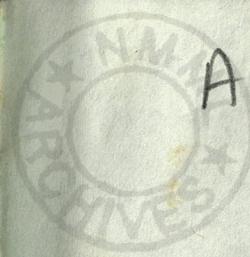


AICC 1st Inst.

F. No. 29 (Part-II)/1947



1947

Constituent Assembly.

Reports, Minutes etc. of the
Assembly meetings regarding
the allocation of seats for the
States in the Assembly.

1-A

Added Pages

2-A

203+12

204⁰⁵

SANGLI STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

Out No.2.

D/- 19-1-1947.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya,
President All India State People's Conference,

NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I am herewith sending you a copy, with English translation, of the resolution regarding the Deccan States Union passed at the 20th Sessions of the Sangli State People's Conference held at Kadoli, Tal Shahapur, on 17th instant.

As stated in the resolution the Committee mentioned therein wish to have an interview with you at New Delhi. I, therefore, request you to inform me the date and time available to you.

I have also requested Shri Shankarrao Deo to see you and get the date and time for the interview fixed.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Chittaranjan

General Secretary,

Sangli State Peoples'
Conference, Office
Main-Road, Sangli.
(M.S.M.R.)

You can come
at any time
BB

From,

Dr. G.A. Deshpande,
Working President,
Sangli State People's Conference,
SANGLI.

To

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya,
President,
All-India States Peoples' Conference,
17 York, Road,
NEW DELHI.

Respected Sir,

I am highly obliged to you for your kind invitation for an interview in connection with the proposed Union of the Deccan States. I am sorry I cannot avail myself of this opportunity to express my views on the matter personally as the sad death of my brother compelled me to rush to the aid of his bereaved family. However I am writing this letter to you in order to place before you some points for your consideration before you come to definite conclusion regarding the proposed union of the Deccan States.

(i) Almost all the State Peoples' Conferences of the Deccan States have passed resolutions opposing the Union of the Deccan States in any form. They are all for the merging of these states into the provinces of the British India.

(ii) The old regional council has also once passed resolution opposing the Union. But later on some workers manoeuvred to get the support of the regional council. They carried on negotiations with Princes on the one hand and with the top leaders on the other and when a certain stage was reached the members of the regional council were

2-A

consulted. The Regional Council, taking into consideration the opposition of the peoples of all States, called a conference of workers and members of the assemblies of Deccan States. The concensus of opinion of this conference was against the Union, yet the conference was desolved without arriving at any decision. It was then decided that one more such conference should be called and the matter be finally settled there.

(iii) The Deccan States, as you know, consist of people speaking two languages, - Marathi and Kannad. The Rulers being Maharashtriyans the Kannadigs have so long been treated as conquered people by them. They are therefore deadly against the Union of these States which will put them in a pitiable plight for the long time to come. This union will be a bone of contention between the people ~~of~~ speaking two different languages. Especially the Kannadigas in the Deccan States are organizing themselves to oppose this union as it is a question of life and death with them. The Union, they think and rightly too, will undermine their strength and they will be made to live the life of a disorganized people. This position they are not willing to accept and they say that they will fight the union with tooth and nail. Moreover the Provinces are going to be re-constituted on linguistic basis and this Union will be a definite hindrance and stumbling block in the path of progress of the people speaking both the languages. As Kannadigas are much aggrieved by the fact of their Homeland being divided into as many as twenty parts under twenty governments, they are definite on the point that they should be allowed to live the united life with their brothers in the United Karnatak Provincial Governments in which they want to merge. Liberal promises are being given to Kannadigas of these States. But once their

organized strength is undermined by such promises and if they are made to satisfy themselves with whatever they get under the Union Government, they will be sadly disappointed and led to desparation. They will then be the most unfortunate and unhappy people who will have to bear the stings of a sort of Maharashtrian dominance.

(iv). We had a meeting of Deccan States workers at Sangli. These workers were from the villages and they represented the view of the people as a whole. They all unanimously opposed the scheme of the Union of the Deccan States. The workers expressed that determined opposition of the people to the Union and in the event of a Union government would be thrust upon the unwilling people they would take resort to Satyagraha and even no-tax campaign. In addition, they said they would pay the taxes to the respective Provincial governments in which they want to merge.. The views of the sincere workers who have constant contact with the masses should be considered very seriously before finally settling ~~in~~ this important in question simply in consultation with old workers/whom the people have no faith now-a-days.

(v) In support of my last statement I would like to draw your attention to the fact that many of the supporters of the Union were not only unsuccessful in recent election of Regional Council but some of them had to withdraw their candidature as they found that they could get no support at all. If you take the opinion of the newly elected Regional Council I feel confident you will come to know that majority unequivocally opposes the Union. Thus the people and their accredited representatives are against this proposed union. 4

(vi) Your will ~~now~~ greatly be interested to know that all persons - great and small - who are now hankering after the Union were deadly against it at the first instance. It was their spontaneous and well founded reaction which represented the will of the people. But later on ^{know why} not only they have changed their minds and now have become the staunch advocates of the union.. With all the due respect for their past services and sacrifice, I say that they are mistaken patriots and with all the best intentions they are harming the cause of the people of the Deccan States and it is because of this that they have earned disrepute with all their sincerity and goodwill.

(vii). It is not necessary for me to point out to you that apart from the fact that there are in the States people speaking two different languages ; the territory itself is scattered, the distance being hundreds of miles between them with tracts of provinces of British India in between them. Thus even though all the Deccan States are united they are not able to form a geographically one ~~consequious~~ territory suitable for carrying on an efficient administration satisfactory to all the people.

(viii) . The Union problem of the Deccan States is quite different from that of the other small States. The small states in Central India, Kathiawar, Orisa,etc. form geographically contegeous area and consist the people speaking the same language. Here in case of the Deccan States their union will be a sort of permanent foreign rule over Kannadigas and geographically it will serve as a buffer state between future Maharashtra and Karnatak. This will cause the permanent rivalry between the two provinces and the history of Europe will be repeated on the soil of Southern India.

(ix). It will be against the principle of Self-determination to force the union upon the people who think it to sign a death warrant to remain willingly in the Union. I, therefore, request you to send an impartial delegation consisting outside eminent persons to study the minds of the people, to collect the facts for and against the Union and form the considered opinion in the matter, so that those that oppose the Union will have ample scope to represent their case.

(X). I would suggest one more way to settle the problem and to allay the fears of the people. Elections to elect the accredited representations of the people on the issue only be held in each state on any franchise you think suitable and let these representatives be given full freedom to settle the question in free atmosphere.

(xi) Meanwhile I request you to see that Rulers of these States declare full responsible governments in their respective states. They make so much show of their enthusiasm for parting with power from time ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~time~~ question of Union came to the front but they have, except one or two, shown no sign whatsoever of declaring the full responsible government in their own states even to prove their sincerity. When I say this I full well know that some States are too small to make the people's government successful. But that also the people themselves are to decide and not the Rulers. All the same, you may be knowing that many Deccan States are grater in area and revenue than Aundh State where people are given all power possible.

I have placed before you facts bluntly and plainly. In doing so I might have injured the feelings of selfless workers for which I am extremely sorry and have done so with a sense of duty.

Yours truly,

Sangli,

C. D. Deshpande 6

Sangli. 22nd Jan 1947

My dear Doctor Sahib,

I am sending my friend Shri Laxman
Gadgil with one lengthy letter in
marathi addressed to Shri Hambha
Masurkar. I must admit that I
am poor in English. I feel for it. The
letter is for you and Shri Masurkar
will, I hope, will explain it ^{to you} in full -
in English. Shri Gadgil will give you
more details if necessary. I wish that
our Union Scheme should at any cost
be come into being and worked. That
will give most constructive lead
to all the Princes & the States' people
as well. I am sure that you will
try your most to get this done.
With best regards, yours sincerely
V.S. V. Shukre

Rao Bahadur K. V. Godbole
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE

Phone No.
6667

Maiden's Hotel

Delhi.

28th January 1947

*Mudharab
Bashal
Kolhapur*

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my yesterday's letter, Point III in the proceeding of the meeting held on the 26th afternoon was recast today by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Diwakar. I am therefore enclosing a fresh copy of the whole proceeding embodying Point III thus revised. Therefore the accompanying copy of that proceeding may kindly be considered final and substituted in place of the earlier one.

2. I venture to make a suggestion for your approval. A concluding paragraph may kindly be added in which it may be made clear that on being consulted by me at the Deccan States' Rulers' direction, it was decided that if the Rulers of the participating States were prepared to make a declaration as above, the leaders consulted would on their part recommend the scheme for acceptance by the people of the states concerned. The acceptance might conveniently take the form of a resolution passed at a convention to be called by one of the leaders at a place best suited for the purpose. If the resolution is in favour of the formation of the Union, the scheme may immediately be proceeded with, in the manner proposed by the Rulers' meeting held at Kolhapur on the 12th January 1947. I may add that I have suggested this procedure as it will enable me to convey to the rulers your authoritative decision on matters referred by me to you. The proceeding may kindly therefore be returned to ...

signed & V.M. rebated off
STATE PLATEAU, MURIA

to me duly approved and signed by you and the other leaders who were consulted.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

A. Modigli

Dear Sir, I learn from Shankararao Deo that the Deccan States' Regional Council has appointed a delegation to meet the members of the Congress working Committee, and the Single Raja Party has appointed a committee to see the President of the Congress and the President of the ADSPC.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya So far as I am concerned
President, All India States' Peoples' Conference,
19 Canning Lane, New Delhi.

I am willing to see you any day
in Delhi.

