

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The member was not present. I replied to those points. He would have withdrawn it himself.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA- TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st November, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st November, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

12.37 hrs.

MADRAS STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion on the following motion moved by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla :

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

Mr. Chengalraya Naidu.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill brought by the Home Minister to change the name of Madras State to Tamilnadu. It should have been introduced long ago. When Andhra State was separated from Madras, they should have renamed Madras as Tamilnadu. Because the previous Government ruling in Madras took more interest in developing the State and also to give a clean administration to that State.....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : They opposed it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They never thought of this small thing. When the people wanted to rename it as Tamilnadu from Madras, the then Congress Government at that time could have done it. It was a very small matter and they heavily paid for it. Because of that small mistake so many DMK Members are here in this House. Otherwise they would not have been here. If the DMK also commits a similar mistake like that, they would also meet the same fate next time. When the Andhra State was formed, Shri Pataskar was asked to mediate and give an award. Shri Pataskar said that in the matter of Hosur, Krishnagiri and Gudiyattam, in connection with the Madras State, a separate Commission had to be appointed to go into this matter. The Andhra Government has also passed in the Andhra Assembly a resolution requesting the Central Government to appoint a Commission to go into the matter and do justice to the Telugu people living in the adjoining areas of Madras State. There are lakhs of Telugu people living in Madras State. I am not asking those areas to be attached to my State. I am only asking that those thickly populated Telugu areas which are contiguous to Andhra State to be attached to the Andhra State. Otherwise, I am not asking for them. When the Andhra State was formed, according to their figures, there were 49 per cent Telugu-speaking people in Tiruttani taluk and only 51 per cent of Tamilians.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : This matter was amicably settled. Let them not bring it now. It was done more than two years back, when there was an exchange of the concerned territories. (Interruption)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have got the right to say what I feel. The Telugu people in your State have a right to say what their feelings are. (Interruption) According to their figures, in Tiruttani taluk, 49 per cent was formed by the Telugu people and 51 per cent Tamilians. When only one per cent or two per cent difference

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu] was there, the Central Government came forward and said it must go to Tamilnad. And they passed such a rule. They should have some feeling and they should have done justice to the Telugu people; they should have given the thickly populated Telugu areas to the Andhra State. But the Central Government never did it. In Mysore State, in our district there is a telugu population of 72 per cent, but those areas were not given to us. In Orissa, there was a majority of Telugu people in the border taluks but the Central Government never interfered with it. In Maharashtra also, in two taluks we have got a lot of Telugu people, but the Centre never took any interest.

MR. SPEAKER: Madhya Pradesh also!

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Till now, the name of Madras State was Madras State. I have no objection when they now want to call it as Tamil Nadu. That means there are only Tamil people there. I want my Telugu areas to come back to Andhra. That is my request. I am not against Tamilnad. But I want my Telugu people in those areas to come over to my State. (Interruption) I am not supporting the previous Congress Government nor I am criticising the DMK Government for what they have done to the Telugu people. I am bringing forth before the House certain facts. When the Congress Government was there, they never took interest in starting Telugu primary schools to teach the children in their mother-tongue. The Congress Government refused to help us. In Chittoor District of the Andhra State, we have started a number of Tamil sections in high schools and in every high school there is a Tamil section. In the college also, we have started a Tamil section.

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill is only for changing the name of the State. You are going into past history.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When you change the name, and when you call it Tamil Nadu, then you are

calling the Telugu people living there, as Tamilians. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): I challenge him.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He is betraying ignorance. There are a lot of primary schools where Telugu is taught in Madras, and in my head-quarter town of Salem, we have got Telugu people and we have got a Telugu section in the college.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Congress Government never took interest, but I am not blaming the DMK Government. (Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: When in Madras, after the DMK Government came over,—(Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): He has every right to say whatever he feels; the hon. Members over there cannot stop it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: If they behave in that manner, what can I do? After the DMK came to power, the Telugu people approached Mr. Annadurai, the Chief Minister, and he was kind enough to promise that a Telugu section will be opened in the Krishnagiri college for the benefit of the Telugu people in those areas. We thank Mr. Annadurai who passed such an order, but the Director of Public Instruction or the Secretary in charge of it never implemented it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You are totally wrong; you are not well-informed.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I request the DMK Government there to implement the promise made by Mr. Annadurai. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: If Mr. Naidu's speech is published in the newspapers tomorrow, it will provoke the Tamil students in the Salem College to start an agitation for the abolition of the Telugu section there.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: They must give a patient hearing and

correct the mistakes they have committed previously.

I appeal to the Central Government to appoint a commission to go into the border areas, where there is a majority of Telugu population and add them on to Andhra. I am not asking for any area in Madras State to be added to Andhra. I am reasonable and I only want that the border areas where there is a majority of Telugu population should be added on to Andhra.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish Mr. Naidu had not made some of the observations he made on this Bill. So far as Tiruttani is concerned, naturally I know more details, because I was Chief Minister there. I am not speaking for Tamilnad or for Andhra; I am just giving facts. I was Chief Minister of Andhra in those days and Mr. Kamaraj was Chief Minister of Madras. Both the Madras Assembly and the Andhra Assembly, with all the communist friends and members of other parties, unanimously passed it. It is not a question of Mr. Sanjiva Reddy or Mr. Kamaraj. Both the Assemblies passed it unanimously without one dissentient voice. Mr. Pataskar was asked to look into the principles. He never gave any award. On the principles accepted by both the Assemblies—contiguity, village, etc.—Mr. Pataskar did it. When the Assembly accepted it, it is not a question of individuals. We should not arise it as far as possible because it may affect friendly relations. About the schools, while going to Chittoor if you go via Madras and mention it to Mr. Annadurai, I am sure he will open two dozen Telugu schools, without any speech here. I am sure he will oblige you.

Now, Mr. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not an occasion to strike a jarring note, because we are all happy that the wishes of the people in a part of our country, as expressed in the unanimous vote in the Madras Legislature, are now going to be implemented by the substitution of the name Tamil Nadu for Madras. There had

been a movement earlier for renaming the Madras State, a movement in which, on account of the natural set of circumstances, my friends of the DMK took a predominant part, but I can claim on behalf of my party also that we had associated ourselves with this demand for the renaming of Madras as Tamil Nadu.

I recall how in the pre-independence days, when the Indian National Congress, a different kettle of fish in those days, decided upon the linguistic organisation of States for its own purposes, it gave Indian names to the areas to which the British had given a different nomenclature. We had known of Madras Congress then as Tamilnad Congress Party. Now I understand from our Tamil specialists that Nadu is perhaps the more correct word, and Tamilnadu is the name now going to be accepted.

