

# COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## NINTH REPORT

(Second Lok Sabha)

*(Presented on the 29th April, 1960)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*April, 1960*

*Price. 0.30 nP.*

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## PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

- Shri Upendranath Barman—*Chairman*.
2. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
  3. Shrimati Uma Nehru
  4. Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
  5. Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam
  6. Shri Jiyalal Mandal
  7. Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
  8. Chaudhury Pratap Singh Daulta
  9. Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
  10. Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria
  11. Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
  12. Shri A. V. Ghare
  13. Shri Chhaganlal M. Kedaria
  14. Shrimati Krishna Mehta
  15. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa.

### SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai, *Deputy Secretary*.

## REPORT

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this their Ninth Report.

2. The Committee held five sittings during the Tenth Session, i.e., on the 22nd February, 11th March, 6th, 22nd and 25th April, 1960. The Committee considered the following four petitions:—

- (i) Petition from Shri L. Manickam, Arni, Madras, regarding excise duty on oil produced by Pinto (Wooden Chekkus) (Petition No. 39—Appendix I).
- (ii) Petition from Shri R. K. Dalange, Sholapur, regarding inclusion of certain areas of the State of Bombay in the State of Mysore (Petition No. 41—Appendix II).
- (iii) Petition from Shri Channaveer Kalyanashetti, Sholapur, regarding addition of certain areas of the State of Bombay to the State of Mysore (Petition No. 42—Appendix III).
- (iv) Petition from Shri N. C. Limaye, Sholapur, regarding inclusion of certain areas of the State of Bombay in the State of Mysore (Petition No. 43—Appendix IV).

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on the 25th April, 1960.

4. The Committee at their sitting held on the 22nd February, 1960, considered Petition No. 39 (Appendix I) which had been presented to Lok Sabha by Shri N. R. M. Swamy, M.P., on the 19th February, 1960.

The petitioner had prayed that a compounded duty @ Rs. 30/- per month, per chekku working for 24 hours a day might be levied on Pinto (Wooden Chekkus).

In support of his plea he had referred to his earlier Petition No. 23 (presented during the Sixth Session by Shri N. R. M. Swamy and circulated *in extenso* on the 8th April, 1959, *vide* Sixth Report, Second Lok Sabha) protesting against levy of excise duty and had stated that in spite of that petition, heavy excise duty had been levied.

He had also referred to:

- (a) administrative difficulties experienced by Government as limited staff was employed on collecting the excise duty and oil mills were scattered in a range of 40/50 miles from the office;
- (b) the fact that the oil produced by most of the mills was consumed locally and when duty was levied on the quantity of oil produced, it was sold @ 6 nP. per lb. cheaper than the duty-paid oil; and

- (c) a sum of nearly of Rs. 3 lakhs, Government would have to spend on collecting the duty.

In spite of his suggestion to the Central Board of Revenue that compounded duty might be levied on such oil @ Rs. 50/- P.M. per unit for 16 working hours and for one Rotary @ Rs. 150/- P.M., the Government had accepted the suggestion partially by levying compounded duty @ Rs. 60 per unit for 8 working hours but his further appeals to reduce the duty to Rs. 30/- and increase the working hours to 16 had not been acceded to.

He had, therefore, pleaded that on the analogy of the reduction in compounded excise duty on artificial silk from Rs. 50/- P.M. per loom to Rs. 24/- P.M. per loom, levy of compounded excise duty @ Rs. 30/- P.M. per unit (1 pinto chekku) on oil produced by Pinto Chekkus:

- (i) would bring in more revenue as the collection expenses would be cut down and tax evasion minimised; and
- (ii) would not force small oil units to close down which was expected unless excise duty was reduced.

The Committee perused in this connection the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 34/60/F.21/114/59-CXIII, dated the 20th February, 1960 [published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, Pt. II, Section 3(i), dated 20-2-1960] and a Press note issued by that Ministry on the 20th February, 1960, on the subject and noted that:

- (i) the Government had enlarged the scope of the compounded levy scheme referred to in the petition to include large number of manufacturers working even expellers;
- (ii) the composition fee on units producing not more than 75 tons a year had been re-fixed on weekly basis at lower rates for small scale manufacturers, instead of monthly basis; for example, on produce of Pintos/Ghanis/Kohlus units not exceeding 2 in number, duty was levied @ Rs. 10/- up to a 48-hour week, @ Rs. 20/- for a 48—96-hour week and @ Rs. 30/- for more than 96-hour week and so on.

