta Party ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): He is praising you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I expect you to bring in all other parties to support the effort of the UPA in realizing the aspirations of the people of Telangana State. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री अरिवंद कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे तेलंगाना जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। महोदय, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी का सांसद हूं। समाजवादी पार्टी की शुरू से ही यह राय रही है कि बड़े राज्यों को छोटे राज्यों में विभक्त न किया जाए। बड़े राज्यों का बंटवारा किसी समस्या का स्थाई समाधान नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार है और इससे पहले वहां पर जो सरकार थी, उसने उत्तर प्रदेश को चार भागों में बांटने का प्रस्ताव, केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा था। इस मामले में केन्द्र सरकार का भी रवैया उतना सकारात्मक नहीं था, जितना होना चाहिए था। उसके तत्काल बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा का आम चुनाव हुआ और समाजवादी पार्टी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बंटवारे का पुरजोर विरोध किया। उस विधान सभा के आम चुनाव में समाजवादी पार्टी को बहुमत की सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला था। जिन लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश को चार भागों में बांटने की बात की थी, वे सत्ता में रहते हुए, सत्ता से दूर हो गए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि बड़े राज्य के बंटवारे से राज्य का आर्थिक, भोगोलिक और राजनैतिक महत्व गिरता है। हमें याद है, जब हम छोटे थे, उस समय जब लोक सभा के चुनाव की मतगणना होती थी, तब यदि कोई दल बढ़त बना लेता था तो हम गर्व के साथ कहते थे कि अभी किसी दल की बढ़त का कोई मतलब नहीं है, जब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की गिनती प्रारंभ होगी, तब पता चलेगा कि केन्द्र में किसकी सरकार बनेगी। मान्यवर, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग बड़े-बड़े राज्यों को छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में बदलने के पक्षधर हैं, आज यदि छोटे राज्यों को देखा जाए तो हिरयाणा को छोड़कर जितने भी छोटे राज्य हैं, वे सब के सब पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं आपसे यह बात दावे के साथ कह रहा हूं कि आज जो पूर्वोत्तर में समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हैं, ये सिर्फ छोटे-छोटे राज्य होने की वजह से हो रही हैं। समाजवादी पार्टी की साफ राय है और समाजवादी पार्टी कभी दुविधा से ग्रसित नहीं रहती है। इसका स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण है कि बड़े राज्यों को किसी भी कीमत पर बांटकर छोटे राज्यों में तबदील करना, देश-हित में नहीं है।

मान्यवर, बड़े राज्यों के बंटवारे से राज्य का राजनीतिक महत्व भी गिरता है। अभी एक बड़े नेता ने वक्तव्य दिया था। में यहां पर उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, उन्होंने कहा था कि आज की तारीख में जो बड़े दल हैं, 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में उनकी सरकार नहीं बनेगी, किसी तीसरे मोर्चे की सरकार बनेगी। जैसे ही उनका यह बयान आया, राजनीतिक गिलयारों में इस बात की चर्चा प्रबल हो गई, तो लोगों का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर गया। वह इसिलए गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। यहां पर लोक सभा की 80 सीटें हैं। यहां से जिस भी दल को 40-45 सीटें मिल जाएंगी, तीसरे मोर्चे की, उस दल की सरकार बनाने की संभावनाएं बढ़ जाएंगी। यह चर्चा आम लोगों में है। अभी तक यह प्रयोग हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस सरकार ने राज्य को चार हिस्सों में बांटने का प्रस्ताव भेजा था, जब विधान सभा का आम चुनाव हुआ तो उस सरकार का अता-पता नहीं चला और जिस पार्टी ने राज्य के बंटवारे का विरोध किया था, उत्तर प्रदेश में उसकी बहुमत की सरकार बन गई। मान्यवर, इसिलए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्यों का बंटवारा एक खुराफाती दिमाग की उपज है। बड़े राज्य से केन्द्र को भी मजबूती मिलती है। बड़े राज्य की तरफ केन्द्र की सरकार भी नजर उठा कर देखती है। छोटा राज्य होने से हमेशा वह छोटा राज्य केन्द्र सरकार की मदद और सहयोग का मोहताज होता है, जबिक बड़े राज्यों के लिए ऐसी बात नहीं है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। प्रायः होता यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ आ जाती है। बाढ़ से पूर्वांचल में खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, पूरी बर्बादी हो जाती है, लेकिन बड़ा राज्य होने की वजह से वहीं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की पैदावार अधिक होती है, तो फसलों में पैदावार का भी संतुलन बराबर हो जाता है। कल्पना कीजिए कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश चार हिस्सों में बंट जाता है और कोई राज्य पूरा का पूरा बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाता, तो उसके पास केन्द्र सरकार के सामने घुटने टेकने के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं बचता। इसलिए हम बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहते हैं कि अब इस सदन में बंटवारे की बात कम होनी चाहिए और विकास की बात ख्यादा होनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वोंचल इलाका शुक्र से पिछड़ा माना जाता है। गाजीपुर के

[श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह]

ही एक सदस्य ने इस सदन में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी के सवाल को उठाया था। उसके बाद पटेल कमीशन बना। जब इस कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, तो केन्द्र सरकार का भी ध्यान पिछड़े जनपदों की तरफ गया, पिछड़े इलाकों की तरफ गया। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी भी राज्य का कोई हिस्सा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा है, तो उसकी आर्थिक मदद कर देनी चाहिए, न कि बीच में बंटवारे की दीवार खड़ी कर देनी चाहिए।