12.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I am happy that the south of India particularly is giving an example to the rest of the country, because in the south we have States with euphonic Indian names. We have Andhra, we have Kerala, we have Maharashtra—I think Maharashtra would not dislike being called part of the South; it is part of the south of the Vindhya—we have got these beautiful euphonic Indian names, Kerala, Andhra, Maharashtra, we have got Mysore—perhaps, one day it might be called Karnataka. So, we now have got Tamilnadu and it is quite in the fitness of things.

This gives me an occasion also to think somewhat of our Southern States, because not only geologically but, perhaps, also historically, the South is the more ancient part of India. And what happens in the case of a tree, for example. The sap in a tree rises from the roots to the trunk and then to the branches and the leaves. So, history shows that in the case of most continental countries cultural development begins from the south, then it goes forward towards the north. In Europe, for example, Greece and Rome were the progenitors

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

of the kind of civilization that the northern areas took up later on, and the South of India can very well claim that it is the more ancient part of India. Today Tamil, for instance, is the only surviving ancient language older than any other Indian languages. Some of them claim that it is even older than Sanskrit. Therefore, it is by no means inappropriate that the South has a very special role.

I am reminded of a beautiful southern legend which we all once heard about, which was very well known in the south, in regard to the march of the sage Agastya, whose name is associated above all with the synthesis of the north with the South, and in that legend it was stated that on the occasion of Shiva's marriage with Parvati so many of the sages had congregated there that the balance of the world appeared to be upset and in order to redress the balance sage Agastya, the foremost of them, had walked down and got the Vindhya to bow down before him and he travelled to the south and stayed there for the rest of his life.

This fruitful legend shows that whenever the balance of our country, politically, economically or in any other sense, is upset by the predominance of the north, something has got to be done. Now what has happened is the emergence of my friends here in such a large number in Parliament as well. That shows how for a long time the South had come to consider itself, for good reason or bad reason, to be rather neglected, as far as the general affairs of the country were concerned, and they wanted to assert themselves. Sometimes that assertion found exaggerated forms; sometimes that found expression in extreme ideas, like the idea of secession from the country. Luckily, that idea has been given up because in spite of the delays we are trying to rectify some of the imbalances that have come into the picture. The latest instance of accepting the recommendation, the unanimous desire of the people of the South, in regard to re-naming of Madras as Tamil Nadu is another

instance of a demand which wanted to redress the imbalance which at one time was not particularly corrected, and that is why we all welcome this idea. We hope this would help the process of integration of our people in a true sense and not in the sense of merely talking about it.

I personally welcome the idea that all our Indian States should have Indian names, not the names which were introduced at a distorted period of Indian history, not names which were imposed upon at the most sterile period of Indian history, when we were unoriginal, uncreative and imitative. We want to turn a new leaf in the history of our country; we want to be the original makers of a new kind of civilisation and even such a symbolic thing as acceptance of Indian names for names which have been imposed on us by the erstwhile conquerors is a very important matter which is why, ceremoniously speaking, we should make an occasion of the passage of this legislation, which is why some more time for discussion of this matter is certainly worthwhile. I accord my support to this Bill.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सास्वे (बेतूल) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

मुझे उम्मीद है और मेरा यह विश्वास है कि इस सदन के वे सभी सदस्य जो संविधान में आयोजित संघीय प्रणाली की खूबियों से वाकिफ हैं उनके जानकार हैं और जो उनमें विश्वास करते हैं और जो यह समझते हैं कि संघीय प्रणाली को सुचारू रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिये योगदान देना चाहिये, वे सभी इस विधेयक का तहे दिल से समर्थन करेंगे ।

वैसे तो, श्रीमन्, इस सदन की परम्परा रही है कि जब भी इस सदन के सामने ऐसा प्रस्ताव या ऐसा विधेयक आए जिसमें संवैधानिक औचित्य निहित हो, कभी भी पार्टीलाइन के ऊपर इस सदन में मतदान नहीं

हुआ । जुलाई 1967 में मद्रास की विधान सभा में सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ था और उसमें यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि मद्रास का नाम बदल करके तमिलनाडू कर दिया जाए । यह तो हर सूबे के लोगों का अपना अधिकार है कि वे तय करें कि वे अपने सूबे को किस नाम से पुकारा जाना चाहते हैं, कौन सा नाम वे अपने सूबे को देना चाहते हैं । इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हम सिर्फ उनके संकल्प को ही मान्यता देने जा रहे हैं । वे भी क्यों न ? तमिनाडू एक ऐसा योग्य और उचित नाम है जोकि उस सूबे की परम्पराओं और संस्कृति का सही और सच्चा प्रतीक है.....

(इंटरप्रांज)

I am speaking in Hindi, Sir, so that the sentiments of those, who are not fanatic about Hindi, may be properly appreciated by the people concerned.

मैं उन परम्पराओं और उस संस्कृति का जिक्र कर रहा था जिसने भारतीय जीवन को सम्पन्न और समृद्धशाली बनाने में बेमिसाल और बेशकीमती योगदान दिया है । वह योगदान राष्ट्रीय जीवन के अलग-अलग पहलुओं को मिला है । चाहे आजादी की लड़ाई हो, चाहे भारतीय वाङ्मय हो, चाहे तकनीक में हो, विज्ञान में हो, भारतीय जीवन के हर पहलू में इस प्रान्त से मिले हुए योगदान का जिक्र भारत के इतिहासकार हमेशा स्वर्ण-क्षरों में करेंगे ।

मैं दिलोजान से तमिलनाडू में रहने वाले भाइयों को इस विधेयक के माध्यम से होने वाले नामकरण पर बधाई देता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सूबा हर भारतीय के जीवन को एक उच्चतम स्तर प्राप्त करने के लिये हमेशा प्रयत्नशील रहेगा ।

जब हम उनकी इस खुशी में शरीक हो रहे हैं, शामिल हो रहे हैं तो एक छोटी सी शंका दिल में आती है जिस के उत्पन्न होने से अजीब हिचकिचाहट पैदा होती है और पांव लड़-खड़ाने लगते हैं । श्रीमन्, दिल में जो शंका

उत्पन्न होती है वह यह है कि क्या इस नामकरण को कानूनी मान्यता देने में हम लोग फिर कहीं किसी ऐसी ताकत की जीत तो कबूल नहीं कर रहे हैं जो उन ताकतों में से एक है जिन्होंने पिछले डेढ़ दो सालों से मुल्क में तबाही और बरबादी मचाई है, जिन्होंने विधिहीनता, अराजकता और बनअनुबानी की वृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन दिया है ?