G. B.D.

9

Rao Bahadur K.V. Godbole

Maiden's Hotel,
Delhi.
1st February 1947.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith for your kind information a copy of the letter which I have sent to-day to Mr. Nijlingappa. You will see that in that letter I have requested him to sign the letter which you were good enough to address to me as also the draft of the proposals framed by you all in the matter of the formation of the Deccan States Union. I hope you will also kindly write to him in the matter and request him to sign those papers, copies of which have been sent by me to him for the purpose.

2. In my letter to Mr. Nijlingappa I have made it clear to him that in view of the discussions that took place between the leaders concerned and some rulers, in the Imperial Hotel on the night of the 29th January, it was settled that the rulers acceptance of the proposals was to be signified after and if a favourable popular attitude was displayed in the proposed convention regarding the formation of the Union. No doubt it was also pointed out that it would be an advantage for the rulers to informally meet amongst themselves even before the convention to consider the proposals framed by the leaders and see if some modifications ~~were~~ thought desirable by them.

3. I have to thank you once again for all the trouble taken by you in the matter.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely
K. V. Godbole

To

Dr. Pattabhisitaramayya,
President, All India States' Peoples' Conference,
19, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

10

Rao Bahadur K.V.Godbole

Maiden's Hotel
Delhi
1st February 1947.

My dear Mr. Nijlingappa,

I hope you received the copy of the draft of the proposals which Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Mr. Diwakar and you had framed in connection with the formation of the Union of the Deccan States while you were here. But after you left some slight changes were effected in the draft by your colleagues and I am therefore enclosing the final draft of those proposals. I also enclose a copy of the letter which they have jointly addressed to me. As you were not here I am sending copies of the two papers for your signatures thereon. You will see that the papers remain incomplete without your signature and hence the request.

2. Your telegram addressed from Bombay to Dr. Pattabhi and the other two leaders was very kindly shown by them to me and I conveyed your message to Shrimant Rajasaheb of Phaltan. No doubt we all and particularly the Rajasaheb very much regretted your absence on the occasion but he and we all could very well understand your difficulty. Shrimant Rajasaheb and I hope that Mrs. Nijlingappa is much better by now and there is no reason for you to worry about it.

3. I wish to intimate to you in this very letter the developments which took place after your departure. You know while you were here it was thought that the rulers reactions to your proposals should become known before convening the proposed convention and in your telegram you have naturally expressed a desire to know those reactions. But when Dr. Pattabhi, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. Diwakar met the few Deccan States' rulers who were present in Delhi on the 29th January it was settled that the convention should be held first and if the people seemed favourable to the formation of the Union on the principles laid down in your draft then the rulers should proceed to declare whether they were prepared to accept the proposals or not. For unless the consent of the people was assured on the basis of the principles laid down in your draft it was thought that it would be premature for the rulers to make a declaration in that form. No doubt it was also suggested on the occasion by the leaders that it would be an advantage if the rulers informally met amongst themselves even before the convention and considered whether they desired

some

11

some modifications in the draft of the proposals framed by you all.

4. Perhaps you might receive a letter from Mr. Diwakar in this matter but any way I am desired to send official copies of the letter and the proposals for your signatures. I hope you will kindly return to me the two papers duly signed by you to the address given below as I am leaving Delhi to-day.

May I in conclusion say how very thankful I am for the troubles you have taken in the matter ?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- K.V.Godbole.

My address:

Rao Bahadur K.V.Godbole,
895, Shivajinagar,
Poona. Deccan Gymkhana.

S. Nijalingappa, Esquire,
Member, Constituent Assembly,
Chittaldurg.

203



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No.

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By			By		

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Office of Origin.

Date.

Service Instructions.

Words

TO

KD SANGLI C KLP 10 17 PATTABHISITARAMAYYA 19 CANNING RD NEW DELHI

= DECCAN REGIONAL COUNCIL DEPUTATION ARRIVING THIRTEENTH =

= PATANKAR SANGLI =

P. D.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

MOJIPAL.—780—21.3.45—2,67,700 Rs.

13

नयोहिंद

राष्ट्रीय गिरणी कामगार संघ सांगली.

जा. नं. १०९ रुप्त

ता. ६ १२ १९४७

दे. म. पहाड़ि लिंगरामच्चा.

अध्यक्ष. अ.मा. देशी लोकराज्य कार्य
पर. वाकाता

ता. २८-१-२० रोजा सांगली गिरणी कामगार
संघरामच्चा कामगारी मंडळाच्ये सोबत, उवात्ति-
त दृश्य एव मत्तोत्त मंजर आणे.

कोडाळी खेडे भवितव्या लांगली संस्थान
प्रजापरिषद्यां २० ला वार्षिक अधिनियम नव्ये
झालत गाडेतले यंद्य रुजा वाढत ओ वित्त ए-
क मत्तोत्त मंजर इमार आटे, ता द्यावा होस-
था पर्हिंवा देत आटे.

हा दृश्य अ.मा. देशी लोक सोबते अध्यक्ष
ने कोई खासिणनाऱ्या अधिकार संघरामच्चा उत्तरात
सोकेशीतो देत आहे.

अभ्यर्ता

धोडीराम मार्डि

नवराज बेकेटरी

लांगली संस्थान

राष्ट्रीय गिरणी कामगार संघ.

१५

संस्थानी प्रदेश लगतच्या हिंदुस्थानच्या प्रातांत विलीन कृष्णेत असे
संगती संस्थानच्या प्रजापरिषदेच्या या समेची ठाम मत असत्यासुके
ददिणी संस्थानांच्या संघराज्याची जी गोडाळा घाटत आहे वरूपा
संघराज्यासाठी ११ संस्थानांचे संस्थानिक व देसिडेंट याच्याकडून
जोशचे प्रयत्न खालू आहेत. त्या संघराज्यास या परिषदेचालाई
विरोध आहे. मित्र माषा भाषी, व भौगोलिक दृष्ट्या सुदूर
प्रदेशात विआगलेल्या दादीणी संस्थानांचे संघराज्य जास्तीलाई
येण्याने प्रजेचे हित मुळीच साधिके जाणार नाही असे या
परिषदेचे विचार पुर्वक इालेले मत असत्याने लोक नताळा-
डावखून प्रजेवर संघराज्य लादप्याचा प्रयत्न न करतां संवि
संस्थानांचे प्रदेशी जबकच्या प्रातांत विलीन करावेत वदाकी
णी संस्थानी मुळेस्व प्रजातंत्रातक रथतंत्र हिंदुस्थानच्या प्रातांती
ल सत्त्वग प्रदेश बनून रहाना असा या समेचा आमीभाष असे
सांती संस्थान प्रजापरिषदेचा संघराज्यास असलेला हा विरो
ध लदीत घेऊन प्रजापरिषदेचे हे मत अ.गा.देशी लोकरा-
ज्य परिषदेचे अधिकृत लोगेताचे अधिकृत, कॉन्फ्रेय व्हिंगि-
कमेटीचे समासद, अ.गा. देशी लोकराज्य परिषदेची रुडेंडों
कमेटीचे समासद याता कक्षावून या पुढे निर्मिण होणाऱ्या प-
रिषदेती बद्रत त्योचा यस्ता घेऊन ते प्रजापरिषदेचा मध्य-
वर्ती मंडळायुठे मांडण्याकरता या पारिषदेचे ठार्डी, कार्याधिकृ
ते जपदेवराव कुलकर्णींव श्री बी जी नाईक या योग्याची
एक साजेती ही पारिषद नोमिन आहे व आणखी एक समासद
समाविष्ट करून घेण्याचा या समितिस भारिकार देत आहे-

As the Sangli State Peoples' Conference is of the opinion that the areas of the States be merged in the neighbouring provinces, this Conference strongly opposes the Scheme of the Deccan States' Union that the rulers of eleven States and the Resident are trying their best to bring about. It is the considered opinion of this Conference that this Union will bring about no good to the people as the Deccan States consist of people speaking two different languages and their regions are scattered wide apart. Under such circumstances instead of trying to thrust the undesired union upon the people of these States, their regions should be merged in the neighbouring Provinces of free Indian Republic.

In view of this opposition of the Sangli State People's Conference to the Deccan States, Union this Conference appoints a Committee of four persons, with power to co-opt, one more member to communicate this opinion to the President and Standing Committee Members of All India States' People's Conference, the President Indian National Congress and the Members of the Working Committee and seek their advice regarding the consequent developments and place it before the Central Body of the Sangli State People's Conference.

This Committee consists of following persons :-

1. Shri Yashavantrao Chavan, PRESIDENT.
2. Dr. G.A.Deshpande, Working President.
3. Shri. Jayadeorao Kulkarni.
4. " B.G.Naik.

ठराव-

आज ता. २३/२/२७ ई - रोजी शोलकरी कामकरी संधारणा
जाहिर समा भरुन, सर्वतुमते रबालील ठराव पास झाला.

मिरज झाहर न संख्यन या हृदीत आज पर्यंते झालेला व संख्यां
वाळू असलेला काळाकाढाऱ्यांच्या पडाबा. व झांनी तो देला, त्या डगावधार
व्याप्त विनळ्या योग्यव न्यायामागांते चौकशी करुन खांची दुष्कृत्ये उजेऊत
आणुन, खांचा योग्यते शासन घावे, या हृदीने झोळा - संख्यां मोहिन
सुरु देली आहे. त्याला मिरज दरवारने जसर ते साहस घावे, संख्यां जी
करमीके जास रहा नाही, त्या एवजीं विटिरा - चौकशी कमेली नोंदिली आहे.
या पैकी काही लोकांचा सहर कृत्यावरी प्रत्यक्ष ना असल्यास संबोध पोचत
असल्याने असल्याने, सहर कमेलीवर या समेचा विश्वास नाही. ती रह उरावी
तरेच तालुक्यां तीलही चौकशीचे काम रह करावे, त्या ऐवजी विटिरा-सियाडी
मार्फत चौकशी होउन, गुण्हेगार लोकांना न्यायासना समोर रवेयावे.
व काळो वाडाराकी संबोध असणाऱ्या आधिकाऱ्यांना सरपेडे ठेवावे, तीरी
ही समा मिरज दरम्यारला विधारस करीत आहे.

