（Amendmend）Btil
［Shri Naldurgkar］
for leave of appeal to the Supreme Court It is going to be a perma－ nent statute and my amendment seeks to remedy that defect it dous not do any harm also

Shri A．K．Sen：It is not nicessary If this Bill came before thi，House first，I would not have minded even acceptung this amendment but now if it is accepted，it will have to go to the other House We cannot do it this session So，I would request the hon Member to withdraw this ＊mendment as it s not necessary Thc Government feels that within ixty days， at can act

Mr Deputy－Speaker．Is the hon Member pressing his amendment＇

Shri Naldurgkar：No Sir
The amendment was，by leave，with－ drawn

Mr Deputy－Speaker the question in
＂That clause 2 stand part of the Bill＂

The motion was adopted
Clause 2 wa，added to the Bill
Mr Deputv－Speiker The question ！
＂That clause 1 the Enacting Formuld and the Title stand part of the Bill＂

The motion was adopted
Clause 1，the Enacting Formula and the Tytle were added to the Bill

Shri A．K Sen：Sir，I beg to move
＂That the Bill be passed＂
Hr Deppaty－Speaker：The question 4

## ＂That the Bill be passed＂ <br> The motion roas adopted．

13.22 hrs

## MOTION RE REPORT OF COM－ MISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES－contd

Mr．Deputy－Speaker：The House will now take up further considera－ tion of the following motion moved bv Shat B N Datar on the 8th Sep－ tember， 1959 namely－

That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Lingustic Minorities for the period 30th July， 1957 to 31st July，1958，land on the Table of the House on the 8th May， 1959 ＂

There is also further consideration of the amendments that have been moved

The Minuster of State in the Minnis－ try of Home Affairs（Shrl Datar）： Sir may I know how much time is left？

Mr Deputy Speaker．The time now avalable 151 hour and 35 minutes， that means we will go up t～ 300

Shri Supakar．When witl the hon Minister be called＂

Mr Deputy－Speaker He will con－ clude bv $\mathbf{3 0 0}$

Shri Supakar．When will he begin？
Mr．Deputy－Speaker．That will be known just now

Shri Datar：Sir，at about 230 I shall begen to reply

Mr．Depputy－Speaker：All right．

## Some Eion Members rase－

Mr．Degnaty－Spenker：Shar D C． Sharma－Hon Members shall be brist now．

Siuri D．C Dinama（Gerduphr）： Str，my normal unit of time is 留 matauter in a clate rocim I shall bo解 等

An Hoa. Member: This is no class room

## $13 \cdot 23 \mathrm{hrs}$.

## [Shri C. R. Pattabif Raman in the Chair]

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I welcome the appointment of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities. I also welcome the publication of the report of the Coramissioner for linguistic minorities. I am glad that the problem of linguistie minorities has been placed at par with the problem of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others. It means that this problem has been looked upon as a problem of social urgency.

But, Sir, I do not understand why political considerations should have been imported into the discussion on this report. As I look at the amended part of the Constitution which refers to this report, I find that it deals with disabilities so far as education is concerned, so tar as employment is concerned, so far as culture 15 is concerned, so far as all those things are concerned which can be classified as non-political matters. But while we have been discussing this report we have tried to create an impression that the problem of minorities in our country is a very great problem fraught with political consequences, fraught with political disasters, fraught with political disabulities.

Now, while the order for the formation of this office and submission of the report was issued it was sald that nothing would be done which is gaing to jeopardise the unity and integrity of this country. Therefore, I feel that everything that is going to be said about this report and all the matters that are going to be dealt with by the Commissioner for linguis. tic minorities are subject to that overriding condition. That thing is very very vital, and it is a pity that while discussing this report we have been
trying to say that this report deals with problems which ean lead to oppression and things of that kind. I know one bon. Member went so far as to use the word "genocide". 1 am very unhappy about it.

I feel that we should look at thin report from its proper perspective. The proper angle is this. In the first place, so far as sizable linguistic minorities are concerned and. wo far as administrative conveniencen and administrative exigencies require, we should try to eliminate them. That in to say, a lingulstic minority, if it is in conformity with administrative efforts and if it is also not going to change the map of a particular State very much, should be transterred to that area to which it properly belongs. I think this is the only solytion, the only worthwhile way of solving this problem. If that is done, the trouble between Bombey and Myzore, the trouble between Bihar and Bengal, the trouble between Bihar and Orissa.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mysore and Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All these troubles would automatically disappear. I say this, in view of the fact that the problem of linguistic minorities is being approached from a highly agitational point of view and since it is liable to flare up in all kinds of ways, we must find a long range solution of this problem. The long-range solution is this. that we should try to so adjust the boundaries of our States that these linguistic minorities go over to those States where the majorities are to be found.

The second thing that I want to say is this, that our Government has developed an undue affection for retired persons. I have nothing to say against the retired persons, but I do not understand why in every department of our administrative activity we are showing excessive attechmont to these retired oficers. For indmove,

I find that the Commissioner for linguatic minorities is a retured Hugh Court Judge. I have nothing to say against him I say that he is one of the most eminent Judges I bow my head in respect to him I feel convinced about his learning, scholarghip, integrity and everything But I as speaking about the policy of our Government of India, and it is this, that people who have earned their well-earned rest, people who have earned thear goodly pension, people who have put in the normal years of service and people who should be doing something for the other world are brought back into fields of great activity

Well, there may be some justification for bringing these persons to these fields, I do not deny it But, Sir, the problem of lingustic minorities is not a problem of adjudication, the problem of linguistic minorities is a problem which does not require an armchair approach but it is a problem which requires a field-work approach You cannot expect a retired person, whether he is a Governor or a Judge or anybody else to bring that dynamic approach to bear on this problem, which is necessary for solving this problem We want a younger person for this We want a person who is more dynamic and mbre active for this kind of work But you get hold of a person who looks upon this job from the right angle but who is not physically so active as to tour all the States and do all the work At the same time, I would tell the Home Minister that you are handicapping this gentleman Why? Because you do not give him proper implementation machinery You do not give him a sufficient number of supervisors. inspectors and investigators You do not give him the right number of those persons who would deliver the goods. Therefore, on the one hand, you take a retired gentleman for this work. and, on the bther hand, you give him what I may call a kind of cump affice equipment, a kind of aticeleton equipment, and you want him to denl with a problem which is a
permanent human problem and a problem which is going to be meired upon by persons who do not like the Government in all kinds of wayu. Therefore, I would sey that this cancer should have been given much more assistance in the matter of inspectors, etc, than has been givea.

Now, what has happened A quentionnaire was issued Very tood. We are living in a world of quectionnaires and surveys I thunk it in good. But the pqychological resistance of the States was not overcome properly Some States do not cooperate It is because our Statco generally do not want anybody elve to meddle with their affars. They think that the Government of India officials are poking their noses into their aftairs So, the resistance that was set up by some States was mot overcome Therefore, there was delay.

When we read the preface to this report, we find that it makes a very sorry reading It talks not only about the delays that have occurred but about the committees which have been formed A South India Consmittec has been formed but it has not given its report All that has been done so far as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is concerned is this. This gentleman has been asked to do his work, tied hand and foot. He is asked to do his work in a way which does not make for the speedy solution of these problems or which does not make for the redress of grievances I do not want to go into all the grievances

Even though this is the first repert of its kind, even though we eappect better reports in the years to comes I would say that the problem of Drda has remained as it wes What sate been done for Urdu? You cremite an. officer and you do not give himpormes to achieve anything effective Unia remains as it was before Ordu has not been given its proper place in the linguistic map of India, in the linguistic maps of our States. Why has in not been done? I tell wou it is a sore question in reapect of some ef
[Shri D. C. Sharma]
bur countrymen. I do not talk in terms of Hindus and Muslims. It is question which makes many of us unhappy.

Now, you take my State of Punjab. It is a very progressive State. I am very happy to belong to that State But in Punjab I find that two language formulae are working.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): Three

Shri D. C. Sharma: My friend over there says three. It is a question of arithmetuc He knows arithmetic much more than 1 do. Therefore, I stick to two. I was saying that two formulae are working in Punjab. One is the well-known Sachar formula which applies to the East Punjab State as they existed at one time The other is the PEPSU Formula which apples to what was PEPSU at one time. There is now an amalgamation of States. Administrative services are being amalgamated. All along the line we are having one cadre of administrative services We are having one jurisdiction $m$ all matters of administration over the erstwhile PEPSU State and the erstwhile East Punjab States. But this old relic of PEPSU like the old fort of Delhi is allowed to live so that the people should remember that there was once a State called PEPSU' I do not want to enter into linguistic controversies Let me make it very clear. I want to tell the Home Minister very clearly that I do not want to enter into linguistic disputes. But I submit very respectfully that linguistic harmony is the basis of all kinds of harmony in any State or in any country. If you introduce linguistic disharmony, you have to reap the consequences. Therefore, I would submit that this PEPSS formula which is a kind of watertight formuta-a man who belongs to the Pimjabi region stobuld study only Pumjabi and a nimo who belongs to the prindi readpo ihotuld study only

with. But it has not been done away with.