आजादी के बाद घटी घटनाओं का अगर हम अध्ययन करें और उन घटनाओं पर दृष्टिपात करें जो बेहद दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण थीं और जिन की वजह से मुल्क की तरक्की और प्रगति में बाधा और विघ्न पैदा हुआ और देश की अखण्डता पर एक गहरा आघात हुआ और उसमें हमारा वह भी एक निर्णय है जिसमें हमने भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना कबूल की थी, हम ने यह सोचा था कि हमारे उस निर्णय से सब प्रान्त मजबूत होंगे, संगठित होंगे, अपने आपको हम सुखी और समृद्धशाली बना सकेंगे, भारतीय संघ सबल और प्रबल बनेगा और हम ने यह सोचा था कि इस निर्णय के पीछे एक जर्बदस्त कूटनीति है, एक जर्बदस्त राजनीतिक दूरदर्शिता है, लेकिन अब उसके जब हम परिणामों पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि वैसा करके हमने एक बहुत बड़ी गलती की है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा मुश्किल है इसको समझना । लेकिन बम्बई शहर से आप भी वाकिफ हैं और मेरा भी उसके साथ घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है । बम्बई शहर एक कास्मोपोलिटन सिटी है । वहां आज मद्रास और केरल वालों को अपना जीवन सुरक्षित मानूम नहीं देता है ।

15 hrs.

श्री रा० ठो० भण्डारे (बम्बई-मध्य) : यह गलत है ।

श्री नरेश कुमार साल्वे : माननीय सदस्य अपने गरेबान में मुंह डाल कर देखें । यह गलत नहीं है । यह सही बात है कि आज मद्रास और केरल के लोग वहां पर अपने आप को सुरक्षित नहीं समझते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this occasion you are raising an issue which is irrelevant. There will be a controversy then. That will not be fair. Please conclude.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : एक मिनट और ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't bring in any discordant note on this occasion.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : यह भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना का ही परिणाम है । इसी तरह मैंने मद्रास में देखा है, जहाँ मैं अपने व्यवसाय के सम्बन्ध में जाता हूँ, कि वकील और चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट मुझ से हिन्दी में बात करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । वहाँ पर मैंने हिन्दी के प्रति अत्याचार होते देखा है । मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी के कुछ हठ-धर्मियों के साथ उनकी नाराजगी हो, लेकिन राष्ट्र-भाषा के प्रति यह अत्याचार क्यों ?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): He is spoiling the occasion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told him.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Are we allowed to speak irrelevant things in this House? Are we allowed to speak follies in this House? I want your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I have already said, this is quite irrelevant to the issue before the House. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would MADRAS STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME)—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members to be very brief. Shri H. Ajmal Khan.

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN (Periakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill which is to rename 'Madras' as "Tamil Nadu". This Bill

satisfies the long-standing desire of the people who, for more than 25 years were agitating for this name. The previous Congress Governments in the State did not care to heed this just request and it is no wonder they got defeated and have gone into the wilderness.

Now, Sir, a popular Government has come under the able leadership of Anna who had thought it right to move a Resolution in the Assembly to rename the State as 'Tamil Nadu' in July, 1967. Sir, the Resolution of Anna was, for the first time in the history of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Upper House, passed unanimously, to the satisfaction and jubilation of the entire people of Tamil Nadu.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House a sad event that took place years ago, in a place called Virudunagar. One old congressman, by name Sankaralinga Nadar started an agitation to rename the State as 'Tamil Nadu'; but the then Government headed by Shri Kamaraj did not yield to his request but insulted him so much that the old patriot, thereupon, undertook in the Gandhian fashion, a fast unto death until the name was changed. That great hero laid down his life after a few weeks by observing the fast, and yet, the Kamaraj Ministry did not budge an inch. His death brought an all-round agitation for the changing of the name, but the then Government, with an iron hand, put it down. On this occasion my heart goes out to that great man, and it is no wonder, Sir, that the People's government in Madras had thought it fit to act upon the demand of that great man. I congratulate the State Government as well as the Union Government for having sponsored this Bill.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi): I deem it a privilege to welcome this Bill to rename the Madras State as Tamil Nadu. I wish to point out that there is no dispute over altering the name of Madras as Tamil Nadu. I am glad to say that even before 1959 the then Congress Government began

to use the term 'Tamil Nadu' at the State level and correspondingly passed a legislation making Tamil as the official language. The name on the government jeeps and the name-boards of Government offices were accordingly changed as Tamil Nadu Government. All Government Tamil publications including the Assembly proceedings were published in the name of Tamil Nadu Government. But since the word 'Madras' had earned an international recognition and reputation, our Madras leaders thought that the word 'Madras' might be continued at the Central level. But the present State Government brought a Bill to rename Madras as Tamil Nad and not as Tamil Nadu. Our Congress Member Shri Ramamoorthi gave notice of an amendment and corrected it as Tamil Nadu. The Congress Members in the Assembly supported that Bill and that Bill was passed unanimously.

Now, this Bill is before Parliament. Meanwhile, I would like to have a clarification from the State Government, namely whether the State Government wants to have the name as Tamil Nadu or as Tamizhagam. As soon as they came to power, they removed all the old name-boards containing the word 'Tamil Nadu Government' and replaced them with name-boards containing the word 'Tamizhagam Government'. Now, everywhere they are using the word 'Tamizhagam'. As I have already said, the Bill had been passed unanimously as Tamil Nadu. I would now request them to be clear as to whether they want to use the name Tamil Nadu or Tamizhagam. They must be clear in this regard so that there is no more confusion.

My hon. friend had referred to the fast undertaken by Sankaralinga Nadar. My hon. friend Shri Murasoli Maram also referred to this yesterday. I would like to point out that he went on fast raising so many demands, all of which could not be implemented all of a sudden. For example, one of the demands was that there should not be the play-back singing in cinemas. I ask my hon. friend Shri Murasoli Maran whether the DMK Govern-

ment would be able to implement this demand. So, I would request my hon. friends not to use this opportunity for political propaganda, because we are all united in passing this Bill unanimously.