इसलिए आज इस सदन के माध्यम से हमारी मांग है कि कभी भी बड़े राज्यों को बांट कर छोटा नहीं करना चाहिए। तेलंगाना के बंटवारे की जो बात आई है, अलग राज्य बनाने की जो बात आई है, में समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से सदन में इस बंटवारे का विरोध करता हूं। मैं तो इस बात का पक्षधर हूं कि जो छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं, यदि इनमें सहमति हो सके और ये एक हो जाएं, तो इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आपने इस सदन में मुझे पार्टी की तरफ से अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय हिन्द, जय समाजवाद।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले में आपका धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

तेलंगाना वर्तमान स्थिति में आन्ध्र प्रदेश का क्षेत्र है। पहले यह हैदराबाद राज्य का हिस्सा था, जिस पर निजाम का शासन था। तेलंगाना का कुल क्षेत्रफल, 1,14,840 वर्ग किलोमीटर है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का 41.6 प्रतिशत तेलंगाना में है। तेलंगाना भारत के आन्ध्र प्रदेश के 10 जिलों से मिल कर एक विशाल क्षेत्र है। जब केन्द्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थी, तो वे छोटे राज्यों के पक्षधर थे। इसी को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे राज्यों का निर्माण किया गया। आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य का गठन तेलुगुवासी क्षेत्रों के समामेलन के पश्चात् वर्ष 1956 में हुआ था। हालांकि प्रथम राज्य पुनर्गठन समिति ने तेलंगाना को एक सम्भावित पृथक् राज्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की थी और नए राज्य का उद्घाटन करते समय प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने तेलंगाना को न्याय देने का आश्वासन दिया था। 1965 के वर्ष में उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों ने तेलंगाना के लोगों के लिए सरकारी नोकरियों में भेदभाव के खिलाफ विरोध शुरू कर दिया था। इस सबके बावजूद राज्य में सरकारों की असंतुलित नीतियों के कारण शिक्षा, रोजगार, सिंचाई, विकास आदि विषयों से सम्बन्धित कुछ क्षेत्र उपेक्षित बने रहे। इसी उपेक्षा और पिछड़ेपन के परिणामस्वरूप तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के लोग, जो कि 1969 से पृथक राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं, बहुत अधिक अलग-थलग महसूस कर रहे हैं।

एक अलग तेलंगाना राज्य के निर्माण के लिए कुछ तार्किक आधार भी हैं, जैसे वर्ष 2000 में भारत में तीन नये राज्यों का गठन किया गया था। पहला उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग होकर उत्तराखंड राज्य बना, दूसरा बिहार से अलग होकर झारखंड राज्य बना और तीसरा मध्य प्रदेश से अलग होकर छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य बना, इसी तरह अब तेलंगाना को भी अलग राज्य बनाया जाना चाहिए।

तेलंगाना आंदोलन हमारे राष्ट्र के एक भाग के लोगों के भावना परक मूल्यों के साथ सम्बन्धित है। वृद्धि और विकास के क्षेत्रों में अलगाव और लापरवाही की भावना ने तीन प्रमुख लोगों को आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बाकी हिस्सों से एक स्वतंत्र राज्य की तलाश करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

अन्य नवनिर्मित भारत के तीन राज्यों की तरह यदि विकास का अधिकतम ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाए, तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश से अलग एक स्वतंत्र राज्य का निर्माण हो सकता है, क्योंकि छोटे राज्यों के गउन का अनुभव बहुत अच्छा रहा है। इससे प्रशासन निर्बाध और दक्ष होता है, जिसके साथ-साथ उपेक्षित रहे क्षेत्रों का और अधिक विकास हो पाता है। जनता के नजरिए से भी अलग राज्य का गउन सरकार तक उनकी पहुंच को और सुगम बनाता है एवं विकसित तथा अविकसित क्षेत्रों के बीच असमानता के स्तर को कम करता है।

भारत में वर्तमान में 28 राज्यों और 7 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 70% अर्थात् 25 राज्य एवं प्रदेश तेलंगाना की तुलना में छोटे हैं। तेलंगाना की जनसंख्या 30 मिलियन से अधिक है। यदि ये 25 राज्य राष्ट्रीय एकता के मुद्दों का कारण नहीं हैं, तो एक बड़े राज्य का निर्माण भी खतरनाक क्यों होगा?

हिमाचल भी एक छोटा सा राज्य है, जिसमें केवल 12 जिले हैं। हिमाचल दूर-दूर तक फैला अत्यंत दुर्गम क्षेत्र भी है, परन्तु छोटा प्रदेश होने की वजह से इसके 12 जिलों में समान विकास हुआ है और आज भी हो रहा है। बड़ा प्रदेश होने से उसका कुछ हिस्सा उपेक्षित रह जाता है। बड़े राज्यों की अपेक्षा छोटे राज्यों में समान विकास और समान उन्नित होती है, सरकारी नौकरियों में सबको स्थान मिलता है और शिक्षा का उदारीकरण होता है। इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि भारत के संविधान के अनुरूप विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के साथ आप एक पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य सृजित करें तािक तेलंगाना-2012 एक अलग राज्य बन सके।

