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Provinces
on
Linguistic Basis



By
G. V. JOSHI,



1941

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FOREWORD

Mr. G. V. Joshi has asked me to write a preface to his book 'Provinces on Linguistic Basis.' It would have been better if he had approached some one more qualified by virtue of his learning and position in public affairs, but since the request is made I would be lacking in grace if I did not comply with it. Every effort made to solve the Communal Problem of India is its own justification. Mr. Joshi is a scholar who has given much thought and time to the book which he now wishes to place before the public. If it will at least make people think, and thus bring the solution of the Communal Problem even one step nearer, I am sure Mr. Joshi will think himself amply rewarded for the pains which he has taken.

I have no intention of inflicting my own views upon the reader. He will find much information in Mr. Joshi's book which will interest him; he may disagree here and there, but I believe no one would welcome constructive criticism more than Mr. Joshi himself.

The redistribution of provinces would solve not only linguistic problems, but communal problems also.

India is mainly the land of the Hindus, but she is also the motherland of the largest Muslim population found in any single country in the world. The rivalry and antagonism between these two sister communities has cost India much already. It is the duty of every Indian to strive to bring about that better understanding which we have set before ourselves.

Islam, in its essence is the religion, which more than most realise, preaches brotherhood, equality and tolerance. The introduction, spread and development of Islam in India, forms one of the most interesting chapters of Islamic history. The future glory of Islam will consist in the extent to which it truly exemplifies the spirit of toleration and brotherhood, which represent the true Islam.

How truly tolerant were even the early Mogu rulers of India is exemplified by the terms of a confidential will which Babar left to his son Humayun. The original of the will is still preserved in the State Library at Bhopal. Babar says to his son :—

O, my son: People of diverse religions inhabit India; and it is a matter of thanksgiving to God that the King of Kings has entrusted the Government of this country to you. It therefore behoves you that:

1. You should not allow religious prejudices to influence your mind, and administer impartial justice, having due regard to the religious susceptibilities and religious customs of all sections of the people.

2. In particular refrain from the slaughter of cows, which will help you to obtain a hold on the hearts of the people of India. Thus you will bind the people of the land to yourself by ties of gratitude.

(iii)

3. You should never destroy the places of worship of any community and always be justice loving, so that relations between the King and his subjects may remain cordial and there be peace and contentment in the land.

4. The propagation of Islam will be better carried on with the sword of love and obligation than with the sword of oppression.

5. Always ignore the mutual dissension of Shias and Sunnies, otherwise they will lead to the weakness of Islam.

6. Treat the different peculiarities of your subjects as the different seasons of the year, so the body politic may remain free from disease.

If the present generation of Indians could capture the spirit of tolerance which Babar showed more than four centuries ago, no Round Table Conference and no separate Electorates would be necessary to solve the communal Problem of India.

Nagpur,
Dated 15th March 1941. }

R. F. Rustamji.
ADVOCATE.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S OPINION.

This book hardly requires Author's Preface. It is sufficient to say that though this subject is so widely talked of yet there is much to talk. The manuscript was shown by the author to the persons of different parties, holding different views, the Congress, Hindu Maha Sabha and Muslim League; and they are of the opinion that if different parties would think along the line suggested in the book, they would be walking along the path of Unity. Here we give the review by Mr. T. J. Kedar, Advocate, Nagpur.

Mr. T. J. Kedar, Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University, reviews the writing in this way:-

“ I have glanced through the MS ‘ The Redistribution of the Indian Provinces on a Linguistic Basis, ’ written by Mr. G. V. Joshi. I commend his ingenuity. He has amply illustrated his view point raising several objections to his scheme, worthy of the worst critic, and answering them successfully. He has shown how the new provinces would do much to end the communal strife.

Under the present circumstances the rearrangement of the Indian Provinces on a Linguistic Basis seems to me to be the line of least resistance since the Congress has approved of it, and the other organizations have not seriously expressed their disapproval. I very much appreciate Mr. G. V. Joshi's efforts in this direction and wish him success in his undertaking.”

Nagpur,
Dated the 5th April, 1941.)

G. V. Joshi.

THIS BOOK

is Dedicated to

Dr. N. B. Khare,

B. A; M. D.

PREMIER OF THE C. P. & BERAR

1937—1938

FOR

His valuable and indispensable services to the
Province as a Premier,

AND FOR

His untiring and unceasing work for the country
as a worker,

AND FOR

His kindness and generosity to the poor as a citizen.

Author.

APPENDIX A.

Population according to Provinces.

(Census Report, 1931)

Provinces.	pop. in lacs.	H. p. c.	M. p. c.	Chr. p. c.	Shiks p. c.	Tr. p. c.	Jains p. c.	Oth. p. c.
Muslim Prov:--								
Baluchistan	4							
Pashto Desh (Dist.)	29	7	89		1.7			2.3
W. Kashmir	18	4	93		1			2
E. Kashmir	17	37	61		1.5			.5
Sindh	41	25	73					2
Punjab	158	13.5	71.6	2	11.5			1.4
E. Bengal	331	28	70					2
Hindu Prov:--								
W. Bengal	196	67	29			2.3		1.7
Surhind	262	63.7	26		9			2.3
Assam (Dist)	58	69	19	2	10			
Oudh	329	87.5	12					.5
Bihar	323	80	12.5	1		6		.5

Hima Desh	32	93.5	4.8				1.7
Rajaputana	102	86	9			2	2
Malwa	71	91	7			1	1
Bundalkhand	49		3				
Orissa (Dist)	69	94.6	1.8			3.2	4
Guzarat (Dist)	31	82	11	1.2		3.8	1.6
M. Kosala	100	83.5	2.5			13	1
E. Maharashtra	108	88	7.4			3	1.6
W. Maharashtra	136	92	6	1			1
Andhra	159	87.5	3.8	3.8		1.8	3
Nizam	75	84	9	1.5		5	5
Karnatak	90	83.8	12.2	2			2
Mysore	65	91	6	1			2
Tamil Nad	249	92	4	4			
Kerala	98	62	16	20			2

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(Sea Map Overleaf)

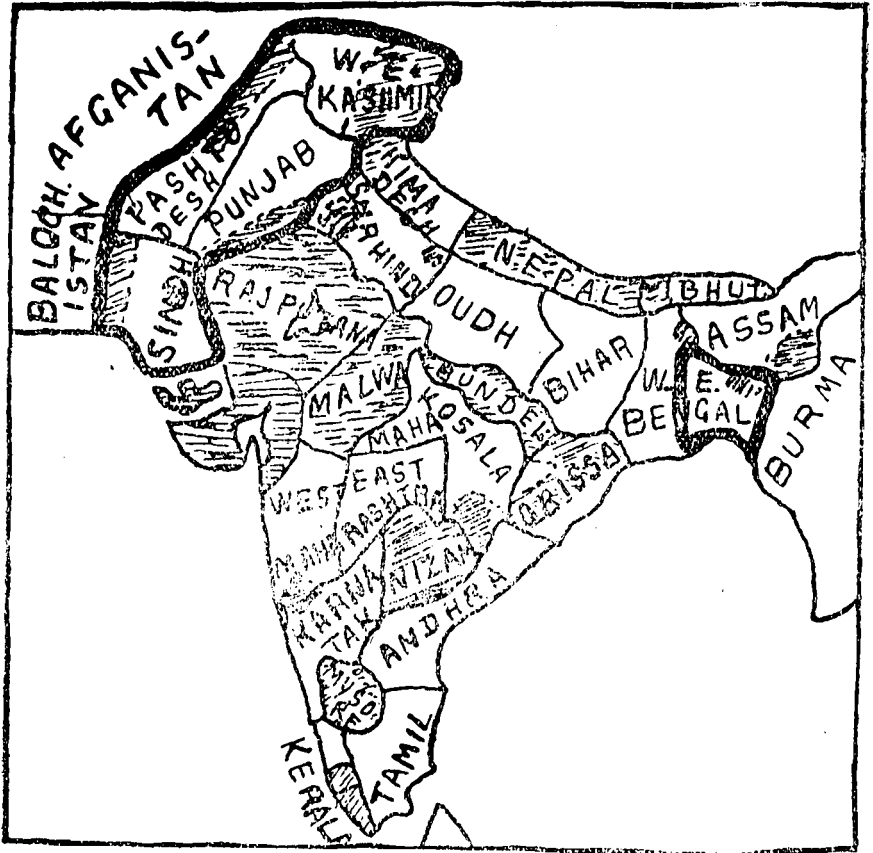


FIGURE I

APPENDIX B.

