

मूवमेंट हो रहा है, उसको आईवाश करके बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । उनकी प्राबलैम को सेंटर को हल करना चाहिये । ८० प्रतिशत जो कन्नड़ बोलने वाले हैं, उनको क्या आप इंडस्ट्री में तथा दूसरे फील्ड में भी ५० प्रतिशत हिस्सा देंगे या नहीं देंगे । अगर उनको अपने राज्य में कोई हक हासिल नहीं है तो और कहाँ हो सकता है । मैं इस और गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में जरूर कुछ न कुछ करेंगे ।

16.14 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM-
PORTANCE

Mr. Speaker: I am interrupting the proceedings just at this moment. This morning, we had a calling-attention-notice and the hon. Members here felt very much agitated about that cartoon that was there, and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had to make a statement.

Since then, I have received a letter from Shri H. N. Mukerjee that this whole thing has created, according to him, some misunderstanding in the minds of the hon. Members, and that that cartoon and that pictorial representation have not been rightly understood.

So, I shall give him an opportunity just to say a few words about that, so that the Members might have their view and Shri H. N. Mukerjee's view as well about that statement, before it goes to the press.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it on behalf of the Party that he is speaking?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Is he responsible for that? How is he giving the explanation on behalf of that newspaper? Is he the manager or some office-bearer of that newspaper?

Mr. Speaker: Because the whole indictment was against the Communist Party, as the leader of the party, he is giving the explanation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): That newspaper also belongs to his Party.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me of correcting what I consider to be a serious misunderstanding which arose after the calling-attention-notice was raised this morning.

I was very much astonished to hear the statement made by my hon. friend, the Home Minister, but I did not intervene at that point of time because I had not seen the paper in question and the cartoon which was mentioned. As soon afterwards as possible, I contacted our office here, and I got also a copy of the paper which I have forwarded to you, Sir, and I could say that it was a complete misunderstanding which led to the calling-attention-notice being raised, in the first place, and to my hon. friend the Home Minister giving the sort of reply, which he did, in the second place.

I have not got the paper with me at the moment. It is somewhere on the Table of the House, I think.

Mr. Speaker: The paper is being given to the hon. Member just now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: To any Bengali reader of this paper, who looks at this pictorial representation, there will not happen even the slightest impression that this has any treasonable content; he will not even imagine for a moment that it has any reference to the border or the border dispute. He will find two sets of people, peasants on the one side, and industrial workers on the other side, the peasants having put on a thing which in Bengal we call the *Toka*, which is something like a mat which is put on during the period of heavy rains, to protect them from the downpour; and

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the peasants have put on this Toka and they are putting out their hands from one side with some sheaves of corn, and the working people, or the industrial workers, on the other hand, are having their hammer as representing their section of the working people, while the peasants have the sickle. The peasants have the sickle, and the industrial workers have the hammer, and they are coming together. And their coming together leads to, according to this cartoon, the elimination of big money interests who are exploiting them. And there are three figures; one refers obviously to foreign capital, another figure has a turban associated with Marwari millionaires, and the third represents the other sections of the industrial magnates, who according to them, rightly or wrongly, are today the exploiting class.

There is no reference to the border at all. There are flags, of course, and these flags are the flags of the international working class movement, the flag with the hammer and the sickle inscribed on it. On both sides, it is the same flag. On both sides, it is the same type of people represented. Their faces are the same. They are bare-bodied, and they are bare-footed, and they are moving towards a unified kind of activity. This is what is sought to be represented.

I quite understand that perhaps some misunderstanding has been caused by this head-gear. This Toka, which in Bengal is generally used during the heavy rains, may not be familiar to other parts of the country, and perhaps some kind of a remote similarity with the head-gear used by some Chinese at some point of time might have caused this misunderstanding. Otherwise, this is a graphic representation and has no reference at all to the border.

If the picture is seen in its proper perspective, there is no question even of any hilly territory in this. Because

the flags are there—it is a black and white drawing—in order to get the flags to be seen by the reader of the paper, a black background has to be given, and that is all that is put here. There are no hilly territories at all. One set of people is just rushing on to meet another set of people, the working people or the industrial workers on the one side, and the peasants on the other.

Besides, this cartoon, or whatever you call it, has no caption, but it is put exactly over an article which is a translation of an article in English on national integration by the Secretary of the Communist Party of India, Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad.

So, there is no reference at all to anything like a border question. There is no suggestion in this picture, as far as I could understand it, of Indians and Chinese coming together; there is nothing of that sort at all.