2004 में यूपीए अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने इसके लिए वायदा किया था, परन्तु वह आज भी अधर में लटका हुआ है। उन्होंने तो यह वायदा भी किया था कि गरीबी हटाएंगे, लेकिन गरीबी आज तक नहीं हटी, इसी तरह उन्होंने जो वायदा किया कि तेलंगाना बनाएंगे, लेकिन तेलंगाना आज तक नहीं बना। मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि अपने वायदे पर अटल रहते हुए पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य का सृजन किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं जो वह तेलंगाना के लोगों की भावनाओं को देखते हुए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल लाए हैं। महोदय, तेलंगाना एक पृथक राज्य बने, इसके लिए वहां काफी अरसे से आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इसके साथ ही महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): तेलंगाना के साथ विदर्भ की भी बात बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : वह में बोल रहा हूं।

सर, मैं समझता हूं कि देश के कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां से अलग-अलग राज्य बनाने की मांग होती रही है। कई राज्यों का विभाजन भी हुआ है और कई राज्यों में यह मांग आज भी है। इसमें तेलंगाना काफी प्रमुखता के साथ पिछले दिनों देश के सामने आया है। लोग इसके लिए लगातार आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। तेलंगाना का जो इलाका है, इसमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लगभग 10 जिले हैं, जो अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं, जिसके बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाएं यहां व्यक्त की हैं। ये जिले इस प्रकार हैं - हैदराबाद, रंगारेड्डी, महबूबनगर, मेडक, नालगोंडा, खम्माम, वारंगल, करीमनगर, अदिलाबाद और निज़ामाबाद। ये दस जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनमें वहां की आबादी के हिसाब से लगभग आधे से कुछ कम आबादी है। इनके लोग चाहते हैं कि यह एक पृथक राज्य बने। वहां के लोगों की भावनाओं के अनुरूप वहां विकास नहीं हो पाया है। चाहे वह स्वास्थ्य सेवा हो, सड़कों की व्यवस्था हो, जैसा राव साहब अभी बता रहे थे, या दूसरी अन्य जो आधारभूत संरचनाएं वहां होनी चाहिए थीं, वे नहीं हो सकीं, इसलिए वहां लोगों में आक्रोश है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिल सका, तो निश्चित तौर पर वहां के लोग स्वाभाविक रूप से आक्रोशत

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि 1969 से इस पृथक राज्य की मांग की गई है। तब समय-समय पर जो केन्द्र से शासित राज्य हैं, जैसे नेहरु जी ने भी अपनी बात रखी थी और लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि आपकी डिमांड के अनुसार आपके राज्य को हम पृथक करने का काम करेंगे, मगर दुर्भाग्यवश वहां की भावनाओं के अनुकूल राज्य नहीं बन सके। मैं समझता हूं कि यह निश्चित तौर पर एक चिंता का विषय है। इसके लिए वहां आन्दोलन विस्फोटक स्थित में पहुंच गया है और लोगों में अविश्वास घर कर गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब किसी राज्य के इतने बड़े भाग में अविश्वास हो, आन्दोलन हो, तो निश्चित तौर पर वहां की राज्य सरकार को या फिर केन्द्र की सरकार को चिंता होना स्वाभाविक है। यह सब्जेक्ट केन्द्र का है और केन्द्र जब तक अपनी सहमित व्यक्त नहीं करेगा, राज्य अलग नहीं होगा।

सर, मुझे स्मरण है कि हमारे बिहार प्रदेश से अलग होकर झारखंड राज्य बना। मुझे ऐसा एहसास होता है कि इसके दुष्परिणाम भी निकलते हैं। जब बिहार से अलग होकर झारखंड बना, तो जितने माइंस और मनिरल्स बिहार के थे, वे सब झारखंड के इलाके में चले गए, कई महत्वपूर्ण नदियां चली गईं, बिजली का जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर था, वह भी चला गया। अभी जो शेष बिहार है, मैं समझता हूं कि वहां की स्थिति आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से ठीक नहीं है। मगर, साथ-ही-साथ में यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो झारखंड का इलाका है, वहां भी लोगों की इच्छा के अनुसार विकास के काम नहीं हो पाए। वहां जो आदिवासी हैं, जो गरीब तबके लोग हैं, उनका विकास...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कृरियन) : आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : कन्क्लूड कर दूं, सर?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. क्रियन) : हां।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं तो आपको वोट देने जा रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जं. कुरियन) : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं आपका प्रस्तावक बन गया हूं।...(व्यवधान)... अब आप इस तरह से भेदभाव रखेंगे तो...(व्यवधान)... कि आपको वोट देने के लिए मैंने किस तरह की मंशा बनाकर रखी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आप परमानेंटली उस कुर्सी पर जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको एडवांस में बधाई देना चाहता हूं। आप हमारा कुछ तो ख्याल रखिए।

सर, अब मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जं. कुरियन) : ਰੀक है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, जैसा कि मैं एहसास करता हूं कि राज्य के बंटवारे के दुष्परिणाम भी सामने आते हैं। अब झारखंड के लोग एहसास कर रहे हैं कि विभाजन करके, अपने आपको अलग करके ठीक काम नहीं किया है। मैं इसकी तह में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। अगर तेलंगाना के लोग चाहते हैं कि अलग हो जाने से उनका विकास होगा, तो निश्चित तौर से सरकार ने जो वादा किया

