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PUNJABI STATE :


VOL. VIII, NO. 24
SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1960
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******** Hg R. MI. S. NARHPDODIRBMP

The coming event of early 1962 -the Third General Elections in the country has already started casting its shadow over the Congress.

Behind the heated discussions that took place at the Poona Session of the AICC on the democratic election or nomination of the Working Committee, putting an end to bogus primary membership of the Congress, the relation between the parliamentary and organisational wings of the Congress, etc., lay the question as to who in the Centre and in the States will have control over the selection of Congress candidates for the 1962 General Elections.

The Punjab Council of the Communist Party of India, in a resolution adopted at its session in Jullundur from June 3 to 6, 1960, has explained the Party's stand on the question of language and reorganisation of the Punjab State on linguistic basis. The text of the resolution reads:
$T$ HE States Reorganisation Commission had generalrecommended formation of linguistic States elsewhere in India. It rejected the demand; supported by the Communist supported by the Communist Mariana Print and a. Pun-jabi-speaking state in the Jabi-spe
North.

Following it, the Government of India could get away with summary rejection of the desand because of the absence mana because of the absence of a united popular movewent to back it. Therefore with the merger of PEPSU (Which in itself was a weicome step), the Punjab was retained as, a bilingual state, comprising of two dist and Hindi zones.

The Congress: High Commind and the Government of India, however, struck a deal with the Akall leadership on the basis : of the Regional Formula. The State was divifed tito two two wins, the Punjabi and Hindi regions, although Kangra, a Punjabispeaking district, was arbs trarily attached to the Hindi region with which it had no territorial contiguity either.

The Akall leaders were only too willing to become a party to this arbitrary decision, because they were more concorned with communal percentages and positions of advantage over their Hindu counterparts than with the unity of the Punjabi people.

Under this formula, Punjabi was to be the language of administration in the Pun-
jabs region and Hindi in the Hindi region. Two Regional Committees of the Assembly were set up, one for each remeasures pertaining to sib measures pertaining to sublocal self-Government, before the Assembly finally passed them in the light of reconmendations made by them.

The Akall leaders, as a part of this bargain, gave up their slogan of "Punjabi Suba", amended the constitution of the Shiromani. Avail Dais to turn it into a non-political cultural-relliglous a non-pointcal tron and joined the Congress together with their followers en manse. They were given 28 en masse. They were given 28 Congress tickets for election to Assembly and some for 1957 General Election and later on a seat in the Cablet

The Regional Formula was a step forward, to the sense that it recognised two epa rate, linguistic regions of Punjab and if implemented sincerely, it could be helpful in advancing the cause of the Punjabi language and in unitfrying the people of Punjab as well.

But the Congress Governmont has failed to implement the Regional Formula The Regional Committees have been reduced to the status os mere select committees of the Assembly. The Government has tailed to take steps to accord proper status to Punjami as the regional language

* SEE BACK PAGE

IT has been admitted for - some time that what is called jockeying for position and power has been going on at all levels of the congress. under discussion for quite come time.

It was, however, at the recent Poona session of the AICC that the most respected all-India leaders of the Conegress were made the targets of criticism on the formar Chief Minister of Mysore, went to the extent of accuslng Prime Minister Nehru of perpetuating his own leadership and favouring his own persons." (Free Press Journal, June 5, 1960)

It wis left to Prime Minister Nehru not only to recognise the strength of feeling expressed in the MIC (which he did by voting for the opposition resolution that at least.- one-third of the Working Committee should be elected), but also to make it clear in a speech that the issue involved in the admitted "jockeying for 7 SEE PAGE 4

## RELEASE OR TRY TARA SINGH

## Communist Protest Against Punjab Repression

TC HE 75-member Punjab 1 State Council of the Communist Party of India has characterised the arrests of Mister Tara Singh and other Alkali leaders as unjustified and unwarranted and has demanded their release, the lifting of the bans under Section 144 and freedom to resume publication of the newspapers whose presses have been sealed. The Council's resolution reads:
The Communist Party, with a glorious record of struggle against commanalism, has consistently disapproved of all commanail movements in the State, over the question of language and linguistic State. For they divide the Punjabi masses on relig1-ous-communal basis and
disrupt the unity of Punjabs for a national seientific solution of the ques lion. Such movements imp. ped the unity of the common masses for a better life and thereby indirectly strengthen the hands of the Congress Government