The hon. Home Minister made a statement the other day about the Sachar formula. Some deputations have been going to meet the Governor and were going to various places contradicting what he has said I am not supporting those deputationists. What I mean to say is that the lingustic controversies are there in our country and them are some persons out to make muck of them. So, I think such things should be done away with. There are my friends, the Meos, in the Gurgaon district I think we must da. justice to them also

What is Punjab' Punjab is not only the home of the Punjabl Punjab is not only the home of Hindi. Punjab is also the home of Urdu Therefore, I submit that the Commissioner should have thrown some light on this vexed problem, on this ever-recurring problem, on this highis controversial problem. on this problem which has been the source of a lack of harmony in my State for some time But nothing has been done

The Commissioner was asked to deal with residental quelifications and other safeguards The whole debate on the floor of the House dwelt on the linguistic minorities and the border disputes So far as the services and other safeguards are concerned, I can assure you that the lm gustic minorities are not having their share in the States. I say this with due sense of responsibility. They are not having their proper share in the service. I am not talking about one State or the other in perticular. Some of my friends may be feeling that I am net saying anything about Punjab in particular. I am not saying anything about my state.

[^0]Shat D. C. Sharma: I am afraid of both of you-Hariana as well as you! I am atnaid of them in the healthy sense of the word. I am not only talking of the linguistic minorities in Punjab; I am talking of the overal picture of India. I can assure you that they are not having a proper and fair deal so far as the services are concerned. I would ask the hon. Home Minister to place on the Table of the House the figures showing how many of them have been employed in the services.

So, I would say that this report is a sketchy and inadequate report. It does not give us the schemes about what is going to be done in future. If the other reports are also going to be along the same lines, I am afraid the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities will not be properly employed. I would, therefore, submit that all these things should be dealt with in this report more carcfully and more adequately and more satisfactorily. The Government of India has done a great thing in appointing this Commissioner. I think it should make us feel proud, because I do not think there is any other country which has done a thing of this kind. This shows how our Government is careful about the rights of minorities. But appointment is one thing and satisfactory work is another thing. I bope we will get more satisfactory work from this Commissioner and all the necessary machinery will be set up to resolve the problems regarding education, school, mother tongue, services and culture, problems that concern the minorities.

Shrt Achar: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to refer to a linguistic minority in my State of Mysore. (Interruptions). I do not want to enter into that controveray which my Mahareshtrien triends have reised. I would hise to keep out of that controversy, because I fael in this discunsion we are comcersed with the report dealing with



Ot course, we have our own prob-* lems with regard to that, both in the north, south and east. So far as Mysore is concerned, we have border problems in all the directions except in the west, where we happen to have the sea. . It is said that so far as Karnatak is concerned, there has been aggression from all sides except for the kindness of the Arabian Sea. As I said, I do not want today to enter into that controversy. I am dealing with another problem, with which I am vitally concerned.

Takug the total population as a whole, in Scuth Kanara district, we have got people who are talking a language which probably many of the Members of this House may not have heard of. It is called Tulu. The population of the district is about 132 lakhs. Out of that, nearly 8 to 9 lakhs are people who talk Tulu. Of course everybody is aware of the four Dravidian languages: Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. But we must remember that the Dravidian languages are not four, but five:


Mr Chairman: Is that a written language?

Shri Achar: It has got its own script. though it may not have developed. It may not have much literature, but all the same, we must remember one thing. You are pleased to ask me that question, but it rather embarrasses me. It looks as it everybody seems to be prejudiced against that language. It is asked, is it a written language? Should every language be a written language and also be a language with much literature?

The other day I was reading about the treatment given to the several languages in Soviet Rusaia in an anticle. There are a goed number of languages and dialeets in Rumbia. I read in that article that chey have dereloped even thowe inaguinge.
[Shri Achar]
which have no script and no literature. In the same way, so far as the people who talk Tulu is concerned, they have a very well developed language. In fact, experts in language matters and phinologists have said that Tulu is one of the very developed languages. It is a very expressive language and it is the language of about 8 to 10 lakhs be people.

Unfortunately this area has been ander the domination of some kingdom or other and this language is nut used even as a medium of instruction. We have adopted Kannada and I am not saying anything against that. Kannada has been the medium of instruction and it is also used for administrative purposes. But all the same, I think that something must be done to develop this Janguage. Tulu has its own way of expression and a culture of its own In fact, there was a movement, when different linguistic States were being formed, and there were some peopic whb advocated that there must be a separate Tulu State for 10 lakhs. It is unreasonble and I am not supporting anything of that kind: it is not practical. If I say that, people like Shri Khadilkar will say, it is linguistic fanaticism. I do not know exactly how he exhibited his feelings when he spoke about Belgaum. But all the same, I will not go to that extent. I am only submitting this for the consideration of the hon. Minister as well as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I would request them to consider this aspect of the question and see what could be done to help to improve that language. For instance, there may be a radio centre and things like that to develop Tulu.

Whenever election or anything like that comes, everybody who wants the people to understand things gives a lecture in Tulu. But for other purposes, Kannada or some other language is umed. This aspect of the question that Tulp is a language of about 10 lakhs of people must also be
inventigated. If I have understood correctly article 350B of the Conatitution, it is not merely to correspond with the different States, get their views, analyse them and submit seports. Article 350 B saym:
"It shall be the duty of the Special Onfler to invendigate all matters relating to the sategtards provided for linguistic minorities." " etc.

I am not reading the entire artcio, because the main purpose is so cloar. One of the main purposes is to investigate the difficulties. This is the Girst point that I wanted to submit to this Howse, the Home Mininter and to that officer, a highly rempected geacieman, Shri Mullick, who comes from Allahabad.

The other point raised by the speaker who preceded me, Shri Sharma, was something about retired servants. I do not agree with that. It is really good thing that the Government have been able to find such an eminent jurist and a very capable man to take up this ofsice. But, as far as the office of the Commissioner is concerned, I have to make one submission. The Office of the Commissioner must be in the middle of the country I would submit that Allahabad is rather far away, so far as south India is concerned. So, if Nagpur is suggested for that office, I would certainly support it, especially at a time when we hear news about Maharashtra and Gujarat being separated and separate Vidarbha being not lormed. Now there is a feeling that Nagpur is being neglect. ed. So, to protect the interests of the minorities Nagpur would be the right place. So, I would suggest that the Office of the Commissioner for Liguistic Minorities zhould be is a central place, not in a place lire Allahabad.

Then, I would like to say a dew words about the way in which thin problem has been dealt with. Some hon. Members have atated Sbat (twe
problem of lingustic minorities has arisen after the re-organisation 0 : Stater I beg to disagree enturely from that point of view This problem was there from the very beginnung In fact, when the British cut this India into sereval States, the problem was there For exampln, take South Kanara It was a minor. lty group in Madras State. In fart. most of the Kannada-speaking people were minorities in other States. Ir. Bombay they formed a minority ord in Hyderabad they formed a minority Except in the small feudal Stat. of Mysore the Kannada-speaking people were m a minority. I di:tinctly remember that the Dhar Corrmittee, which was appointed for the purpose of going into the question whether the Kannada-speaking people could be united into e State, reported that the Kannada-speaking people have suffered everywhere They have suffered in the State cf Madras, they have suffered an Bombay and Hyderabad, because they formed a minority everywhere. Now a Kannada State has been formed though many of the Kannada-speaking areas are still in other States We find that our problem has not yet been solved For example, we fina a portion of the Kannada area in Kerala The former Kasargnde tallk at least' a portion of it, must go to the Mysore State That has beer conceded even by the Communnt party The President of the Malsbar Congreas Committee has al:o conceded it I may state here that the problem was there even before the re-organisation of Stater Now after the re-organisations of States, it is still there Though to $a^{\text {a }}$ constderable extent the problem of the minorities has been tackled by tie re-organsation, I do not agres with the view that the problem has been completely solved Nor do I agrec with the view that once re organis.tion is made and houndaries settlec the problem would disappeor I do not think so.

There are bilingual areas. Iven if these problems are tackled and some solution arrived at, the problem
would stull remain. So, I do not agree with the view that the problim would go entirely. But if these problems are properly tackled and a good many artas are integrated in a way whereby most of the people go into the area of the language they are speaking, the difficulties can be levsentd for example, if Kasargede taluk is merged wish Mybore state. the difficulties of the Kannociaspeaking people there can be miltgated In regard to the BombayMysore boundary also, it is the sarese thing in Sholapur district the Kannada speaking area must $g$, to Mysore Similarly, some port'on of Belgaum has got a predominantly Maharashtrian population. Thmt should go to Maharastra Stete or Bombay State. That is poasible and that will certainly make that; easier But the problem will still be there to a lesser extent. So, the Commissioner will bave to contante and he will have to do his duties.