था, उसके अनुसार, उसको उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। छोटे राज्य की परिकल्पना, छोटे ब्लॉक की परिकल्पना और छोटे जिले की परिकल्पना इसलिए की जाती है, तािक वहां का विकास हो, प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से वहां के हर क्षेत्र में विकास हो। में समझता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार पहले भी तेलंगाना के लोगों को आश्वासन दे चुकी है, उसके अनुसार उसको उस पर विचार करना चाहिए और तेलंगाना को अलग राज्य बनाने पर विचार करना चाहिए। मुझे भरोसा है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस पर निश्चित तौर पर विचार करेगी।

जावडेकर साहब, जो यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उनके प्रति मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार ने तो इसके लिए मन बना लिया है। आप यह प्रस्ताव withdraw कर लीजिए और सरकार आपको इसके लिए आश्वासन दे देगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सरकार आश्वासन नहीं दे रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : इनकी पार्टी के अंदर ही भेद पैदा हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : हम तो कह रहे हैं कि हमें तो प्रस्ताव लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है, आप इसके लिए बिल लाइए और हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, you will get time to reply...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are the loser if you waste the time...(Interruptions)... राम कृपाल जी, कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, without your direction, में समाप्त कर दूंगा, में समझता हूं कि वहां की जनता के अनुरूप, जो आंदोलनकर्त्ता हैं, तेलंगाना के लोगों की जो जन भावना है, उनकी भावनाओं को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... तेलंगाना को अलग करने का काम किया जाए। तेलंगाना के लोगों को केन्द्र सरकार ने जो आश्वासन दे रखा है, उस आश्वासन को पूरा करते हुए पृथक राज्य बना कर वहां पर विकास की जो धारा कहीं न कहीं अवरुद्ध हो गई है, आप उसको जोड़ने का काम कीजिए, तािक तेलंगाना एक मजबूत राज्य के रूप में उमरे और वहां की जनता आगे बढ़े तथा मुख्य धारा में जुड़ सके।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. Now, Shri Ajay Sancheti...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is over... (Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Ajay Sancheti.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

^{*}Not recorded.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let this be his trial speech. He can make his maiden speech later.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, you speak for five minutes, and make your maiden speech later.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I shall speak for just three or four minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जं. कुरियन) : ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री अयज संचेती : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे राज्यों के बारे में उनकी वास्तविक नीति क्या है? सर, इस विषय को पॉलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर देखना चाहिए। हमारी मांग तो सिर्फ इतनी है कि सरकार ने जो वादा किया था, उसको पूरा किया जाए। यह कोई नयी मांग नहीं है, बल्कि आपने जो कहा है, हम सिर्फ उसकी याद आपको दिला रहे हैं। आप उसको पूरा कीजिए। आप हम लोगों के सब्र की कितनी परीक्षा लेंगे? चाहे वह तेलंगाना हो या विदर्भ, जो किनटमेंट किया गया है, उसे आपको पूरा करना पड़ेगा।

में आपके माध्यम से सरकार से फिर से विनती करता हूं कि इन सब राज्यों का अभी बहुत विकास होना बाकी है। आप ये राज्य अलग कर दीजिए और फिर देखिए कि किस तेजी से इनका विकास होता है। छोटे राज्यों के निर्माण की जो मांग हो रही है, चाहे वह तेलंगाना हो या विदर्भ, उनके पास क्या नहीं है? उनके पास सारा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, नैचुरल वेल्थ है और वहां राजधानी को मिलने वाली सुविधाएं तैयार हैं। मैं तेलंगाना के साथ विदर्भ की भी मांग कर रहा हूं। एक राज्य की राजधानी के लिए जितना इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, वह आज नागपुर में अवेलेबल है। हमारे यहां विधान सभा का जो विंटर सेशन होता है, वह नागपुर में होता है। हमारी तो बस इतनी मांग है कि एक सेशन नहीं, बल्कि हमारे सारे सेशंस आप वहीं से चलने दीजिए।

हमारे विरष्ट सहयोगी श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी और जितने भी एमिनेंट स्पीकर्स हैं, उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं, उनकी डिटेल्स में न जाते हुए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहता हूं कि में विदर्भ से आता हूं और उसके दर्द को भी जानता हूं। आप कृपा करके ठोस निर्णय लीजिए और उसका पालन कीजिए। आप सिर्फ राज्यों के निर्माण करने का आश्वासन न देते हुए, उनका निर्माण समयबद्ध तरीके से कीजिए। आप तो सिर्फ कहते चले जा रहे हैं कि हम करना चाहते हैं, देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। You will have to give the commitment and it has to be time bound. This is my request and with this, I fully support the Motion moved by my senior colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, regarding the Resolution moved by the Hon. Member, Javadekarji, I thank all the Members for giving their valuable suggestions. Over 20 Members have spoken on this issue. There has been a general demand for more than five decades for the reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh to create a new State of Telangana, as has been mentioned in the Resolution. Various

measures have been taken for accelerated planned development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh including insertion of Article 371 D which provides the necessary constitutional authority to the President for giving effect to the provision of equitable opportunities for people of different areas of the State in the matter of admission to educational institutions and public employment and for the constitution of an Administrative Tribunal with jurisdiction to deal with grievances relating to public services.

The demand for creation of Telangana gained renewed impetus recently. Considering the prevailing situation and the minutes of the All Party meeting held on 7.12.2009, the Central Government announced in New Delhi on 9.12.2009 its intention to initiate the process of forming the State of Telangana.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Prime Minister or the Union Home Minister should reply to this. This is a very serious issue. This is not an ordinary issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is the Minister in charge of Home Affairs.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: I am looking after this Ministry.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, this is not an ordinary issue. It is a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, every Minister is serious and important. Don't say that one Minister is less important or the other Minister is more important. The Cabinet has a collective responsibility.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: At least, the Home Minister must come here and he must reply in the House. He must give us an assurance in the House. Let him clarify. We all know whatever story he is reading. We are all aware of it. We want to hear from the Government of India whether they are going to introduce the Bill or not and if so, within what time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot demand like that. He is competent to reply.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Consequent to the statement of the Union Home Minister, dated 9.12.2009, the Government of India had set up a five member Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice (Retd.) B.N. Srikrishna, in February, 2010, to hold consultations with all sections of the people and all political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh to examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a united Andhra Pradesh.

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

This Committee submitted its Report on December 30, 2010. In its Report, the Committee has listed the following six solutions/possible options as the way forward:—

- (i) Maintaining Status Quo.
- (ii) Bifurcation of the State into Seemandhra and Telangana; with Hyderabad as a Union Territory and the two States developing their own capitals in due course.
- (iii) Bifurcation of the State into Rayala-Telangana and coastal Andhra regions with Hyderabad being an integral part of RayalaTelangana.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Minister, will you yield for a minute? Sir, I don't want to make it an issue here. But, as has been pointed out, the issue of Telangana is agitating the country. The people of Andhra Pradesh are divided. We have such a good debate, initiated by Shri Prakash Javadekar and others, and we need to have a proper structured reply. That is very important. I have no disrespect against the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. But, in view of thepolitical significance of this whole issue, at least, either the hon. Prime Minister or the Cabinet Minister ought to have been here to respond to the debate. I think that is the very legitimate issue which I am entitled to raise, so I am raising it, Sir.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: (iv) Bifurcation. of Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate Union Territory. This Union Territory will have geographical linkage and contiguity *via* Nalgonda district in the South-East Guntur in coastal Andhra and via Mahbcobnagar district in the south to Kurnool district in Rayalaseema.

- (v) Bifurcation of the State into Telangana and Seemandhra as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemandhra to have a new capital. And, the last option is:
 - (vi) Keeping the State united by simultaneously providing certain definite Constitutional/statutory measures for socio-economic development and political empowerment of Telangana region — creation of a statutorily empowered Telangana Regional Council.

Following submission of the report, a meeting of all the major political parties represented in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature was convened on January 6, 2011, and requested them to consider the report of the Justice Srikrishna Committee and form an opinion in this regard.

The consultation process with various political parties of the Andhra Pradesh is continuing. A suitable decision will be taken in the light of these discussions. The

Government of India is keeping a close watch on the political developments as well as on the law and order situation in the State.

In view of the above, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जब यहां प्रधानमंत्री या गृह मंत्री नहीं आए, तभी सरकार का इरादा मुझे स्पष्ट हो गया कि वह तेलंगाना देना नहीं चाहती। अगर वह तेलंगाना देना चाहती, तो उसकी घोषणा के लिए स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री या गृह मंत्री आते। हम तो यही मांग कर रहे हैं कि if you have a political will, bring the Bill, the whole NDA will support you wholeheartedly. Let us fulfill the aspirations of the people of Telangana who are agitating for fifty years.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : आपने यूपी में क्यों नहीं किया?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट, अगर आप बीच में टोकेंगी, तो फिर ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। आपके भाषण में हम नहीं टोकेंगे और आप बीच में टोका-टोकी करेंगे, तो यह नहीं होगा। मेरे प्रस्ताव पर पिछले तीन शुक्रवार से चर्चा हुई है। यह भी अपने आप में संसद का इतिहास बन गया कि दो सेशन में यह लगातार चलता गया और तीन शुक्रवार को इस पर चर्चा हुई और सभी सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया। कांग्रेस के भी जो सदस्य बोले, वे तेलंगाना की वेदना लेकर बोले और तेलंगाना के पक्ष में बोले, क्योंकि उनको मालूम है कि अगर वे यहां तेलंगाना के पक्ष में नहीं बोलेंगे, तो तेलंगाना का विरोध करके वहां जाकर मुंह नहीं दिखा सकेंगे। लेकिन सर, इनकी एक नीति है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जं, क्रियन) : दर्डा जी, प्लीज़।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह एक नया तरीका हो गया है कि यहां कहना "जय तेलंगाना" और वहां जाकर "नो तेलंगाना"। यह कैसे चलेगा? क्या तेलंगाना के लोग इसको देख नहीं रहे हैं? सर, आज दस हजार से ज्यादा गांवों में, शहरों में, कस्बों में लोग टी.वी. पर यह लाइव डिबेट देख रहे हैं कि संसद क्या करना चाहती है। मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मुझे बहुत ही दुख हुआ। हम इसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं कि सरकार बिल्कुल ही तेलंगाना देने को तैयार नहीं है, it is yet another betrayal. सर,...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे, कुरियन) : नो प्लीज़,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : 9 दिसम्बर, 2009 को तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी खड़े हुए प्रेस के सामने गए, बैठक के बाद उन्होंने ऐलान किया कि। "I am not declaring that the process of formation of a separate State of Telangana has begun." सर, the process has not started. कहां है प्रोसेस, यह कब खत्म होगा? सौ साल तक इंतजार नहीं करती जिन्दा कौमें। जिन्दा कौमों को जल्दी तेलंगाना चाहिए और वह देने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए हम यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं। अब आप फिर यह उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि एक कमेटी नियुक्त की, दूसरी कमेटी नियुक्त की। आप कमेटियां ही कमेटियां नियुक्त कर रहे हैं, उससे क्या निकला? मंत्री महोदय, आपने श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी की बात कही। श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी ऐसी कमेटी है कि वैसी दुनिया में आज तक नहीं हुई। यह ऐसी कमेटी हुई जिन्होंने 6 आप्शान दिए। क्या कोई ऐसी कमेटी होती है कि जो 6 आप्शान देगी कि यह भी हो सकता है, वह भी हो सकता है। अंत में लिखा है कि चार प्रस्ताव वाएबल नहीं है, यह हम ही कह रहे हैं। Can you imagine such a Commission which gives six options and says that four of them are already unviable? यह ऐसी कमेटी है जिसकी रिपोर्ट में एक सीक्रेट चैप्टर भी था। सर, श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी के जो 5 चैप्टर घोषित हए वे अलग थे लेकिन एक सीक्रेट चैप्टर भी

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

था, जो पब्लिश नहीं किया था। उस पब्लिश नहीं किए हुए चैप्टर में क्या था, वह हाई कोर्ट में खुला। इसके बारे में हाई कोर्ट में सामने क्या आया, कांग्रेस को वह कमेटी सलाह दे रही है कि मीडिया को मेनेज कैसे करना चाहिए, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज को मेनेज कैसे करना चाहिए, तेलंगाना मूवमेंट में फूट कैसे डालनी चाहिए? इस तरह की सलाह देने के लिए सरकार कमेटी बनाती है और जनता का पैसा बर्बाद करती है। सर, इस पर गुस्सा नहीं आएगा तो और क्या आएगा? इसलिए हमारे मित्र ने सोनिया जी का नाम लिया कि वे इसका एक दिन उद्घाटन करेंगी। हम तो आशा करते हैं कि जल्दी करें, आज 17 अगस्त है। एक महीने के बाद 17 सितम्बर है, उस दिन लिब्रेशन डे है। हमारा देश 1947 में आजाद हुआ। लेकिन स्टेट ऑफ तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद का संस्थान निजाम के कब्जे में था, वे भारत में शामिल नहीं हुए थे। जब भारत में शामिल नहीं हुए थे तो सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, दि ग्रेट विजनरी, उन्होंने वहां सेना भेजी, तब यह लिब्रेट हुआ है। उस दिन 17 सितम्बर, 1948 था। इस प्रकार यह हमारे से एक साल एक महीने बाद आजाद हुआ। यह आन्ध्र की सरकार इस 17 सितम्बर को लिब्रेशन डे के रूप में सेलिब्रेट भी नहीं करती है। इस तरह से भी उसके साथ अन्याय है। हम मारठवाड़ा में इसको सेलिब्रेट करते हैं, जब नरसिंह राव थे, मैं बतला रहा हूं, उन्होंने मराठवाड़ा में पढ़ाई की और रहे थी थे। तो मराठवाड़ा में 17 सितम्बर को लिब्रेशन डे होता है, कर्णाटक में होता है, जो हैदराबाद संस्थान का इलाका था, लेकिन हैदराबाद में नहीं होता है, वहां हमने श्रूरू किया है। लगातार बीस साल से जिसे तेलंगाना के निर्माण की एक ज्योत कहते हैं, वह हम जलाकर रखते हैं। हम तेलंगाना का निर्माण करके रहेंगे। अगर आपकी इच्छा होती तो आज घोषणा करते, क्योंकि आज 17 अगस्त है, हम सारी प्रक्रियाएं पूरी करेंगे और 17 सितम्बर, लिब्रेशन डे को तेलंगाना बनेगा, यह घोषणा करते तो कोई नहीं कहता और हम मेजें थपथपाकर आपका स्वागत करते। आपके ही दो मुख्य मंत्री होते, लेकिन आपको निर्णय नहीं करना है। आपने तेलंगाना के साथ लगातार बिट्रेयल किया है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जं. कुरियन) : कृपया जल्दी conclude कीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। इस विषय पर लोगों ने 8 घंटे बोला है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज की स्थित क्या है। इन्होंने कहा था और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा कि हम सभी समाज के विकास के लिए और आन्ध्र के सभी विवादों को दूर करने के लिए काम करेंगे। सर, मैं केवल, पिछले सत्र में मेरे द्वारा लाए गए प्रस्ताव के बाद की घटनाओं का उल्लेख करूंगा। उससे आपको समझ में आ जाएगा कि वहां कैसे काम हो रहा है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए मेडिकल काउंसिल ने मेडिकल सीट्स बढ़ा दीं। वे मेडिकल सीट्स आन्ध्र के सभी रीजंस को दी गयीं, लेकिन तेलंगाना को नहीं दी गयीं हैं। वहां एक भी सीट नहीं दी गयी और आखिर में तेलंगाना के लोगों को हाईकोर्ट व सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर न्याय मिला। कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय है। अगर राज्य को मेडिकल सीट्स मिली हैं तो सारे क्षेत्र में उसका आबंटन होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, your speech is a reply speech. You are not to make a new speech.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, that is what I want to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Mover is replying.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, reply इसी से आता है कि जो मंत्री जी ने कहा ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You reply to the points.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is what I am saying. What the hon. Minister has said, I am just replying to it that they are not giving justice to all the areas of the State. सर, पानी की किल्लत है तो पानी का बंटवारा हुआ और चूंकि पानी नहीं है, इसलिए डैड वाटर निकालकर देने की बात आयी, लेकिन वह भी तेलंगाना को नहीं दिया गया। फिर कोर्ट को ऑर्डर देना पड़ा और कोर्ट ने जजमेंट दिया कि यह तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। सर, यह सरकार आज अन्याय कर रही है। सर, महिलाओं को नौकरी देने की बात है, फिजीकली हैंडीकेप्ड्स को नौकरी देने की बात है और पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में नियम यह है कि उस जिले में ही नौकरी मिलेगी, लेकिन ये नौकरियां भी तेलंगाना में उस जिले के लोगों को नहीं दी गयीं। उसमें बाकी रीजंस को शामिल कर दिया गया और तेलंगाना को opportunity deny की गयी। फिर लोगों को कोर्ट में जाना पड़ा और कोर्ट ने कहा और इस तरह कोर्ट से न्याय मिला। आपसे न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। लोगों को कोर्ट जाने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुझे 10 मिनट लगेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उससे पूरे तेलंगाना रीजन के लोगों को निराशा हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा जबाव दिया है कि आज तेलंगाना के लोग रोएंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि हम बिल लाने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप सहयोग करें, हम इसी सत्र में लाएंगे, तो हम उनको शाबाशी देते, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा। सर, मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूं कि आप तेलंगाना के लोगों के साथ कैसे अन्याय कर रहे हैं और मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मैं आन्ध्र versus तेलंगाना सोचता हूं। मैं ऐसा कभी नहीं सोचता। हम देश के लिए सोचते हैं। आन्ध्र and तेलंगाना, we believe that both the States, when you separate them, will coexist peacefully and prosper rapidly, और यह होगा। सर, आपको पता होगा कि Telangana is the only State recommended by the First State Reorganisation Committee, which has not happened. पहली जो एसआरसी बनी थी, उन्होंने तेलंगाना की सिफारिश की थी और जैसे कि अभी मेरे अजीज मित्र ने कहा, पंडित नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि यह हम मैरेज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको सेपरेट होने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। जब यह उन्होंने कहा था तो आप नेहरू जी की बात भी नहीं सुनोगे? आप फर्स्ट एसआरसी की बात भी नहीं सुनोगे और अन्याय करते रहोगे? सर, मैं ये आज के उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। मैंने इतिहास की बात नहीं की। मैंने पिछले चार महीनों में हुए अन्याय का ही उदाहरण दिया है। सर, अभी दो गैस बेस्ड पॉवर प्लांट्स तेलंगाना को sanction हुए थे। अब तेलंगाना के साथ कैसे अन्याय होता है, इसका उदाहरण देखिए। वहां के सी.एम. ने घोषणा की कि तेलंगाना में दो गैस बेस्ड पॉवर प्लांट्स लगेंगे, लेकिन लोगों ने पूछा कि प्लांट्स लगेंगे तो उनके लिए गैस कहां से मिलेगी? उन्होंने कहा कि गैस नहीं मिलेगी। अब गैस नहीं मिलेगी तो पॉवर प्लांट कैसे चलेगा?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is the injustice meted out to Telangana. सर, हमारे बिहार के मित्र ने अभी बताया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... We have to take up the other business also. It has already taken more than four hours. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं जबाव ही दे रहा हूं। आपको पता है कि उस समय बिहार में लालू जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, अटल जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे।...(व्यवधान)... जब बिहार के विभाजन और झारखंड के निर्माण का विषय था, तो लालू जी ने कहा था, क्योंकि उनकी धारणा थी, कि झारखंड ओवर माई डेड बॉडी। यानी वह तैयार नहीं थे।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Javedakarji, you have to conclude because we have another Resolution also. ...(*Interruptions*)... More than four hours have been taken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुझे दस मिनट लगेंगे। This is the reply arising out of his answer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken twelve minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, लालू जी का विरोध था। मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूं कि जैसा मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि प्रोसेस चल रहा है, लेकिन वह प्रोसेस नहीं चल रहा है। एक प्रोसेस अटल जी ने चलाया था और लालू जी को भी छह महीने में सहमत कराया था। फिर लालू जी ने ही प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिससे बिहार, झारखंड का निर्माण हुआ। यह हो गया, जबकि विपक्षी दल का मुख्य मंत्री होने के बावजूद भी प्रधानमंत्री उन्हें मना सकते थे, तो यहां तो आपके मुख्य मंत्री हैं। अगर दोनों जगह आपके मुख्य मंत्री होंगे, तो आपकी पार्टी में सहमति क्यों नहीं? इन्होंने एक नया तरीका निकाला है कि ऑल पार्टी। यह ऑल पार्टी क्या है? यह क्या करते हैं कि ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाते हैं, सबसे पूछते हैं कि आपकी क्या राय है, आपकी क्या राय है, आपकी क्या राय है, लेकिन हम पूछते हैं कि आपकी क्या राय है? कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी राय दे, जो वह देती ही नहीं। सरकार अपनी राय तेलंगाना निर्माण के बारे में दे, जो कि वह देती ही नहीं। आप दोगे नहीं, दूसरों की पूछोंगे और अगर कोई एक कहेगा कि नहीं चाहिए, तो बस नहीं अड़ंगा लेकर बैठोगे कि एक पार्टी 'नहीं' कह रही हैं। यह एक पार्टी का मुद्दा वही है, आपकी राय क्या है? इस पर एनडीए पूरी ताकत के साथ आपके साथ है। आप आज तेलंगाना का बिल लाओ, कल तेलंगाना दे दो और 17 सितंबर को उसका उदघाटन करो। लोगों ने कितना त्याग किया है? आप इसे कैसे नजरअंदाज कर सकते हैं? 700 लड़कों ने वहां आत्महत्याएं की हैं, 700 लड़कों ने अपना बलिदान दिया है, गोली का शिकार हुए हैं, 300 लोग गोली से मरे हैं।