Nevertheless, the Punjab State, Council of the Com monist Party of India con sliders the action of the Punjab Government in ar resting Master Tara Singh under the Preventive Detention Act, rounding up a large number of Akall leaders, workers and others under Section 107|151 and imposition of Section 144 in many districts as nnwarranted and unjustified.
Promulgation of Section 144 to ban all public meet-
lings, processions and demonstrations in the entire districts of Bhatinda, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Ambala and the towns of Patiala District, not only of a commural character but of all political parties and mass organisations, under cover of meeting the Alkali movement, is a reprehensible attack against the democratic movement. The State Council vigorously condemons political activity and normal functioning of mass normal functioning of mass of meeting the Aral moveof mint.

It further condemns resfrictions : imposed on Pratap and Hind Samachar arid the virtual ban on publicancion of Akall and Prabhat
dallies and the arrest of their entire staff as a vicious attack on the freedom of the Press and the civil liberties of the people:

The State Council demande that: (1) Master Tara Singh be released or put on trial in a regular court of law; (2) Aksli lea dens, and other arrested Hers, and otters be released; the blanket ban on public me blanket ban on public under Section 144 be lifted forthwith; (4) the news papers banned from publcation through sealing of cation their presses be allowed to their presses be allowed to working journalists be released forthwith and resfrictions imposed on Prstap and Hind Samachar be removed.

ANTI-COMMUNISM LEADS U. P.

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## U.P. PSP REFUSES TO LEARN ANY LESSON

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## MURDER OF PRAGA TOOLS WORKER

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## CONQUERORS OF EVEREST

Three Chinese mountaineers- Wang Fu-chou, Chu Yin-hua and Konbu (of Tibetan nationality)-reached the summit of Mount Chomo Lungma (Everest)
May 25.
The conquest of the towering peak which rises 8882 metres (about
$29,000 \mathrm{ft}$ ) above sea level by the Chinese mountaineering expedition 29,000 ft) above sea level by the Chinese mountaineering expedition
marked the first success in mankind's history of efforts to reack the summit marked the first success in mankinds hisiory of effrts
from the northern slopes of the mountain in the Himalayas.
Led by China's well-known Alpinist, master of sports in mountaineering Shith Chan-chun, the Chinese expedition started climbing on March 25 and exactly
two months. later reached this towering peak from the north slope which had



A big ice mushroom-a scene from Mount Everest




## Economics，Politics

## And Ethics Of Free Enterprise

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DECLARATION OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

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JUNE 12, 1960




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KANPUR TEXTILE WORKERS TO STRIKE ON JUNE 27

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## PROMISE AND MENAGE IN ASIA



## GRAND PEACE OFFENSIVE

## Khrushchov Explains The New In Soviet Proposal

SOVIET DISARMAMENT PLAN
by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN
moscov, June ©





## PARTY MEWS

WEST BENGAL STATE COUNCIL MEETS

T HE West Bengal State had not lodged its strong protest. nist Party, whiche met from-
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Situation


JUNE 12, 1860

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## HO CHI MINH'S REPLY TO CPI GREETINGS

Comrade Ho Chi Minh, who celebrated his Seventieth Birthday on May 19 last, says in a cable in reply to the message of greetings from th
Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of Inda:
"I SINCERELY THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR CORDIAL GREET INGS ON THE OCCASION OF MY BIRTHDAY. I WISH YOU GREATER TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE, TO MAINTAN PEACE IN ASIA AND THE WORLD. MAY FRIENDSHP BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES BE FURher strengthened and developed. best of health to all Comrades."