When I look into the report I tmd that the problem is not dealt with as speedily as it ought to be. Thruath the problem is there since the comomencement of the Constitution itsers -article 29 specifically refers to itnothing was done till 1956. The Seventh Amendment to the Constitution was passed only in 1956 and the States Re-organisation Act came innu force on the ist of November, 1957. Even though the Act came into force on 1st November, no minority officer was even appointed till July ext year-a delay of nearly nine months. That shows how the problem has been neglected by Government What I am saying is that the problem was there from the time of the very commencement of the Constitution. $S_{\text {, }}$ something should have been done m 1950 or 1951. But nothing was done Even after the passing of the States Re-organisation Act. nothing was done for nune months. This shows that the problem has not been treated serrousty

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## [Shr: Achar]

section What has he done? He has written to Several State Governments after some complaints were received He got replies from some of them and he had no replies to some others That does not seem to give a very good account of his work He has to go to the States, investigate and find out what the difficulties of the minorities are, but no efforts seem to have been made in that direction I can mention from $m v$ own experience some of the grievances Of course, he deals with some of them On a former occasion also I dealt with the grievances and difficultes that the people arc feeling in Easargode taluk Most of them are mentioned $m$ the report Here 1 will read only one portion from the report On page 23 it is stated
"On behalf of the Kannada speakung people a complaint was recerved about the change made in the railway signboand, from Kan nada into Malayalam The com plaint has been brought to thi notice of the Ralluav Board for ne essary action It was also pointed out that forms uscd in courts and other offices ale in Malayalam whereas the medium of instruction in almost all the schools to the north of Chandragur river 19 Kannada, that clerks employed in the offices have no knowledge of Kannada and the vilagers are therefore, put to great difficulties, that Gram Sevaks and other offcials appointed in Manjeswar Block of Community Development do not know Kannada,
"that Inspecting Officers ap-
pointed for schools where the
medium of instruction is Kannada
do not know Kannada, that Gov-
ernment notifications are not pub-
lished in Kannada newspapers;
that Rannada translation of Land
Roforms Bill of Kerala Govern-
ment has not been published ..."
ete
"therefore I oaly
submit that the
shquild inventime
into these matters and not merely be a recording officer
14 hrs.
की प्रकाजीतर खाती सभापति महोवय. भ्रब मे कुष्ड समय पहले हस सदन मे भाषा市 सम्बन्ध में दो समितियो की त्रिपोर्ट पर चर्षा बली है। एक तो ससदीय भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर चर्षा हुई धोर दूसरी यह भ्रल्पसस्पक्ष भाषा समिनि की नरवोर्ट पर चर्च चल रही है 1 सौभाग्य मे या दुर्भाग्व मे दोनो मे ही लगभग उस पजाब की कुछ्ध न कुछ्ब चर्चा घाई है, जिस पजाब का कि मै यहा प्रतिनिनित्व करना हू। वर चर्षा भानी स्वाभाविक भी थी। पजाब भी भारतवर्ष का ए़ प्रान्त है घोर एक ऐसा गौरवपूर्ण प्रान्त है कि भाग्त की स्वाषीनता प्राप्ति के हतिहास में पजाबन का एक बहुन बडा घोर श्रेयस्व स्थान रहा है। परन्तु जहा पर पजाब का भ्रनीत इनना गोग्व्याली रहा वहा कई काग्णो मे उस का च्तामान धीरे धीर कुछ भुधना होता चला जा र्ना है। कुघ्ध ता पजाव की बमे विभाजन ने नए दो थी श्रार रही मही बमन पजाब $T$ ग०. कुछ्ब इम प्रवार के गजनीतिक म्यखा्डे बतज लता नं तांड $f$ ज जा भानाय की गरान्न म्रोर प जाब के भ्रम्न का मापा का ग्याधा बना क इम प्रकार का वानावग्ण बना गह है कि जिम से प जान की स्थि नि न केवल पजाब के लिये घवितु मार भागतवप के विये धीर धीने चिन्ता का विषय बननी जा रही है ।

भाषा के आ आधार पर इस समय पजाब म लगभग तीन फार्मूने या तीन योजनाये चल रही है । पहली प जाब के म्रन्दर बह्ं योजना चल गही है जिस को सच्थर फार्मूला कह कर पुक्रारा जाता है, छूसरे पबात के घ्यन्दर बह योजना बस रही है कि जिक्ष को कैप्तू कार्यूला कह कर पुकारा काता है घोर एक
 जिस्त को क्षेगीय योजना या सीज्जन फार्मूला



के मम्बन्ध मे भारख्वं में कुद्ध भूलें चल रही हैं । समक्षा ऐसा जाता है कि जैसे मढ्राराष्ट्र के लोगो की, भाषा मराठी है, बगाल के बोगो की भाषा बगला है, ताममलनाड के जोगो की भाषा तामिल है, गुजरात बालो की भाषा गुजराती है इमी तग्रह मे पजाब की भाषा भी प जानी होनी चाहिये। यह भी कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी के समर्थक क्यो पजाब के घन्दर व्यथं का पक श्रान्दोलन पैदा कर ग्हे है मोग क्यो पजाव के वानावग्ण को ध्रुब्ध इग्ने का प्रयत्न कर ₹हे है । इस प्रकार की एव माधाग्ण मी चर्चा है जो हर व्यक्ति व म्मस्तिक्क को अ्रान्दोंलित कंग्नी है । लेकिन मे निवेद्नन करना चाहना है कि पजाब की ममम्या बगाल, महागएँ गुजगत, नार्ामलनाड प्रोग कर्नाटव रों मर्वश्श भिब्न है। पजाब की क्या निर्थित है :

पहले ता मं पजाब की जनमख्या के मम्बन्ध मं कुछ्य निवेदन कग्ना चान्ता है । डम समय पजाब की पूरी जनमस्या नगभग : करोंड ६? नास्व की है । इम ? वरोद्र ६? लाम्य मं पजाब के श्नन्द्धर दो धोत्र माने गये हैं, एक $९ \vec{र}$ न्दी क्षेत्र शैर द्रमग पजाबी क्षेत्र । इन क्षंत्रो का गानने चा प्राधार यह हुग्रा कि जिस समय सीमा fनर्धाग्ण कर्शमान नें मार दना का भ्रमण किया नो अ्रमण करनं के परचात् जहा उस ने ॠप्री सम्मति नी कि किमी भाषा भाषी एवं राज्य मे क्या कुछ होना चाहिषं बहा यह भी कहा -
"जिम गज्य मे समस्त घाबादी का ง० प्रत्तशत वा उस से यर्मषक भाग एक भाषा समुदाय वाला हो केवस वही राज्य ही एक माषा भाषी राज्य स्वीकार किया जाना बादिये जहा कि अर्पसष्यक घाबादी पर्याप्त घर्यात् 30 प्रतिषान बा उस से मषिक हो बह राज्य हिभाजी अना जाना क्याएिये ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

इस माधार पर पजाब द्विभमी राज्य माना गया । लेकिन पंजाब की स्थिति, इस प्रकार की है कि पंजाइ के जो दो क्षेच्र बनाये गये है हिन्दी भौर पजाबी क्षेत्र, उस मे हिन्दी क्षेत्र की जो कुल अनसस्या है
 मं से «ऐ लाम्व ४४ हजार ? ३० उपषित हिन्दी भाषा भाषी है घौर केवल २ लाग ३२ हजान ७०亏 व्यक्ति पजाबी भाषा भाषी है । इसीं तरह से fिस को पजाबी क्षेत्र माना गया है उस की कुल जनमक्या $v E$ लाब ६义 हजार ०४४ है जिस के घन्दर छ४ लास ७? हजार $4 \mathscr{y}$ है अंग 66 लाम्व ह₹ हजान प.0२ पजाबी भापा भापी है ।

श्र चर्विन ससह्ट सर्डबो (लुधियाना) गें फफगर्म ध्राप कहा मे पहु रहे है।

यी प्रकाश बीर चास्नी : विड्वस्त Fि्पाटं के श्राधार पर मे बता रहा है।

हस को अ्रगर मं दूसने अब्दों मे धौर व्यास्या के साथ कहू तो नो यो कह सकता हू कि उपरोक्त श्राकडो के भाषार पर हिन्दी क्षेत्र में $\varepsilon \varepsilon$ प्रतिशत नोग हिन्दी भाषा समुदाय मे घौर $\gamma$ प्रतिरात से कम लोग $\square$ जाबी भाषा समुदाय में झ्राते है जब कि पजाती क्षेत्र में पजाबी भाषा समुदतय की नस्या पט प्रनिशत के लगभग झौर हिन्दी भाषा समुदाय की ४२ प्रतिशत के लगसग है ऐसी स्थिति मे जैसा कि सीमा निर्षररण ममितित ने भ्रपनी सम्मति दी है उस आ्राधार पर पजाब का पजाबी क्षेत्र द्विभादी क्षेत्र बता जाता है क्योकि वहा पर हिन्दी बोलने बलो की सस्या र२ प्रतिशत के लगमग बैठती है 1

शब इस फार्मूले के विपरीस अल्प संख्यक्ष भाषा समिति के प्रतिबेदन को देत कर के मुक्ष बहुत कष्ट हुपा है कि उन्होंने केष्वल पंजाए
[बी प्रकाश बीर चासी़] * से सेटरी मे जो उन को पच लिखा है, उसी के भ्राषार पर भपनी सम्मति इस पुस्तिका के घन्बर दे दी है मोर अपनी मोर से किसी प्रफार की कोई ब्वात जानने की पजाव के चल्पसस्पको की भाषा के सम्बन्ष मे प्रयत्न नही किया है। उस मे उन्हो ने यह् लिखा है कि वजाब के भन्दर जो फार्मूला चलता हैं वह पंध्सू फार्मूले मौर सक्षर फार्मूले के म्रनुसार कलता है जिन को कि सर्चसम्मति से स्वीकार किया गया है। पह बीज पढ कर मुक्षे मीर बडा म्राएचर्य हुम्रा ओौर इस चीज को सुल कर इस स दन वो घोर इस सदन के बाहर लोगो को भी क्रमन यह बान खतलाई जाये तो ध्याइसर्ष हुए बगार नही रहेगा। मर्बसम्मति से कैमे स्वीकार हुष्रा किस ने र्वीकार किया कब किया