ठराव मांडणार -

शोकरराव गोपिनंदरवराव

अ-हुमेदनदेव॥२

गुण्हार मिरस होविन॥३

are the

The following resolutions are passed in a public meeting held in Uchagaon on behalf of the people of Angol - Taluka on 24-2-1947.

..... -----

President: The meeting was presided by Sri -- Gajananrao Bhatkande, the President of Belgaum Municipal Borough,

RESOLUTIONS

- 1) This meeting resolves that Sri Balavantrao Bhomanna Pavase has been selected by the Rayat Sabha on behalf of Angol - Taluka recommending for the Ministership and sent for -- sanction. This public meeting declares its full support for the said selection.
The meeting understands that the Working Committee of the Praja Parishad of Kurundwad Senior State is thinking to - break the solemn agreement made with Rayat Sabha of Angol Taluka on 18-1-1947, and therefore protest strongly that - their present policy will only lower the prestige of -- Praja Parishad.
- 2) This meeting resolved that it is quite unjust to deprive - the agriculturists of their grains stock which is quite - insufficient not making proper arrangements to provide Jawar, Kerosene, etc. not supplying the rayatas the necessary -- requirements of their daily use such as Sulphate, Iron, -- Cotton Seeds, Oil Cakes etc. etc., at controlled rates.
inadequate
This meeting shows its full opposition for collections of Food grains unless the above requirements are supplied at - controlled prices to Agriculturists.
- 3) There is no market in Angol Taluka for selling jaggery and the Rayatas always have to rely on the Belgaum Market only. Under such circumstances the monopoly of purchasing Jaggery has been given to a man quite unconcerned with the Rayatas. For this state of affair this meeting regrets.
It is not at all ~~convenient~~ for the agriculturists to see the Jaggery at the ~~very~~ low rates published in Government -- Gazette since the rayatas had had to purchase the necessary things to grow the Jaggery at quite high prices.
So, this public meeting requests the Government to increase the rates of Jaggery.

1st Resolution proposed by: Sri Rajaram Sohani, Kudremani.
Seconded by: Sri Prabhaker Marathe, Angol.
: L. V. Kulkarni, Angol.
: Sri Jotiba Donakari, Uchagaon.

2nd Resolution proposed by: Sri D.A.Kadam, Uchagaon.
Seconded by: Sri Somanna Patil, Kudremani.

3rd Resolution proposed by: Sri Balu Bhashkal, Bijagarni. *(Signature)*
Seconded by : Sri Ningappa Patil, Kudremani.

All the above resolutions have been unanimously passed by the meeting.

G. M. Bhatkande

President.

The Mysore Progressive Party

"ದಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ಲೇಗ್ರೆಸಿವ್ ಪಾರ್ಟೀ"

J. T. GOPALAKRISHNAN,
President.

G. S. SUBBA RAO,
Deputy President.

H. RAMAKRISHNA RAO,
Genl. Secretary.

K. L. NAGABUSHANA BHATTA
Treasurer.

(ಹಂತಿಪಕ್ಕ)
No 25 Iswaraprasada.
Model House Street,
Basavanagudi(P.O.)
Bangalore City.....

25/2/47

Dear Sir,

I have herewith enclosed a copy of
resolution No4, passed at the Party meeting held on
22nd and 23rd Feb 47, for your kind information and
necessary action in the matter.

Yours in service,

H. Ramakrishna Rao

25/2
Genl. Secretary.

Dr. Palkshri Setaravaiah
President

All States Praja Parishad
Gwalior

19

Copy of Resolution No 4, Passed at the meeting of the
Mysore Progressive Party, held on 22nd and 23rd ^{Feb 47},
Bangalore:-

No 4. That the "All States Praja Parishat" of which Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah(a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress) is the acting President, and is about to convene a meeting of the Peoples' Representatives from all over the States, at Gwalior, has for the purpose of getting the representatives of the people of Mysore entrusted to the Mysore State Congress,(one of the political parties in Mysore), which has only 118 members in the Lower Chamber which has a strength of 312 members, and only 20 members in the Upper Chambers which has a strength of 68 members, and the Mysore State Congress having preferred to send in only their representatives without consulting the other political parties in the States and giving them an opportunity to send in their representatives, this party holds that Representatives so chosen will not be fully represent the political opinion of the people of the Mysore State Ex and requests the All States Praja-Parishat Executive to immediately direct their representation in Mysore, i.e., the Mysore State Congress, to put themselves in contact with the other political parties also and secure representation for these parties also at the Gwalior Conference.

"COPY"

H Rama Krishna Rao

GEN:SECRETARY. 25/2

H Rama Krishna Rao
25/2

20

L.V. Kulkarni.

SHREE RAM

ANGOL-MAL, P.O. Thalakvadi

(Belgaum)

28th February 1947

The President,
All India State People's Conference,
Allahabad

Dear Sir, Sub: Establishment of Interim Govt. in S.M.C.
STATES

I am writing this to express my views on the above subject which I hope you will please consider.:

First, I think that there is no urgency to establish Govt. of Interim type as in the British ruled areas, but if at all it is desired and also eminent to establish responsible Govt. of the public at large election ought to have been ~~made~~ resorted to. It was alright in the British Govt area where public organisations were working wide awake upto date and such organisations were able to undertake and work up with responsibility and full confidence of the public, but the situation in Native States is ~~quite~~ different. It was directed that the respective bodies of "PRAJA - PARISHAD" in the different States ~~wx~~ should form the Govt. but no consideration was made whether these bodies were really effecting and able to enjoy the confidence of the State subjects; on the other hand, these organisations ~~w~~ were out of touch with the public at large for a very long period and the ~~general~~ general public were not aware of even the existence of such organization and under such circumstances, it would be not good to force any Govt. on the public which will be against their will and which will not be called a public responsible Govt. It will be - simply changing hands of the existing rulers. Under such circumstances, it will be better if the Ministers and Parliamentary boards be elected.

I have to write this not on any imaginary basis but I can quote a concrete example. I am a State subject of Kurundwad Senior State and reside at Angol a Taluka Place in that State. When it was decided by the ruler to transfer power in the hands of the public, he had to do so in the hands of the existing "PRAJA PARISHAD" at Kurundwad. There was a strong protest by this Taluka and nearly all the villages met together and started an organisation to represent - their views. The population of nearly 25,000 are by a big majority opposed and there are about not more ~~xxxm~~ than 1000 members of "PRAJA PARISHAD" here. The Parishad is not prepared to accept the public candidate which they want. I hope you will guide the Parishad and do the needful.

Yours truly

L. V. Kulkarni

21

From:- D.R.Ghorpade, B.A.
Journalist,Miraj,S.M.C.

Miraj 14th March 47

Revered Sir,

I gather from reports in the Press that the Deccan States Union Scheme has been blessed by you and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I would be highly thankful to you if you would kindly let me know the Scheme to which you have expressed your consent. In the absence of any authoritative information from you people are being misled and hence this request.

I humbly beg to lay the following facts and objections about this scheme for your kind consideration:-

- (1) The territory of the States including the Deccan States Agency is scattered over more than nine Districts in the present Bombay Province. These States are like islands spread over here and there. The territory of these States is so intermixed with British territory that the best way would be to merge them into the nearing Districts.
- (2) The territory of these States consists of people speaking Kannad and Marathi. Already there are very bitter jealousies and animosities between the two. The Kannadigas feel that they are being oppressed by the Marathi speaking people and the Mahashxi rashtrians feel the other way. Why should these people who are both culturally and linguistically apart from each other, be forced to live under one Union against their wish. Is it not necessary and natural to allow these people to be one with their linguistic brethren in the nearing provinces. I do not think that the division of the Deccan States territory into Kannad and Marathi Districts would help much. It will lead to territorial factions.
- (3) The proposed Union is to be of the States excluding Kolhapur which is both geographically and economically the biggest State in the Agency. With the exclusion of Kolhapur the Union would be economically too weak. The Ruler of Sangli in his speech dated 5th October 1946 emphatically stated that he would join the Union only if Kolhapur Kolhapur is excluded from it. Even with Kolhapur I think there would not be Regional Self Sufficiency. Sardar Patel in his interview with the Deccan Princess stressed this point.
- (4) These States are at present knit together in an agency simply because of the convenience and the vagaries of the Political Department of the Union Government. Naturally the British Government did not look to the convenience of the people and hence they put these States together even though they did not possess the qualifications indispensable for a Unit. Why do you allow the same state of affairs to continue by accepting the Union of these States. Is it not our duty to dissolve the high breed combination and allow the people of these States to merge according to the desire in the nearing provinces.
- (5) You have admitted in your statement to the Press issued immediately after you were elected as the working president of the A.I.S.P.C. that some of the States to be merged in the nearing British Provinces the geographical, linguistic and economic these States I think that these fall in this category.
- (6) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Udaipur Conference inevitable no



996



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X MG ANAND 19-28 DR PATTABHI SITARAMAYA

19 CANNING LANE NEW DELHI =

TO

REQUESTING TO GRACE THE CONFERENCE AND 23- RD IF NOT

POSSIBLE ON 24- TH = MANILAL PARIKH GENERAL SECRETARY BARODA RAJ-PRAJAMANDAL
Baroda

Doctor went Lucknow returns

23 Negotiating Committee
meets 25.

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MCIFPAL.—780—26-9-45 2,67,700 Rms.