RHRUSHCHOV'S PRESS CONFERENCE



## More About

 Spy Plane



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## LINGUISTIC DIVISION OF PUNJAB

in the Punjabl region-mainly due to the pressure The intter instead of making constructive suggestions for on interim arrangement to lacilltate the smooth transition to the use of Punjabl, have infented the atrocious and danngerous theory that Punjabi is not the mothertongue of the Hindus of the Punjabi region.
They make out that the two religious communities, Hindus and Sikhs are tivo linguistic groups. They mislead large sections of the Hindu masses by raising the bogy that once the Hindus of the Punjabi region accept Punjabi as their motherthe Akali Party's conception would come into being.
The Congress Government has never taken a principled stand with regard to the issue of language and formation of linguistic provinces and has always compromised, on the basis of communal concessions, with one or the other group of communalists on this issue.

But the issue of language and formation of a linguistic state cannot be shelved by making unprincipled compromise with one communal group against the other. For building a lasting unity of the Punjabl people and acvancing the democratic.movement, the same principles regarding language and formave to be followed in this region which have been folregion which have been fol-
lowed in the rest of the country: formation of Harlana Prant and a Puinjabi-speaking State are as much a democratic demand of the people hers as elsewhere in India
In this connection, it has to be noted that large sections of Punjabi-speaking masses, not necessarily under the Akali Party, are dissatisfed With the policy of the ConWith the poincy of the Con-
gress Government. So far as gress Government. co lar as although the movement is sitil weak, there is unity on this demand: The bifurcation of Maharashtra, and Gujarat. on May 1, 1960, has rekindled the demand in favour of linsuistic State in Punjab and the Hariana regions.

However, the disunity of the Punjabi-speaking people the Punjabi-speaking people on the lines of Hindus and proparands of Findu commepropaganda of Lindu commes nalists among Hindu masse against the mother-tongue disruptive policy of the Congisruptive Government, which is already against the demand for formation of lingulstic States.
On the other hand, communal mobilisation by the Akali Party of the Sikhs alone in support of the punjabl lancuage and the Punjabi State, ter and complicates the matter and strengthens the harids the Government.

In this situation, the Communist Party faces a very
difficult and complex tast in the Punjab. But it is clear that in the interest of unity of the Punjabi people and advancement of the democratio Party cannot evade or bypass the issue of language and linguistic. States. The Party has to intervene actively in this situation with correct slogans for building unity on the issue of language and formation of a scientific linguistic state and wrest the initiative from the hands of the communal elements.

## ON THE ISSUE OF

## LANGUAGE

On the language question, the Communist Party puts forward: and will campaign for the foll
1 In Hariana Region, reteaching of Punjabi, while making adequate provision for its teaching to those who wish to learn it.
2 In the Punjabi region, introduce Punjabi in Gurmukhi script as the medium of instruction.
3 Hindi, as Rashtra Bhasha, be introduced from fourth primary class. By mutual consultations, however, some other compromis 4. Punjabi be introduced 4. Punjabi be introduced admindstration below the State level in the Punjabl region and Hindi in the Hindi gion and
region.
Pending bifurcation of the both sindl and pual states Introduced at the State level

While mobilising the messes in support of the above solution, the Party has to expose the disruptionist tactics of the communalists, especially the Hindu communalista, who abi is the very fact that pu the Hindu masses. in the Punjabi region.
ON THE ISSUE OF
IINGUISTIC STATBS
The Communist Party puts forward and campaigns for a scientific linguistic, Le. a correct national solution of the problem.

We demand Herlans Prant or Greater Delhi comprising the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab, Delih U. P. and Rajasthan

We demand the creation of a Punjabi-speaking state comprising of the Pun-jabi-spealing area of exdsting Punjab including Rangra District, the boundary to be demarcated on the basis of contigulty with village as the unit through a Boundery Commission, But the Communist Party rejects the proposal to include certaln areas in the Punjabi State such as Ganganagar District and some parts of Hissar, Karnal and Ambala Districts, where the majority of the population is admittedly non-Pun-abl-speaking.
However the distict or Kangra is a Punjabi-speaking
area and it should be includarea and it should be includgion and not the Hindi reglon, and in view of the backwardness fothis district, the