किजिता ठाद्र कात भांब : कभी एक्सेप्ट नही हुपा, न उस हाउस में योग न ही पजाष में।
 की बत यह है कि मर्वमम्मत शब्द के श्रतिरिक्त भी घतुपरयक भावा ममिति ने जा भपना प्रतिवे द्रम दिया है इस मे उन्हा ने यह भी लिखा है कि वजाब की जो क्षे शीय योजना है, गीजनल फार्मृला है, उस का समद् की स्वीक्कान प्राप्त है । यह जान कर युमे महान भाड्ययं हुप्रा कि मसद् की स्वीकृति डस गेजनल फामंक्न को बव प्रात्त ढुई

पंखित्र ठमुर बास मार्णा : मसद ने कमी र्रिजनल फाम कं; को पाम नल़ी किया ।

जी० श्नीर लिस्ह : यह स्टंट्म fिश्भार्गेनाइजें जान एक्ट का पारं है मीर उस तक्ट को मसद ने च्वीका किषा था।
 पार्ट नही है।

घो प्रलान कोर कात्यी ऐसा हुपा कि जिस समय यह रीजनल कार्लि का ड्राप्ट मदन के घन्वर पाया तो उस के पहच्चत् दो मझोषन हस पर रले गये । एक मझोधन तो पहित ठाकुर दास भार्गंब जी की भोग मे रला गया भौर दूसरा सरदार बहादुर सिह जी की त्तरफ से रका गया। विित ठाकुर दास भार्गंबजी की नरफ से यह सरोषन रला गया कि इस फामूले मे से माषा सम्बन्धी दोनो बाराधो को हटा कर उस को हो सह ह्यूस का घ्रग बना लिया जाये पौर इस तरह से पह एक एक्ट का रूप घारण कर से 1 मग्वार बहादुर सिह जी की तरफ से यह मशोषन ग्बा गया कि दन दोनो षारामो के सहित इस को हबे शैड्यूल मे खामिल का लिया जाये म्रीर किन इस को एक एक्ट का रूप निया जायें। दोना मे मे कोई भी सघोधन स्वीकृत नही हुप्रा । उसके पश्चात संसद् में न किसी प्रकार की चर्चा हुई सौर न किसी प्रकार से हसकी पुष्टि हुई । ऐमी मूरत मे किस तरह से मसद् को म्बीहृति छसबो प्राप्त हुई मं नही समझ्न काया । मै यह मी नही समक्ष सका कि पजाव गवर्नेंटेट कै सैक्रेत्री ने घ्रल्पसख्यक भाषा कमेटी के कमिइनग को यह पत्र किस भाधार पर लिखा कि मसत् की म्बीकृनि इसको प्राप्त है ।

एक घ्रोर बात जान कर मुभे घाए्यक हुमा है । पैप्रू फार्मुले के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया हैं कि इसके अनुसार दसवी घ्रेणी तक पजाबी का पठ्ना पनिवार्य है भौर उसके सम्बन्ष में यह भी कहा है 命 सविषान के धनुच्छेद्ध 340 (क) में बिये गये निरेंग के बिरुद्ध पडता है। जम सविधान के वह विक्द पडता है तो इससे बचने के लिए भागे बल करके छस समिति की रिपोर्ट मे लिखा गया है कि यह समहना जलरी है कि बह पजान में बेनीय समितियों की योजना की स्परेला का एक माग है जो कि क्षेकीय कर्नु के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है धौर जिसे मंसद्ध ते

सीजिए कर fिया हैं। यह इस प्रकार की जकत्र है कि बिसे ससद् को देसेना होगा । उहा पर यह स्वीकत नही हुपा है, यहा पर इस पर स्बीकृति की मुहर नही लगी इस ब्वात को कमिश्नर महोदय को भी देषना चाहिये बा। पजाय के सेक्ट्री ने इस प्रकार की अल्पसस्पक भाषा समिति के कमिश्नर को रिपोटं दी थौर उन्होने उ्यो की त्यो इसको इसके पन्बर रस विया। वहु ठीक नही था।

मैं एक बात को भोर विरोष लप से यहा रसना चाहता है । इसको मै यो भी उपस्थित करना चाहता हू ब्योकि इसमे सक्र्र फारमेने फरो वैप्यू फार्मुने दोनो की वर्वा हुई है, छस बास्ते इसमें एक स्थान पर उनोमे यह मी लिक्षा है कि पजाब की सरकार ने ये बोनो फार्मुले बनाये है मोर इस भाषार पर बनाये हैं कि कार्रेस बरिका कमेटी का सस प्रकार का निश्पय था भौर उसके साथ साथ केन्द्रीय किष्का मनालय ने शिक्षा भनियो का जो एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था उसमें मी एस श्रकार का निएषय हुमा था। सभार्यति महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हू कि कापेस बकिग कमेटी का यह निएषय नही हैं सोर न ही यह जिक्षा मर्वियो का निषषय है । कात्रेम वरिंग कमेटी के $x$ धरस्त, दerह के पषिवेशान का जो निर्षय षा उसके हाब्द मे भापको पठ कर मुनाना चाहता है। उसके चल्य ये है —
"भाइमरी स्तर पर बन्दे की शिक्षा मातुभाषा के माष्यम मे होगी भोर इसका निएनय बन्दे के माता पिता या बालक की इद्धा पर निर्मर होला।"

ये हतने स्पष्ट शव्द हैं कि इसकी आवंख्या करने की भाबस्यकता नही है । मापृमाष्त का निर्णय माता पिता करोे, इसका किर्यय सरकार नही कर सकती है। सरकार कित्र कीज का निर्णय कर मकती है या करेगी हु दरकारी काषा का द्वोगा, ममतृभाषा का

नही। मातृमाषा बह होगी जिसका निमय माता विता करेगे।

रिक्षा मत्रियो के जिस सम्मेलन की इसमे चर्चा की गई है कि उसक श्राषान पर पजाब के भ्न्दर ये फार्मुले बने, उसकी बात भ्यब मे भापको बतलाना चाहता है। गिक्षा मशियों का मम्मेनन जा कि उसके दुछ ही दिन बाद $\{\subset\rangle E$ के प्रन्दर हुभा था, उमके मी जब्द में भ्रापका भुनाना बाहता है। वह निण्णंय वहा हुपा था। जनियर बेसिक स्तर पर त्रिक्षा का माष्यम बच्चे की मातृभाषा होनी चाहिये मोर जहा मातृभाषा क्षेतीय यर राज्य माबा से मिम्न हो बहा मातृभ्याषा में बन्ने की रिक्षा की क्यवस्था भवषष्य होनी चाहिये।

ठरसी स्थिति मे पजाब के उस क्षेत्र मे, उहा मच्चर फार्मुला लागू है पौर $२ २$ प्रतिकत लोग वह कहते है कि पजावी केवल हमारी बोली है, पजाबी हमारी भाषा नही है, हस फार्मुले को लादना भौर पाषषी श्रेणी तक जबदंद्ती उन को इस प्रकार की भाषा पबाना जिम में उन को माता विता की महमति व हो उन के माध बहुत भन्याय है ।

में घ्रपने वक्नव्य को उपसहार की पोर लाते हुए दो तीन मावर्यक बातो की भोर इस सदन का मौर विशेष र्प में मल्पसस्पक भाष्या समिति के कमिश्नर महोदय का घ्यान भार्कषित कराना चाहता है, मौर वह इस नाते से कराना चाहना है कि वही थोडा सा इस बात को समझे। वह कहते है कि सम्वर फार्मले से बिरोष क्यो है। बिरोष इस दृष्टि से है कि पासयी श्रेणी तक यह कहा जाता है कि मातृभाषा में शिका दी जायेगी। एक धोर बनित कमेटी पौर रिका मत्रियो के सम्मेलन का निश्वय यह है दूसरी योर कहा जाता है कि रूस को सदन की स्वीकृति प्राप्त है । वह भी स्थिति हूल की नही है । दूसरी बाता सब से बडी यह है कि भारताष्ष में हल भकार के घ्पभित रणिक है तो तो घोषी श्रेणी के बाद प्रने
[श्र्नं प्रकाशा वर्र शास्त्र्र]

बच्चों को गिक्षा नहीं दिला पाते हैं। पांचवीं भ्रेणी तक जिस बच्चे को पंजाबी ग्रौर गुएमखी अ्रनिवार्य रूप से पढ़नी पड़ेगी उसके बाद अ्भगर चौथी श्रेणी तक पढ़कर बच्चा ग्रपने घर में बैटता है तो स्थिति यह होगी कि वह बच्चा हिन्दी से सर्वथा श्रपरिचित रहेगा अ्रौर जो हिन्दू धर्मंग्रंय हैं जो कि प्राय : हिन्दी में ं्रौर विरोषतया देवनागरी निपि में तशा संस्कृत में हैं उन को वह् बच्चा जोवन के भ्रन्दर करी नहीं पढ़ पायंगा। इसनिये मेरी मांग यह् है कि पंजाव के इस भाग में जिस के श्रन्दर २२ प्रतिशन ग्रन्पसंख्यक माने गये हैं, उन के बच्चों को पूर्ण रुप में ग्रपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ने का अ्रधिकार मिलना चाहिये । पंजाब की मरकार से ग्रौर ग्रल्लमंक्यक भाषायी समिनि के कमिइनर महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि इम सम्बन्ध में ने सीघ्र कुछ निस्नप्र लें ।