As a Congressman, I am proud to point out that we have been having the name Tamil Nad Congress Committee even before Independence. But I am unable to understand why the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam still hesitate to change their party name. If they wish to be an all-India party, they must drop the word 'Dravida' and call themselves only as Munnetra Kazagam. If they want to remain only a State party, then they may change their name to Tamil Nadu Munnetra Kazhagam. We have done a lot for improving the Tamil literature. I do not like to go into all those details here. So far as this Bill is concerned, there is no difference of opinion on the part of anyone.

Therefore, I hope that this Bill will be passed unanimously.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ—मद्रास का नाम तमिलनाडु बदलना मही दिशा में एक कदम है। जिनकी पुरानी प्रेजिडेंसियां रही हैं—मद्रास, बम्बई, कलकत्ता—बम्बई राज्य से जब गजरात अलग हुआ, कर्णाटक अलग हुआ, तो उस के पुराने नाम बम्बई को बदल कर उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र रखा। उसी तरह जब मद्रास से केरल अलग हुआ, आन्ध्र अलग हुआ और मैसूर का कुछ हिस्सा बेलारी, मैंगलोर अलग हुए तो आज मद्रास का नाम भी तमिलनाडु होने जा रहा है, मैं इसे मही दिशा में एक कदम समझता हूँ।

सारी दुनिया ही नाम रूपात्मक है, हर नाम एक रूपात्मक होता है, भले ही भगवान को देखें या न देखें, लेकिन भगवान का भी नाम होता है और उस के नाम के अनुसार उस का रूप सामने आ कर खड़ा हो जाता है। Every name has a connotation as well as a denotation. इसलिए स्वाधीनता के पश्चात्

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

अपने देश का जो नाम परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था, वह आज तक नहीं हुआ है—इससे बड़ा दुख होता है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ समय पहले रूस में जो एक नक्शा छपा है, उस नक्शे में अपने देश के सही नाम दिए गए हैं, बम्बई का नाम बम्बई नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि मुम्बई दिया है, पूणा का नाम पूणा नहीं बल्कि पुणे दिया है—यह काम वास्तव में भारत को प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए था, लेकिन रूस ने किया—यह हमारे लिए कोई शोभा की बात नहीं है।

स्वाधीनता के बाद, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर जो राज्य बने, उन में एक राज्य नागालैंड बना। वास्तव में इस देश की परम्परा और वहाँ की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार यदि नागभूमि या नागनाडू होता तो ठीक था, लेकिन पुरानी अंग्रेजी परम्परा के अनुसार उस को नागालैंड बनाना—यह इस देश की परम्परा से मेल नहीं खाता। कोई कहेगा कि नाम में क्या जाता है—
What is in a name? But I would like to submit that there is much in a name.

माउन्टबेटन के साथ भारत का बहुत नज़दीक का सम्बन्ध आया है, उस माउन्टबेटन का परिवार एक पुराना जर्मन परिवार था तथा उन का पुराना नाम "बेटनवर्ग" था लेकिन जब उन्होंने इंग्लैंड में जा कर स्थायी रूप से बसने का विचार किया तो वर्ग के बदले माउन्ट कर दिया, माउन्ट शब्द को उस में जोड़ दिया, जिससे कि यह समझ में नहीं आता कि यह पुराना जर्मन परिवार है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उन्होंने भी उस देश की परम्परा के अनुसार अपने नाम को बदल लिया, ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यदि कोई राज्य बने जिसका नाम नागालैंड हो, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता, इसलिए उस का भी बदल होना चाहिए, उसी तरह से जैसे मद्रास से आन्ध्र और केरल के अलग हो जाने के बाद उस का नाम तामिल-

नाडु हुआ। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आगे चल कर मैसूर का नाम भी बदल कर कर्णाटक बने। डा० राम सुभग सिंह इस समय यहाँ पर होते तो अच्छा होता—तामिलनाडु में जो हमारा एक प्रमुख तीर्थ है—कन्या कुमारी उस का नाम आज भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पोस्ट में "केप आफ कैमोरिन" है। अगर कोई टैलीग्राम भेजना चाहे तो डाकखाने वाले कहते हैं कि हम को कन्याकुमारी का पता नहीं है, इण्डेक्स में तो "केप आफ कैमोरिन" है। यानी आज़ादी आने के 20-21 साल के बाद भी अपने पवित्र तीर्थ क्षेत्र का नाम—जिमका आज हीरेन बाबू ने शिव-पावनी के कन्याण तथा समग्र देश को एकता का सजीव रूप में उल्लेख किया है, उस का नाम भी अभी तक नहीं बदला है, इस में बदल होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इस दृष्टि से नाम बदलने के इस विधेयक का आज मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और आगे चल कर इस देश की संस्कृति के अनुसार नाम बने, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। मुझे दुःख होता है कि विष्णुपुराण में जिस भारत का वर्णन वाकायदा लिख कर रखा हुआ है—

उत्तरम् यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम्
वर्षम् तद् भारतन् नाम ।

यानी प्राचीन पुराण में जिस देश का नाम भारत हुआ, जब हम लोगों ने संविधान बनाया, तो उस में लिखा "इण्डिया" देट-इज़ "भारत" कितना भांडा लगता है। भारत पुराना नाम है, इण्डिया बाद में आया, लेकिन वहाँ पर "इण्डिया" देट इज़ "भारत" लिखा गया

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SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It should be Bharat that is India.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Bharat that became for some time India. Bharat is Bharat for all time to come.

इन शब्दों के साथ नाम बदलने के इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : I have great pleasure in rising to support the motion which has been moved for the alteration of the name of Madras State to Tamil Nadu. As one who has in the past found some strange things happening because of the absence of this name, I would particularly welcome this gesture. Years ago when I was in Ahmedabad working as a professor in a college there, I found from the 1931 census of the Ahmedabad municipality that to classify the various people living in Ahmedabad there were various columns and one column had the term 'Madrasi', and among the languages spoken, one column was 'Madrasi'. I always resented it. I took the opportunity to tell my friends in Ahmedabad that there was no such thing as the Madrasi language, and that Madras was a composite State which had four languages, namely Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. It would not be proper to talk of Madrasi or a Madrasi language. I was hoping that, after the linguistic reorganisation which took place, this anomaly would disappear from the Indian polity, but all good things have to come in their own good time. I am very glad that now unanimously everybody has agreed that Madras State should henceforth be known as Tamil Nadu or the land of the Tamils.