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10/10/45

23



463



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"X" "I" "POONA" 20 49 "RPPDEXPRESS "DOCTOR "PATTABHI

"SITARAMAYYA" 19 "CANNING" LANE "NEW DELHI" =

"PLEASE WIRE IF KANHAYYALAL MUCHSI "PROFESSOR

"LIMAYE OF "SANGLI" AND I CAN SEE YOUR SHANKARRAO

"DEO" DIWAKAR AND NIJLINGAPPA AT "DELHI" REGARDING

"DECCAN" STATES "UNION" MATER "ON" SAME "DAY" FROM" 23 RD

F.E. - 1949 - 261 - 125 TO 30 TH MARCH = "GODBOLE" 895 "SHIVAJINAGAR

"POONA" "D" "G" "

24



Replied by wire.

Yes, you can see my day
Last to 30th March.

47

25



P36

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Recd. at 1 26 40 DOCT PATTABHAI SITARAMAYYA 19 CANNING LANE NEW DELHI =

To LEARN THIS MORNING THAT SHANKARRAO DEO VISITING BOMBAY AND OTHER PLACES
By

TOMORROW HENCE HAVE TO ABANDON MY DELHI VISIT STOP PLEASE FORGIVE

FORGIVE FOR Words.

X MC TOON

CONSTANT CHANGES ~~HAD~~ TROUBLING YOU SO OFTEN = GODBOLEN. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.
MCLEFFER—750—28-3-45—2,37,500 RS.

96



933

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C

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O.MB POONA D.G 22-25 DOCTOR PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA 19 E

CANNING LANE NEW DELHI

= YOUR TELEGRAPHIC REPLY THANKS ACCORDINGLY SHALL TRY SEE YOU ALL ON

WEDNESDAY TWENTYSIXTH = GODBOLE =

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the post,
M.G.D.P.A.L.—1966—28.10.45—124.00 Rm.

21



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

B.

Class
Post

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31 AUGUST

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M.

Sent at

H.

M.

Office Stamp.

From

To

By

By

Office of Origin.

Date.

Service Instructions.

Words

X KE POONA 31 56 RPPDRSTWO DR PATTABI SITTARAMYYA 19 CANNING LANE

TO

NEWDELHI =

HAD WIRE SHANKEERAO DEO ON 29 TH AUGUST INQUIRING IF RULES OF SANGLI

AND PHALTAN COULD SEE HIM AT DELHI ON 5 TH SEPTEMBER OR AFTER STOP WUNDER

WHY NO REPLY STOP WILL YOU KINDLY INQUIRE AND REPLY EXPRESS WIRE STOP

APOLOGISE FOR TROUBLES = GUDBOLE 895 SHIVAJINAGAR POONA 4 =

N.B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after the separator from the address.

GIFPAH—2497—16-3-47—1.5/-500/-

BGS

Kathiawad Suykya Parishad
Suykot. Date 20-3-47

Respected Dr. Pattabhi Sahib

I have to communicate to you a piece of information

With a view to accomodate some of the Princes of Kathiawad especially Junagadh Nawab. The chamber - really Maghbool Mahmud is trying to reduce the population ratio for representation from 75 to 165. That will mean an additional seat for a Muslim state with a non-muslim majority.

Similarly they are thinking of distributing the remaining 3 seats out of 4 allotted to W.A.S.A. 2 among maritime states and one among non-maritime states. For the former they have suggested Jamnagar (161) and Bhavnagar (166 or so) for the non-maritime states they have 29

Dhrangadhra on their list. But name of Cutch is also mentioned. I have this from a reliable source.

Another information

At the recent meeting of Cutch Kathiawad, Gujarat states ~~were~~ held in Bombay it has been resolved to exclude completely 'maritime policy and Revenue' from the field of confederation, which in the final analysis means All India Union.

If my information is correct Princes appear to be striving for cowing the minimum of 75 and also introducing the principle of weightage for certain interests, one of them being maritime states. There will also be a gesture of mutual strength in the states quoted is Junagadh with a population of 6 lacs or so. also gets a seat.

That is all. Hoping you excellent health.

29

yours U.N. Dhebar
(Sgd)

३५८

गांधी जी से भी भूल हो सकती है

वर्तमान सत्याग्रह आनंदोलन पर श्री सम्पूर्णनन्द का मत

३५९

३६०

[युक्त प्रान्त के भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी मंत्री श्री सम्पूर्णनन्द ने वर्तमान सत्याग्रह आनंदोलन पर अपने निर्भीक और स्पष्ट विचार प्रकट करते हुए बनारस के 'आज' पत्र में एक लेख लिखा है, जिसमें आपने कांग्रेस के वर्तमान भाषण स्वातन्त्रता के आनंदोलन को राष्ट्र की शक्ति का अपवाह्य करने वाला और आनंदोलन की प्रगति को अस्तीष्ठजनक बताया है। उस लेख का पूर्वांश इस प्रकार है:—]

इधर एक फैशन सा हो गया है कि जो जेल से निकलता है वह कहता है—‘मुझे महात्मा गांधी में पूर्ण विश्वास है।’ हम ईमानदारी से ऐसा नहीं कह सकते। इसमें महात्मा जी के व्यक्तिकृत के आदर का प्रश्न नहीं है, न उनके हाथों देश का जो अप्रतिम कल्पणा हुआ है उसपर शंका करने की बात है। हम यह सब स्वीकार करते हुए यह नहीं मान सकते कि उनसे भूल नहीं हो सकती, या उनके मिवा कोई और व्यक्ति देश के राजनीतिक अभ्युदय की बात नहीं सोच सकता।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि हमारी राजनीतिक शब्दावली में ‘अहिंसा’ पद पहले पहल गांधी जी ने ही प्रचिष्ठ किया और इस प्रकार हमको एक नया शास्त्र प्रदान किया, परन्तु यह नहीं माना जा सकता है कि अहिंसात्मक प्रयोग गांधी जी ही करा सकते हैं। बड़े से बड़े वैज्ञानिक और आध्यात्मिक तथ्यों के आविष्करण और प्रवर्तक भी ऐसा दावा नहीं करते। हम यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि महात्मा जी को इस काम में ईश्वर से प्रेरणा मिलती है। पहले तो यह तक ही अदार्शनिक है कि ईश्वर इस प्रकार संसारी बातों में हस्तक्षेप किया करता है। किंतु यदि ऐसी होती

हो तो यह मानना कठिन है कि वह सदा महात्मा जी को स्फुर्ति देता रहता है। यदि ऐसा होता तो उनको यह क्यों कहना पड़ता कि मुझ से कई बार हिमालय जैसी भारी भूल हुई हैं? राजकोट-काण्ड तो अभी हाल का है ही। उस समय ईश्वर की प्रेरणा कहाँ थी? इन सब बातों

कि ‘दोषावच्या गुरोरपि’—गुरु के भी दोषों की ओर से आंख नहीं बन्द की जा सकती।

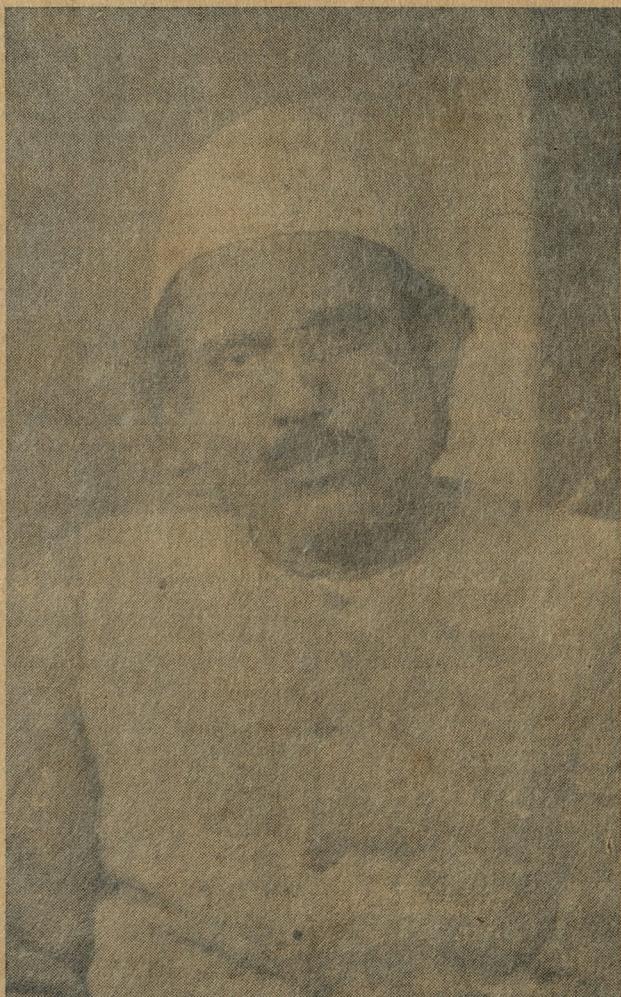
कांग्रेसजनों की श्रेणियां

इस अवसर पर मुझे किपलिंग की एक कहानी का स्मरण हो आया। उसका कथानक यह है कि जिन दिनों अफगानिस्तान के अमीर अब्दुर्रहमान आगरे आये