यहां सर्वसम्मनि के गद्द्य का जो उपयोग किया गया है उसे जान कर मुने गों ग्राइचर्य हुप्रा। इस सदन को छम बात का क्ता है कि सन् १६४७ में पंजात्र के ग्रन्दर भाण के प्रश्न को ले कर एक बड़ा भारी ग्रान्द्रोलन चला जिम के ग्रन्दर ? ? हजार के लगभग ग्रादमी जलों में गों । ?亏 ग्रादमी मत्य की गोद में जा कर सोये, ग्रौर ऐसी स्थिति में भी वह कहते हैं कि सर्वसम्मति से यह फार्मूला पंजाब के ग्रन्द्र चल रहा है। भाषा के महत्वपूर्ण प्ररन को ले कर स्रगर इम नरह से दबाक डालने की कोशिरा की जायेगी, या पानी डालने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा तों मेरा निवेद्दन है कि पंजाब हमारे भारतवर्ष की सीमा का एक प्रान्त है । सीमा के प्रान्त में इसंम भयंकर स्थिति बनेगी ग्रौर दह संभालर्नं। बड़़ी कठिन हो जायेर्ग:।

ग्रन्त में एक चीज़ कह कर मं भ्रपना वक्तव्य समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस में एक स्थान पर लिखा गया है कि पंजाब सरकार ने निस्चय किस्या कि: पंजाब क्षेत्र में दोनों भाषाश्रों में

सरकारी परिपत्र प्रकाशित होंगे, जो जिस भाषा में ग्रावेदन पत्र देगा या कोई प्रार्यना पत्र देगा, उसे उस की भाषा में उत्तर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं ग्रापकी जानकारी के लिये यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, ग्रौर सदन के श्रन्दर चुनौती दे कर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चीज़ कागज़ों तक ही सीमित है । पंजाबी क्षेत्र के श्रन्दर इस का व्यवहारिक सुप कुछ भी नहीं है । ग्रभी पंजाब के ग्रन्दर अ्रक्तूबर में म्यूनिसिपल एलेकरान होने जा रहे हैं। वहां की चुनाव की निस्टें या तो अंग्रेज़ी में हैं या पंजाती में हैं । दिन्दी में एक भी लिस्ट किसी को नहीं दी गई । इसी नरहु से पंजाब क्षेत्र की रीजनल कमेटी है, उस की जितनी रिपोर्टें ग्रौर सूचनायें ग्राती हैं वह गुखम्ली़ी श्रौर पंजाबी में ग्राती हैं या थोड़ी बहुत अंग्रेज़ी में ग्राती हैं । हिन्दी का वहां नाम निगान नहीं है । इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। भाषा के सम्बन्व में जव्न निर्गय किया गया है अ्रैर हमारे प्रधान मंत्रो पंडित जबाहरलाल नेंहु का जब यह कहना है कि कॉई भाषा किसी के ऊपर जबर्दस्ती नहीं ठृसी जायेगी, किसी एक भाषा का किसी के ऊपर् डाला नहीं जा सकता प्रौर दूसरी चीज यह कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जब वह यह कहते हैं कि भाषा के प्रशन का भाग सास्त्री निर्णय करेंगे अ्रौर पंजाब सरकार ने हसी ग्राषार पर एक बहुन बुद्विमता का काम किया कि दो व्यक्तियों की, जिन में एक सिख्व है अ्रौर एक हिन्दू भी था, सद्भावना समिति बनाई । उस ने रिपोर्ट दी है। जब उस रिपोर्ट के ग्राधार पर पंजाव की सरकार पंजाब में वातावरण को सान्त करने जा रहीं है, ऐसी श्रवस्था में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर पंजाब की स्थिति को श्रौर बिगाड़ा न जाय। भाषा के प्रशन को राजनीति के ग्रखाड़ेवाज़ों के हाथों से ले कर भाषाशास्त्रियों के हाथों में दे कर पंजाब की भाषा ममस्या का समाधान किया जाय ।
 वहोष्य, दूनिम्बिस्टिक भाइसारिटी के कपर जितनी सर्था हुई है वह चर्षा माषा की माइनारिटी के साथ क्षाष स्टेट्स के बार्र की समस्पा तो भी सम्बन्षित है। इस समस्सा के ऊपर सदन में बहुत जोर दिया गया है । लेकिन मेरे क्याल में यहा श्री कावार ती मौर एक दूसरे सदस्य ने बताया कि भिगर किसी स्टेट के बार्ठर पर किसी भाषा के कोलने कालो की मेजारिटी है तो उस को ऐेख्बस्ट कर देना बाहिये । भ्रगर किसी महाराप्द्री स्टेट में करह माषा माषी ज्यादा है तो उस हिस्से को वगल की स्टेट के साय मिला दिया जाना काहिये। हस तरह का सजेषन पहा भाया। ठीक है, बार्टर के भाषा भाषियो को इस तरह से ऐं उजस्ट करने से कुष्युविषा हो सकती है। लेकिन केवल बार्डर से ही लिख्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज का ताल्लुक नही है। भमी पजाब के माई का को भाषण हुभा उससे मालूम होता है, कई मोर भाइयो ने भी बतलाया, कि बार्ठर के भ्रलाबा कई दउस्ट्रियल बहरों में या हूनरे क्षेगो मे दूसरी भाषामो का माइनारिटीज का भी सबाल है। इसलियें इस लिम्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज की समस्या को हल करने के लिये इमें हमेका के लिये एक पालिसी तय कर लेनी चाहिये । माइन्नारिटीज को जितनी गारंटीज कास्टिट गूरान मूं दी गई है उन के बारे में माइनारिटीज रिपोटें में मी बताया गया है । सिकिन हमारे कस्टि्ट्रूषान में जो गारेन्टीज दी गई है उन के बारे में हम इस रिपोर्ट में ज्यादा पाने की भाषाता नही करते है। कौन कोत सी स्टेट में उन गारेन्टीज को भमल में जाले के सिये क्या कदम उठाये गये है, हस के बारे में हमें दुष सूपनामो की जहरत है, लेकिन इस रिपोटं में हमें बहुत कम हूयना विसती है। सितोट में बताया कि किस्र स्टेट से कील ती कम्बूँट भार्, है होर कित्रि को क्या लिसा गया। लेकिन इस्त के





के मिये स्लूलो का क्या इन्तजाम हैं तो ज्याषा पच्चा होता। लेकिन सस तरह की कोई इन्मामंबान नही है। इसों मलावा ही कास्टि्यूसून में जो गारेन्टीब दी गई हैं वण पर हुष्ष भमल हैपा या नही, उन का उुप क्याल किया जाता है या नही, वह मी हम कुष्श समक्न नही पाते हैं। इस लिये कमिएनर की रिपोटं मे जो हुष्ब हम देक्षना चाइते है वह नही है थोर उन की रिकमेन्डेशस भी हत्र में नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिये क्षाध के सोण मैसूर स्टेट में कोलार किस्ट्रिथ्ट में कई जमह र०० परसेन्ट से ज्यादा है। उन लोगो के लिये वहा कितने सकल्स है, उन के वघ्तों को मातृ भाषा में पबनें के लिये कोई इन्तजाम है या नही डस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं बताई गई है। बंसे ही उठीसा के बार्षर पर गजम जिला है, उस का एक हिस्सा कोरापेट है, उस के लिये क्या इन्तजाय किषा गया है इस के बारे में भी कुष नहीं है। हसी तरह से wाध स्टेट में कन्नड माइनारिटी या उठिया माइनारिटी के लिये क्या इन्त्ताम किया गया है, यह इन्कार्मेखन मी नही है, न दन के बारे में कुष रिकमेन्डेशन दी गई है।

हमी सिलसिले में जो इडस्द्यूयल शह्र है, बम्बई, विल्ली, कलकता ऐसे कह चहर हैं। हर जगह माइनारिटीज का सबाल भा रहा है। बन्बो को मातृ माषा के द्वरता बिक्षा पाने का हक कास्टिट्यूशन से मिला हुम्ना है, लेकिन इस का इन्तजाभ काफी तोर से नही हो रहा है। इस के बारे में इस सदन के जो काप्रेस पाटी के सबस्य भी पामिपही हैं उन्होने पपनी राब दी कि इस का क्या हल होगा। कोंशेष के धबस्य की पारे ने कहा कि उन को एक ही भाषा तीष्ती होरी कौर बह हिन्दी छोगी । हिनी चहर सीलनी काइिये क्योकि एक माषा बनली है। हम हिन्दी को घमे बढ़ाना गहलें है केंिित मदलूर कर के, लोगो को मापू भाषा त्या जिखा

 6. नुस्बान होगा पीर केष्ठ की यूनिटो को

 जला करिषे । बारा में दर घस्ता है जियें खरनी भापूयष्षा में किजा जापे का स०त्रम करता कहिये। ऐेष्ष ग कर के
 ( द्रु सरे उस को सीजने पर षोर देते है। घाष
 जूलजेट में दिनी का श्रयार किया घोर घपने
 संत्रिए मंत्र तो दियी हत तरह के थाई था ही है हि कित्वी को मदद की निलती है।
 पदा है। ज्ञात को दिध्यी काषियों को पुमझना कारिए। क्षार्े कोणो की विकरत को सहेंदें रेगता चािए भोर पवनी जात वर