Communist Party will demand special attention for its economic developments
The Pahari language of the majority of the Blmachal people is a dialect of the Punjabi language. But the people of the region have suffered from extreme economic - political and social backwardness. For same Years the people of Himachal have enjoyed the status of a separate Class "C" State and are now demanding the same democratic set-up as in other States. The Communist Party supports this demand and also demands from the Central Government more effective steps to do away with its backwardness On the borders of Punjab and Bimachal Pradesh there are some enclaves that should be adjusted. in line with the wishes of the people.
Such a Punjabl-speaking state will be based on the common national consciousness of the. Punjabi people and will be achieved as a result of a strong united movement. In the concrete pecuHar situation of our State such a movement, can . grow only in sharp struggle against the forces of communsilism and under the leadership, of the Communist Party.
The Communist Party will differentiate its slogans and approach from the communal objective and movement of the Akall Party which scare away the Hindu masses into the arms of the Hindu communalists, who are diehard opponents of the Punjabi labi State and a genuine Punconduct an intensive ideolo-gical-political campaign aga-
inst the slogans of the Akall Party among the silkh masses in particular and oppose its threat of a morcha
But on the question of language and linguistic State, munist Party is to camfor winning over the Hindia masses from the mlsleading propaganda and influence of the Hindu communalists who oppose the very principle of 8 Punjabl-speaking - State and disown Punjabl as the mo-ther-tongue of the Elindus of the Punjabl region.
Thie Central and State Governments have 80 far not. taken a principled stand on the question of language. Nor have they accepted the principle of formation of linguistic States but have, on the contrary, always opposed this principle. This undemocratio. attitude of the Government has further worsened tho situation. Hence the Communist Party will mobilise tho: people on the basis of the principle of linguistic States. against this undemocratic attitude of the Congress Government.
The situation that faces usis highly complex. There is no short-cut to the solution of the problem of language and linguistic States. A hard painstaking effort is needed to build the unity of the messes for its solution. Only the Party of the proletariat through sustalned work and protracted struggle agalnst the forces of communalisim of the Consress can unify the of the Congress can unify the rasserant the lor the chievement of lingulstio States.

# Hisuraince rmployecs (1bserve Successini Demionils Day 

AT the call of the Alloyees' Association, insurance employees of both the wings-nationalised life insurance and general insurance, mainly in the private sector-observed Demands Day on June 1, 1960.
Greatienthuslasm prevalled and the attendance in meetings and demonstrations was almost hundred per cent everywhere irom snow-capped
Srinagar in the north to Srinagar in the north to Trivandrum in the south, to Gauhati in the East.
The decision for observing the Demands Day was taken by the General Council of the AILEA at its meeting held in Bombay in early April this year. That meeting of the General Council had also manalised the Charter of Demands por the Lrc employees, which was submitted to. the April 14.
The Chalrman called the representailives of the AIIEA for preliminary talks on May abulty to fuifl the charter in view of the short time which
had elapsed since the floing of the present pay structure in May 1957 and in view of the pay structure in the nalogous companies and the pense ratio within the limita prescribed by the Insurance presc.
Act.

But he agreed with the $\mathrm{Fe}-$ presentatives of the AIIEA Hat the May 1957 settlement primarily in nature, meant and not for overall upward revision of pay structure, that the cost of lling had risen steeply during the intervening period causing a fall had made rapld progress during the period and the future of the IIC was very bright.
The Chairman whlle asking the AnIEA to ponder over the matter expressed his desire to continue the negotistions. A ranged fiom June 2 onwards:
$\therefore$ The Bombay session of the General Council of the AIIEA also considered the situation in the general insurance ingret at the unreasonable gret at the unreasonable
stand of the Govemment on
the question of nationalisation of the industry. Pointing put the malpractices prevaconsequent closure of establi siments and the large-scale retrenchment of staff, while there was overall growth o the industry both inside and outside India, the Genera Council had demanded that 8 thorough enquiry be held with the participation of the em ployees to go into the working of the industry.
The General Councll had also demanded setting up of a wage fixing machinery for bringing about standardisstion of wages and benefits in the industry. The Council had directed all insurance employees to observe a General Insurance Demands: Week from May 25 to June 1 on the above demands.