मेरे पास मेरा कोई साथी मरता है और उसका रक्त देख पड़ता है तो मैं घबरा जाता हूँ। हमारा देश ऐसे वृषबुद्धि मनुष्यों से भरा पड़ा है। घोड़े ने कहा मैं कुछ आगा पीछा नहीं सोचता। मुझे अपने सवार पर पूरा भरोसा रहता है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि वह जिधर सकेत करे उधर जाना ठीक ही होगा। हाँ, जब सवार नहीं होता तब मैं अधीर हो जाता हूँ। इस कोटि में मैं उन लोगों का रखता हूँ जिनको महात्मा जी या किसी अन्य नेता पर पूर्ण अद्वा है। हाथी ने कहा कि मेरी बड़ी विपत्ति है। मैं अपनी बुद्धि से काम लेना छोड़ नहीं सकता। महावत के संकेत पर चलता तो हूँ पर यह भी जानता हूँ कि वह कभी कभी भूल कर सकता है और भूल के परिणाम का चित्र मेरी आंखों के सामने रहता है। इस वर्ग में मैं उन कांग्रेसजनों का रखता हूँ जो आज्ञाओं का पालन करते हुए भी नीति की आत्मोचना करते रहते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी अद्वा ऐसी गहरी नहीं है कि उसके कारण नेता में दोष न देख सकें। सिपाही का काम आज्ञा मानता हो सकता है परन्तु उसका कर्तव्य है कि अपनी बुद्धि से काम लें। यदि वह ऐसा नहीं करता तो कांग्रेस जैसी लोक-सत्तात्मक संस्था के साथ अन्याय होता है।

सत्याग्रह की प्रगति सन्तोषजनक नहीं

मेरा और मेरे जैसे और लोगों का यह व्यंग मत है कि सत्याग्रह आनंदोलन की प्रगति सतोषजनक नहीं रही है। गांधी जी कहते हैं कि उनका काम ‘एकांडिंग डु-सान’ चल रहा है। कुपलानी जी के भाषणों में यह बात पढ़ते पढ़ते जी ऊँच गया। यह बाक्य इस यूरोपीय लड़ाई से चल पड़ा है।



श्री सम्पूर्णनन्द जी

३०

को देखते हुए हम ऐसा मानने पर बाध्य हैं कि यद्यपि उनका व्यक्तिकृत बहुत ऊँचा है, उसकी बुद्धि बहुत सूक्ष्म है, उनका हृदय बहुत विशाल और पवित्र है, फिर भी वह मनुष्य के कामों की भाँति ही देखना होगा। और ऐसा कोई मनुष्य नहीं है जिस पर आंख बन्द करके अद्वा की जा सके। इसीलिये तो शास्त्र कहता

थे, एक रात विजली की मशीन एकाएक बिगड़ गयी। सारे शिविर में अंधेरा हो गया। इस गोलमाल में ब्रिटिश सेना के तोपखाने के कुछ जानवर इधर उधर भागे। उनमें से कुछ अकस्मात् एक जगह मिले। उनमें एक तो बैल था। उसने कहा कि मैं लड़ाई में चिन्तित नहीं होता। लोग लड़ते हैं, उससे मुझको क्या? हाँ यदि

३१

इसका अर्थ है 'अपने पहले से सोचे हुए क्रम के अनुसार।' बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे सत्याग्रह संग्राम को यह विशेषता है कि वह सेनापति के पूर्व निश्चित क्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है पर इसमें विशेषता क्या है? यदि रूस यह तथ्य कर लेता कि प्रत्येक रूसी अपने घर पर तीन बार 'हिटलर का सत्यानाश हो' कह दिया करे, जर्मनी के आक्रमण का यही प्रस्तुतर है, तो रूस भी कह सकता था कि हमारी लड़ाई निश्चय के अनुसार हो रही है। मुझसे किसी स लड़ाई है। मैं यह तथ्य कर लूं कि मैं उसके अत्याचारों के प्रतिवाद में नित्य पांच बार कान पकड़ कर उदू बैठूंगा तो यह काम तो निर्विद्वन हो ही सकता है और मैं सर्गव कह सकता हूँ कि मेरी लड़ाई 'एकांडिंग डु-प्लान' सफल हुई। प्रश्न तो यह होता है कि प्लान-योजना है क्या? और लड़ाई का उद्देश्य क्या है? उस योजना से उद्देश्य की सिद्धि हो भी सकती है या नहीं?

आंदोलन किसलिये

इस समय सत्याग्रह स्वधीनता के लिये नहीं बरन भाषण-स्वातंत्र्य के लिये हो रहा है। मेरी समझ में यह उद्देश्य ही गलत है। ये भाषण स्वतंत्र्य को निर्विशेष स्वतन्त्र नहीं मानता। यदि देश में स्वराज्य हो जाय और तत्कालीन सरकार किसी युद्ध में लगी हो तो वह यह तो कहदे सकती है कि युद्धमात्र अधम है पर यह स्वातंत्र्यनहीं दे सकती कि लोग उस युद्ध विशेष के विरुद्ध जनता में आंदोलन करें। कोई सरकार ऐसा करने की अनुमति नहीं दे सकती। परन्तु जब हम विदेशी सरकार से स्वाधीनता के लिये लड़ते हों उस समय इस स्वातंत्र्य की मांग को भी अपने युद्ध का एक साधन बना सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमको साम्राज्यशाही की लड़ाई में सहायता नहीं देनी है। भाषण-स्वातंत्र्य मेरी बुद्धि के अनुसार ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है जो स्वतन्त्र लक्ष्य बनाया जा सके। सन् १९३१ में हमने नमक सत्याग्रह आरम्भ किया था। नमक

बनाना हमारा मुख्य ध्येय नहीं था, लड़ाई का एक हथियार मात्र था। हम भाषण-स्वातंत्र्य को इससे अधिक महत्व नहीं देते। हमारा अनुमान भी यही था कि यह युद्ध का श्रीगणेश मात्र है। पर महात्मा जी स्पष्ट कहते हैं कि इस समय —जब तक यूरोप की लड़ाई समाप्त नहीं होती तब तक—यह एक मात्र स्वतः लक्ष्य है। हमारी समझ में इसके पीछे पड़ना राष्ट्र की शक्ति का अपव्यय है। आनंदोलन छिड़ने के समय कार्यसमिति के कुछ सदस्यों तक को, जो महात्मा जी से बहुत निकट हैं, यह भ्रम था कि भाषण-स्वातंत्र्य की बात आगे चल कर फैल जायगी। १९३१ में हम नमक से लगानबन्दी तक पहुँच गये थे।

बाधा न ढालने की बात

आवश्यकता पड़ने पर आग में भी कूदा जा सकता है परन्तु जल मरना स्वतः कोई प्रशंसा की बात नहीं है। महात्माजी कहते हैं कि सशाख लड़ाई में शत्रु के फंसाव से लाभ उठाया जाता है, अहिंसात्मक लड़ाई में नहीं। यह बात मैं नहीं समझ पाता, हम अपने लक्ष्य को जानते हैं। देखना केवल इतना ही है कि हम अपने विरोधी के बल को बढ़ने दे कर लक्ष्य के पास पहुँच रहे हैं या नहीं।

आनंदोलन को व्यापक बनाने, उसे जन आनंदोलन का रूप देने के विरुद्ध एक बड़ा तर्क यह पेश किया जाता है कि इस समय साम्राज्यिक वैमनस्य बहुत तीव्र है, गृह-युद्ध छिड़ जायगा। साम्राज्यिक वैमनस्य हमारे दुर्भाग्य से कटु सत्य है, पर इसका क्या भरोसा है कि लड़ाई समाप्त होते ही वह भी समाप्त हो जायगा? इसका अर्थ तो यह हुआ कि जन आनंदोलन मुस्लिम लीग की अनुमति के बिना कभी छिड़ ही न सकेगा। हम यादवीय नहीं चाहते परन्तु हमारा मार्ग साफ है। हम स्वराज्य स्थापित करें। जो भारतीय हमारे साथ आता है वह हमारी सिर आंखों पर है, पर यदि कोई विरोध करना ही चाहता है तो हम तैयार हैं। गृह-कलह बड़ी भयावह चोज होती है। परन्तु

उसका डर भी हमको स्वराज के लिये यत्न करने से रोक नहीं सकता। उल्टे, एक बात होती है। जितना हो हम ऐसी शक्तियों का लिहाज करते हैं उतना ही इनकी अकड़ बढ़ती जाती है और साहस भी बढ़ता जाता है। जन आनंदोलन यदि असफल भी हो जाय तो उससे लाभ होता है। सब को अपनी शक्ति भर यत्न करने का

है कि सेना में इतने लाख सिपाही लड़ रहे हैं, अतः इतना मन अब इतनी बन्दूकें, इतने टैक्के तैयार होने चाहिये। सामान अब तैयार है, यह गिना तौला जा सकता है। तैयार होने पर सेना बढ़ायी जा सकती है। परन्तु रचनात्मक कार्य क्रम में सिवा सुत के और कोई नापने तौलने की वस्तु नहीं है। यह नहीं कह सकते कि आज हिन्दू-मुसलिम एक हो गया, राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रचार पूरा हो गया, अबूतूपन के पख टूट गये, चलो सत्याग्रह शुरू करें। इन बुराइयों को पूरी तरह खत्म करने के लिये तो कई शतानियां चाहिये। एक और बात है। इस कार्यक्रम को सक्रिय सत्याग्रह से सहायता मिलती है। अबूतूद्वार में जितनी सहायता गला फाड़ने और जगह जगह सभा करने से नहीं होती उतनी जन आनंदोलन में सबूत अबूतू के मिलकर फैल जाने और अन्य प्रकार से विरोध करने से होती है। रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम के कई अंग ऐसे हैं कि उनको राष्ट्रीय सरकार ही ठीक चला सकती है। मुझे नहीं पता है कि किसी और क्रान्ति में भी पहले इस प्रकार का कोई कार्य-क्रम शर्त बनाया गया था लोगों के उत्साह को इस और से केर देने का परिणाम अच्छा नहीं हो सकता। १९३१-३२ का अनुभव बतलाता हूँ कि जो लोग जेल नहीं गये—और उनको ही संख्या बहुत बड़ी थी—उनसे सत्याग्रह को बहुत सहयता मिली। वैसा ही अब भी होगा, आशंका का कोई कारण नहीं है।