 को काने की कोरिब करनी चाहिए पर शेणा ध्याल उभमा नही है।

पतना ही नहीं, कल श्री मक्त दर्षान ने हिन्दी पौर उर्दू के घगग़े के बारे में बोलते एए कहा कि बह दक्षिण वालो की सुविषा के लिए ही हिन्दी में संस्कत को ला रहे है, नही बते बहु उस्री के घाय्दों को नहीं ोोड़ते । लेकिन बहां तक मं जानसा दूं कि पाजकल जो संस्टृत के पद हिन्दी में चा यहे है उनसे भी वक्षिण बालों को विककत पैदा हो रही है। लोग उम का स्वागत नही करते । ऐते पद हिन्दी मेँ इस्तं माल होते हैं जिनको वहा कोई नहीं समसता। बदिण की हर भाषा में संस्छत के कुष पद इस्तेमाल होते है लेकिन भाजकल हिन्दी में ऐंसे पद लाए जाते है जिनको कोर् भहीं समम्नता। उबाहरण के लिए, इस सदन में भ्रपोगीसन के मेम्बरो को विरोयी सबस्प कहा जाता है। संस्कब का जान केषल हिन्दी भाषियों को ही नहीं है वस्कि हैर स्टेट की भाषा वालों को सह्फुत का कुष्ब कान है। घक जो वहां विरोषी सदस्य का






 किकित श्रा


 Rant होती है।

 भहीं है 1 यक्षिण की माषाषो नें जिए पर्वा
 उसी तरह से उद्रं की घुक्द भी इस्तीमान हीचे है । पान्ध में भी लोग उदूं के सेकत्रों षालें को समझते हैं । उूूं के हाम्द दस्तोमान करते है, उनको बोलते है। उदूं के मौर संस्हत के जिन चायदो को लोग भासानी से समझ्न सकते है मोर जो भाषा में बल रहे ही उनको सिस्षिय करना चाहिए ए ऐसे शब्दों से हिन्दी को मदद मिलेगी। जब हिंद्वुस्तान में उदूं का प्रषार हुमा तो उदूं के बहुत तो शब्द यह्ता की दूसरी भाषापो में मिल गये जैसे कि संसहत के घान्द मिल गये। हिन्दी की स्परेखा इस तरह नहीं बनानी चाहिए कि कुष लोग भपनी पसन्ब के संस्कृ के बाब्द उस मे मिला दें । उदाहरण के लिए भाष्रण के लिए हिन्दी में ब्वाल्पान कर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जय कि हुम लोख ब्यास्पान का भर्ष कमेंट सम सही हैं या उपस्दास्त समझ्नते है । इसी सरद्ह से वितोषी घाण्द की भी बात है। मेरी सलाह है कि ज्त काल के लिए सब प्रान्तों की भाषा के वंजितो की एक समिनि बनानी चाहिए किसमें वूनीवरहिटी और कालितीं के मी परित्र चामिल हों मोर हनफी


शब्दों को मिलाना चार्हिए । अ्रपने मन के मुताविक करने से हिन्दी का विरोष खड़ा हो सकता हैं। जब हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाने के लिए श्रारगूमेंट हुग्रा था उस समय कहा गया या कि उद्न ग्रैर हिन्दी एक हो हैं, बहुत नजदीक है। लेकिन ग्रब उदूँ हिन्दी के बीच विरद्ध भावना पैदा हो रही है । ऐसा नहीं होना चार्हिए इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक हो सके हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी बनाने में उद्नं के वे राब्द जो श्रासानी से समझे जा सकते हैं क्नेतने चाहिएं ग्रैर दूसरे राज्यों के पंडितों की सलाह से संस्कृत के भी शब्द ले हेने चाहिए। ऐसा करने से ग्रासानी होगी ग्रौर भाषा की समस्या भी हल होगी ।

श्रो श्रम्बुल लतीफ (बिजनौर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, में ग्रापका बेइन्तिहा मराकूर व भमनून हूं कि ग्रापने मुझको इस मसले पर बोलने की इजाजत दी ।

इस वक्त माइनारिटी लेंग्वेज कमीशन की रिपोर्टं पेश है उस पर यह बहस है। मैं समझ्रता हुं कि इस वक्त तक जो तकरीरें हुई हैं वह इतनी मुफस्सिल ग्रौर मुकम्मिल है कि श्रब मज़ीद बहस की कोई जरूरत बाकी नहीं रही। हाउस में fिस कदर बह ही इस वक्त तक हुई है, सिवाय एक दो तकरीरों के, पूरी बहस इतनी संजीदगी के साय हुई है कि इसकी नारीफ ही की जा सकती है । चन्द मिनट पहले एक तकरीर हुई है जिसमें कुछ कगीदगी के ग्रासार पाये जाते हैं।

ज़बान का मसला ऐसा नहीं है कि जिसमें तलखी ग्रौर तुर्शी पैदा की जाये । ज़बानों के मसले बहुत ग्रहम होते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि संस्कृत एक ज़बान है, वह ज़बानों की मां है, अ्रौर दूसरी ज़बानें उसकी बेटियां हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की मुस्तलिफ भाषाएं हैं। हुकूमत का फ़र्ज़ है कि वह उन तमाम ज़बानों का तहफ्फुज़ करे । ग्रयर यही तलखी जो कि ग्राज पंजाब में नुमायां है चलती रही तो जो एक तलखी पाकिसतान की रादल में पैदा हुई थी वहु फिर पैदा हो सकती है ।

कफस के सानहे को मृद्तें गुजरीं, मगर श्रब तक चमकती है जो बिजली श्राशियां मालूम होती है ।

वह तबाही ग्रौर बरबादी जो मुल्क के ग्रन्दर हुई है वह जिस वकत सामने ग्राती है ग्रैर जो यह कंट्रोवरसी सामने ग्राती है तो दिल कांपता है कि यह शकलें फिर पैदा हो रही हैं । हर जगह् पर महात्मा जी को कोट किया जाता है। में समझ्नता हूं कि इन हालात में खासकर इस हाउस में महात्मा जी का नाम न श्राये तो ज्यादा श्रन्छा हो। वह तो कहते थे :

गक्ति भी भक्ति भी भक्तों के गीत में है,
धरती के वासियों की मुक्ति प्रीत में है । काहूते कडुवे वचन कहो न कबहूं जान,

तुरत मनुज के हृदय में चुभत हैं जनु वाण। वहां तो सिर्फ प्रेम श्रौर मुहब्बत थी। यहां जबान के मामले में भी तलखी अर तुरूी है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो श्रपना बयान दिया उन्होंने कहा है कि उर्दू जहां पली, बढ़ी श्रौर जहां इस ने परवरिश पाई ग्रौर वो सिर्फ चन्द सूत्वे हैं यानी बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है ग्रैर दिल्ली है तो ग्रव बिहार के लोगों ने जो तकरीरें की हैं वह हजूर के सामने हैं ख्रैर दिल्ली मे जो कुछ हो रहा है वह भी ग्रापके सामने है । मैं सिर्फ यू० पी० के मुताल्लिक कुछ ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं ग्रौर वह यह है :-
"दिल के फफोले जल उठे सीने के दाग़ से, इस घर को ग्राग लग गई घर के चिराग़ से ।"

ग्रब ग्राज यू॰ पी० में उद्दू यतीम है लेकिन श्रब में तफसील में नहीं चाहता इस वास्ते कि इस वक्त ग्राफिशिएल लेंच्बेज कमेटो ने होम मिनिस्ट्री का जो उर्दू के मुताल्लिक ऐलान हुग्रा है उसको क़बूल कर लिया है ग्रौर ग्रब उसको एक कानूनी हैसियत हासिल हो गई है । चाहता सिर्फ यह हूं कि उसका यू० पी० में जल्दी निफाज हो जाय अौर वह जल्द

की चदुल सतीक]
 करना चहणा हूं कि च्राकिष्चिएल लेंग्येज कमेटी ने होम निनिस्ट्री का जो ऐलान हुपा है उर्दू के सिलसिले में उसको क्रूल कर लिया है घर उसको धामिस कर लिया है घोर इसलिए उसमी फानूनी हैषियत हो गई है। उसका निकाब उन घूपों में कौर बसूसन यू० पी० में हो जना बाहिए। मैं उसके मुलास्लिक सिकं हतना ही घर्ष करना काहता हूं।

कल इस्ष के बारे में कन्द तथरीरें हुरी धौर मै धर्रो मबत दर्शंन को उनको कल को तकरोर के लिए मुतारफबाद देता हूं। बड़ी सुलसो हुई तक्रार थो भोर वह रुल उनका नहीं या जों दि: मुने मफनोस के साप कहलना पड़.ात है किः हिन्द्री त्रेंमयों का क्षक्तर होता है। एहों हड तो लिव एड लैट लिख कःत ही हो सकता है । जिन्दा रहो भोर जिन्दा रहने दो ।

माज हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है।
 रसेंगे करंट उसमे कीरी भौर खानखाना जैसे लोग रैदा होंगे । लेकिन घगर हमारा सही रु न रहा कोर यहु हकाषट वाला रेड क्षायम रक्ष ओो किं भाज नउर भाता है तो यकीन मानिये कि हिन्दुल्तान में कोई भी जबान जिन्दा नहीं बह्यी दौर हर उत्रान सबाह हो जायवी मीर मुल्भ में गड़ुउड़ी पैदा हो जायगो ।

दक्षिग में पाज क्या हो रहा है। भाख बहां छिन्दी के सितलाफ जिह्हाद चल का है । पंजाए में क्या हो रा है ?
"दुलो भुल्तीं का गिसा दुलवूले कुष्ष सहजा न फर हु जिस्षार हुँ ध्रपनी ध्रदा के बायस्व'