The Committee noted that the petitioner's main object for levy of compounded excise duty on oil produced by pinto chekkus had been met. The Committee also felt that rate of duty levied needed no comments.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that no further action is necessary on the petition.

5. The Committee considered on the 22nd April, 1960, Petition No. 41 (Appendix II) which had been presented to Lok Sabha by Shri S. M. Siddiah, M.P., on the 11th April, 1960.

The petitioner had stated that the areas of Sholapur City, South Sholapur, Akkalkot, Jath, Umaraga etc. which now formed part

of the State of Bombay should not be included in the Bombay State as now being reorganised as these areas are predominantly Kannada-speaking, but should instead be included in the Mysore State.

The petitioner while tracing the history of these areas and supporting it with the opinion of some authorities had stated that these areas have all along been predominantly Kannada-speaking and by their inclusion in the Bombay State, a great injustice has been done to the people of these areas.

The Committee had directed that the petition might be circulated *in extenso* to all the members of the Lok Sabha under Rule 307.

The petition was accordingly circulated on the 23rd April, 1960.

6. The Committee considered on the 22nd April, 1960 Petition No. 42 (Appendix III) which had been presented to Lok Sabha by Shri S. M. Siddiah, M.P., on the 11th April, 1960.

The petitioner had stated that the areas of South Sholapur and Akkalkot which formed part of the State of Bombay, should be included in the Mysore State as these areas were predominantly Kannada-speaking.

The petitioner had also stated that the Maharashtrian leaders had no objection to these areas being transferred to the Mysore State and they had made public statements to that effect.

The petition, as directed by the Committee had been circulated *in extenso* to all the members of Lok Sabha on the 23rd April, 1960.

7. The Committee considered on the 22nd April, 1960 Petition No. 43 (Appendix IV) which had been presented to Lok Sabha by Shri S. M. Siddiah, M.P., on the 11th April, 1960.

The petitioner had stated that the areas of Sholapur City, Akkalkot and other adjoining Kannada-speaking areas which now formed part of the State of Bombay should be included in the Mysore State.

The petitioner had supported his plea on the ground that:—

- (i) the great saint Siddherameshwara, who belonged to Kannada, is worshipped by all sections of the people of these two cities;
- (ii) the trade and commerce of these areas was developed by Kannadigas and is in their hands.

The Committee directed that the petition might be circulated *in extenso* to all the members of Lok Sabha under Rule 307.

The petition was accordingly circulated on the 23rd April, 1960.

8. The Committee also considered at their sittings held during the Tenth Session of Second Lok Sabha 98 representations, letters and telegrams, addressed by various individuals, associations etc. to the House, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee, which were inadmissible as petitions.

NEW DELHI;

UPENDRANATH BARMAN,

*The 28th April, 1960.*  
*Vaisakha 8, 1882 (Saka).*

*Chairman,*  
*Committee on Petitions.*

## APPENDIX I

### Petition No. 39

(See Para 2 of the Report)

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble Petition of Shri L. Manickam, Secretary, North Arcot District Pinto (Wooden) Chekku Owners Association, ARNI.

#### SHEWETH

Your petitioner on behalf of the above association had submitted a Petition (No. 23) which was presented to Lok Sabha on the 4th April, 1959 and was circulated *in extenso* to all Members of Lok Sabha under Rule 307, *vide* Sixth Report of the Committee on Petitions, Second Lok Sabha.

2. No exemption from Excise Duty was granted to your petitioners thereafter.

3. In addition to the difficulties mentioned by us in that petition we have new troubles and taxation by the State Government.

4. In practice the administration could not keep a check on the production of scattered Oil Mills since the farthest distance of a range is 40/50 miles in all directions from the Range Office.

5. Since the oil produced from these units is consumed mostly locally it is removed without payment of duty from those farthest mills then and there and so the officers have to be satisfied with the stock shown in the stock register.

6. Such evaded oil is definitely 6 Naye Paise (approximately) cheaper *per lb.* than duty and other taxes-paid oil (as shown below) and therefore it finds easy market for disposal.

(1) Local Licence & Profession tax per bag of 177 lbs.	Rs. 0 0 5
(2) Madras Sales Tax @ Rs. 3% per bag of 177 lbs.	Rs. 1 10 10
(3) Madras Sales Tax @ 2% on cakes of 177 lbs.	Rs. 0 4 6
(4) Central cess (approximately) per bag of 177 lbs.	Rs. 0 1 0
(5) Market levy per bag of 177 lbs.	Rs. 0 1 6
(6) Market Committee Licence per bag of 177 lbs.	Rs. 0 0 10



(7) Excise duty on vegetable Non-essential oils (approximately) 177 lbs.	Rs. 2 4 0
(8) Stationery extra used for the above taxes (approximately)	Rs. 0 0 2
Total expenses as tax etc. per bag of 177 lbs.	Rs. 4 9 3

or tax etc. on 72 lbs. oil produced *i.e.*, 6.3 nP. per lb. works out (a) per tin of 36 lbs. of oil to Rs. 2.27; and

(b) per candy of 500 lbs. oil to Rs. 31.50.