On the contrary, here is a paper which was published on the Independence Day with a special supplement. And West Bengal, at any rate, is politically so conscious that if in the Communist Party's daily, something which was treasonable and traitorous to the country had been printed, at once, the public opinion of West Bengal would have asserted itself. At once, the Congress Party or the PSP, anyhow—between us, there is no love lost—would have organised demonstrations. At once, people would have gone in a procession to the office of this paper and burnt copies of this newspaper. This kind of thing would have happened. But seven days have passed, and nothing has happened. Nobody in Bengal has taken any notice of that. No newspaper in Bengal has made any comment one way or the other about it. Nobody has noticed it. There is no need to notice it either. I had not even seen it. Some of our Members have not also seen it. One or two had seen the paper, but had never thought another thing about it. But somehow or other a misunder-

standing has been created and attention called in this manner.

Shri Tyagi: Are they meeting in a hill area or on a plain?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As I said, it is a plain. There is no suggestion of the hills at all.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you look at the picture, it becomes clear.

Mr. Speaker: He has made the point. That is all.

16.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—contd.

श्री ह० च० सौय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बुनियाद पर और जिस उमूल पर यह माइनरिटी लैंग्वेज कमिशन बना है, वह बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन कठिनाई जो आती है वह इस उमूल के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के सम्बन्ध में आती है। दुःख तो इस बात का है कि जब अपने अपने स्टेट में उस के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन का सवाल आता है तो बड़े से बड़े लोग, जो पब्लिक पोलीशन में हैं, वे इंटरस्टेड व्यू रखते हैं। अभी अभी यहां के माननीय और वजुर्ग सदस्य श्री गुहा ने अपने भाषण में इस व को ट्विस्ट करने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कहा कि जो ऐसी लैंग्वेज हैं जो कि वायबल नहीं हैं, उन्हें छोड़ दिया जाये, उन को हटा दिया जाय। वह एक तरह से इस को ट्विस्ट कर रहे हैं। वे बुजुर्ग जरूर हैं, लेकिन मैं उन को चैलेंज दे कर कहना हू कि उन्होंने जो छोटा नागपुर के बारे में कहा है कि वहां जो आदिवासी लैंग्वेज है वह सिर्फ मुंडा, ओरांव आदि लोगों की है। उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि संथाली लैंग्वेज २४ लाख से अधिक लोग बोलते हैं। हम लोगों की भाषा भी हिन्दी नहीं है। मैं जिस भाषा को बोलता हूँ, उस को बोलने वाले भी करीब १५ लाख आदमी

हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि वे क्यों ट्विस्ट देकर कहते हैं कि वायबल यूनिट जो न हों, उनको छोड़ देना चाहिये। खुद उन माननीय सदस्या की स्टेट बंगाल में बहुत काफी संख्या में संथाल लोग हैं। इसी तरह से उड़ीसा में भी हैं। सभी जगह पर संथाल लोगों की संख्या काफी अधिक है, लेकिन मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि माइनारिटीज लैंग्वेज कमिशन ने और हमारे संविधान ने जो रास्ता बतलाया है वह बिल्कुल दुस्त है। लेकिन जब इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की स्टेज आती है तो स्टेट्स में उस के खिलाफ काम किया जाता है।

यहां पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आदिवासी भाषा को तरक्की देने यानी उस को अपना उचित स्थान देने के बारे में कहा। मैं उनको अफसोस के साथ बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन सब स्टेट्स में, जहां पर आदिवासी लोग अधिक संख्या में रहते हैं, जैसे बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, आदि प्राइमरी स्टेज में उन की भाषा पढ़ाने पर अमल करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई। मैं बिहार का उदाहरण दूँ जहां पर कि सबसे अधिक, अर्थात् ३८ लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं। आजादी के पहले तो हमारी भाषाओं को पढ़ाने का कुछ इन्तजाम भी किया गया था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद वहां पर उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Question.

श्री ह० च० सौय : संथाल परगने में जो आदिवासी लैंग्वेज के इन्स्पेक्टर थे वे काफी कम कर दिये गये। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग हिन्दी भाषा को पढ़ना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वह राष्ट्र भाषा है, मगर इस के माने यह नहीं होने चाहियें कि हमें हमारी भाषा को पढ़ने का अधिकार न हो जब कि संविधान में वह दिया गया है।

मैं लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट देखता हूँ तो मुझ को बड़ी हैरानी