यह जो दुष्ड हो का हैं मुने यह करने के लिए भांक किया जाय कि एक गकत कहत की निना र हो का है ।
 में धापके सामते घल करला कहता है। वक्ता कम है क्योंकि इखसे पद्षेते मकस्स्सि
 चुका है। मुते जुर्व ज्यादा किना मीं वहीं है ।
 यू० पी० के भान्दर एफ उई पूनिवसिटो कापम की जाय जिसका कि जर्या करोम निक उदूं हो । जब हर वस्र जबान के बात्रे एक यूनिवाँ टटे कायम फलने को कोषिघ हो रही है तो मै समसता हूं कि उदू को पूनिखfयदो भी कायम होनो बाहिए। मेरी ताजगज यह है कि दिल्ली या यू० पी० में एकं उर्दू पूनिवरसटी कायम होनो चाहिए जिसमें कि जरिया तालीम उदूं हो। उस्मानिया यूनिवसिटोंके बलम हो जाने के बाद उर्टू के जरिये तासीम की कोई यानिवनितटी मुल्यं में बाकी नहीं रही है होर पह बहुत तथ ती मरेद्ह नीज है . . . .
 बfिटी जो है ?
 नहीं हैं ।

मेरा मारजा यन्ह है कि जबान के मसले में जो कुन्व मैने भाप से भर्ज fिभया है वृद्ध मसला ऐसा म्रहम हैं कि उस मे तलली दौर तुर्षी नहीं श्रानी काहिए प्रोर प्रेम म्रोर मुहक्रत हुं गी काहिए। भाज पंजाब सब से ज्यादा सतरनाक जगह हैं जहां कि यह हीर्र वैबा हो रहीं है। सदहदो सूवा हैं। वहा पर इस किस्म की कंट्रोवसी तमलोफदेष मीर नाकाषिले बवीरत
 बह्ह जपनी जगहु दर है को कि भाज बिसतुर गलत है थीर जिसके कि नतायअ यहुत पुरे होंो बाले हैं। मै धाप से यह सर्ते चरना खहला
 में की कीवन कन्ड षार्मा, ही गोरे सीर छूतरे



संजीयगी के साष छस मसले को लिया है घर उर्दू की fिमायत में जो उन्होंने प्रपनो तकरीए में करमाया उसके लिए उन्में मुश्रारकाद केता पं। उन तफरोरों के बाद मुद्रे उसके मुताल्लिक हुँच ज्यादा अर्ग करते को जहरत नहीं रही सिकं तजवीज की बजह से वकरोर करना गबारा किया मौर मैं किर एक बार धायका चुक्रिया भबा करता है कि घापने मुसे बोलने का मोका दिया लेकन मे पूरा वक्त लेना जहती नहीं समषता भौर भपनी तकरीर सहम फरता है।

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## Minorities

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خهم كرتا هـ"-]

Mr. Chairman: The hon Minster
Shy L. Achaw Stagh (Inner Munipur). None from our Group han spoken I request that I may be allowed at lenst five minuten.

Mf. Chuhtman; I tried as much as posable to squeace in some zane Mranhers. Kis name was not theoe in the beginnug. I tried, but I am anary. We must have the bencit of the Minster's reply.

Shet 1. Achaw Stayit: I went only five minutes.

Elusp-Dptans No, Ser, 1 have now onky 25 minmes, not even 38 .

## [Shari Datar]

Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to the mon, Members for the numerous constructive and valuable sugenentions they have made. They have also pointed out certain defciencies in the Report.

The point that has been stressed by numerous hon. Membert is that the Report is neither complete nor satisfactory. After anticipating this objection, I pointed out how the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities had to deal with this subject for the first year under certain difficulties. The difficulties were that this was a new problem to the State Governments and, therefore, he had to depend entirely on their replies. Sometimes, these replies came rather late. That is the first point which has to be properly appreciated.

Secondly, the information required is in respect of matters not relating to urban centres but concerning various rural centres throughout the length and breadth of the States. Take, for example, the question of primary education. In such cases, naturally the information has to be collected by the various State Governments from their offcers at the lower, and perhaps oven the lowest, levels. As this was ontirely a new subject which had been introduced for the first time, certain diffculties arose. There was some delay in receiving replies. But that does not detract from the value of the Report to the extent that it is there.

I may also point out in this connection that the Commissioner for Linguidtic Minorities is in the same position as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes My hon. triend, Shri Goray, will kindly note that the wrording used in articles 338 and 850 B is almost identical. There is no such dietinction as the one that he sought to make out. There is one special circumatance in the former case. That is that we make grants to State Goveraments for the welfare of the Scheduled Casten and Scheduled Tribes. That is a factor which natural1y weiche with Etate Governments.

Tharefore, in some cases the porition of the Comminationer for schedusied Cartos and Scheduied Tribes is better than that of the Commisaioner for Linguistic Minorities. Here there is no question of any erants as such. All that has to be done by him is to investigate and roport. Let the House understand the podition very clearly, as I have pointed out on numerous occasions in connection with the Report of the Comminaloner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, let it be clearly understood that the executive agency is the State Governmeat. This is a Sitate matter. What has been done by ug is to institute a particular machinery for the purpose of collecting all necescary material in the first instance, and secondly for undertaking such inventigation as is possible in the circumstances of each case. After such investigation has been made and after his opinion has been duly recorded, it is sent to the State Governments for proper action. We follow this up with a request to them that inasmuch as this is a matter that has been investigated by an independent officer-in this case an officer who had held one of the highest judicial posts in the land-his conclusions are entitled to weight. My hon. friend, Prof. Sharma said that a younger officer, younger in spirits, according to him, or age, would have done the job better. But, in this particular case, there are certain definite points involved. We are aware that oftentimes controversies are raised. Two sides are often there. And, when there are two sides, it is natural and it is advisable to have as our Commissioner an officer who knows how to bring a judicial outlook to bear upon the differences between the two partien and who can be expected or trusted to settile the matter according to the highest cannons of judicial dietum.

These are the pointa which have to be taken into aceount and that is the resson why thin high officer was permuaded to accept this office. It is quite correct that in the years which follow we thall have a fuller nupert
and we ghall beve a regort which deals with the various subjects.

Secondly, the purport of investigntion should also be understood. So for as this investigation is concerned, it is carried on by the oficer on the basin frst of information supplied. Eometimes complaints that are made or representations that are despatched are either one-sided or exaggerated. It is, therefore, necessary for him to find out the other side. That he can do by visiting the various gititea, by meeting the representatives of the various delegations. We have an offlcer who carries on this work in as judicial a manner as possible.

### 14.48 hrs

## [Mr Daputy-Spraxise in the Chair]

I have also pointed out that he has visited some places already. And, whenever he feels that he should visit any particular place, he $2 s$ entitled to do so; and, I am quite confident that when there are grounds for a reasonable belief that there are genulne differences between parties and parties based on linguistic considerations, he will surely go there and find out what the particular difticulties are.

The other side slso should be noted in this connection. It would not be right, neither would it be desirable on the part of the Commissioner for Lingustic Minorities to undertake what we may call a roving tour throughout the State inviting people to give their representations or complaints. That would not be proper also because thereby it is likely that a large number of bogus claims from both sides-l am not prepared to say that it is only from one side-are likely to come up.

The cbject we have in laying down these safeguards and wishing the 9tite Covernments to implement them an far as posible is to lreep the enomerity communities as contented as ponmble This can be doce
by removing all their legithmate grievances. But, as I have said, the minority communities shosild not always think that they are a separate entity by themselves and that for their development, for thefr ercistence, for all time to come, they have to depend only upon the safeguards. After all, they are honourable members of the society in the various States; they are entitled to all the rights. And, I hope, they will, subject to the implementation of proper safeguards, try to harmonise themselves with the majority community as well. That is the proper standard which we have to take into account.

Certain hon. Members made specibe references to certain complaints. My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty brought in the accusation of genocide. I am afraid that he has used that expression which is entirely irrelevant so tar as the facts of this are concerned. After all, all the people are oneOriyas, Biharis, Bengalis or Andhras. After all, we have the proud privilegt of belonging to the same country and, therefore, language should not be made the ground of distinction or difference. It ought to be a unifying tactor as well. But, if there are really any such instances, then, surely , they will be looked into.

In respect of certain territories that my hon. friend made reference to, I may point out here that the Commissioner did not receive any such complaints at all. Whenever he receives any such complaints it is his duty to go into them and find out the reactions of the 8tate Government and then come to a correct decision.

Shut Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Were the terms of reference of the Linguistic Commissioner lnown? Did he ever invite ielegations? It was all done in an atmosphere of seerecy.
ghui Datur: That wes whet I was pointing out. The appointment of the Linguistic Commissioner was mantere which was lnown to ill becatse it wou discursed here. A number of
[Shat Datar]
quatipna also were put relating to tion wark digne by tho Commingioner ugd they were answered on the floor at, this. 耳ouse, I know thet, whatever happems, on the foor of Parliament reepipres the widest circulation. Oftentupane whenpver cortain questions werp. alked, and answered in particulitr way, I received letters from the coaprexin of India, as to why I gave the appryexg in a particular way. That Eiver, me the greateat sense of satisfrextion, that our people are aleth. Tharefpre, it is difficult to believe that none know of the appointment of such an aficer. All the same, 1 may also point out that whenever the officer sopen tour, he gives intimation to the persons who have made representations, about his programme. In some cises, through the seven States he has toured he met various delegations alpo. These delegations could not have met him unless as they knew his tour programme or his time table All the same, I may point out to my hon friend that everything possible will be done so far as this is concerned.

Sheri B. Das Gupta (Purula): One thing I want to ask. If the hon. Mdinister refers to my speech he will find that I have referred to certain parte in the district of Singhbhum

Slati Dater: Will the hon Mamber speak a little loudiy? I cannot follow hiven

Shard B. Das Gupta: I have referred in my sppech to some parts of Singhbhum district. I may just inform him that some complaints were sent to the Home Ministor regarding thear grievances.

