

LINGUISTIC MAHARASHTRA.

(Being Geographical, Ethnological, Historical and Statistical
Description of Contiguous Territory Inhabited by
Marathi-Speaking Population).

In The Form Of
Replies by the Brihan-Maharashtriya
Karyalaya, Sangli.

To The Questionnaire

Issued by
Linguistic Provinces Commission.

(Price-Rs. 1/-

Linguistic Provinces are the Age-tied Device To set-up Administrative Units.

The administration of the new born Bharata Khanda, being a big continent, will be unwieldy if managed entirely through Centre alone and therefore it has been an age old tradition to decentralise it among sub-divisions, called Mandals, Subhas, Prants, and provinces etc.

[Continued on cover page 3]

Brihan--Maharashtriya Karyalaya, Sangli

(a) The Karyalaya aims at collecting material to be helpful to write an Enclopaedic Gazetteer or Maharashtra.

(b) In the last 15 years the Karyalaya has brought to light nearly 40 new points so far not touched.

(c) In the last 8 years nearly 15 papers have been read before The Gatherings of the Orientalists such as, The All India Oriental Conference, The Indian History Congress, The Deccan History Conference. More than half of these have been printed in the Proceedings Volumes of these bodies and in The Commemoration Volumes, and the rest are on the way to press.

(d) The Success of the conclusions so far reached is mainly due to the actual field work and surveys conducted to verify those derived from the recorded evidence.

(e) The Karyalaya has prepared slides and explanatory synopsis to be exhibited on the screen with the help of epidiascope to impress the value and importance of the researches upon the audience.

(f) As a nation-building factor the study of history ranks amongst the forefront subjects in the curriculum of the studies in the Colleges and Universities; as such the efforts of the Karyalaya have their own value from the nation-building point of view.

(g) The material presented in this brochure is the result of studies and researches conducted to survey the present-day state of things of the people, their social status, language, and the region of Maharashtra.

Important Results of 15 years' Investigations

Subjects newly brought to light	Relevant Maps Serial No.
1 Extent of Maharashtra in the 6th century of the Shaka era 1
2 Extent of Trilinga i. e. Andhra 2
3 Kuntala-Southern Maharashtra—Karnatak 3
4 Vidarbha of the 1st century of the Shaka era 4
5 Colonization of Maharashtra 5
6 Divisions of Maharashtra in the ancient times 6
7 Maharashtra and Maharashtraiyans as described by Huen-Tsiang
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12 Jambu, Motala and Kapil Brahmins
13 Kukanas—Kunabi Marthas
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15 Lewa Kunabis — Lewa Gujars
16 Halabas, Powars, Brahmins, Marathas and Mahars in Chhattisgarh
17 Extension of Maharashtra—South Canara to Trivendrum 9
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20 Saurashtra Brahmins of Madura
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23 History of the names of the language of Maharashtra

Statement submitted on 4-11-1948 to the Linguistic Provinces Commission by Shri Shan. Ra. Shende representing Brihan-Maharashtriya Karyalaya, Sangli.

1. The Brihan-Maharashtriya Karyalaya urges upon the Commission to recommend to the Constituent Assembly not to delay the question of reshuffling the existing provinces in Southern India on Linguistic basis. Postponment of this issue will create bitterness among the peoples.

2. Maharashtra on the grounds of population, area and revenue is on the sound footing. (vide page 44)

Area Sq. Miles-	population in 1941	Revenue receipts for 1945-46
1,363,74	2, 91, 74, 025	36, 94, 45, 890

And therefore, it deserves to be formed into a (state) New Province in the Indian Federation.

3. We once again stress the point that this Commission should emphasize the creation of Linguistic Provinces of Maha-Gujarat, Mahakosal and Tamil Nad also, without which the redistribution of Southern India on linguistic basis will remain incomplete.

4. We are totally against any suggestion of giving sub-province either to Maha-Vidarbha or to Bombay within the linguistic province of Maharashtra or a separate province for either of them on the grounds;

- (a) if such sub-provinces or separate provinces will come into existence the very object of the formation of linguistic province within the linguistic area Maharashtra will be defeated by disturbing, homogeneity, and solidarity of Marathi speaking population and area;
- (b) creation of either of them (i) will prove unhealthy and will result in creating mutual distrust and disharmony and will make them rivals and enemies of one another and (ii) will make all administrative units weak and create administrative difficulties.

5. We here draw your attention to the fact that:-

- (a) the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad of Poona is the only representative body of the entire Maharashtra inclusive of Maha-Vidarbha and Bombay and it came into existence to speak on behalf of all of them and to do whatever is necessary in this matter. It has on no occasion accepted either of these suggestions or authorised any of its deputies to press such suggestions before this Commission.
- (b) that the special sessions of the representatives of all parts of Maharashtra from Nagpur to Karwar recently convened (16th and 17th of November 1948) in Bombay by the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad did not sanction such suggestions nor authorised its deputies to press them.

We therefore urge upon you not to favour any suggestions made to you regarding sub-province or separate province either for Maha-Vidarbha or Bombay on behalf of a body or a section of people or by any individual.

6. We are aware that people of Maha-Vidarbha want certain of their local interests guarded, and we, therefore, suggest to the Commission to recommend some administrative arrangement on the lines of an office of the Secretary for Scotland in the Govt. of United Kingdom.

7. Bombay cannot be and should not be separated from Maharashtra being its integral part (vid. pp. 22 to 24, our answer to question no. 20).

- (a) By language statistics Marathi speakers are 52.92 % while Gujarathi speakers are 19.86 % (Vide Table XIX)
- (b) That the composition of population of Bombay due to migrations to the City is as:—Maharashtra provided 436 persons out of every 754 migrants while only 84 out of 754 persons by Gujarath. (Vide Table XX)
- (c) The language statistics of this City for 1941 or for subsequent years, is not available and therefore, to meet this difficulty we have requested the Schools Committee of Bombay to furnish us with the numbers of pupils attending the various schools and the figures supplied to us as on 1-1-43 and 1-8-43

shows the percentage of pupils in Marathi schools was 62.67% in 1943 while it has risen to 63.99% in August 1948. while that of pupils in Gujarati schools were and are near about, 15 percent (Vide Table No. XXI.)

8. A word to the Capitalist of today in Bombay:-

- (a) They have first entered Bombay as Adatis or Agents of the English traders and made money and as its result they have today become capitalists. They were not capitalists when they came here.
- (b) They will also be aware that even then the Parsis were first to reach the ladder. Bhatias later on succeeded the Parsis. The Bania Gujarathis have replaced the Bhatias and now the Marwadis are in race with the Gujarathi Banias. This shows none of them is stable in the business field.
- (c) There is every chance that the Gujarathis and the Marwadis will fade some day as other non-Maharastriyans have faded in the past.
- (d) They will also take note that about 2 or 3 decades ago there were very few worth noting Maharashtrian Businessmen even in Girgaon Area. But today they number in hundreds. They are well aware that there are today more than a dozen Maharastriyans who are masters of lacs of rupees and they (Maha-
rastriyans) : are sure to push their way ahead

in the near future. To quote here an instance for their information we say:

About 2 or 3 years ago a dozen Maharashtra laymen have dared to purchase an American Business Corporation worth one and half Crore of rupees.

- (e) Today the so called capitalists of Bombay are here to make money. It is wrong to say that they have built Bombay. It is the creation of the British traders and not of the so called capitalists. These money makers will run away from Bombay the next day when they will find investment of capital in Bombay will not yield profits.
- (f) They must bear in mind that they are living in Maharashtra. Day by day they are adopting Maharashtra culture and they know and speak Marathi quite well. They must therefore behave as naturalized Maharastriyans as their other countrymen are doing for generations together.



Foreword.

The Brihan Mahashtriya Karyalaya of Sangli, resolved at its meeting held on 19th Aught, 1948 to submit replies to the Questinnaire issued by The Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed by the President of The Indian Constituent Assembly. The Chairman of the Karyalaya, the Secretary Mr. Shan. Ra. Shende, and Prof. P. M. Limaye were authorised by the meeting to draw up and submit replies to the Commission.

The first instalment of replies was forwarded to the Commission in last week of that month.

At a subsequent meeting of the Karyalaya, it was decided to have the full text of replies printed for wider circulation. The present brochure 'Linguistic Maharashtra' is the outcome of that decision.

Messrs. Shende and Limaye have shouldered the main responsibility of preparing the replies : Mr. Shende, by way of supplying materials, and Prof. Limaye by way of giving proper shape to these materials. Mr. Shende has been a well-known student of this subject for a long time, and has collected valuable materials bearing on it.

It is hoped that the brochure will be found helpful for a good understanding of the question of Linguistic Maharashtra.

The writers of the present brochure desire to record their sence of obligation to the Sanyukta Maharashtra Parishad of Poona for allowing them to use revenue figures from the book recently published by it.

The Karyalaya is highly indebted to its sympathisers for their generous support in bringing out this book-let.

Sangli,

V. N. Desai,

10th Oct. ,1948.

Chairman, Bri. Maha. Karyalaya,
Sangli.

Dr. V. N. Desai,
L. M. & S,
Chairman.
Shan. Ra. Shende.
Secretary.

Brihan-Maharashtriya
Karyalaya
Sangli (Maharashtra)
10th Oct. 1948.

To

Shri. B. C. Banerjee
Secretary, Linguistic Provinces Commission,
Council-Hall, New Delhi,

Subject—Replies to Questionnaire.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter of 28th August 1948, enclosing *in part* the replies to the Questionnaire of the L. P. Commission submitted by the Bri. Maha. Karyalaya, Sangli, I have the honour to enclose the full text of replies in print.

We have taken advantage of the longer time at our disposal to improve our former replies in certain respects. The improvement in no way alters the substance of the former replies. The present printed replies should however be understood to supersede the former ones, and should be treated as the final and definitive statement of the views of the Brihan-Maharashtriya Karyalaya.

Yours faithfully
V. N. Desai
Chairman.

Enclosures:—(1) Four Copies of printed replies of B.M.K. Sangli.
(2) One map.

INTRODUCTORY.

Before proceeding to submit our replies to your questionnaire we have to draw your attention to some vital points relating to this subject, mentioned below:—

I Definition. It would have been of help and convenience to us, if you had defined your conception of a Linguistic Province. In the absence of it we state here our idea of the same:

The motivating conception underlying the creation of a linguistic province ought to be to bring under one autonomous rule one group of people bound together by a common mode of life, thought, culture, customs, manners, traditions, history, and above all a common language. Such a group should have liberty and power to shape its life and destiny so as to be able to take its proper place in the forefront of the civilized and cultured world. The word "*linguistic*" used in the descriptive term "*linguistic province*," does not merely emphasize the development of the language of the group, but represents the entire collective social life embodying all the aspects mentioned above. A linguistic province is a sub-nation, or nationality of a subordinate character.

II. Historical Background of a Linguistic Province. Bharata Khanda is not merely a vast country, but a continent consisting of sub-nations. All these sub-nations, however, are bound together by one predominant religion, mythology and philosophy. All these sub-nations mostly worship the same gods, pay reverence to the same holy places, observe the same holidays, owe allegiance to Shrutis & Smritis, and believe in Swarga, Moksha and Punarjanma. These sub-nations are not, therefore, independent nations by themselves, but are integral parts of one all-inclusive nation spread over the continent of Bharata Khanda.

The history of this continent is available from the times when the Vaidika Aryas entered it. They did not do so in one body, but in different groups and at different periods. They settled in different parts of the land and founded many colonies

all over the land. The *Bharatas* were one of the predominant groups among them. They are mentioned in the Rig-Veda in many places. The name "*Bharat Varsha* or *Bharat Khanda*" is given to this continent after the name of this group.

These colonists of Vaidika Aryas must have chosen convenient tracts to settle down, from the point of fertility of the land and availability of water. This was only possible on the banks of rivers. Therefore the Vaidikas went on colonising along river-banks. This method of colonization is known as "*riverside colonization*". This resulted in scattering their colonies at great distances from one another. Their contact with one another, thus, became infrequent. As days passed, each colony became independent and shaped its modes of life, manners and customs differently from others. This differentiation was helped by intimate contact with the local societies and diverse geographical environments. Their language must have also changed a good deal. After some centuries of this process, they must have built up their own cultures and traditions. In this way these sub-nations or subordinate nationalities came into existence.

The history of the languages provides us with the earliest references to these colonies. The earliest references belong to the 6th century before the Shaka era and are contained in the Prakrit Grammar of Vararuchi who has described four Prakrits. Each of these Prakrits is characteristic of one colony i. e. sub-nation. The latest grammarian has noted down 27 Prakrits. This shows the growth in the number of colonies in the later centuries. The present-day descendants of those colonists are known to us by their local names, such as Punjabi, Bihari, Sindhi, Uria, Gujerati, Andhra & Malyali etc. All these are the sub-nations existing at present in our continent. These sub-nations are to be shaped into linguistic provinces.

III Antiquity and Geographical Extent of Maharashtra.

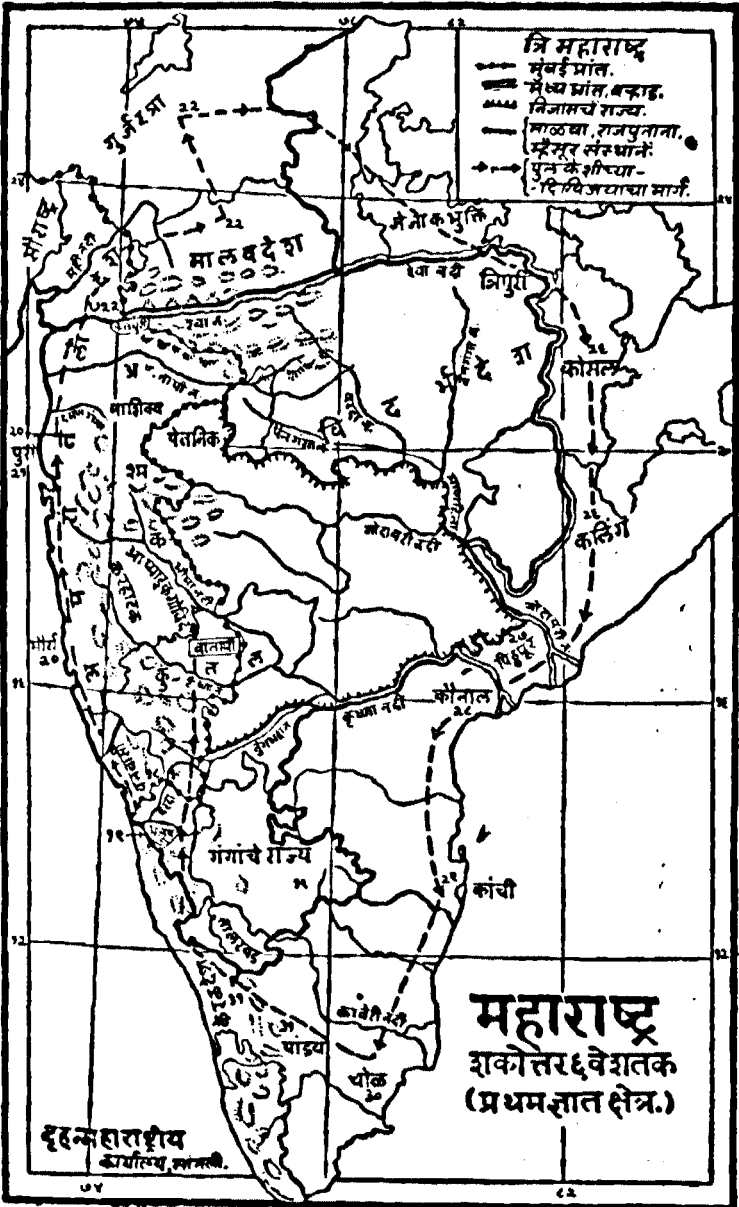
Maharashtra, a sub-nation of Bharat Khanda mentioned above, is one of the linguistic areas within the scope of your inquiry, and therefore we feel it necessary to give here its antiquity and geographical extent.

The antiquity of Maharashtra can be traced to the period when the Vaidika Aryas had colonized Southern India i. e. Dakshinapatha. The first dated reference to the language of Maharashtra i. e. Maharashtri, belongs the 6th century before the Shaka Era. As a country, Maharashtra is found referred to in a Tamil poem in the third century.

The first reference to the geographical extent of Maharashtra is found carved on a stone slab in the sixth century. It then covered the territory from Rajaputana to Mysore as well as the whole of C. P. including Eastern States and the Hyderabad State (Map No. 1). The Mahanubhavas, the staunchest advocates of Maharashtra and its language, have described the extent of Maharashtra (Map No. 2). It seems that Maharashtra has lost in course of time: (i) territories north of Narmada (ii) Telugu and Kanarese speaking parts of the Hyderabad State and Hindi-speaking part of C. P. (iii) Kanarese speaking districts of Bombay Province (iv) Mysore State and (v) Lata Desha. The areas in which the eight dialects of Marathi mentioned in his "Linguistic Survey of India", by Dr. Grierson (1905) occur, mark the present-day extent of Maharashtra (Map No. 3). With the help of the language figures from Census Reports we have prepared a map of LINGUISTIC MAHARASHTRA (Map No. 4). A glance at the last three maps will reveal that the extent of Maharashtra has remained unchanged since the 10th century.

IV. Your Task. The golden period we are living in, has brought liberty and independence to our country, and our leaders are busy framing a new constitution for the government of our country to suit the required adjustments to the times. A part of the purpose of the new constitution is to reshuffle the old unnatural, unhistorical and non-methodical British-made provinces and reconstitute them on the linguistic basis, that is to say: one province to each sufficiently important sub-nation containing one homogeneous society, brought up in one tradition and with one historical back-ground. This means bringing under one administrative unit one solid mass of people. We conceive this to be the task assigned to you by the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

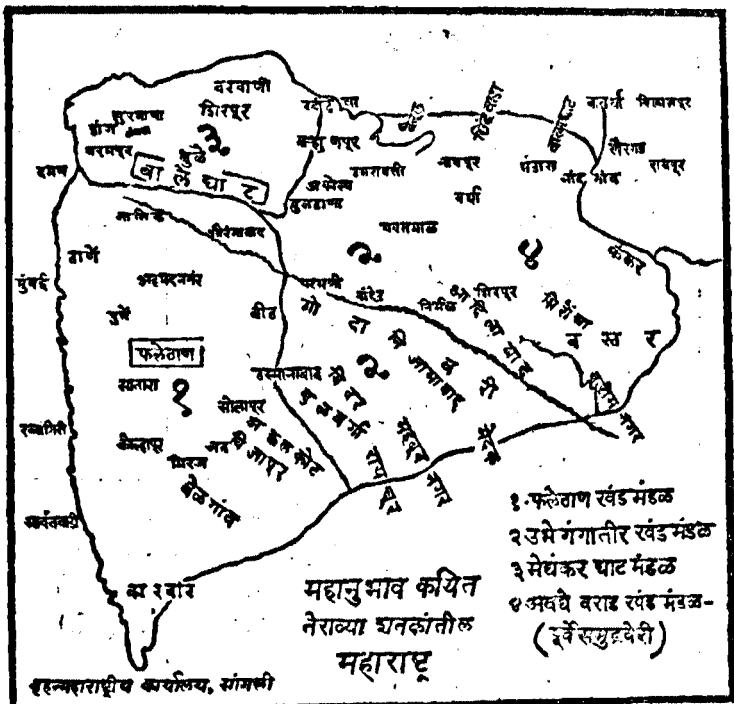
Map No. 1 Geographical Extent of Maharashtra in the 6th Century.