जो लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि आनंदोलन पूर्व निश्चित योजना के अनुसार चल रहा है वह तो इसे असफल मान ही नहीं सकते। परन्तु ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो यह समझते हैं जितनी सफलता की आशा की जा सकती थी उतनी नहीं मिली। न उतने लोगों ने सत्याग्रहियों की सूची में नाम लिखाया, न जनता में पिछले आनंदोलनों जैसा उत्साह देखा। इसका दोष प्रान्तीय शासन में भाग लेने के सिर मढ़ा जाता है। सम्भव है इससे सुधारवादी मनो-



अवसर देना चाहिये, ऐसा विचार बहुत से लोगों का है और लोग समझते थे कि ऐसा ही होगा। मुझे याद है, प्रयाग में प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की कार्यकारिणी की बैठक थी। उस समय राष्ट्रपति आजाद वहां उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने स्वयं ऐसे विचार प्रकट किये थे।

रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम की बात निस्सार

यह बार-बार कहा जाता है कि सब लोगों के लिये रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम वो है ही। फौज की बोली में इसकी उस काम से तलना की जाती है जो ब्रिटेन आंदिलाने वाले देशों में कल-कारखानों और खेतों में हो रहा है। यह सब बात श्रुतिमधुर तो है पर इनमें उतना सार नहीं है। रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम के बहुत से अंश ऐसे हैं जिनकी उपयोगिता आज भी है और आगे भी रहेगी। हिन्दी की सेवा होनी चाहिये, सभी सम्प्रदायों में मेल होना चाहिये, अबूतूलमाव दूर होना चाहिये, यह सभी अच्छी बातें हैं पर इनका हमारी लड़ाई से प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध बहुत कम है। यह ऐसी बात नहीं

वृत्ति बढ़ गई हो और कान्तिकारी मनोवृत्ति दब गई हो, पर इससे भी बड़ा दोष संग्राम की संचालन विधि का है। जब मन्त्रिमंडल का इस्तीका हुआ उस समय बड़ा उत्साह था पर आन्दोलन आरम्भ न किया गया। हमारे युक्त प्रांत में तो लोगों ने समझा कि अब युद्ध छिड़िने वाला ही है। वैसी ही तैयारी की गई। पर कुछ न हुआ। प्रान्तीय दफ्तर बार बार लोगों से कहता था तैयार हो जाओ। ऊपर सहुकम आता था रुके। अन्त में कुछ सदस्यों की राय मानकर प्रान्तीय कौंसिल ने प्रान्त की जनता से तैयार रहने की अपील करके कार्य समिति को विश्वास दिलाना ठीक समझा कि हम तैयार हैं, बार बार भेड़िया आया, भेड़िया वाली बात हो गयी दूसरी सेनाओं में सैनिक को शावाशी दी जाती है उसका उत्साह बढ़ाया जाता है। हमारे यहां शुरू से ही यह राग अलापा गया कि तुम निकम्मे हो, तुम सत्याग्रह के योग्य नहीं हो सुनते सुनते यह बात मन में बैठ गई और बहुतों का उत्साह मर गया। वेदांत की पुस्तकों में यही उदाहरण किया जाता है कि सिंह के बच्चे को भी यदि बराबर भेड़ कहा जाय तो वह अपने को भेड़ समझने लगेगा। यह कहा गया कि यह लड़ाई स्वाधीनता के लिये नहीं, भाषण स्वातन्त्र्य के लिये है। ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो स्वाधीनता के सिवा और किसी लद्य के लिये अपने को भगड़े में डालने को तैयार नहीं हैं। फिर शर्ते कैसी बेदब लगायी गयी। एक बार प्रार्थना पत्र देने पर घर न जाना होगा, जेल से छूटने पर एक समाह के भीतर ही फिर जेल जाना होगा, इत्यादि इत्यादि। लोग इनसे बड़े काम कर सकते हैं। बरसों लम्बा सजा हो जाय, सारा घर नीलाम हो जाय, ढंडों से अंगभंग हो जाय, गोली से प्राण जाने का अवसर आ जाय, पीछे न हटें, उफ न करें। परन्तु पहले से ऐसी शर्तों पर हस्ताक्षर करना कठिन होता है। मैं न बहुत अच्छा आदमी हूँ न बहुत बुरा। मुझसे बड़े हजारों त्यागी तपस्वी कर्मठ कांग्रेस में

भरे पड़े हैं पर कांग्रेस की आज्ञाओं का मैं भी यथासम्भव पालन करता ही रहा हूँ। मैं स्वयं ऐसी शर्तों पर हस्ताक्षर न कर सकता चाहे आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यह सब काम कर डालता। यह जितनी बातें मैंने गिनायी हैं वह ऐसी है कि मुझे तो प्रतोत होता है जैसे जानबूझ कर मानव प्रकृति के विरुद्ध आक्रमण किया जा रहा है। कांग्रेस में वेतन भोगी सिपाही काम नहीं करते। हमारे स्वयंसेवक गृहस्थ हैं। बाल-बच्चों का पेट पालते हैं। आपकी आज्ञा के अनुसार सब कुछ सह लेते हैं और आप से वैसा नहीं मांगते। पर उनके सिर ऐसा बोझ लादा जाय जो उठाने के योग्य नहीं है और अनावश्यक है? जितने लोगों ने इतने पर भी नाम लिखाया और इमानदारी में शर्तों का पालन किया मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करने का तैयार हूँ, जिन्होंने नाम नहीं दिया उनको दोष नहीं दे सकता। मुझे उनके त्याग और शौर्य का पूरा भरोसा है। हमने 'डिसिप्लिन'—अनुशासन—शब्द तो सीखा पर यह भी जानना चाहिये कि अनुशासक को उतनी और वैसी ही आज्ञा देनी चाहिये जो मानव स्वभाव के अनुकूल और आवश्यक है। जो जेल में है उसके बालबच्चे भूखों मर जायें, माफों मांग कर बाहर नहीं निकलता; निश्चित तिथि पर, घर की चाहे जो दशा हो, हँसता जेल चला जायगा। परन्तु जेल जाने के पहले रोगी बच्चे को छोड़ना कठिन होता है। उत्साह की कमी का कारण सभा जुलूस आदि के न होने से भी उत्साह कम हुआ। यह सब कोरा खेल तमाशा नहीं है। ऐसा कहना मनुष्य स्वभाव से अनभिज्ञता दिखलाना है। आज बृटेन, जर्मनी रूस चीन, जापान क्या हँसी खेल में लगे हैं। वह क्यों अपने अपने यहां प्रचार में करोड़ों रुपया लगाते हैं? उनके पास अखबार हैं, व्याख्यता है, रेडियो है। हमारे पत्रों के मुंह पर सरकारी ताला है, सभा जुलूस बन्द है, व्याख्यान हो नहीं सकते, सत्याग्रह करने वाले को अपनी

बुद्धि से काम लेने की आज्ञा नहीं वह तो केवल एक वाक्य रटकर तोते की भाँति दुहरा सकता है। फिर भी जनता में उत्साह हो यह आशर्य की बात होगी।

सम्भव है मेरी आतोचना में तीव्रता की अतिमात्रा आ गई हो पर कभी कभी ऐसा करना भी अनावश्यक होता है। कांग्रेस हम सब की है और स्वराज हम सब का होगा अतः सब को ही अपनी बुद्धि लगानी चाहिये।

इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन में एक बड़ा दोष यह है कि वह हमारी प्रसुत यथावसर भतिभा को जगाने नहीं देता। पिछले आन्दोलन में स्वयंसेवक और सरकार की बुद्धि का सामना होता था, 'यरिलायुद्ध' का सा मजा आता था। चरित्र का विकास होता था। वह सब तो बन्द हो ही गया जो सेनापति हैं उसके हाथ में भी लड़ाई का सूत्र (अंग्रेजी में 'इनिशिएटिव') निकल गया। इस समय लड़ाई का सूत्र सरकार के हाथ में है, गांधी जी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। सरकार ने सीमाप्रांत का आन्दोलन महीने भर में समाप्त कर दिया। लोगों को पकड़ा ही नहीं। महीने भर घूम घाम कर लोग थक गये, घर आ वैठे। यदि दूसरी प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने भी ऐसा ही किया होता, अन्यत्र भी सारा काम कब का ठंडा पड़ गया होता। हम अपने को यह कह कर समझा लेते कि हमारा उद्देश्य सफल हो गया, भाषण-स्वातन्त्र्य मिल गया पर सरकार का कुछ न बिगड़ता। उसको रूपया मिलता जाता, रगड़ मिलते जाते।

नैतिक प्रभाव की बात

यह कहना निर्गत है कि सत्याग्रह का नैतिक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जो कुछ प्रभाव पड़ रहा है वह मन्त्रिमण्डलों के कार्यवित्त होने का, जवाहरलाल जैसे ख्यातनामा तथा अन्य लोगों के जेल जाने का। यह गिने गिनाये आदमी तो हर दशा में आगे आते, चाहे कैसा भी आन्दोलन होता यह जेल पहुँच जाते। परन्तु यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि ५००० अदमियों के जेल में होने

का प्रभाव अधिक पड़ रहा है और यदि १,००,००० होते तो प्रभाव कम पड़ता। बाहरवाले हमारी बारीकियों को नहीं समझते। वह यही जान सकते हैं कि भारत में स्वाधीनता के नाम पर इन्हें आदमी जेन गये। जितनी ही संख्या अधिक होगी, आन्दोलन जितना ही व्यापक होगा उसका रूप जितना ही अनक शैलिमय होगा, सरकार को जितना ही दमन करना पड़ेगा, उतना ही बाहरवालों का ध्यान हमारी और जायगा और उनको हमारी सचाई पर विश्वास होगा। हो सकता है कि इस परकटे आन्दोलन के रहते भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति ब्रिटिश शासकों को भुक्तने के लिए विवश करे, पर इसके लिए हमारा आन्दोलन श्रेय का पात्र न होगा। हम ऐसी आकाशवृत्ति के भरोसे नहीं बैठ सकते। अपनी ओर से तो हमको इस सुयोग से लाभ लाठने का पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