I would like to point out that I am a rather miscellaneous person. I had my birth in Madras State. My mother tongue is Kannada. I represent Mysore State in Lok Sabha. I have been educated in Maharashtra and I have been working most of my life in Delhi. As a person who has got this miscellaneous background I should like to remind my hon. friends sitting opposite, particularly my friends who belong to the DMK Party, that in Tamil Nadu while it is the land of the Tamils, many languages are spoken other than Tamil. Tamil of course is the dominant language, but my friends are aware that for more than 400 years in the District of Tanjore there are a large number of people who have been speaking Marathi and who con-

tinued to speak Marathi to this day, even though their cousins in Maharashtra may not quite recognise their Marathi as their own language.

Then, speaking for myself, my father and grand father who come from Madras State speak Kannada, and I know that there are many Gannadiyas in Tamil Nadu in Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Madras Manargadi Trichy, Srirangam etc., who speak Kannada. My friends are also aware that there are a large number of people who speak Telugu even today. Some of them are taking a very prominent part not only in Congress politics but also in DMK politics. My friends are also aware that in Madurai for more than 700 years there is a very strong weaving community whose mother tongue is some kind of a distorted version of Gujarati because they all came from Saurashtra. My friends I am sure are also aware that quite a large number of people in Madras State speak Sindhi or Hindi. I particularly want to say this because sometimes I have been distressed to read in the papers of incidents in Madras State which I hope will not happen in the new Tamil Nadu where effigies described as the Hindi demon have been set on fire. I want to take this opportunity on this happy occasion when all of us are bringing into existence this new glorious name, because Tamil is perhaps the most glorious languages of India, it is the most ancient language of India and its literature is recognised as wonderful literature not only in this country but all over the world, on this most auspicious occasion when at long last we are giving this name of Tamil Nadu to the erstwhile Madras State, when we are rechristening it, I would make an appeal to my DMK friends, whether they learn Hindi or not is not the point, I am not here advocating Hindi, I am not a member of the Jan Sangh. I was very delighted to hear the member from the DMK side herald this as a significant mark of national integration. I also believe that bringing Tamil Nadu into existence in this manner is a significant mark of national integration. Therefore I would

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

like to suggest that from now on whatever be the attitude official or otherwise to Hindi as an official language or any other thing, they should realise that Hindi is one of the Indian languages. There are a number of Hindi States in India with whom Tamil Nadu has equal rights, and therefore I hope and trust that from this day onwards whether Hindi is or is not accepted as the official language in the erstwhile Madras State, in the new State of Tamil Nadu Hindi would occupy as honoured a place as any other Indian language.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I may add one sentence apart from recognising what all Dr. Rao said. The high priest in the Rameswaram temple is a Brahmin from Maharashtra.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very much pleased to associate myself with the proceedings of this House particularly on this Bill. It has been repeatedly demanded on the floor of this House that the name of Madras State should be brought back to the real name of Tamilnadu. Many, many objections were raised here and we had to clash on the floor of the House and we were told that we were doing a thing under parochial feelings, etc. I do not want to go back to all those very bad memories. I am happy that Dr. Rao who represents the Congress now agrees. But I would also request some of the Congress people to forget the bad old memories about it as to how they opposed the change.

AN HON. MEMBER : They have already forgotten it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : After all, what is the demand, Sir? The demand is that the name must be brought back to the real name of Tamilnadu. Tamilnadu is the name that is duly entitled to be given and there was no necessity to create a feeling and create an agitation for it. However, it took a long time for them to agree to this.

With regard to the change, one of the hon. Members from Madras State has just now stated that they are confusing the name with that of

Tamizhagam. I think coming from Tamilnad he should not himself create this confusion. Tamilagam is a short term of the name that is called. Tinnevely is Tirunelveli but we will simply say it in the shorter form as 'Nellai'. If you call it 'Nellai', that does not mean that Tirunelveli is forgotten. I cannot understand his feelings. Therefore, there is no confusion.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : I want that the name-board of 'Tamilnad Government' should have not been removed. On the Government jeeps it was written 'Tamilnad Government'. It was removed and changed as 'Tamizhaga Arasu'. What will be the future after the Bill?

SHRI NAMBIAR : You must understand that 'Tamizhaga Arasu' is the shorter form. If he could not understand the meaning of the shorter form, he must be excused. However, in this connection, since Dr. Rao has raised the question of Hindi, I have to say a word. We are not against Hindi. None from Tamilnadu is against Hindi. The only thing is : we do not want it to be imposed on us against our wish. If they want to learn, let them and they are learning. But, let us not bring this unnecessary question of language on this auspicious occasion when the whole country is united together and there is no discordant voice anywhere, in any part and unanimously we are adopting this Bill and giving the real name to Tamilnadu. Let us enjoy the occasion by our unanimity and by our co-ordination and co-operation.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very happy occasion. Tamil is a glorious name and I am glad that the epithet is being resorted to its proper place in our Constitution. India has produced three very great literatures and Tamil literature is one of them, the other two being Sanskrit and Pali. These three literatures contain what we know to be the culture and civilisation and the ancient history of India. Tamil itself contains the entire literature of a Vaishnava

philosophy which is not available in any other part of the country. The works of the great Acharyas and the Alwars and the Kural, all these contain the philosophy which is unique in its realisation and the help that they render to the spiritual uplifting of ourselves and also others. It was the Tamil civilisation which crossed over the seas and went over to Angkor Vat and carried Indian civilisation to eastern Asia and also to south-east Asia. In that way, Tamil deserves to be restored to its proper place.

I shall refer only to one point that Shri H. N. Mukerjee had raised about the north and south holding a balance. In the texture of the culture that we have evolved, north and south are intertwined in a way that there can be no separation, and we cannot conceive of any separation. While the north has given rise to the Avatars, it is the south which has given us all the Acharyas of philosophy or the Gurus of philosophy who had dominated Indian thought, culture and civilisation and spiritual progress. That is the way we have proceeded and in that way I am glad that this glorious name has been restored to its proper place in our Constitution.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. Very rarely do we get opportunities to welcome measures brought forward by this Government because most of the time they indulge in mischief. This Bill, I hope, will remain as an unforgettable milestone in the history of this federal legislature. This Bill symbolises the long-cherished dreams of the people of Tamilnad whose culture and language take us back to the early dawn of history. The credit for initiating this move, the congratulations for bringing in such a measure, go to the DMK Government of Madras, and its great Chief Minister.