7. A law-abiding subject has therefore got to suffer and he will have to shut down his mill because he cannot find a market for his products.

8. The Administration has got limited staff and the tax collecting field is large and extensive. Hence it is not worthwhile putting the innocent law-abiding subject (who pays the tax) to hardship.

9. The Central Excises and Salt Rules, 1944 have been modified to a certain extent to cover these oils etc. but this is not adequate to act as an effective control of movements, sales, production, etc. as in the case of tobacco, which is controlled right from the field to human consumption or destruction.

10. Subsequent to our petition and up to date the Excise Duty on Artificial Silk looms has been reduced to Rs. 24/- p.m. per loom.

11. When the Government can consider and reduce the rate of tax for an industry which is competing with handloom Industry which is so profoundly protected and subsidised because of Gandhian principles and also the installation of silk looms is controlled by an authority of the Government; your petitioner does not understand as to why the Government should not reduce the tax on non-essential oils to a compounded duty @ Rs. 30/- p.m. per Unit for 24 working Hours since this industry is a small one and none is affected because of these mills. Further, ultimately the increase of tax on oils directly affects the living cost of the people, because the whole production goes to local consumption.

12. However your petitioner submitted a solution on the 27th March, 1959 to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Delhi for levy of compounded levy on all types of small scale Oil Mills @ 50/- p.m. per Unit for 16 working hrs.; likewise Rs. 100/- p.m. per 2 Units and for one Rotary Rs. 150/- p.m.

13. Government was considerate enough to pass orders [*vide* Part II, Section 3, sub-section (1) of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 21st April, 1959/1st Vaisakha, 1881 (S.E.) Notification by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) New Delhi dated the 21st April, 1959] making a compound levy on the lines the petitioner suggested by reducing the working Hrs. to 8 instead of 16 and increasing the rate of levy to Rs. 60/- instead of reducing it to Rs. 50/-.

14. Again your petitioner represented for increasing the working hrs. to 16 and reducing the levy to Rs. 30/- but he was informed by

the Government on 8th June, 1959 that they had considered it very carefully but could not accede to the request.

15. The Government would have followed the Revenue receipts very carefully and would be now in a position to reconsider their decision because of the fall, and because these small units would have to close down completely. From March, 1959 to November, 1959 the Revenue must have fallen considerably from small units, but if it had been on compounded basis the Government would have definitely got Rs. 6 lakhs per annum for Pinto Chekkus only, besides Rotaries, Kohlus etc. in State of Madras alone.

16. For this amount of collection the Government have to spend on establishing standard procedure nearly Rs. 3 lakhs against travelling and other establishment expenses which is exorbitant considering this amount.

17. Much time will be spared and a good check on heavy mills like expellers could be had to add to the revenue and evasion of tax could effectively be totally prevented if compounded levy was made applicable to small scale Units, and the law would be much respected.

18. In the interest of Government and in our best interest your petitioner respectfully submits that when any tax is levied by any welfare Government it should be paid in the normal course by all tax-payers. It should be construed in such manner that evasion is totally prevented without hardship to regular tax-payers and because of the increase in number of taxes, the department should not be burdened heavily and the administration should proportionately spend to the tune of increased tax amount only. Otherwise your petitioner is afraid the policy of the Government is negative and loses hold on tax-payers. Your petitioner and his Association really want to pay the tax if levied properly since they know fully well that our Government are undertaking big project works and 5 year plans to improve the standard of living of all and without new taxes these could not be carried through.

19. Your petitioner is prepared to appear before the Committee on Petitions if they think it necessary,

and accordingly your petitioner respectfully prays that considering the facts mentioned above, the Committee on Petitions may kindly recommend strongly to Lok Sabha for reconsideration that the compound excise duty might be levied at the rate of Rs. 30/- p.m. per unit per day of 24 Hrs. and Rs. 60/- per 2 units (one Unit means: one Pinto Wooden Chekku only),

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Full Address	Signature
L. Manickam	Secretary, North Arcot Dist. Pinto (Wooden) Chekkus Owners Association, 81, Mandy Street, Arni, Madras State.	Sd/- L. Manickam 3-2-60.