New Method of Drawing the Map of India.

Many methods are invented for the use of school children but Morrison's method seems to be the most popular, being the easiest. Here we give a method which is easier than the easiest one, and it should be called Square Method or rather Joshi's method after the name of the inventor.

A square is taken which is divided into 16 smaller squares. The vertical and horizontal lines thus formed represent longitudes and latitudes. The sides of the smaller square represent the distance of $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ longitudes and 7° latitudes. (See Fig. II)

The central point O and the points A, B, C and D are important as they determine the outline of the map.

East of the point A have E bisecting the side of the smaller square.

Join the points EM, (15°) Burma line. EA Calcutta line, and AB Vijagapatam line.

From the point N (80°) cut off F and G. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sides of the smaller square.

Join BF Madras line, and GC Bombay line.

In the west from the point H which bisects the side of the smaller square have HI, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the side of the smaller square, and have CJ of the same length.

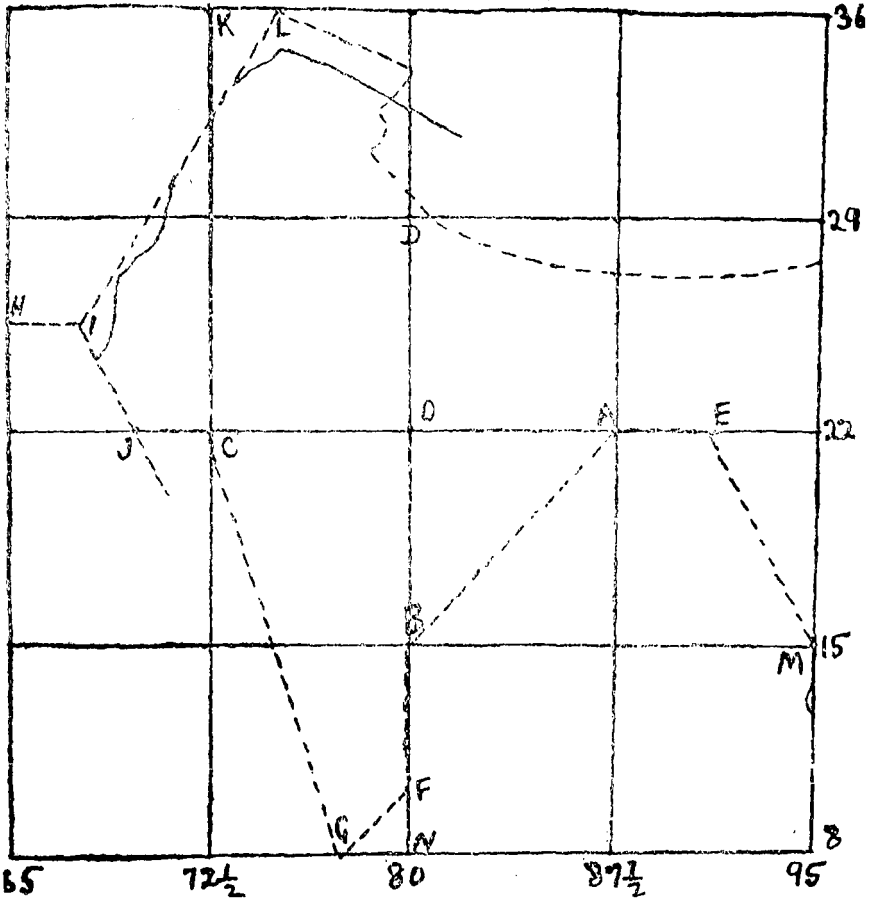


FIGURE II

Join IJ Kathiawad line.

In the North have KL, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the side of the smaller square.

Join IL to form Indus line;

Now we may have Himalayan boundary determining its position in relation to the latitude passing through the point D.

Thus we have a straight line map of India.