The Congress has been in power in this country for 21 years, and the way in which they have been tackling this problem is very evident in Delhi itself. People from all parts of the

world and various parts of the country come to Delhi, and what do they find here They find Canning Lane, Hastings Road and King George's Avenue. Sometime back, some students from my State came to Delhi; and they were asking me why, after 21 years of freedom, we have not changed these names which are tottering and shattering remnants of the past that is dead and gone. I told them that though the Governments have changed and through trials and tribulations we have ushered the dawn of freedom 21 years ago, the people who rule in Delhi are still having the mentality of Hastings, Linlithgow and King George. The only change is that their skins are brown. I would request the Home Minister to take immediate steps to change these names, particularly in the capital of India because the change in name is part and parcel of the culture and heritage of ours. When we change the names of Madras to Tamil Nadu, it is an assertion, a proclamation before the world that we want to honour Tamil language, Tamil culture and we want to hold it aloft before the world that here are a people who have come into their own. This should be the mentality all over this country. The non-Congress Governments in this country have spearheaded this movement and taken the initiative in this matter. In my State, Malayalam has been adopted as the official language and measures are a foot to introduce Malayalam as the language at university level.

I am going into these things, because I feel India needs a great resurgence of a cultural revolution. From Cape Comorin to Himalayas, the country should raise as one man. The regional languages should be respected. The old British names should be changed and we should make the people feel that there is a new stream of national resurgence sweeping across the country. In doing this, this Government has not taken any initiative. The State of Madras has taken the lead, a State from which many cultural movements have sprung up, a State from where a great language has

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

sprung up, a State which has been the fountain head of a great culture. That State has now given the lead and I would request Mr. Chavan to emulate the example of Mr. Annadurai and follow in his footsteps, so that a new path, a new trail, may be raised in the history of this country.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, I add my humble voice in supporting this Bill, which seeks to change the name of Madras into Tamil Nadu. This Bill has the support of all the parties and it is going to be passed. As soon as it is passed, the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu will be fulfilled. The dream of those who wanted to have a State under the name of Tamil Nadu will be fulfilled. The dream of Shri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Shri Annadurai and others including our ex-Congress President, Mr. Kamaraj, would be fulfilled. I am quite aware of the history of this movement. A historical necessity has been fulfilled and I congratulate the people of Tamil Nadu on having the name of their State according to their aspirations.

I hope the DMK will be "munnetra"—progressive—in the real sense of the term. In this context, I would urge upon my DMK leaders to have some sort of a reconciliation with the Adi Dravidians. I also urge upon the Adi Dravidians to give up their old traditional slogan for Adi Dravidastan. I hope what I say will be appreciated by the members of the DMK. Let there be an assimilation so that the Adi Dravidians do not feel that they are neglected under DMK raj. Let them be in whatever political party they would like to be, because they are the most under-privileged and down-trodden people. Their views must be channelised through whichever Party they may belong to—let them be in the Congress or in the Republican Party or in the D.M.K. or in the D. K. of Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker. With this prayer to my D.M.K. friends that the Adidravidians should not be forgotten and with these sentiments, I support this Bill.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मद्रास राज्य का नाम बदल कर तामिल नाडु करने के हेतु जो यह विधेयक आया है और जिसे कि मद्रास राज्य की विधान सभा और परिषद ने एक मत में पास कर दिया है और जिसे कि आज केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां कानून के रूप में पास करवा रही है मैं उस का समर्थन अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से करता हूं। मुझे डम विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए बड़ी खुशी हो रही है लेकिन उस के साथ साथ मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि आज केन्द्रीय हुकूमत यह महसूस करती है कि मद्रास राज्य का नाम बदल कर तामिलनाडु कर दिया जाए और उसे कराने के लिए वह मदन के सामने यह विधेयक लायी है लेकिन कल तक जब कि मद्रास राज्य की बागडोर इन के हाथ में थी, कांग्रेसी शासन वहां पर था, तब तक उन को यह रास्ता नहीं मिल सका, रांशनी नहीं मिल सकी। आज वहां पर एक गैर-कांग्रेसी हुकूमत विद्यमान है और उस ने यह नाम बदलने का रास्ता मुझाया है और ठीक ही सब ओर से उस का स्वागत व समर्थन किया जा रहा है। उसी आधार पर मैं चाहंगा कि और भी बहुत सी जगहों और इलाके हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जिनका कि ऐतिहासिक महत्व है और उस ऐतिहासिकता के आधार पर लोग चाहते हैं कि अभी जो उन के नाम हैं उन को बदल कर पुराने नाम उन के लिए जाएं। जो हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी तवाहीख में नाम थे उन्हें लाया जाए। इसलिए मैं चाहंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कमेटी बना कर ऐसे नामों पर जिनके बारे में कुछ विवाद है उन का समाधान निकाल ले और पुराने ऐतिहासिक आधार पर उन के नाम रखे जाएं।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि लोग चाहते हैं कि पटना का नाम बदल कर पाटलिपुत्र कर दिया जाए। मैं भी उसमें सहमत हूं और यह ठीक है कि पटना का नाम बदल कर पाटलिपुत्र किया जाए। उस का एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। पाटलिपुत्र वह पावन

भूमि है जहां चाणक्य जैसे राजनीति के ज्ञाता हुए और जिन्होंने कि सफलतापूर्वक विदेशियों का मुकाबला किया। पाटलिपुत्र वह स्थान है जहां चन्द्रगुप्त की तलवार चली थी। पाटलिपुत्र वह जगह थी जो उस समय सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एवः प्रागै में पिरोये हुए थी और लोगों की यह इच्छा कि पटना का नाम बदल कर पाटलिपुत्र कर दिया जाए, उस का आदर किया जाना चाहिए।

उस के अलावा जैसा कि अभी एक सदस्य ने कहा कि वह हमारा नेफ्रा व नागालैंड का इलाका है वास्तव में यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि आजादी प्राप्ति के बाद हमारे यहां ऐसे इलाके विद्यमान हैं जिनका कि अंग्रेजी नाम अभी भी चला आ रहा है जैसे कि यह अंग्रेजी का नेफ्रा और नागालैंड वाला ही नाम है। स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया यह नेफ्रा और नागालैंड और उस के पास वाले इलाके को उर्वासियम कहते थे और मैं चाहूंगा कि उस का नाम उर्वासियम किया जाए। अंग्रेजी नाम के स्थान पर उस तमाम उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त प्रदेश का हिन्दुस्तानी नाम उर्वासियम रखा जाए। इसी तरीके से वह अंडमान निकोबार आइलैंड है और उस के लिए भी लोग चाहते हैं कि चूंकि वहां हमारे आजादी के सेनानी रहे हैं, शहीद लोग रहे हैं जिन्होंने कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और अपने को कुर्बान किया, अपनी जानें दी हैं इसलिए अंडमान निकोबार आइलैंड को शहीदनगर कर दिया जाए, शहीद द्वीप के नाम से पुकारा जाए। उसी तरीके से वह ममागा माउंट एवरेस्ट है जिसका कि पुराना नाम सागरमाथा है और यह उचित ही होगा कि यह अंग्रेजी नाम उस का बदल कर सगरमाथा नाम फिर से रखा जाए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कमेटी बँटाए और जितने इस प्रकार के नाम सम्बन्धी विवाद है उन पर विचार करके वह सरकार से उस बारे में सिफारिश करे। लोग चाहते हैं कि हमेशा के लिए इस विवाद को खत्म कर दिया जाए और ऐतिहासिक आधार