Countersigned by

N. R. M. Swamy, M.P.  
Div. No. 384 Dt. 3-2-1960.

**APPENDIX II**  
**Petition No. 41**  
(See para 2 of the Report)

To

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri R. K. Dalange, President, Samyukta Karnatak Samiti, Sholapur, on behalf of the people of Sholapur City, South Sholapur, Akkalkot, Jath, Umaraga etc.,

**SHEWETH**

A great injustice has been done to Sholapur City, South Sholapur, Akkalkot Talukas and other adjoining Kannada areas of Bombay State by not including in Mysore State when the Province of Karnatak was formed three years back. The Members of the States Reorganization Commission did not visit the City of Sholapur personally. They only heard deputation at Hubli and admitted in their report the rights and interests of Kannadigas over the city of Sholapur and its adjoining Kannada tracts. Naturally the question arises, after admitting the claims of Kannadigas, why the Commission did not recommend the City of Sholapur and the surrounding Kannada territory to be included in Karnatak i.e., Mysore State. The following appears to be the probable reasons for such a conclusion.

2. The Commission probably did not like to do so because that would mean adding injury to the wounded feelings of Maharashtra who were aggrieved by the denial of unilingual State for Maharashtra or the Commission had no time and so to verify and hence believed the census figures showing a majority of Maratha speaking population over Kannadigas in the city. Sholapur case was overlooked and it was included in the bilingual Bombay.

3. Now when it is decided to divide Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat there is no justification to include the above parts in Maharashtra which have got the least connection with the same. This sort of fusion of the two different parts which have got most divergent institutions is not only quite unnatural but most harmful to both. When viewed and judged from any angle of the principles that are laid down for the formation of the linguistic States, the City of Sholapur and its Kannada adjoining areas are inseparable parts of Karnatak. It is already known that since centuries the city of Sholapur and its adjoining Kannada areas belong to Karnatak.

4. The following authentic opinion by a British Administrator who was no less a personality than Munroe, principal collector for these territories, is worth quoting in this respect. In a letter addressed to 'East India Co.', he wrote, 'By inclusion of these districts (Bijapur, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar etc.) in Madras Province, the people would forget that there was a Marathi rule over them here. The Jagirdars and Inamdars who have migrated here from Konkan

are all strangers to this part of the country. They would have little influence over the masses here. Though the land is captured by them (Marathas) in fact it is not the part of Maharashtra, on the other hand this land is the part of that country which is now under the administration of Madras Government. These people speak the Kanarese language as it is spoken in Mysore, Bellary and Sanduet. These people here are very anxious to join their Colinguists from the point of view of the administrative convenience and language affinity' (*Vide* Life of Munroe by H. R. Bhuthnatar Part II).

5. The above opinion of a foreigner who has nothing to do with local people and their interests shows the Marathi population of the above area is a migrated one. Original and permanent residents of the City of Sholapur are Kannadigas and the history of their ardent desire to join Karnatak is alive even from the period of East India Co. and that is more convenient even from the administrative point of view as voiced by a Britisher long ago.

6. Similar opinion has been expressed by Shri Khare who himself is a Maharashtrian, a research scholar and the Director of Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal, Poona. He writes: Sholapur has now grown into a big city, but it was a small village in the past. In pre-Mohammadan period this was called "Abhinava Shrishaila". Whole place has become sanctified by the residence of the great Lingayath Saint Sri Siddharameswar. The village grew to some extent during the Mohammadan period and till the end of the 16th Century it was called Sonnalapur as well as Sholapur. Sometimes in the Persian papers it is even called Sandalpur which is a corruption of Sonnalapur. During Muslim period Sholapur District was stretched upto Tuljapur in the North (26 miles) upto Naldurg in the North East (28 miles) upto Akkalkot in the East (24 miles) upto Sagar (100 miles). All this territory was Kannada at that time.

7. The above opinion of Shri Khare is based on the research made out of the records available with the family of Deshmukhs of Sholapur. Deshamukh family is a Kannada family working as a Patil of Sholapur for the last eight hundred years and it is still continued.

8. Rao Bahadur Jakkal who was a Telugu man, in his history of Sholapur, states, till very recently 85% of Sholapur population was speaking Kannada language and till recent years even the merchants of Sholapur used to keep their accounts in Kannada.

9. It is a historical fact and an administrative record that before Sholapur District was formed Sholapur city was under Kaladgi District (a town in Bijapur District).