## Mr. Depaty-Speaner: Order, order.

Shri Datar: May 1 point out to the hon. Member that in this connection the copies of the debate that has gone on in this Figuse for two days and in the other Hoque todiay will be sent tg, the Commisgiquer for Linguistic Minorities ofth a difontion that he shpuld, lack into all thope, caces-cesses
of commisaion and oculathon. And, I am confident that he will deal with all these quentions as expeditienmy as powible.

Then, my hon. \&riend Shri Whachillent made a reference to the queston-am Shri Goray also breachat in thet-at border adjurtenents. 80 far sos thet is concerned, it is a territorial matter and I am not golng. into the detrille or it for the simaple reecon thaty it is irrelevant to the question that we have before us. That is a larger queetion which can be coastidered apurt but not-in comnection with the report of the Commisaioner for Linguistic Minorities. Here what we are dealing with is the right or the safeguards of the linguistic minorities as they are either in Bombay or Mysore or in any of the 14 States and territories. My hon. friend has contended that Kannada was being pushed up and Marathi was being neglected. That is not correct What is being done is that the principle which is being followed everywhere is also followed here. Wherever there are schools for lingurstic minorities, then the regional language is taught to them as the second compulsory language The mother tongue is there. In fact in the four districts of the former Bombay State, the number of Marath1 schools has increased after the States reorganisation. On one point, my hon friend was entirely misgulded or misunformed. He brought in this Parvati Devi College and stated that it was not recerving any grant at all.
Shri Khadilkar (Ahmedabad): Sir on a point of perponal, explapation. I have never said that it was not receiving any grent, I have got the official versiman here. I have said that there are two grievapcem; firatly, affliation to the Poona Oniversity.

## Supl Datar: I am naf dealiag with aftulation here.

shat Eundilyar: I will read the relevant pasiage; I have the orietnal with,me.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has made a specific reference.

Shri Khadilkar: The hon. Minister is perhaps, carried away by local feelings.

Shri Datar: I am not carried by anything. I am not carried by local feelings at all.

Shri Khadilkar: I will not take the time of the House. I will just read one or two sentences. I have said:
"This college used to get funds from the former Bombay State and it was part of the Bombay State. Today it is difficult to get aid . . ."

Shri Datar: That is entirely wrong.
Shri Khadilkar: I said further:
${ }^{\text {u }} \mathrm{It}$ is laid down that there should not be a step-motherly attitude towards these educational institutions. But it is not getting enough' aid."

So, my information is quite correct.
Shri Datar: I shall give the official information.

Shri Khadilkar: The Bombay Government stood security for a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the State Co-operative Bank. Now, the loan is mature and your State Government is not furnishing that security and therefore, they are in difficulties. I do not know whether you have got some connections but I have some connections with the educational institution ${ }_{S}$... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be such a long speech.

Shri Datar: It is entirely unfair. I am afraid that his statement is not borne out by facts because I have got the figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now ,he qualifies the word 'aid' by the word 'enough'. Whatever is given is not enough.

Shri Datar: Even if it is qualified by the word 'enough', it is not correct. In 1956-57, Rani Parvati Devi College was getting Rs. 22,065. After the reorganisation took place in November, 1956, we continued the grant on the Bombay-scale and in 1956-57 the grant given was Rs. 23,986. In the next year, that is 1958-59, the amount has been incr $\uparrow$ by nearly Rs. 5,000 and they got Rs. 26.379 .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member will say that the need for grants is more.

Shri Khadilkar: The number of students has gone up.

Shri Datar: He is my personal friend and I know him well. We were together in the jail for one year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now appreciate why the rub is there.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend has entirely been swayed away by information which is far from correct-I shall put it at the mildest. So far as the other questions are concerned, they are being considered and they will be considered. This question is common to all. The Poona University Act and the Karnataka University Act were passed by the same Legislature. They have got the same ruleI believe it is section 5 , if I mistake not-according to which if a college has to be affiliated to a University outside the limits of the particular State, the Governor or the Govern-ment-I am subject to correctionshould do it. Therefore, at that level it can be considered. But so long as the college is there, no discrimination has been made in regard to the grants. In fact the grant is being increased.

In another thing also, my hon. friend is-may I use the word, hopelesslymisguided. I refer to the Marathi Training College, Belgaum. Shri Khadilkar has stated that the trainees from the Marathi area, that is, outside Mysore State, are not allowed to be taken to that college and the number
[Bbri Datar]
of Marathi teachers joining the college trica the Mysore State is not mough so that the college is suffering for want of streagth. The Director of Education rays that they can depute as many teachers as the college wants from the Mysore State itrelf because there are enough Marathi achools in the State For the edification of my hon friend I may say that there 10 another very big college in Belgaum, the Lingaraj College which has got a Marathi Division by itself There are students who take Marathi language No injustice or hardship is caused to them at all It is our policy that wherever they live, they are entitled to some sateguards

Shri Thadilkar: On a small personal explanation

Shari Datar: I would like to finssh, Sur There 28 very little time . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Depaty-Speaker: He is not guing way.

Shri Datar. want to consider other areas also and finush-other areas than Belgaum and Mysore From other areas also, I have received information from the various state Governments Something was sald about the Mahasamund Tehsil of Rapur District Some hon Member gave a population figure which was not correct The Oriya speaking population comes to 197 lakhs or 36 per cent of the population

Shri Mahanty: May I interrupt?
Shri Datar: I have requested the State Government to leok into complaints, if any, and the 8tate Government are looking into the matter and they will furnish a report, in due course, to the Commisamer for LinEuistic Minorities

Some hon Member has stated that the population of the Darjeeling district was 00 per cent Nepalesespeaking I am afraid it is not correct

It is only about 50 per oent or so. The State Government ane trying thels best to introduce there the benesits to which they are entitied

So far as the Bihar-Otisea border is concerned, these complaints were forwarded to the Btate Governmenk We received them and we sent them there I may read out the reply of the Bihar State Government in reapect of the claims made about injurtice to the Oriya language
"According to the policy of the State Government thoughout the primary and middle school stagea, the medrum of anstruction is the mother tongue of the child subject to the condition that the number of students speaking a minority language should be at least 40 in the whole school or at least 10 in a class"

In so far as Bengals primary schools of Chandil, Ichagarh and Patamda Thanas of Distt Singbhum, the Chief Minister has observed as follows

- "Far from closing schools in which the medium of instruction 1s Bengall
Shrt B. Dag Gupta: We demanded that there should be an enquiry, because it was misleading.

Mr. Depaty-Speaker: Order, order The hon Minister is not yrelding

## 15 hrs

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Shri Datar: The Chief Minister has observed-

> "Far from closing schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali or converting them anto Hinds schools, several now Bengali medium schools ( 9 ) have been opened in those areas, exdsting schools upgraded (4) and a number of Bangas knowng teachers appointed."

Srr, I would not like to to into all the complaints Frad these compiaints come to us earlier we would have requested the Comminioner for Him-
suintic Minorities to look into them properiy and to let us have the beneit of his own advice. I would request hon. Members, whenever they have any prima facie eatisfactory material for tuch complaints they may kindly pasi it on to me. I shall have the matter fully enquired into.

So far as India is concerned, Sir, India is one. We have no desire to have the interests of the minorities sacrificed in any place. I am anxious that the linguistic minorities also treat themselves as full members of the community of the State concerned. It is only that way that we shall be able to bring about unity.

One hon. Member, I believe it was Siri Goray, rightly pointed out that language has been raising questions larger, more vehement and perhaps more controversial than even religion. Let us try to take a lesson from the precaution that my hon. friend has rithtly given. I agree that this question should be approached solely from the view point of the legitimate educational and other needs of the linguistic minorities. Let there be no tanaticism on either side. I again repeat that the majority community has to win the confidence of the minority community, otherwise things will not be good.

Sir, I again thank all the hon. Mambers for the suggestions that they have made. I am quite confident that the next year's report will contain more information and will have the exect of eettling number of points that now are before the various linguistic minorities. I am also confldent that they will bring together and oument the ties of cordislity and bcotherinood between the majority community on the one hand and the minoritios on the other.

[^2]That at the end of the motion, the tollowing be added, namely:-
"and is of the opinion that-
(a) the Report is an incompleter one and does neither cover the period nor the terms of reference in full, as directed by the President, under article: 350 B of the Constitution and to that extent is unconstitutional;
(b) the Commissioner Lor Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for in the Constitution;
(c) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate the suppression of cultural and other rights guaranteed to the Oriya minorities in Seraikella and Singbhum Sadar Sub-divisions in Bihar and in the Mahasamund tehsil of Raiptur district in Madhya pradesh."

The motion was negatived. Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:-
"and regrets the failure in umplementing the safeguards for linguistic minorities, in the case of Bengall and Oriya speaking minorities in the State of Bihar." (2)

The motion was negatived.
Mr. Degrats-8peaker: I shall now put the original motion to the vota of the Eouse. The question is:
"That this House trikes note of the Report of the Commisuioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period s0th July, 1857 to sist July, 1985, laid on the Table of the Earse an the 8th Moy, 1830."

The motion was adopted.


[^0]:    
    

[^1]:    More than that, what we find is that the officer is not doing what be il expected to do under the relevant

[^2]:    Mir. Degnty-Bgentrer: I shall now Jen the ancodment to the vote of the Firume. She quaction in:

