

13.28 hrs.

MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there should be any debate about this Bill concerning the alteration of the name of the State. Let us pass it without any debate.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): There are half a dozen members on this side who wanted to speak, but are not here now. We can take it up after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: I have only one official amendment. Why take time on this? We can spend this time on other important matters (*Interruptions*). All right.

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

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore, be taken into consideration".

The present State of Mysore which came into existence in 1956 comprises the former Part B Mysore State, certain adjoining areas of the former Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad States and Coorg. The SRC had recommended that this State be given the name of Karnataka but in deference to the wishes of the then Part B Mysore State, the new State also was given the name of Mysore. Later, there was persistent demand, both by the members of the State legislature and leading members of the general public that the name of the State be changed to Karnataka. In view of this, both the Houses of the Mysore legislature adopted a unanimous resolution in the middle of last year, recommending that the name of the State be changed to Karnataka. The present Bill was drawn up in pursuance of this suggestion. As

required by the provisions of the Constitution, it was referred by the President to the legislature of the Mysore State. Both the Houses of that legislature have unanimously passed a resolution approving and requesting the Parliament to pass the Bill as expeditiously as possible.

Sir, this Bill has been brought forward keeping in view the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Mysore State and the unanimous desire of the State Legislature. I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill that has been introduced is for the change of name of the State of Mysore. The only apprehension of mine is, how the change of name will be appreciated by them when there is so much of famine and drought stalking the State.

The other day, I was talking to some of the MPs from that State. They said that the cattle in their State are not only dying but are dead; that there is no water. This has made the people hovers of wood and drawers of water. They also said that their peasants are suffering and they are compelled to draw their plough themselves. In this situation, I wonder how this Bill will be accepted or taken by the people of that State, and how they will be happy.

I have nothing more to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hanumanthaiya—absent. Then, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao. Would you like to speak after lunch?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): I think that would be better.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch at thirty-four minutes past ten of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL—Contd.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): The Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to change the name of the State of Mysore into the State of Karnataka is in my opinion not just a formal or routine motion. For many of us the introduction of this Bill and its enactment into law by Parliament is an occasion of great rejoicing. Speaking personally, though I was not a member of any political party till about six years ago, I had been very much dominated by the desire to see a State which will comprise the bulk of the Kannada-speaking people in one area. In some way I think I am the only Member of Parliament who represents not only the area which joined the old State of Mysore but also the area which was the old State of Mysore. My constituency comprises six taluks from Bellary district and two taluks from Chitradurga district. So, in some way I think I represent the old Mysore and new Mysore which became integrated into one Mysore.

-AN HON. MEMBER: Like the old and new Congress.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I would leave my friend to his imagination as to when that integration will take place and how.

Though the State of Karnataka was first brought into existence with the formation of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, it was incomplete because there was at the same time a Mysore Provincial Congress Committee. The reality of the State of Karnataka came into existence in 1956. Today that reality is being formally recognised and the people who inhabit the various areas of the present State of Mysore will find themselves, after the Presidential assent to this legislation, citizens of Karnataka.

As you know, Karnataka consists of the old State of Mysore, four districts from the erstwhile State of Bombay, viz., Belgam, Dharwar, North Kanara and Bijapur, two districts from the erstwhile State of Madras, viz., South Kanara and Bellary, three districts from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, viz., Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur and the Chief Commissioner's State of Coorg. If you look at the geography of these areas, quite apart from the linguistic tie that connects all these areas, if you look at the natural resources, the scenery, the flora and fauna of these areas and the culture of the people there I do not think you will consider me parochial when I say—because I have travelled over the length and breadth of India and I am being literally correct when I say that perhaps the most beautiful State in the country is the State of Karnataka, which we are now welcoming into the Indian Union in its new name. This State is rich in mineral resources, agricultural resources, hydro-electric power resources, coastal resources and forest resources. Above all, it is rich in having a people who I think have established themselves during the troubled years in Indian History as the most peaceful and stable people in this country. This State of Karnataka is known for its linguistic, communal, religious and caste harmony. The State has seen the civilization of the

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

Jains who came from the north and who were the first people really to give form and content and respectability to the Kannada language. Then we have all the other religions which are practised in this country, practised in Mysore without any of the things which sometimes accompany the practice of these religions in some other parts of India. Karnataka also had the distinction of having been ruled in the old State of Mysore by a Muslim ruler who was known and is still remembered in Mysore as a Muslim ruler who was most secular in the sense of not only respecting and giving conveniences to his Hindu citizens but also who personally respected the religious faith and practices of the Hindus of Mysore.

These are all facts of history. Karnataka State is a very rich State in its potential. It is also a State which has been known, if you look at the statistical record, the most peaceful industrial State. I think its record of industrial disputes will put it at the bottom of the list of the industrial States in this country which have had industrial disputes.

So, it is a matter of pride for us that the name is being changed into Karnataka. Mysore is a very good name and we were quite happy to be citizens of Mysore. But there has been a feeling for a very long time—in fact, the movement started when Mahatma Gandhi re-organised the National Congress and brought into existence the Karnataka Congress—all of us living in different parts of the State which is going to be called Karnataka, which was previously called Mysore, we were all very anxious that the name should reflect the integration of all the various peoples who have been brought together into this State. That is the reason why we were so anxious that the name of the State should be

changed from Mysore to Karnataka, and in this change of the name from Mysore to Karnataka I am absolutely certain that the traditions of the old Mysore State, of its culture, of its benevolent policy towards adult education, of its initiative with regard to small industries, of the great lead which it has given to the rest of the country in the matter of technical education, all these traditions of the old State of Mysore will be fully followed by the new State of Karnataka.

I have great pleasure in welcoming this Bill. I hope and pray that this State of Karnataka will be a stable State, a peaceful State, an industrial State and, with the grace and graciousness of the Government of India, I hope it will also become a State that will be able to make a great and significant contribution to the economic potential of the country and help to bring about self-reliance, as far as India is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As Members are aware, this is a simple Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore. The Legislature of the State has adopted an unanimous resolution and we have only to discharge the constitutional function of amending the Constitution to meet the requirement of the people and the Legislature of Mysore. I still have the names of about 18 members who want to speak. Even if I give them only five minutes each, it will mean one hour and thirty minutes. I would request members to confine their remarks to five minutes. As far as possible, while giving their stamp of approval.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India I am happy to

participate in the discussion on the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore to State of Karnataka. The name of a State must reflect the culture, the language of the people living in that State. With the alteration of the name of the State of Mysore a long cherished dream of the people of Karnataka is coming true. On behalf of the Communist Party of India we express our happiness on the occasion of passing this historic Bill. We would have been happier had this Bill been brought earlier, however, belated though it is since it reflects the wishes and aspirations and hopes of the people of that area; we whole-heartedly welcome this measure. You may recall Sir, that the Indian National Congress set up during the struggle for freedom the Pradesh Congress Committees such as the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Karnataka Congress Committee etc.

Sir, the State of Karnataka has some disputes in relation to the share of river waters with Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In the same way, the State of Karnataka has territorial disputes with the State of Maharashtra and the State of Kerala. We will be happy if these inter-State disputes are settled at the earliest so that the concerned States may concentrate on their development. It is also necessary that the inter-State disputes are settled with a national outlook. There is no doubt that a quick settlement of these inter-State disputes would go a long way in bringing about national integration and greater prosperity to the entire nation as a whole. Sir, we hopefully look forward for a real socialist Karnataka State in the future. Welcoming the Bill I conclude.

*SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bagalkot):
Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri K. C. Pant has introduced in this House today the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972, I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill.

My senior colleague member Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, in his speech stated that the State of Karnataka has its own heritage, culture and language, and it is fitting that the State should be named as Karnataka. He expressed the view that this step should have been taken long ago. When the States were reorganised on the basis of the report submitted by the States Reorganisation Commission in 1956, the Commission itself had recommended that the State of Mysore should be named as the State of Karnataka. We have now brought this Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore which should have been done as early as 1956.

I would like to inform this House that all the three crores of people living in the State of Karnataka wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Kannada Nadu is a big State, the language and culture of which should be preserved for posterity. Kannada Nadu has a heavy past in which Vijayanagar empire had a vital role to play. The very fact that the State of Karnataka has parts of areas from the erstwhile Hyderabad State, Madras State, Bombay State, and Maharashtra State is classic example of national integration.

In this connection I am constrained to refer to an fortunate incident which took place in Mysore State just two or three months back. I hope I will not be misunderstood if I refer to that now. In our country our women had always been given an honoured place in the society and they continue

*The Original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri S. B. Patil]

to have that status even now. It is really regrettable that one Miss Sumita Desai who left the residence of a Minister in the Government of Mysore under mysterious circumstances two or three months back has not yet been traced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is this relevant here.

SHRI S. B. PATIL: Sir, I just want to point out that the police has not taken any action to locate the whereabouts of this woman. I say this to point out that the police in the State of Mysore and the Government seem to be ineffective and inefficient. I hope that at least the Government of the State of Karnataka will take expeditious action to trace this lady. I also wish that the Central Government should extend their help to the State Government to find out the whereabouts of the woman and I request the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to bestow his personal attention on this question. In conclusion on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of State of Karnataka, I thank the Government for introducing this Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मीनाथय्य प्रांडेय (मंदसौर):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैसूर राज्य का नाम कर्नाटक राज्य रखा जावे, इस आघार पर यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यद्यपि यह नाम राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने, जब विभिन्न राज्यों के फिर से गठन के बारे में विचार किया था, तभी इस बात का संकेत दिया था, स्वीकृति भी दी थी कि किस किस क्षेत्र का किस प्रकार से गठन किया जाये और किस को क्या नाम दिया जाय। सामान्यतः उन क्षेत्रों में बोली जाने वाली भाषा, वहाँ की संस्कृति, उन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यकलापों के आघार

तथा रहन-सहन आदि के आघार पर कुछ राज्यों का गठन हुआ था। कर्नाटक राज्य भी कुछ उन गठित राज्यों में से है। लेकिन तब से अब तक, सम्भवतः कुछ विशेष कारण रहे हों, उस का नाम कर्नाटक न रख कर मैसूर ही चलता रहा, जिस को आज यहाँ पर इस विधेयक के द्वारा कर्नाटक की संज्ञा दी जा रही है, हालांकि वास्तव में यह संज्ञा बहुत पहले दी जा चुकी थी।

जहाँ तक उस की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, कर्नाटक नाम को लेकर बहुत लम्बे समय तक उसी क्षेत्र में पारस्परिक विवाद भी चलता रहा है। अभी दो या तीन वर्ष पूर्व मुसको उस क्षेत्र में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। कर्नाटक शब्द दो अर्थों का द्योतक है। सामान्यतः इस बारे में जो बताया गया वह यह कि वहाँ काली मिट्टी होती है, या काली मिट्टी से आवृत सारा प्रदेश है, जिस को लेकर उन्होंने कर्नाटक नाम दिया। उन्होंने उस काली मिट्टी से आवृत प्रदेश इस प्रकार का संकेत इस नाम में दिया। दूसरा नाम दिया गया कर्णाटक। कर्ण का अर्थ होता है कान और आटक का अर्थ होता है सुन्दर लगने वाला। सुन्दर संगीत का प्रदेश है कर्णाटक। इस कर्नाटक और कर्णाटक शब्द को लेकर काफी समय तक पारस्परिक विवाद चलता रहा। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ मिला कर इन दोनों शब्दों से वहाँ की संस्कृति का बोध होता है, वहाँ का सामान्यतः जो आचार विचार है, जो रहन सहन है, जो प्रक्रिया है उस का भी बोध होता है। तथा

वहां की सम्पूर्ण प्रादेशिक स्थिति का ज्ञान होता है। इस अवसर पर मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि यह प्रक्रिया बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन इस प्रक्रिया के साथ साथ एक और प्रक्रिया अपना कर दूसरे कुछ क्षेत्रों के नाम भी बदले जावेंगे तो उत्तम होगा। लकाद्वीप और मिनिकाय आदि द्वीपों के नाम तो आप बदलने जा रहे हैं, वह भी विधेयक हमारे सामने विचारार्थ है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप जो हैं उन के नाम भी बदल कर सुभाष द्वीप या वीर सावरकर द्वीप रखा जाये। यदि आप इन द्वीपों के नाम बदलने की प्रक्रिया आरम्भ करेंगे तो हम सभी इस बात से सहमत होंगे तथा यह सभी के लिए गौरव की बात होगी।

इसी प्रकार से नागालैंड की बात है। इस नाम का भी परिवर्तन आवश्यक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be the next Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं तो प्रपोज कर रहा हूँ कि अंडमान और निकोबार आदि द्वीपों के साथ भी यही व्यवहार किया जाये और उन के नाम को बदला जाये। वहां के नाम बदल कर हम किसी न किसी प्रकार से वहां के स्वरूप का बोध चाहते हैं। कर्नाटक शब्द इसलिये रखा गया कि उस क्षेत्र का उस से बोध होता है, बम्बई को भी इसलिये महाराष्ट्र संज्ञा दी गई कि उस से उस क्षेत्र का बोध होता है। मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य भारत को मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरे

प्रदेशों का भी इस प्रकार से नामकरण किया गया है कि उस क्षेत्र की स्थिति का ज्ञान हो। इसी आधार पर मद्रास का नाम बदल कर उस का नाम तमिलनाडु रखा गया जिस में वहां की संस्कृति के आधार पर उस का ज्ञान हम प्राप्त कर सकें। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस आधार पर अंडमान और निकोबार का नाम बदलने के बारे में कोई आपत्ति हो सकती है। देश के महापुरुषों के नाम पर, जंसा नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस द्वीप, वीर सावरकर द्वीप, भाई परमानन्द द्वीप आदि कोई भी उस क्षेत्र का नाम रखा जा सकता है।

जैसा माननीय डा० राव ने कहा कर्नाटक से स्वतः उस की विकसित संस्कृति का बोध होता है, लेकिन कुछ थोड़े से क्षेत्रों में ऐसा लगता है कि आज भी कुछ विवाद चल रहा है। महाराष्ट्र और मंसूर की सीमा समस्याओं को हल करने की दिशा में कुछ प्रयास जरूर हुआ है, लेकिन आज हुवली और धारवाड़ वाले कहते हैं कि चूंकि वह कर्नाटक के साथ मिले हैं, या मंसूर के साथ मिले हैं, इसलिये उन की उन्नति हुई है, लेकिन बेलगांव वाले कहते हैं कि उन की उपेक्षा हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भी कुछ संकेत दिया है। मैं उस रिपोर्ट का नाम उल्लेख मात्र करना चाहता हूँ, अधिक विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन उस ने लिखा है कि इन सब बातों का विचार किया जाना चाहिये। आज सारे देश के राज्यों की बाउंड्री स्थिर की जा रही है। महाराष्ट्र और मंसूर कुछ हिस्सों

[डा० लक्ष्मीनाथण पाण्डेय]

का मेल किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे हिस्सों के इंस्टिट्यूशन का काम अच्छा हो ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को सन्तोष हो सके और इस आधार पर ही इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इग बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख की संस्कृति, शिक्षा और धर्म अत्यन्त पुरातन है। इतिहास ने इस के महत्व को स्वीकार किया है। वह आज भी बौद्ध धर्म का प्रमुख केन्द्र है। लद्दाख के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार का विशेष उत्तरदायित्व है, वहाँ का सर्वांगण विकास होना चाहिये। वहाँ की जनता की इच्छा है और गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग ने भी इस आशय की सिफारिश की है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर का नाम बदल कर जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख राज्य कर दिया जाये। गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग से वहाँ की जनता ने शिकायत की थी कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य तीन हिस्सों से मिल कर बना है अर्थात् जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब कभी चाइनीज आक्रमण होता है या पाकिस्तान का गड़बड़ होती है तभी लद्दाख का नाम लिया जाता है, वरना कोई भी लद्दाख का नाम नहीं लेता। हम जानते हैं कि आज भी जहाँ कहीं जम्मू

काश्मीर सरकार का नाम लिया जाता है वहाँ जे० के० गवर्नमेंट लिखते हैं या जम्मू एंड काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट लिखते हैं। वहीं भी जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख गवर्नमेंट नहीं लिखते। आज सभूँ लद्दाख की जनता की इच्छा है, गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग की इच्छा है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But what about changing Mysore to Karnataka?

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : मैं सजेशन दे रहा हूँ। जब हम मैसूर का नाम बदल सकते हैं विशेष रूप से तब लद्दाख में क्या ऐसा नहीं कर सकते ?

यहाँ पर जो भी और सजेशन दिये गये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के बजाय जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख राज्य कर दिया जाये। इस से सब का ध्यान सहज रूप से लद्दाख की ओर आकर्षित होगा तथा उस के विकास को और अधिक ध्यान दिया जायेगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि केन्द्र सरकार लद्दाख की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए मेरा यह सुझाव स्वीकार कर लेगी।

*SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA (Shimoga): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972, I wish to say that an assurance given by late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant

has been Fulfilled by his worthy son Shri K. C. Pant. The people of the State of Karnataka are grateful to him and will ever remember him.

not mention the names of late Siddiah Doddameti, U. S. Malliah and several others.

15 hrs.

My senior colleague Shri K. Hanu-mantnainya who was formerly the Chief Minister of Mysore was of the firm view that the States in our country should be reorganised on linguistic basis. He was personally convinced that then only the States in the country would be able to prosper in all spheres. He wanted that all the Kannada-speaking areas forming part of neighbouring States should be brought together in the State of Mysore. Several politicians who had their own axe to grind did not appreciate the point of Shri Hanu-mantnainya as a result of which he had to pay a heavy price. He was in political oblivion for ten long years. Shri Nijalingappa who was also the Chief Minister of the State of Mysore for two terms could not achieve this objective. For 16 long years no action in this direction was initiated by Shri Nijalingappa. This question remained as a political enigma all these years. Shri Nijalingappa, Shri Jatti and Shri Veerindra Patil could not fulfill the promise given to the Kannada people. During Shri Jatti's term as Chief Minister, he tried his best to rename the State but Shri Jatti could not succeed politically. The Congress Government under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi having massive support from the people and all other political parties unanimously suggested that the name of the State of Mysore should be changed to State of Karnataka. This has been made possible by the untiring efforts of the present Congress Government headed by Shri Devraj Urs. At this jubilant moment it is our bounden duty to remember the sacrifices and the sufferings undergone by some of the great Karnataka leaders for achieving this objective. I will be failing in my duty if I do

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the State of Karnataka is rich in natural resources and it has economic potentialities for the building of ports, steel plants, etc. I would like to refer to the imperative necessity for undertaking immediately developmental projects like the Vijaynagar steel plant, Karwar port, and Mangalore Fertilizer factory in the State of Karnataka. This developmental projects will help to bring about the economic prosperity of the entire State of Karnataka. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): I am very glad that Government has thought of changing the name of Mysore State. This is in deference to the popular wish of the people of that area. It is a very laudable object, to give ancient names to different areas in the country. The Government has been consistently following that policy, laid down when Andhra was created, to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Andhra. The erstwhile Madras presidency was bifurcated. The name of Tamil Nadu was given to the people of Madras. Bombay was reorganised. The people of Maharashtra got back their ancient name of Maharashtra. Gujarat again found a place in India's history and in the modern world. Similarly, Sir, Haryana became a separate State. You know, Nagaland was created as was desired by the people of that area. Arunachal Pradesh also became a State in our country. But I cannot understand why in certain cases the Government does not want to follow this very principle.

They started with this as a basis for the reorganisation of the country on a linguistic and cultural basis....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is a different subject.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is not a different subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here, we are concerned only with the change of one name into the other. Reorganisation of States and formation of new States are different subjects.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: It has been accepted that there is something in a name, and the name signifies the ancient history of the people. The people take pride in it, and there is glory in it, and there is an everlasting link of the people with their past history and heritage through a name. That is the reason why the people of Mysore have wanted the old name of Karnataka for their Kannad-speaking State. There is also a Bill coming before us very soon, to change the name of Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands to the ancient name, Lakshadweep. There are many other ancient names in the country which should also find a place. I cannot understand why there should be objection and a very tough attitude taken by the Central Government out of prejudice against certain people who are only asking for what Government had been doing in other cases.

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants Vishal Haryana.

SHRI BIRENDEA SINGH RAO: I shall talk about Vishal Haryana later on. That will come automatically.

There is a demand for the creation of a separate Vidarbha State exactly on the same basis. Vidarbha is an old name and it had its ancient history. People want to get their glory back and to bask in its sunshine and want to make progress as people of Vidarbha. Vidarbha existed even in the Mahabharata.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was agreed some time ago that each Member would take not more than five minutes. Let the hon. Member conclude within that time-limit.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Lord Krishna's queen belonged to Vidarbha and she was called Vaidarbi. I do not know why Government have refused to accept the demand of the people of Vidarbha. If they could create Maharashtra and Gujarat, why not Vidarbha also as a separate unit. Why can they not create Telengana also? Why should there be objection to the creation of a separate State of Mithila? The people in Bihar also want their old name. Mata Sita belonged to Mithila. There is a separate language, and they have an ancient history and they have their link with the past grandeur of this country.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj): There is no demand for that.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: There is a demand. Let him ask some other friends sitting behind him. I am only speaking for him.

With regard to UP, we know that it is not a historical name. It was coined by the British. It combines the provinces of Agra and Oudh. At present, UP comprises of the ancient land of Lord Krishna, namely Braj, and the ancient land of Lord Rama, namely Oudh. Certainly, people want that these two areas should be given their original names and constituted into two separate States. I hope Shri K. C. Pant would not like it if the two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are combined into one volume, because it would be unholy....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Should we separate Rama from Krishna?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Rama and Krishna are so great that each should have a State. Even the Muslim Kings of Oudh wanted to retain the ancient name of Oudh. So, why can this Government not respect the sentiments and the popular will of the people as expressed in these other cases?

So, I would say that in all these other cases, being consistent with their policy which they have been following in the past, they should not discriminate again certain people who only want what the Government themselves have been doing in other cases by random 'pick and choose'.

I would suggest that a separate commission should be set up to take up this whole case of reorganisation of India into States with ancient names, and to put together people having the same language, same culture and same history so that they may make speedy progress.

***SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi):** Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, three crores of Kannada people are very happy today because this House is discussing the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972. About a year ago a resolution for changing the name of State of Mysore to the State of Karnataka was passed. Unanimously by the Legislative Assembly of Mysore on the 27th July, 1972 and exactly after a year today Shri K. C. Pant has brought before this House the Bill to change the name of the State of Mysore. On behalf of the people of Mysore and on my own behalf I convey my sincere thanks to him.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not remember today the services rendered by many eminent

leaders of Karnataka for the unity and welfare of the State. I would like to remember them by mentioning the names of Shri S. Nijalingappa, K. Hanumanthiaya, Shri Rama Krishna Karanth, Shri Doddameti, Shri Ranganath Diwaker, Shri Manjeshwar Govinda Pai, Shri T. Subramanya, Shri Ganga Dhar Desh Pandey, Shri Halde Keri Manjappa and a host of others.

Though the unification of Kannada-speaking areas has been achieved in the State of Karnataka yet some of the aspirations and demands of the people are yet to be met. For instance the Kannada a language should be introduced at all levels of administration. Some of the developmental projects like Shrivati project have been completed but some important projects like Mangalore port, Vijaynagar steel plant, have not yet been completed. I appeal to the Central Government that these projects should also be completed immediately. The people of Karnataka will be so grateful if the Railway line between Mangalore and Bombay is constructed, a Ship Building Yard at Karwar and a Petroleum Refinery are established in the State. I am happy that Krishna and Cauvery Irrigation schemes have been taken up. As my hon. friend Shri V. K. R. V. Rao pointed out, when these and some other projects are completed, the State of Karnataka will no doubt be occupying a premier place in the economic map of our country.

The State of Karnataka is not a unilingual State. The State is really a multi-lingual State because in the State there are lakhs of people speaking Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Tulu, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Sindhi, Coorgi and Tibetan. They are all living in harmony and in peace. The State of Karnataka has never failed

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

to give all kinds of encouragement for the development of their language and culture.

Here I would like to say that Tulu is spoken in South Kanara. I am sorry to say that Tulu language has not yet been given its rightful place in the State. The All India Radio has not cared to encourage this language. I wish in the new State of Karnataka Tulu language will get its due place. I am happy to say that in the State of Karnataka there is no language controversy at all. It is really regrettable that in such a State the officers in the administration should show some kind of discrimination between North Karnataka, Old Mysore and South Kanara. At this juncture, it is really painful for me to say that this kind of discrimination has crept in the distribution of foodgrains also. I appeal to all concerned that in the interest of the wellbeing of the State such an attitude of discrimination should disappear.

In the end I would like to refer to a particular problem which is agitating the minds of the people of Karnataka. When the States were reorganised in 1956, some of the portions of the Kannada-speaking areas has been merged with the neighbouring States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The report of the Mahajan Commission has suggested that the areas north of Chandragiri river i.e. Kasargode now in Kerala, should be merged with Mysore. I wish that before long all the Kannada-speaking areas will be brought together in the State of Karnataka.

*SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972. The people of Karnataka are rejoicing on this day because the

State of Mysore will get the name of the State of Karnataka. At the time when the States were reorganised in 1956, all the Kannada-speaking areas in the five neighbouring States—Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Old Mysore were brought together. The State of Karnataka has a hoary past. It has its own cultural heritage. The State has enviable flora and fauna and it abounds in natural resources. The economic potential of the State is yet to be exploited in full. I am sure the unification of all Kannada-speaking people will pave the way for the economic upliftment of the people. Though in 1956 the long cherished dream of all the Kannada-speaking people to come together under one umbrella was fulfilled, yet for inexplicable political reasons, the name of the State continued to be the Mysore State till now. We are all so happy today that Parliament is going to pass a Bill changing the name of the State to State of Karnataka.

As has been pointed out by members who preceded me, the State of Karnataka is a panoramic State. As I stated in the beginning of my speech, the State abounds in mineral wealth and natural resources. I wish to point out today that an earnest endeavour has not yet been made to tap all these things in the State of Karnataka for the benefit of the people. I appeal to the Central Government that they should come in a big way to boost the economy of the State by assisting the State of Karnataka to exploit its mineral wealth and natural resources.

In conclusion I would like to point out to the problems of regional imbalances which are eating the very vitals of many States in our country. For instance this problem of regional imbalances has lead to the

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

demand for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into two States. I would like to issue a note of warning here that vissiparous tendencies should not be allowed to be infiltrated into neighbouring States, particularly in Karnataka. In conclusion I hope that the new State of Karnataka will be given all the required assistance to develop fast so that the people can derive the maximum advantage.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAI AH
(Mandya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill before us is to rename Mysore as Karnataka.

The propriety or otherwise of the Bill falls under three categories in the main: Historical, Geographical and Cultural.

Vizayanagara Empire which was inaugurated by Hukka and Bukka was at its height of glory during the reign of Krishna Devaraya about 450 years back. It was the golden age of Karnataka Empire. Even today, those who visit Hampay will witness the ruins of the Empire and its remnants. "It will be a sight to see and not to tell" in the words of a great poet Coleridge. It recalls to our mind the past glory of Vizayanagara Empire.

Now, Sir, in the "Shabdamanidarpana", a well authenticated and renowned Kannada Dictionary, it has been described as the region lying between Godavari river in the North and Cauvery river in the south it was called Karnataka and ruled by Kings of Vizayanagara. The people of the said region spoke Kannada, as their mother tongue.

Kannada poets also have used the word Karnataka in their works, signifying to mean Karnataka as the land of Kannadings. Thus the word 'Karnataka' is pregnant with definite meaning.

As to the Geographical aspect, the entire area is one and contiguous and not interrupted by any. Therefore, it is well-knit area comprising mainly of Kannadigas. Culturally, the Kannadigas had their own culture handed down to posterity and not interrupted or dominate by any other culture. Hence we have got a cultural heritage, all our own. According to the well known saying "That birds of the same feather will flock together", it is but natural that we have to come under a common roof and banner.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, my esteemed colleague, when he was the Chief Minister of Mysore, worked hard to convince the people of old Mysore to take the people of New Mysore into their fold and live like brothers.

According to the report of the States Reorganisation Commission submitted by Shri Fazal Ali, the States were reorganised on linguistic basis. Bombay was renamed as Maharashtra, Madras was renamed as Tamil Nadu and Hyderabad was renamed as Andhra Pradesh. Mainly taking the language of the region into consideration the said States have been renamed as mentioned above. So also, here, it is in the fitness of things that Mysore is renamed as Karnataka for the reasons obvious and otherwise.

Lastly, Sir, I have to say a word of caution to this August body as has been said by my friend Shri Mallanna—namely, that there should not be any kind of regional imbalance as in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana which has assumed the shape of a knotty problem and which is starting us all in the face.

With these words, I heartily welcome this Bill to rename Mysore as Karnataka.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore): As one of those who fought for the Karnataka State, even for the name, from boyhood, I welcome this change in name with great joy and relief. When sentiment dominates reason becomes the first casualty. However much we belonging to the so called integrated area, Karnataka people even at the beginning felt that the name should be Karnataka, the old Mysore leaders and people were so much sentimentally attached to the old Mysore State and so they were not willing to change the name to Karnataka. Mr. Hanumanthaiya when he was the Chief Minister struck a compromise and the Karnataka leaders did not fight for the name at that time: they agreed. Hence the old Mysore State and the Karnataka-speaking areas became one in 1956.

After waiting for 17 long years, we the people of the integrated Karnataka area are very happy that this problem which has been rankling in our minds is solved today. We had a clear majority in the Mysore legislature and if we wanted, we could have changed the name by a brute majority, but we resisted that temptation and left it to the good sense of the Old Mysore people to agree to change the name. Ultimately after 17 long years, they have agreed and unanimously the Mysore Legislature has passed this resolution changing the name. Therefore, it is a good augury that the Karnataka people have become one integrated whole and there will not be any dissatisfaction among the people. This is not the occasion to speak about the future of Karnataka, the projects, etc. It is only a change of name and with all my heart, I welcome this Bill, as a result of which we, the people of an integrated area of ten districts, will be very happy that one grouse of ours

has been removed and we have become one after 17 long years.

*SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today is a historic day for the people of Karnataka because Bill to change the name of Mysore to the State of Karnataka has been brought before this House. I welcome wholeheartedly this Bill.

Since the day of reorganisation of the States in 1956 there has been this demand that the State of Mysore should be named as the State of Karnataka. For political reasons the local leaders of the State could not come to an understanding on this issue. It was left to Shri K. Hanumanthaiya when he became the Chief Minister of the State to take up this issue for an amicable settlement. In spite of that it took 17 long years to get a resolution passed in the State Assembly in this regard. Though the unanimous resolution was passed in July 1972 it took almost a year to get the Bill introduced in this House. I wish that this step had been taken earlier.

This Bill fulfills the aspirations of the 3 crores of Kannada-speaking people. This Bill is a dream-come-true for the people of the State. Here I would like to refer to the fact that even now some Kannada-speaking areas are in the neighbouring States. For instance Telewadi Firka, where the entire population speaking Kannada is still in Tamil Nadu. The people of that area have unequivocally expressed their desire to merge with Karnataka. Similarly Kasargode continues to be with Kerala though the people of the area want to merge with Karnataka. I hope that these Kannada-speaking areas will soon be merged with Karnataka. I hope that with the grace of God

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

the State of Karnataka will prosper in all directions and the people of the State will enjoy such prosperity for ever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid, we have to interrupt this debate now and continue with it on Monday. Now we have to take up Private Members' business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI G. S. MISHRA (Chhiadwara): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 130A)

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BILL*

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory disclosure of assets of Members of Parliament and their families.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory disclosure of assets of Members of Parliament and their families."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING OR SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE STUDENTS BILL*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training or social service for the students in the country.