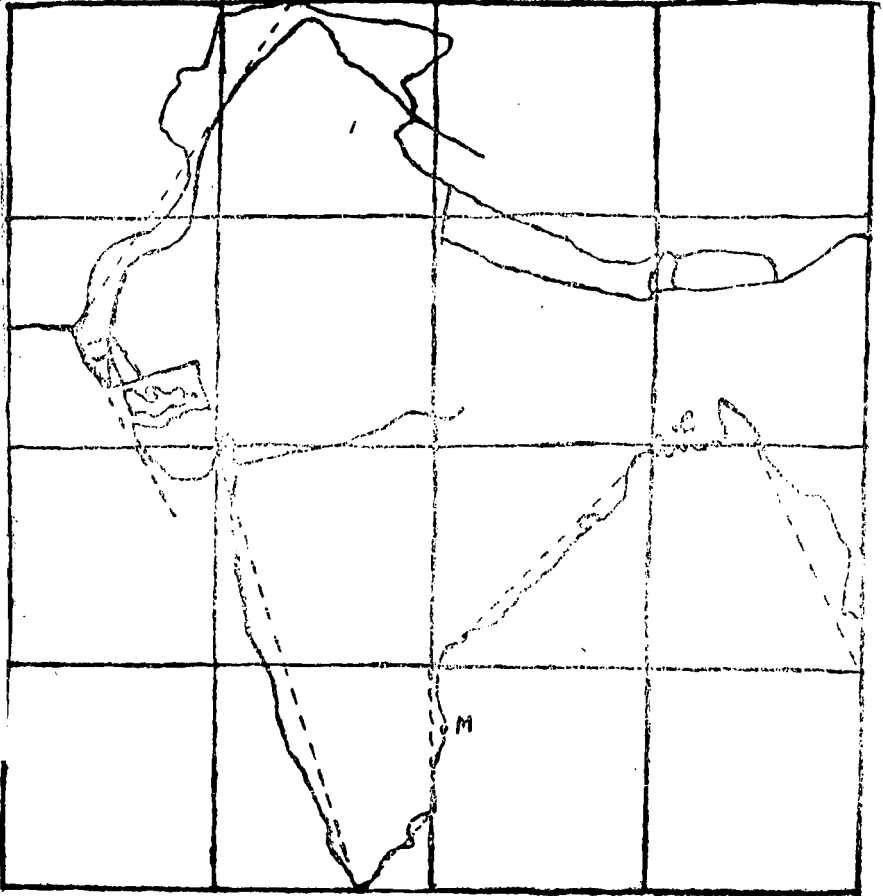


FIGURE III

Fig. III shows how the outline map of India fits on the straight line map. The work of drawing the map of India can be made still easier in this way:-

Divide the square into four equal parts instead of 16. Take the middle points O, A, B, C, D and the other necessary points as before. Now the outline map can be drawn at once without drawing the straight line map.

APPENDIX C.
Languages of India.
 (Population in thousands.)
 (Census Report 1931)

		p. c.
W. Hindi	6,36,37	20
E. Hindi	4,13,63	10
W. Punjabi (Lah.)	30,69	2
E. Punjabi (Guru)	1,57,25	4
W. Pahari	23,25	.7
E. Pahari	1,82	
Pashto	15,94	.5
Baluchi	6,25	
Kashmiri	14,37	.1
Sindhi	39,67	.4
Telgu	2,61,76	8
Tamil	2,01,77	6
Malayalam	91,01	3
Kanarese	1,11,96	3
Coorgi	44	
Tulu	6,29	
Bengali	5,30,37	15
Assamese	19,97	.6
Oriya	1,09,28	3
Guzrati	1,06,34	3
Marathi	2,07,39	6
Konkani	4,66	
Khandeshi	2,22	
Rajasthani	1,26,33	4
Gondi	17,20	.5
Bhilli	21,85	.6

APPENDIX D.

Religions in India.

(Population in thousands.)

(Census Report 1931)

Brahmanic	21,93,00		
Arya Samagic	9,90		
Brahmos	5		
Others (Dadu Kabir & C.)	1,88,98		
Jains	12,52		
Buddhists	4,39		
Tribals	76,30		
Minor (Adi Dharmis & C.)	4,45		
Sikhs	43.25	1.2	P. C.
Total Hindus	25,32,84	75	,,
Muslims	7,70,93	22.8	,,
Christians	59,61	1.7	,,
Parsees	1,09		
Jews	24		
Total	33,64,71		