39

सेना के लिए

गत महायुद्ध के कुल उत्पादन से भी अधिक

युद्ध छिड़ने के समय से भारत में सेना के लिए इतने अधिक कपड़े बने हैं कि जिनकी संख्या गत महायुद्ध के समय १९१४ से लेकर १९१८ तक के किसी ऐसे महीने की तुलना, जिसमें कपड़ों का उत्पादन अपनी चरम सीमा तक पहुँच गया हो, यदि वर्तमान युद्ध के किसी महीने से की जाय तो यह कड़ी मनोरंजक सिद्ध होगी गत महायुद्ध के ३५वें महीने जून १९१७ में कपड़ों का कुल उत्पादन बीस लाख कपड़े प्रति मास के चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गया था, किन्तु नवम्बर १९४१ में सेना के लिये कपड़ों का उत्पादन सत्तर लाख कपड़े से भी ऊपर पहुँच गया और यह कपड़े वर्तमान युद्ध का २४वाँ महीना ही था।

युद्ध के अंतर्मध्य, सितम्बर
१६३५ से कपड़ों का उत्पादन इस
प्रकार रहा है:—

काट छांट करने के बाद ये कपड़े ठेकेदारों को आवश्यक सामग्री के साथ अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये दे देंगे। यह व्यवस्था सस्ती के साथ ही साथ उत्तम भी मिड्डल हुई है। रसद विभाग की कपड़े सम्बन्धी शाखा प्रति मास सचर लाख से अधिक कपड़े तैयार करा रही हैं युद्ध के आरम्भ में प्रतिमास केवल १,२०,००० कपड़े तैयार होते थे। उत्पत्तन की उपर्युक्त संख्या धीरे धीरे बढ़ते होये पहचंची हुई।

आजकल रसद विभाग
की मातहती में कपड़े के
११ कारखाने काम कर रहे हैं।
यह सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था कपड़े वाली
शाखा के डाइरेक्टर की देखरेख में
है। कपड़े वाली शाखा के डाइरे-
क्टर और उनका कर्मचारी मंडल
रसद विभाग के डाइरेक्टर की
जनरल मातहती में हैं। कपड़े
वाली शाखा की मातहती में
५ कपड़े नियन्त्रण अफसर हैं,
जिन्हें कतिपय बातों के सम्बन्ध
में अपने अपने क्षेत्र के कारखाओं
का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये प्रे-
पूरे अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। ये लोग
अपने क्षेत्रों में सिलाई के ठेके भी दे-
सकते हैं।

कपड़ों के उत्पादन के सिल्वर
सिले में कार्य कितने विस्तृत
परिमाण पर हो रहा है इसका
पता ऐसी बातों से नहीं लगा-
सकता कि अगस्त में सत्तर लाख
से अधिक कपड़े तैयार हुये अथवा
१९४१ के पहले छः महीनों में
भारत ने तीस लाख नेकर और
तीस लाख कमीजें तैयार कर के
भेजी। कुल मिलाकर लगभग
४०० चिकिध प्रकार के कपड़ों का
काम हुआ, जिनमें सिले हुये कपड़े
समिलित नहीं हैं।

इन सब बातों से जाना जा सकता है कि कितने प्रकार के ठेकेदारों को चुना जाता होगा। ठेकेदार चुनाव के पहले उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति, इमारत, सामग्री तथा मशीनों की जांच कर ली

जाती है और स्थानीय अधिकारियों से पूछताछ कर ली जाती है। पहले से कायम फर्मे को विशेष तरजीह दी जाती है। कुछ लेत्रों में आरम्भ में कुछ ठेके विज्ञापन द्वारा दिये गये तथा अन्य लेत्रों में ठेकेदारों से बातचीत करके तथा स्थानीय अधिकारियों से पूछताछ करने के बाद दिये गये। प्रत्येक ठेकेदार से अपना नाम दर्ज कराने के लिये कहा जाता है।

आजकल भारत भर की ८०
फर्में ६५ विविध प्रकार के कपड़ों
का कार्य कर रही हैं।

इस व्यवस्था से दर्जियों को बहुत लाभ हो रहा है। लगभग ५५००० दर्जी इस व्यवस्था से लाभ उठा रहे हैं इन लोगों को ठेकेदार के मातृत्व लगातार काम रहता है और नियमित रूप से वेतन भी मिलता जाता है। इतना ही नहीं ठेकेदार से उन्हें वेतन भी अधिक मिलता है।

वर्मा रोड पर ढकी हुई

गाडियाँ

उधार पंडा कानून के अनुसार

चीन को सहायता

संग्रह।

अमेरिका के उधार पट्टा कानून
के अनुसार आक्रमणकारी राष्ट्रों
के चिरुद्ध सहायता करने की जो
व्यवस्था हुई है उसके अन्तर्गत
चीन को हथियार गोलाबारूद
तथा रसद की अन्य सामग्री अमे-
रिका में बनी एक प्रकार की “ढकी
गाड़ियों” में भेजी जा रही है। ये
मोटर के टेले अमेरिका में बने हैं

और लाशियों से चुंगकिंग तक
 १,४०० मील लम्बे मार्ग से युद्ध
 सामग्रीले जाते हैं। इन टेक्नो
 में अमेरिका में वनी चीजें भरी
 रहती हैं। इनके दल का चीन के

युद्ध प्रयत्नों के लिये जितना महत्व है उतना ही भव्य इनका हरय भी है।

अमेरिकन माल के शोधता
से आने के कारण ठेलों का यह
दल बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।
इस तेजी का अनुभान हम ठेलों
की संख्या जान कर नहीं लगा
सकते।

चुंगकिंग में प्रकाशित ताजे
आंकड़ों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि वर्मा
मार्ग पर ८,०६६ मोटर ठेले काम
कर रहे हैं।

यह भी बताया गया है कि
इस मार्ग पर विविध स्थानों पर
दूटे फूटे ढेलों की मरम्मत के लिये
दृक् केन्द्र खोले गये हैं।

ठेलों की संख्या में वृद्धि के साथ ही साथ कुनमिंग और चुंग किंग पहुँचने वाले माल की यात्रा में भी बढ़ा अधेर वृद्धि हो गई है। जुलाई में रंगून और लाशियों से ३,२०० टन माल उधार पट्टा कानून के अन्तर्गत कुनमिंग पहुँचा था, किन्तु अगस्त में आने वाले माल की यात्रा ६,५६८ टन और सितम्बर में आने वाले माल की यात्रा ११,२०६ टन तक पहुँच गयी। अनुमान किया जाता है कि वर्ष का अन्त होते होते १३,००० टन का वाष्पिक औसत पड़ जायगा।

यातायात के अपर्याप्त साधन

किन्तु इतना माल भी चीन की आवश्यकताओं को देते हुए काफी नहीं है। अमेरिका से आने वाला माल रंगून, रेलवे से अन्तिम स्थेशन लाशियों और उचरी इण्डवडी के बन्दरगाह भासों में पड़ा हुआ इकट्ठा हो रहा है और इसे चीन पहुँचाने के साधन अब भी अपर्याप्त हैं।



7 Bengal A✓
Bihari B✓

16 Maharashtra A✓
Vidarbha A✓
Utkal OB

35A



C.3.



322



No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

O KE POONA D G 24 THREE A DS 41

K M MUNSHI ~~SPRINT~~ BIRLA HOUSE BURQUERQUE ROAD NEW DELHI -

XXXXXX DR PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA 19 CANNING LANE NEW DELHI -

SHANKARRAO DEO GENERAL SECY ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE NEW DELHI -

OUR COMING DELHI UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED SHALL WIRE AGAIN ON 25TH DOUBLE
OF PHALATAN -

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram, is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any), and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

G. & M. G. Ltd., Lahore—E750—20-4-46—15,000 Bks.

41

No
2086

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Read at	H.	M.	Sent at	H.	M.
			To		
			By		



X SG BUDHGAON (SAT) 25

DR PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA 19 CANNING
LANE NEW DELHI

CANNOT VISIT DELHI FOR THE PRESENT OWING DISTURBED CONDITIONS THERE PLEASE

OTHER THREE LEADERS ----- GODBOLS ----- LN 589

42

446

**Resolution passed by the Convention
held on 8-12-46
NEW DELHI.**

Whereas "in India there are only a number of administrative areas which have grown up almost haphazard as the result of conquest, suppression of former rulers or Administrative areas";*

Whereas "Federation schemes usually start with a number of clearly defined States, each already possessing individuality and consciousness".*

Whereas Provincial Autonomy which forms the basis of a Federation requires a homogeneous population with a common language and culture for the efficient discharge of its educational legal, administrative and constitutional functions,

This Convention of representatives of the Nation, composed of Members of the Constituent Assembly, of the Central Legislature and of Organisations wedded to the cause of linguistic and cultural redistribution of provinces in India, recommends to the Constituent Assembly that at its plenary session it do accept the aforesaid principle as the basis of the future constitution of the Government of India and set up the necessary machinery for effectuating such a redistribution of provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis.

*(Quoted from Sir John Simon's report Vol. II page 15)

43

ARCH

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

President :
S. K. PATIL
Vice-President :
M. Y. NURIE
Gen. Secretaries :
S. L. SILAM
P. S. THAKKAR
Treasurer :
B. A. KHIMJI

CONGRESS HOUSE
Vithalbhai Patel Road
Bombay-4.