10. When Sholapur Municipality was started hundred years ago the first President was a Kannadiga and out of the eight Municipal Councillors five were Kannadigas (*vide* Municipal Centenary Souvenir).

11. Two great World Wars, industrial revolution that followed, establishment of textile mills and starting of handloom industry in the city, partition of India, Razakar movement have all added in changing the face of the city and its population. Despite these

repercussions, Sholapur city and its adjoining Kannada territories have not lost their true and original culture and tradition.

12. Sholapur city being an ancient seat of Kannada culture and centre of the oldest educational and religious institutions to teach religious texts in Kannada and to train religious heads like Jagadugurus, Pathadhikaris, Mathadhikaries, Charanthis, and Mathapathis are still found working. Amongst them, the notable ones are the Veorashaiva Gurukul, Rudrambika Thai, Punyashram, Kirtithmath, Kuntojimath, Subbarayamath, Srimadveerashaiva Mahajan Sabha, Kurivina Setty Samaj, Shakarling Samaj, Warad Sanskrit Pathashala, Kannada Harijan Sangh, Veershaiva Mahila Gnana Mandir, Kannada Vaddar Samaj and the last but not the least Sri Shishsheshwar Panch Committee. Sixty eight Lingas in the name of saints and seers of Kannada origin old and new temples of Kannada dieties are found throughout the city area. Inscriptions in Kannada are scattered throughout the city. Sri Siddheshwar fair a living movement in the name of a great Kannada saint who is worshipped by one and all without any distinction of caste and creed, who was a contemporary of Lord Basaveshwar and Allama Prabhu is a great annual attraction for the people from far and near and is being held for the last eight hundred years without any interruption. Karhunvi which is the sign of the onset of the monsoons and which festival is observed throughout the length and breadth in Karnatak by peasants and Merchants is also observed in the city and in the adjoining Kannada parts.

13. Kannadigas are also alive to the modern needs, to the local situation and have not lost an eye over the coming events. We know the Maharashtrians are antagonistic to our interests. Hence, Kannadigas have started their own educational institutions on modern lines like Kadadi High School, Sri Siddheshwar High School, Sangameshwar College and Hutatama High School etc. They have opened a number of boarding houses and hostels where college and school going students are fed free.

14. Kannada literary books are published by Kannad Kote and Purohith Publishing House. Nad Nabba, a national festival observed throughout Karnatak is also celebrated by Kannada Sikshana Samithi, Karnatak Sangh, and also by other several educational and public institutions for the last many years. Sarvajanic Basava Jayanthi is observed in every nook and corner of the city. Kannada activities big and small viz., from starting of Kannad voluntary schools upto arranging of conferences like Akhil Karnatak Sahatya Sammelan, Akkila Karnatak Ayurvedic Sammelan, Akkila Karnatak Border Conference, All Karnatak All Parties Conference and All Karnatak Ladies Conference were either inaugurated or presided by eminent persons and all India leaders like Shri R. R. Diwakar, Shri S. Nijalingappa, Shri C. R. Basappa, M.P., Shri Mehadevappa Rampure, M.P. and Shri M. P. Patil, Ex-Minister, etc.

15. A noteworthy thing in this respect is that not a single finger has been raised by Maharashtrians against such activities of ours. On no occasion a person or a Commission has been appointed until now either by Government or a public body to decide to which part of the province (either to Karnatak or Maharashtra) Sholapur

city should belong. And it is still a mystery that on what grounds and basis Sholapur City is to be included in Maharashtra State without being claimed.

16. Kannadigas have lost no occasion or opportunity to put their demand for the inclusion of Sholapur city and its adjoining Kannada areas in Karnatak. The history of such an agitation by Sholapur Public can be traced back when the All India Congress Committee changed its Constitution for Linguistic Provinces in 1922. On or about 1924 an agreement was reached between Karanatak and Maharashtra Congress Committee with the local Kannada and Marathi representatives that Sholapur city being a purely Kannada area should be included in Karnatak when the question of forming of linguistic provinces arises after independence.

17. Before and after formation of Mysore State (Karnatak) many deputations including the Municipal Presidents and M.L.As. on all occasions met different commissions and personalities who were directly or indirectly connected with the issue both at the centre and in the States with a sincere request and justifiable claim to include this territory in the State of Mysore. And it is not our intention to throw blame on Maharashtrians. At the same time we cannot suppress the feelings of oppression meted out to us. Round about Dhare Commission's visit to these parts Sholapur Taluka which was purely a Kannada speaking one with the city of Sholapur was divided into two talukas. Taking some 25 Marathi speaking villages from the neighbouring Marathi speaking talukas and Sholapur city has been included in it and named as North Sholapur Taluka. The residuary one is called South Sholapur Taluka, the offices of both the Talukas are located in Sholapur city only.

18. This division has been done with a view to reducing the Kannada population to the minimum for discounting the claim of the city for its inclusion in Karnatak. This is also aimed with a view to wrest seat or seats of the Kannadigas to be elected to the Legislatures. The developments that followed bifurcation of the said Taluka have provided apprehensions to be genuine. From the very beginning Britishers introduced legislatures and till recently Kannadigas were elected from the city constituency to the Bombay Assembly or Council. Kannadigas in spite of their bulky population in the city have been deprived of their constitutional rights and interests.

19. The following statistics of Sholapur city based on actual facts and figures are specially given for kind consideration.

The approximate total population of the city of Sholapur at present is more than three lacs. The linguistic percentage of the same is approximately as follows:—

Kannada speaking ]	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Remaining others
1,30,000	70,000	45,000	50,000	..

20. Kannadigas are the sons of the soil. They are tillers and traders. As such they are the permanent and original population. Marathi population is a migrated one, for instance, the labour class working in the local textile mills is from the Marathi talukas of the district. Their former occupation was cultivation. After their

retirement or if the mills are closed they return to their former occupation of agriculture. The other Marathi population like lawyers, doctors and clerical staff working in the offices and mills are Inamdars, Jagirdars and Vathandars and, they have come to the city from the interior parts of Maharashtra for occupational purposes. There is likelihood of their sons leaving the city and migrating to some other flourishing cities in the neighbouring provinces. Even if Marathi population is treated as a permanent one they cannot form absolute majority over Kannada population in the city.

21. Telugu population, mostly engaged in handloom industry, although migrated from Telangana, have made Sholapur city as their own home town.

22. Urdu population is amongst the original and permanent population of the city.

23. The approximate total number of houses in the city are 22,000. The owners of the same on linguistic basis are as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Marawar & Gujarati
45%	10%	12%	10%	23%

23A. The percentages of land holders in the city on linguistic basis are as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Marawar & Gujarati
65%	15%	3%	7%	8%

24. The percentages of income tax payers on linguistic basis are as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Marawar & Gujarati
43%	7%	15%	5%	30%

25. The highest income tax payer in the district is Kannadiga. The percentages of sales tax payers in the city on linguistic basis are as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Others
45%	5%	20%	10%	25%

26. The approximate textile workers' total number is 35,000 and their percentages on linguistic basis are as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu & Others
35%	20%	25%	20%

27. Eighty oil mills are working in the city and out of that 70 oil mills are held by Kannadigas and the remaining 10 are owned by Marawaries and Gujaraties. Out of the seven textile mills in the city 2 mills were monopolised by European Management, 2 were monopolised by Kannadigas i.e., M/s Warad and Kadadi Bros. The remaining 3 were held by Marawaries and Gujaraties but due to fluctuation and down trend in the textile industry many changes in management etc. have taken place. Even then next to Marawaries and Gujaraties it is Kannadigas that have got the major portion of

the capital shares in the local textile mills. The same on linguistic basis is as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Marawaries & Gujara- raties
25%	5%	5%	5%	60%

28. The hotel industry which is considered to be of great national importance is conducted and controlled mainly by Kannadigas.

29. Statistics that are available regarding Sholapur Municipality are as follows. The total number of Municipal Councillors is 60 and the same on linguistic basis are as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Urdu	Others
23	18	8	9	2

30. The percentage of the presidents that occupied the president-ship of the city municipality, within the last 22 years on linguistic basis is as follows:—

Kannada	Marathi	Telugu	Marawari
11	2	4	4

31. The total income of the Sholapur Municipality from its octroi is Rs. 1,80,000. Out of that Rs. 1,30,000 is from Karnatak side. The remaining amount is from rail and road trade goods directly imported from Bombay.

32. As is evident from the above statistics and with its natural geographical position the chief trade of Sholapur city is mainly dependant on Karnatak district. Taking from daily necessities like milk and vegetables upto cotton, groundnuts, yarn and other food grains are imported mainly from Kannada Talukas of Sholapur district and the adjoining Kannada districts in Mysore State. And the finished goods of textile mills and handloom industry are exported into Karnatak. Maharashtra has got no connection whatsoever with the trade and commerce of Sholapur city,

and accordingly your petitioner prays that the above said areas namely Sholapur city, South Sholapur, Akkalkot, Jath, Umaraga etc. for the above said reasons should not be included in the Bombay State as being reorganised,

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

Name of petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
SHRI R. K. DALANGE	President, Samyukta Karnatak Samiti, Sholapur.	(Sd.) R. K. Dalange

Countersigned by	}	S. M. Siddiah
		8-4-60.



**APPENDIX III**  
**Petition No. 42**  
(See para 2 of the Report)

**To**

Lok Sabha,  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri Channaveer Kalyanashetti, Secretary, Akkalkot Taluka, Karnatak Action Committee, Dudhani, District Sholapur,

**SHEWETH**

Before integration with Sholapur District, Akkalkot Taluka was in Indian State and when Indian States were merged with adjoining union areas, Akkalkot also was only temporarily merged with Bombay State and added to Sholapur District.

2. Akkalkot Taluka is purely a Kannada Taluka. According to the estimates it has 80% Kannada Population, but at the time of Census of 1951, as the enumerators were all Marathi teachers its census figures were manipulated to show Marathi predominance. Even with all manipulation, the official-figures show that the Taluka has 57% Kannadigas, that is to say, they are in a majority. Among the rest 43% population there are some 25% muslims who speak Urdu, 10% Telugas and 3% Gujrathis etc. but all these people know Kannada language and use it in their daily business. Only Marathi element consists of people belonging to the ex-rulers family and his relatives, clerks, official class etc. which is negligible.

3. Geographically, Akkalkot is contiguous to Kannad District of Bijapur and Gulburga. There will be no administrative difficulty if it is transferred from Sholapur (Bombay State to Mysore State).

4. Besides the above facts, even the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti has no objection if Akkalkot Taluka is transferred to Karnatak and they have passed a resolution accordingly.

5. Shri Bhau Saheb Hiray publicly declared as reported in newspapers that Maharashtrians will have no objection if Akkalkot is given over to Karnatak.

6. Shri C. D. Deshmukh has said as reported in newspapers that Maharashtrian leaders have no objection if Akkalkot and South Sholapur Talukas are transferred to Karnatak. It is a fact that during the last Assembly elections candidates of Maharashtra Samiti had to lose their deposits in Akkalkot and Sholapur South Talukas. Kannada speaking public of this area being for Congress it is this area only in Sholapur District where Congress candidates were successfully elected.

7. The public opinion in Akkalkot taluka desires that the Taluka

should be joined to Karnatak. The following institutions have passed resolutions to that effect:—

- (1) 3 Municipalities, (2) 40 Congress Committees, (3) Co-operative Societies, (4) Gram Panchayats, (5) Market Committees, (6) Karnatak Sangha, (7) Mahila Mandals.

All these resolutions have been submitted to Government from time to time and moreover the following conferences have passed resolutions to that effect:—

1. Akkalkot Praja Parishad in about 1946 under Presidentship of Shri Madhava Rao Patel.
2. Akkalkot Boundary Conference (Gadi Kannadigar Sammelan) held under Presidentship of Shri Nijalingappa, on 26.9.52.
3. Sholapur District Kannada Pradesh Parishad 1st session under the Presidentship of Shri Shivamurthi Swami, M.P., on 2.10.1954.
4. Akkalkot and South Sholapur Taluka Janta Parishad on 17.10.1955 under Presidentship of Shri M. S. Sirdar, Bar-at-law.
5. Akkil Karnatak Akkan Balaga Sammelan on 24.10.1955 under the Presidentship of Shrimati Panchawabai Sirdar, inaugurated by Shrimati Shantadevi Malwad.
6. Akhil Karnatak Bombay Parishad held at Sholapur on 14.8.55 under Presidentship of Shri C. R. Basappa, M.P., of Mysore.
7. Sholapur District Kannada Pradesh Conference 2nd session on 13.8.55 inaugurated by Janab Abdul Rajak Saheb, Bellary, President, Shri M. S. Sirdar, Bar-at-law, Sholapur.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that the above said areas, namely, South Sholapur and Akkalkot etc. for the above said reasons should not be included in the proposed Bombay State.

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

Name of petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
SHRI CHANNAVEER KALYANASHETTI	Secretary, Akkalkot Taluka Karnatak Action Commit- tee, Dudhani District, Sholapur.	(Sd.) Channaveer Kalyanashetti 4-4-60

Countersigned by { S. M. Siddiah, M.P.  
8-4-60

**APPENDIX IV**  
**Petition No. 43**  
(See para 2 of the Report)

To

**Lok Sabha,**  
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri N. C. Limaye, Advocate, Sholapur,  
**SHEWETH**

A great wrong has been done to Karnatak in excluding the cities of Sholapur and Akkalkot from Mysore State so the petitioner makes this representation on behalf of himself and others. The petitioner is making this representation so that the wrong may be corrected when the bifurcation of the present Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra takes place and this will be a fitting occasion to consider this matter and exclude the above parts from Maharashtra and to join them to Mysore State.

2. The petitioner may be permitted to state that though his roots are in Karnatak he had been educated in Poona and Bombay upto his taking the Law Degree. After taking the Law Degree he practised in Sholapur and was Government pleader and public prosecutor of the place for several years and he was also chairman of Sholapur Bar Association for some years. He worked also for village improvement and Sir Henry, who was for some time Governor of Madras and Burma and formerly Collector of this place, used to call him as father of village improvement movement in Bombay State.

3. The petitioner has detailed the above facts to show that the submission made herewith may be taken and considered as unbiased by any prejudices either for or against Karnatak and Maharashtra.

4. According to the petitioner's humble submission in considering to which part a particular city or part of a territory should be joined the following factors become important especially in areas bordering on two States:—

1. which is the predominating deity that is worshipped, as this influences the particular culture.
2. who has brought about the industrial revolution in that part.
3. in whose hands is the trade and commerce.
5. Language question becomes of less importance in such area:—
  - (a) Looking to No. 1 above, Sholapur and Akkalkot decidedly require to be joined to Mysore State, as the great Siddharameshwar is the deity of this place which is worshipped by every section of the people. The deity is worshipped by one and all, even the displaced persons. Sindhis who

have recently come here worship this deity. • So this religious influence of the great Kannada Saint clearly shows that whatever development has taken place in culture is entirely Kannada. Therefore, it will be seen that Kannada culture has greatly influenced this part of the country. In the crisis of 1948 when Mahatma Gandhi was dastardly murdered, the people of Sholapur clearly showed that they had peaceful Kannada culture and civilization as they did not take to arsen, murder, looting as was done in many places in Maharashtra. Besides in the initial British period Sholapur was included in Kaladgi District. Kaladgi is an entirely Kannada Place. As one great English writer has said culture includes all the characteristics, activities and influences of the people. If we look to Sholapur culture it will be found that it is decidedly Kannada.

- (b) Coming to No. 2 above the question is who has brought Industrial Revolution in Sholapur. The Textile Industry is the main industry of this place. No Maharashtraian can claim to have done any thing whatever for this industrial revolution. It was people like the late Shri Appasaheb Warad and the late Shri Kadadi who were Kannadigas, who started some of the local mills here like the Narsing Girji and Jam Mills. The other mills were started by Bombay people and many Lingayats whose mother tongue is Kannada were share holders. Then the handloom industry is entirely in the hands of Lingayats like Umbarge, Konapure, Lingashetty etc. So the grain Bazar is wholly in the hands of Lingayats. Thus, it will be seen that Maharashtra has not contributed for the development of the city of Sholapur and Akkalkot nor for the development of the adjoining parts. only a few Maharashtrais who came here as lawyers, doctors or government servants are the people who put forth the claim of Maharashtra on Sholapur. They being vocal they predominate the politicians.
- (c) The trade and commerce is also mainly in the hands of Lingayats and some outsiders like Marwaris and Gujratis who have no connection with Maharashtra.

6. When we are having reorganisation we ought to sit together as two brothers sit for partition and not like two enemies. When two brothers partition they do see as to the difficulties of the brother in the partition and make it up by giving him sufficient facilities.

7. Now Maharashtra is getting Bombay, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Akola, Amaravati and Nagpur which are all textile centres. Why should they grudge if Sholapur goes to Mysore where there is no textile industry as such in that part of the country. In the opinion of the petitioner who belongs both to Maharashtra and Karnatak, Maharashtra should come forward as an elder brother and offer Sholapur to Karnatak to make up its deficiency.

8. These bordering places have a fusion of different cultures. Sholapur has a fusion of Kannada, Marathi and Andhra cultures.

But if we look to the balance of convenience, Sholapur and Akkalkot and the adjoining areas have decided place in Karnatak and not in Maharashtra both on account of contiguity as well as on account of its culture.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that the above mentioned areas, namely, Sholapur city, Akkalkot and the other adjoining Kannada areas be excluded from the Bombay State as is being reorganised and arrangements be kindly made to include the same in Mysore State.

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

Name of Petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
SHRI N. C. LIMAYE	Advocate, Railway Lines, Sholapur.	(Sd.) N. C. Limaye

Countersigned by } S. M. Siddiah, M.P.  
8.4.60