सर, चेंगा रेड्डी जी बीजेपी में नहीं थे, चेंगा रेड्डी जी कांग्रेस में थे। उन्होंने अलग पार्टी बनाई। कितने लोग शहीद हुए, कितना तेलंगाना का आंदोलन चलाया? उनके साथ भी विश्वासघात हुआ। इसलिए यह एक विश्वासघात की कहानी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : अंत में, में कन्क्ल्यूड करते समय इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमें इनका उत्तर बिल्कुल नागवार लगा। इन्होंने जो कहा है कि आप वापस लेते हो क्या? तो हम कहेंगे कि बिल्कुल वापस नहीं लेंगे। आप तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हो। हम आपका धिक्कार करते हैं, हम आपकी भर्त्सना करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... हम आपके एंटी पीपल पॉलिसीज की मुख़ालफत करते हैं। आपका यहां लोक सभा में बहुमत है, इसलिए आप यह बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं, लेकिन हम कह रहे हैं कि दो-

तिहाई बहुमत चाहिए, तो बिल लाओ, हम आपको समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन बिल न लाने की आपकी मंशा है, यह बात आज साफ हो गई है। आप खुल गए हैं, आप बेनकाब हो गए हैं और आज आपने जो काम किया है, वह तेलंगाना के साथ एक और विश्वासघात है। इसलिए हम आपके साथ सहमत नहीं हो सकते।...(व्यवधान)... आपकी रिक्वेस्ट को हम मान नहीं सकते। हम अपना रेजोलुशन वापस नहीं लेंगे। हम आपका धिक्कार करते हैं, हम आपकी भर्त्सना करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, हो गया। आप बैठिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हम आपकी नीतियों की भर्त्सना करते हैं और हम तेलंगाना मूवमेंट पर आपकी भर्त्सना करके सदन का बहिष्कार करेंगे, क्योंकि ऐसा जबाव हमें नहीं चाहिए। जय तेलंगाना।...(व्यवधान)...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Since the hon. Member has not withdrawn the Resolution, I am putting the Resolution to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Just a minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... We just want to protest and walk out. ...(Interruptions)... I will finish in one minute. ...(Interruptions)... I will take only one minute, I will not take more than that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no provision to speak now. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no provision to speak now as I have already put it to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, my party wants to tell that ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already put it to vote. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: We are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister ... (Interruptions)... We are also walking out of the House. ... (Interruptions)...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, since Shri Prakash Javedkar has not withdrawn the Resolution, I am putting the Resolution to vote. The question is: Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956 after amalgamating Telugu speaking areas, but the first State Re-organisation Commission had recognized Telangana as a potential separate state and the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had even assured justice to Telangana while inaugurating the new State;
- (ii) despite all these assurances, due to the lop-sided policies of the Governments in the State, some areas have remained neglected in the fields of education, employment, irrigation, development, etc., and this neglect and backwardness have led to an acute feeling of alienation among the people of Telangana region, who have been demanding a separate State since 1969;

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

- (iii) Telangana consists of ten districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgongda, Khammam, Warrangel, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad and nine out of these ten districts are recognized by the Government of India as backward, despite availability of many natural resources, the benefits have failed to reach its people;
- (iv) the experience of creation of smaller states has been good as it makes administration smoother and efficient coupled with higher development of the areas that have been neglected and from the people's perspective, this gives them more easy access to the Government and reduces disparity level between the developed and non-developed areas;
- (v) there is merit in the demand for a separate state of Telangana as it serves the cause of geographical continuity, economic viability as well as administrative convenience; and
- (vi) the Central Government had announced on 9th December, 2009 that the process of formation of separate State of Telangana has begun but now the Government is backtracking and has taken a complete U-turn on this promise, which has resulted in continuous agitation in the region;

This House urges upon the Government to create a separate State of Telangana with a separate Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in accordance with the Constitution of India."

The motion was negatived.

Need to review the meat Export Policy in the light of Constitution's Directive Principle of State Policy and Directions of the Supreme Court of India

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूं:-

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि:-

- (i) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 29 मार्च, 2006 को दिए गए अपने निर्णय में भारत सरकार को संविधान के "राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांतों के मद्देनजर मांस निर्यात नीति तथा पशुधन पर इसके संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की समीक्षा करने के लिए" निदेश जारी किए थे;
- (ii) 3 मई, 2007 को वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय ने एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन जारी किया था जिसमें तत्कालीन प्रवृत नीति को जारी रखने को दोहराया गया था और इस संबंध में उनकी दलीलों का मुख्य आधार रोजगार सृजन, विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन और तथाकथित अनुपयोगी पशुओं की संख्या में परिहार्य वृद्धि, इत्यादि को बनाया गया था;