पर जितने भी पुराने नाम रखे जा सकते हैं वह आज के अंग्रेजी नामों को हटा कर रख दिए जाएं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह एक रास्ता निकालें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इस से जहाँ हमारे तामिलनाडु के भाई होंगे वहाँ उत्तर और दक्षिण का नाता भी मजबूत होगा और जो आपस में तफरके हैं वह खत्म हो जाएंगे और आने वाले वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान मही मायनों में हिन्दुस्तान कहला सकेगा।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का प्रसंग ऐसा नहीं था जब हम आरोपों और प्रत्यारोपों के चक्कर में बहुत पड़ते। चाहिए तो यह था कि हमारे इस देश के एक राज्य के भाई जो कि पुरानी दासता के अभिशाप से मुक्ति ले रहे हैं और अपने राज्य के नाम का भारतीयकरण कर रहे हैं उस पर उन को बधाई दी जानी चाहिए और उस प्रस्ताव का सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात में अपने तामिलनाडु के भाइयों से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, मेरा उन से यह व्यक्तिगत अनुरोध है, कोई मैं आप्रह या आदेश को भावा का प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा हूँ। वह बात यह है कि कभी कभी भावा के साथ उच्चारण का माधुर्य भी नामों के लिए उपादेय सिद्ध होता है। अगर मेरे भाई इस बात पर तैयार हो जाएं कि यह नाडू के स्थान पर नाड रख लें और तामिल नाडू के बजाए मद्रास का नाम तामिल नाड कर लें तो जहाँ इस में उच्चारण का भी माधुर्य आयेगा वहाँ उस के साथ नाम में एक लालित्य भी आएगा। जैसे तामिल शब्द का एक अपना लालित्य है वैसे ही यदि नाडू के बजाए नाड या नाद रखने में एक लालित्य आता है। जहाँ तक यह नाड या नाद का सबाल है तो नाड के बजाए नाद रखना ज्यादा उचित होगा क्योंकि नाद जोकि अनादि स्वर का पर्यायवाची है उस से मिलना जनना होगा।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दूसरा सुझाव जो श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी ने नागालैंड का नाम बदलने का दिया है वह भी मानने योग्य है। पर जांशी जी नागालैंड में नाग शब्द तो है नेफा का जहां तक संबंध है उस का तो पूरा का पूरा अंग्रेजी नाम नार्थ ईस्टर्न फ्रंटियर एजेंसी रक्खा हुआ है। नेफा नाम के स्थान पर बारबार यह बात आई थी कि उत्तर पूर्वी सीमांचल का जो लघु शब्द उपूसी है वह रक्खा जाए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि मद्रास राज्य का नाम तामिल नाद रखते हुए जो सरकार ने एक विशेष शुभ क्रम आरम्भ किया है। वह और आगे बढ़ाया जाए गृह मन्त्री श्री चव्हाण इस बात का श्रेय इस देश में लें कि इस प्रकार के पुराने दासता के अवशेष नामों के रूप में जहां जहां भी मौजूद हों, चाहे वह सड़कों के रूप में हों, चाहे नगरों के रूप में हों, किसी भी रूप में वह हों उन सभी का एक सिरे भारतीयकरण कर डालना चाहिए।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on this happy occasion I find no words to praise this government for having conceded the demand of our people and our government. Normally, I do not praise this government....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): And when he gets an occasion he finds no words for it.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I once again thank the Central Government, as well as Shri Chavan, for having conceded the request of our leader and Chief Minister of Madras as well as the people of Tamil Nadu for changing the name of our State into Tamil Nadu.

This is one of the ways in which the Centre can strengthen its relationship with the States. Even though these are small matters, still they also help in strengthening the relationship. The erstwhile State Government did not think it fit to ask for a change in the name. Unfortunately, the party then

in power in the State did not have the required wisdom to ask for it. Luckily, they have also supported our leader when he brought this issue before the State Legislature.

Madras is not the real name of our State. This name was given to us by the Britishers. Earlier, it was a town called **Chennaipattinam**. There were many pattinams like Kaveripattinam, Nagapattinam, Chennaipattinam, Mauslipattinam and Visakapattinam. Britishers found those names difficult to pronounce and so they changed all those names.

I thank the Central Government for agreeing to this change of name. I do not want to add anything more to what has been narrated by our great leader from West Bengal about the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu. The Home Minister has done a lot of good to our people by changing our name and we are really thankful to him.

If our great national poet Bharathiar were alive today, he would have sung thousands of songs in praise of our State leader as well as the Central Government because when he was alive he sung a song like this:

Chentamizh Nadennum Pothinile

Inba Then Vandhu Paythu Kathinele

"When I recite the name of my country as Tamil Nadu, honey is pouring into my ears."

Like that the great national poet, the freedom fighter, if he happened to be alive today, would have praised this in more than thousands of songs.

I join with all the Members here and really appreciate the support extended to this Bill by all my hon. friends, including our friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. They are coming slowly, little by little, to understand our sentiments. I would like to say that, as some people here in the north believe, we are not narrow minded. We are as broad minded as anybody else in India.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is not saying very much.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As Professor V. K. R. V. Rao pointed out, Maharashtrians, Gujaratis, Saurashtrians and Telugu people live very peacefully in our area. It is only when we are affected, when there is suppression from some corner or area, when our language is submerged or pressurised, that we have to fight against it. That should not be construed as our being very narrow minded.

I would like to thank again and again Shri Chavan for changing some of the names in our State. When we were fighting during 1953 our PWD Minister, Shri Karunanidhi, was in jail for so many months for agitating to change the name of Dalmiapuram to Kallakudi. These are all very small things over which the Railway Minister need not insist upon the Madras Government to obtain permission from the Home Minister. The Railway Minister can very well talk to the Home Minister and settle it. By these small pieces of concessions the relationship between the Centre and the State can be strengthened.