Telegrams: "CONGRESS"
Telephones: 45211
42956

Dated 24th April 1947.

Personal & Confidential.

My dear Pattabhi,

I am sure you must be knowing our friend and colleague, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, who is the Treasurer of the Bombay P.C.C. and a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He is the tower of strength for the Congress organization and a great personal friend of mine. He hails from the State of Kutch and is a personal friend of Maharao. He is popular alike with the Prince~~s~~ and the Praja Mandal. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Working Committee have a very high regard for him. His mission is as follows:

The State of Kutch is fighting for a seat in the Constituent Assembly. It has got less than a million population. If Pakistan is going to materialize, Kutch will have the rare privilege of being the boundary of Hindustan. I have to request you to strongly support the claims of Kutch so that our friend Mr. Bhawanjibhai may get a chance to be sent to the Constituent Assembly. He is one of us and I am sure you will spare no efforts to use your undoubted influence in getting him there. I shall see you when I come to Delhi in a couple of days.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

S. K. Patil

(S.K.Patil)

44

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya,
25, Queensway,
New Delhi.

88

ALL INDIA CONSTITUENT STATES UNION,

SOLAN (Simla Hills)

Dated April 28, 1947.

Your Highness,

You will be glad to know that the meetings of the State Negotiating Committee with the corresponding Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly have been successful in framing a tentative scheme for the allocation of the 93 States seats in the Constituent Assembly.

This Scheme which has been generally accepted by the Rulers Conference places Your Highness's State in the Residuary Group No. XVII consisting of all the "Other States" which have not been specifically mentioned in the scheme and have been allotted four representatives for a total population of approximately 3.77 million people.

The two Negotiating Committees had also formulated a scheme for the selection of the States representatives. According to this scheme representatives of the Residuary Group No. XVII were to be selected by the two Negotiating Committees in consultation with such persons as they may choose and then decide upon the four representatives to be selected. As the Chairman of the All India Constituent States Union, 77 States of which have been placed in this Residuary Group, I took exception to this mode of selection suggested by the two Negotiating Committees in respect to our representatives and protested to His Highness the Chancellor that the States in the "Residuary Group" will select their own representatives without interference from any outside agency. His Highness the Chancellor has agreed to this demand and I take this opportunity of requesting Your Highness's to co-operate with me and my brother Rulers of the Group, in the selection of the said four representatives.

The All India Constituent States Union nominated a Special Committee consisting of Shri Thakur Sahib of Godasar as the Convener, Mr. B. M. Buch, Legal Advisor Lathi State, Mr. N. D. Buch Dewan Manavadar State, Mr. S. Jang, Dewan Alipura State and Mr. Mahabir Singh, Secretary, All India Constituent States Union, to formulate a scheme for the selection of the 'Residuary Group's' representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Their recommendations which have since been accepted by the Union are stated below :—

"This Sub-Committee recommends that a General Convention of representatives of States in the Residuary Group XVII be called at the earliest possible opportunity at Delhi.

The Sub-Committee further recommends that each State should send two nominees one of which should be a public person.

The Convention so constituted shall elect the four representatives to be sent to the Constituent Assembly as under :—

The Four members elected should represent :—

- (a) The Punjab State ;
- (b) The Central India and Rajputana States ;
- (c) The Constituent States in Western India and Gujarat and
- (d) The Non-Constituent States of Western India and Gujarat."

SEARCHED

In pursuance of their recommendations I am calling a General Convention of the representatives of the States placed in Residuary Group No. XVII to meet at Nirula's, New Delhi, on Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27th of May, 1947.

I would request Your Highness to kindly nominate two representatives to attend this Convention one of whom must be a representative of the people elected through either the State Legislature, the Praja Sabha, the State Panchayats or through the village Lambardars in the State. The names of the two representatives so elected and nominated may kindly be intimated to me by the 20th of May latest.

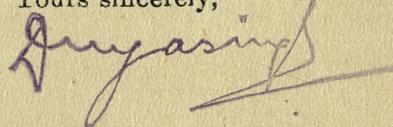
Each one of these representatives should be in possession of a copy of notification issued by the Darbar stating the names of person elected or nominated as the State's representative to the Convention for the selection of the four representatives to be sent to the Convention on State's behalf. A model notification is attached for perusal.

This Convention of States Representatives shall elect the four representatives to be sent to the Constituent Assembly on behalf of this 'Residuary Group'.

In this connection I will be glad to give all possible information as may be desired by Your Highness and my Secretariat will give all possible assistance in elucidating the details of the proposed plan.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,



To

The Ruler

State

Raja of Baghat,

&

Representative Member on the Standing Committee
of Princes and Chairman,
All India Constituent States Union.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

The Darbar hereby appoint
as the States nominated/elected member to the General
Convention called at 'Nirulas' New Delhi on Monday and
Tuesday the 26th and 27th May, 1947, for the selection
of 4 representatives to be nominated to the Constituent
Assembly on behalf of the Residuary Group No. XVII of
which the State is a component member.

Ruler,

Seal

Date

State

46

Aundh,
31st May 1947.

My dear Doctor saheb,

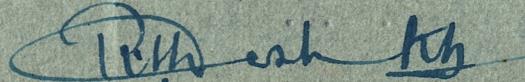
From the accompanying letter of Mr. D.G. Kulkarni the Political Secretary of our State you will know that Shrimant Appasaheb Pant of Aundh has through the pressure of us - the Ministers and the people of Aundh State - has decided to stand as a candidate & contest the election of the member for the Constituent Assembly on behalf of this Group. As there are several local currents not only linguistic and communal but also sectional running across in the Deccan States politics it is but essential that there should be clear indication from some influential quarter like you in state politics in favour of his candidature which he rightfully deserves. It will not only help his cause but also strengthen our hands in our effort to make him successful in this contest. Considering the old relations that exist between you and the state we strongly hope that you will

47

send your message of support for the candidature
of Shrimant Appasaheb Pant to help us.

With kind regards,

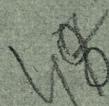
Yours sincerely,



Minister Aundh State.

To,

Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya,
19, Canning Lane,
New Delhi.



Personal

Aundh,
31st May 1947.

My dear Doctor Sahab,

You might be aware that the Deccan States Rulers have decided to join the Constituent Assembly & have agreed to send one of their representatives out of the two allotted to this Group from amongst the peoples' representatives. The other representative would be sent by the Rulers in consultation with the peoples' representatives. An electoral college consisting of the elected members of the legislatures in the Deccan States has been formed for that purpose. You will be glad to learn that Shrimant Appasaheb Pant, B.A., Bar-at-Law of Aundh has been elected to this Electoral College by the Aundh State., Assembly. The State Legislature has also prevailed upon him to stand as a candidate as a peoples' representative for the Constituent Assembly & he has consented to stand for this election. It is likely that many mushroom candidates with local

49

interests at heart may contest this election. You will however agree that people like Appasaheb alone would most fittingly fulfill the obligations that are attached to this membership. Shrimant Appasaheb has for the last eight years strenuously worked for the people's welfare & their cause in the Deccan States & what ever life and agitation that is visible on this side in these states is due to him because of his complex character as a prince and a Commoner. It is needless for me to add that his prospects at this election would be highly enhanced by your support of his cadidature.

Hoping you will do the needful & inform me to that effect.

With great respects,

Yours sincerely,

D.G.Kulkarni

50

To,

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya,
19, Canning Lane,
New Delhi.

Jani Building, RAJKOT

12th May 1947.

To,
The PRESIDENT,
All India States People's Conference,
17, York Road, NEW DELHI.

Ref. Residual Seats.

Re. Nominations on behalf of Kathiawar Gujrat
Group of States.
....

Dear Friend,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th
inst. (SP.24/469)

I take it that all the sub groups in the Residual Groups are
to nominate 2 persons out of whom the Negotiating Sub Committee of the
Princes & People of India will select 2 persons for the Constituent
Assembly.

Here are the names that I would suggest:

1. Sjt Balwantrai Gopalji Mehta,
age 48, Bhavnagar.
Vice President, A.I.S.P.C.,
President, Bhavnagar Praja Parishad,
Joint Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference.
2. Sjt. Uchhrangrai Nawaishanker Dhebar,
age 41 Rajkot
Joint Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference,
Joint Secretary, Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee.

I reached Rajkot only on the 10th and hence the delay in
replying to you.

I have informed you about this telegraphically today.

Yours sincerely,

Gopaldas A. Desai
(Gopaldas A. Desai)
President, Kathiawar Political
Conference.

P.T.O.

59

P.S.

I may draw your attention to your letter ref. No. 1 SP/24/1425 in which you said in reply to my letter of the 9th April, that you would raise the question of proper distribution of multi-representation seats allowed to Western India States Group before our sub committee when the time would come for it. I shall be glad to hear about it if any thing has happened in relation thereto.

Copy of my today's telegram to you:-

- * REFERENCE RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM
- * CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA AND UCHHRAJNRAI
- * MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR. LETTER FOLLOWS. DARBAR GOPALDAS DESAI."

(EMM) 21.4.25. 10.30 A.M.

RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM
CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA AND UCHHRAJNRAI
MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR. LETTER FOLLOWS. DARBAR GOPALDAS DESAI.

RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM

CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA

UCHHRAJNRAI MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR.

DARBAR GOPALDAS DESAI.

RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM

CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA

UCHHRAJNRAI MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR.

RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM

CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA

UCHHRAJNRAI MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR.

RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM

CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA

UCHHRAJNRAI MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR.

RESIDUAL STATES NOMINATIONS KATHIAWAR POLITICAL. EMM

(EMM) 21.4.25. 10.30 A.M.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTS BALWANTRAI GOPALJI MEHTA

UCHHRAJNRAI MAWALSRANKER INHEBAR.