With these words, I thank the Government once again.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has the Minister changed his name to Chavan Nadu?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday Shri Srinibas Mishra had raised a point of order and I had reserved my ruling. I waited for his arrival here but he is not here. Therefore before I call upon the hon. Home Minister I would give my ruling on point.

The constitutional points raised by Shri Srinibas Mishra were of a substantial nature and as I was not satisfied with the replies from Government, I took time to study the matter myself.

I have now carefully examined the matter and my observations are as follows:—

The Bill purports to amend articles 31A and 290A by merely substituting

the new name "Tamil Nadu" for "Madras". This amendment does not abridge or take away fundamental rights guaranteed in the said provisions. It is only of an incidental and consequential nature within the meaning of article 4 of the Constitution. Hence the decision of the Supreme Court in Golaknath's case is not applicable as it forbids only an abridgement or deprivation of fundamental rights and not a mere change of name consequential upon the change of name of a State. This aspect was dealt with by the Law Minister yesterday and I have already pointed out that I agree with him.

The analogy of the provisions of article 371A of the Constitution in respect of Nagaland cited by the hon. Member is not correct, because what this article purports to do is to introduce substantial provisions in respect of Nagaland which are different from the provisions of the Constitution applicable to the other States. These provisions are, therefore, amendments of the Constitution and not incidental or consequential to the creation of the new State, as asserted by Shri Mishra.

The suggestion that amendment of the General Clauses Act would serve the purpose is also not correct, because under article 372, the General Clauses Act as in force at the commencement of the Constitution (subject to the adaptations made within three years of the Constitution) is applicable to the interpretation of the Constitution. Amendments to the General Clauses Act subsequent to the Constitution are not applicable to the interpretation of the Constitution. In fact, it would be anomalous that by amending the General Clauses Act, the Constitution can be amended.

In view of this, I am satisfied that there is no substance in the point of order raised by Shri Srinibas Mishra and I, therefore, over-rule it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the very whole-hearted support to

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

this important Bill from all sides of the House. I was sorry that I was not here yesterday when the Bill had to be moved as I was busy in the other House. Therefore, I thought I should take this opportunity to explain the reasons why the Government of India accepted this suggestion.

This was a long-standing demand and the feeling of the people of Tamil Nadu State. As a matter of fact, this was a general expression of our national pride that we wanted to associate ourselves with our different original regional names, national names. After the British rule, three important Presidency towns emerged in Indian geography, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. I must say Bengal was a very fortunate one because it never was associated with the name of Calcutta. But the other two Cities proved to be very strong in the area and, ultimately, their names were, in a way, imposed on the people there. Ultimately it required the reorganisation of States to bring about a change in the name of Bombay State and after nearly 10 years, it appears necessary to change the name of Madras to Tamil Nadu.

As far as the names of the States are concerned or linguistic groups in this country are concerned, the basic contribution was made by Mahatma Gandhi. In order to make the freedom struggle people-oriented, he gave a constitution to the then Congress and he gave Kerala to Malayalam-speaking people, Tamil Nadu to Tamil-speaking people, Andhra to Telugu-speaking people and Maharashtra to Marathi-speaking people. That was, really speaking, the first orientation that was given to this idea. In the administration, sometimes, things take time to materialise and this is one of them.

Sir, I am very glad indeed that there was some sort of controversy as to the name by which the State should be called. I had a very pleasant conversation with the Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Annadurai. He had thought of a very musical name for the State. As he is a very

great literary person, he had thought of all the connotations and other aspects of the name. But I do remember to have mentioned to him that as it should be a musical name, a literary name, at the same time, it should be one which not only the people of Tamil Nadu would understand but which the rest of the country would also immediately recognise.

The hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said about 'Nad' or 'Nadu'. I am told—I am not an expert on the Tamil language—that "Tamil Nad" is rather a corrupt form; it has no meaning at all. It is some sort of a vulgarisation of "Tamil Nadu". Only because 'Nad' sounds as nearer to 'Nadu', possibly, we think, it is good. But it has no connotation; it has no meaning. I think, it is a question of getting acquainted with the name and getting used to the name. Only because it ends in 'oo', it does not become bad. For example, Mr. Mody's name is 'Piloo' ending in 'oo'....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम-
पुर): 'उ' के साथ 'ले' जोड़ देगे तो अर्थ बदल
जाएगा ।

15 hrs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Anything that ends in 'oo' is not bad. Tamil language is a very musical language. I do not understand it. But I have got a very interesting reminiscence about it. I remember, when I was a student of Arts in one of our towns of Maharashtra, there came a scholar from south and he gave us a lecture in English—it was a rather very ambitious project—a very scientific lecture, stating that Tamil is capable of becoming an international language. Some of the students asked him, "You want to make it an international language, why don't you give us a lecture in Tamil? Let us know how it exactly sounds like." He gave a lecture for 15 minutes in Tamil. Of course, we did not follow it. I must say I do not know whether he spoke in Tamil or not. I had not known how Tamil was like, and I must say that I went away that day with an impression that I heard a very musical

language, an from that day I have got this impression. In the present context of things, when we think of languages an their past glories, let us not merely make the languages as an instrument of past glory; we shall have to make the languages as an instrument for having a very glorious future also; an the future of the country, the future of the languages, the future of the regions lies in growing big, it lies in integrating with other important forces. Therefore when today Tamil Nadu becomes one of the States of India, it is really one more important step in the integration of different regions of this country into one India. We are proud that Tamil Nadu, one of the sister States of India, comes into its own as far as the name is concerned, and we are really very proud of it. A new history begins with a new name. Sometimes we say: what is there in the name? But I do agree that at least in big things names do count. I would ask Mr. Krishnamoorthi not to fight for small names. You have got the big name which, really speaking, matters, which is associated with the soul, the pride of the people. I am sure that this will start a new, a very inspiring, history for that State and for this country.

I support this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There was a motion for circulation, but the Mover is not present; so, that is not taken at all.

The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments. I shall now put Clauses 2 to 8 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion is carried unanimously.

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STATUS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the 30th August, 1968, regarding status of Jammu and Kashmir. He has taken only one minute. Mr. Umanath wanted to raise a point of order, but he is absent. Now, we have got nearly two hours. The Mover of the next Resolution must have one minute. The hon. Member may please keep that in mind.

श्री जटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): और लोग जो तो बोलना चाहेंगे। आज खत्म नहीं होगा।