V. Criteria Essential. Another thing that was quite necessary, was to lay down the criteria for the creation of a linguistic administrative unit, without the guidance of which your Commission is likely to receive suggestions divergent from one another and make your task more difficult. We draw your attention to paragraphs 8 & 9 of the letter dated 29-5-1948 addressed to the Hon, ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad by Shri, Shende, (Vide, App. [I.])

VI. All Provinces At One And The Same Time. Looking to the term of reference referring to the four language areas, and the nomination of associate members for the seven language areas, it is quite clear that the Consombly intends to reshuffle

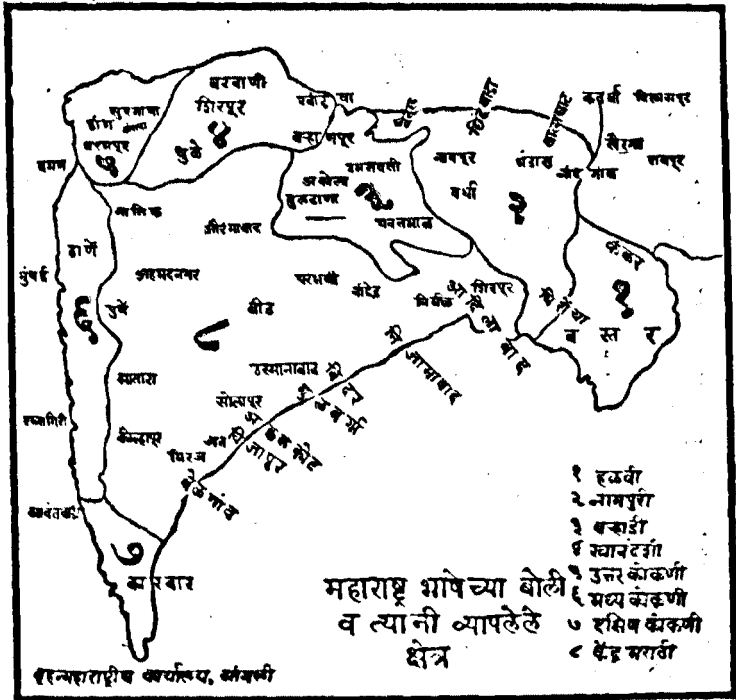
Map No. 2. Geographical Extent of Maharashtra in the 13th Century.



the present-day administrative units in the southern part of the country and replace them by linguistic ones. To carry out this intention you will have

- (a) to urge upon the Government to abolish three of the existing heterogeneous administrative units belonging to the Indian Union, viz. the Provinces of Bombay, Madras, & C. P. and Berar, inclusive of the merged States.
- (b) to recommend the creation of new administrative units on the linguistic basis.

Map No 3. Present-day Maharashtra showing territories covered by the territorial dialects of Marathi.



- (c) to recommend to the Government to create all the seven provincial language-units at one and the same time. (Vide, paras 11-12 of App. [I]). To confer provincial status on some language-speakers and leave the rest under the old order will produce rivalry, disharmony and unpleasantness among them.

VII. Opposition of a Section of the People. The creation of a linguistic province should not be allowed to remain dependent on the opinion, favourable or otherwise, of a section of people of that linguistic area. The reshuffling of provinces is not the exclusive concern of any individual locality or group of persons. It is an all-India problem and should, therefore, be dealt with from the broader national point of view.

VIII. Want of Record. One handicap is sure to be felt in demarcating linguistic areas. There is not sufficient official record available for the purpose. The only means in sight are the tables of languages from the Census reports. Unfortunately the last Census did not provide these statistics. We have therefore, to rely upon the 1931 Census figures for the districts. For taluka figures we have to go as far back as 1901, since when the talukawise tabulation of language figures has been stopped. The Census department never printed language figures for villages; without these, however, the exact delimitation of boundaries is impossible.

IX. Provision in The Constitution. In case the new linguistic provinces recommended by you cannot come into existence and start functioning before the new constitution is finalized, you will have to recommend to the Consembly to include a Section in the Constitution, authorising the then Government to reconstruct Southern India into administrative units according to your recommendations, without having to go to the legislature for fresh sanction.

X. Views of the P. C. C.s. You may have sought the opinions of all the existing Provincial Congress Committees. You may be aware that there are more than one P. C. C. in some language areas. In case the P. C. C.s. in one language.

area differ in their opinions, you will have to be guided by the majority vote among them.

XI. The Boundary Commission. The formation of the new linguistic provinces cannot be satisfactorily carried out or completed without the assistance of one or more special Boundary Commissions, charged with the duty of making inquiries regarding language distribution, village by village, in the disputed border areas. You will have, therefore, to recommend to the Consenbly to appoint the Boundary Commissions without delay, so as to place the villagewise language-figures before you prior to the final delimitation of linguistic boundaries.

XII. For other points, we draw your attention to the letter addressed on 29-5-1948 by Shri. Shende to the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (See Appendix [I])

REPLIES to QUESTIONNAIRE.

Part I

Ques:— 1. Should Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala or Maharashtra be constituted into a separate Province on a linguistic basis?

Ans : Yes. As a matter of principle and policy we are in favour of the formation of the linguistic provinces of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra & Kerala, comprising contiguous territories predominantly inhabited by the speakers of Marathi, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam languages respectively.

Though the communique and the terms of reference do not include the linguistic areas, of Gujerat, Hindi C. P, and Tamilnad in your inquiries, it will be illogical not to consider their cases. You will, therefore, have to bring this thing to the notice of the Consembody.

We here draw your attention to paragraphs 6, 11 & 12 of the letter dated 29-5-1948 addressed by Shri Shende to the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasada (App. I), and paragraph VI of the INTRODUCTORY part of the present statement.

The creation of the linguistic provinces is a vital need of the new-born independent Hind, and will have to be taken up at once. Opposition of the people of any part cannot hinder its fulfilment.

In view of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the country, the Commission may consider the question of timing the putting of the scheme of linguistic provinces into actual effect, and make recommendations to the Consembody.

Ques: - 2. What should be the boundary of the new Province? Please mention the districts and talukas which you would wish to be included in the new Province and give reasons in support of your opinion

Ans : Linguistic Maharashtra means the contiguous, homogeneous and predominantly Marathi speaking area. (Please see paragraph I of INTRODUCTORY.) This linguistic Maharashtra is partly administered by the Indian Union, and partly by the

Indian States and the Portuguese Government. Though we earnestly desire to have the **WHOLE LINGUISTIC MAHARASHTRA** formed into *one autonomous administrative province* under the Indian Union, it is not immediately practicable at this stage. The Linguistic Provinces Commission can only recommend the creation of a linguistic province out of the areas administered by the Indian Union alone, and not by other Governments.

We give below the component parts of the Linguistic Maharashtra, as at present divided into different administrative units:—

(i) Areas administered by the Indian Union to be formed into the linguistic province of Maharashtra, and consisting of

+ (a) nuclear areas: Appendix (A), tables I to III.

(b) border areas: Appendix (B), tables IV to VII.

(ii) Areas *not* administered by the Indian Union and therefore not within the purview of this Commission's inquiries. These consist of—

(c) nuclear areas: Appendix (C), tables VIII & IX. 1.

(d) border areas: Appendix (D), tables X to XIII.

Appendices and tables referred to above are described in detail below:

Appendix (A)—Nuclear areas administered by the Indian Union.

Appendix (A), Table I—11 Districts and Bombay City in the Bombay Province.

.. Table II—9 States merged in the Bombay Province.

.. Table III—Maha-Vidarbha: 4 Districts of Berar, and 4 of C. P.

Appendix (B)—Border areas administered by the Indian Union

Appendix (B), Table IV—Talukas in Belgaum District.

.. Table V—Talukas in Karwar District.

.. Table VI—Merged States.

.. Table VII—Talukas in C. P. Districts.

Appendix (C)—Nuclear areas outside the scope of inquiry at this stage, being *not* administered by the Indian Union.

+ By **NUCLEAR** Areas we mean whole contiguous districts or states, predominantly inhabited throughout their extent by Marathi-speakers.

Appendix (C), Table VIII—Nuclear districts in the Hyderabad State.

„ Table IX —Nuclear districts under Portuguese Rule.

Appendix (D)—Border areas not administered by the Indian Union and, therefore, *not* within the purview of this inquiry.

Appendix (D), Table X —Kolhapur.

Appendix (D), Table XI —Talukas in Adilabad District.

„ Table XII—Talukas in the Bidar District.

„ Table XIII—Talukas in the Gulbarga District.

Area and Population of Linguistic Maharashtra :

	Area	Population
Linguistic Maharashtra	1,36,374	2,91,74,095
Composed of:—		
(I) Proposed Province of Maharashtra within the purview of this Commission, comprising	1,03,902	2,27,00,325
(a) Nuclear Maharashtra (Appendix A)	88,752	2,08,19,256
(b) Border Maharashtra (Appendix B); assumed as being one half of the total of border territory	15,150	18,81,069
(II) Beyond the purview of this Commission:	32,472	64,73,770
(c) Nuclear Maharashtra (Appendix C)	24,287	48,99,272
(d) Border Maharashtra (Appendix D); assumed as being one-half of the total of border territory	8,185	15,74,498

Approximately 80% of this total population has Marathi as its mother tongue.

Explanatory Notes

(1) Sholapur & Bijapur Villages.

About 25 villages in Sholapur taluka of Sholapur District claimed by the Kannadigas, and the same number of villages in the Indi taluka of Bijapur District claimed by the Maharashtrais would have, if the claim proved correct, to be exchanged.

(2) Tribals

(a) Bhils and similar Tribals in the northern Talukas of Thana District (No 3 of table I) and in the newly formed Dangs District (No. 18 to 21 of Table II), residing in the hilly tracts of Sahyadri mountain; (b) Ahirs and similar Tribals in the northwest talukas of West Khandesh District (No. 6 of table I); (c) Gonds and similar Tribals in the talukas of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwada and Balaghat Districts in C. P. (Nos. 53 to 58 of table VII); (d) Halabs, and Gonds in hilly parts of Bhandara District (No. 29 of table II); and (e) Gonds and Lambadis in the talukas of Adilabad District (Nos. 67 to 76 of table XI) speak their tribal dialects in their homes; but for outside purposes use Marathi equally well, more correctly and fluently than the neighbouring non-marathi languages. They are adopting Maharashtraian culture more and more, as they are receiving education. For instance, Bhils in the Dangs and Ahirs of Khandesh prefer Marathi to Gujerati; Gonds of C. P., Marathi to Hindi; and Gonds and Lambadis of Adilabad, Marathi to Telugu.

(3) Census Statistics Of The Dangs District.

We have included the recently formed Dangs District, made up of the former Dangs Agency and the States of Banda, Dharampur & Suragana—in the nuclear Maharashtra i. e. the Marathi-speaking area made up of whole Marathi.

speaking Districts and States. The area of this district is 1729 sq. miles and population is 2,36,851 according to the Census of 1941. The language figures for 1941 are not available. The number of Marathi speakers as given in the Census of 1931 seems to be incorrect and, therefore, we have calculated it from that of the Maharashtrian caste-members. It works out at 1,29,988 out of the population of 2,09,863 as against the number of 43,922 given by 1931 Census (Vide table XIV, below). Such a marked discrepancy between the number of caste-members and Marathi-speakers is inexplicable. The two must more or less be equal, and we have therefore shown the number of marathi-speakers of the Dangs District as 1,29,988 i. e. the same as that of the Maharashtrian caste-members, set forth in Tables XIV and XV below.

Table No. XIV

The Dangs District

State.	1931 Census figures.		
	Population	Marathi Speakers	Number shown in Col. 10 of Table XV.
1	2	3	4
Bansda.	48,839	26,709	25,800
Dharampur.	1,12,061	1,509	71,171
Dangs.	33,748	631	18,920
Suragana.	15,245	15,073	14,097
Total:—	2,09,863	43,922	1,29,988

Table No XV
Maharashtriyans Castes Of The Dangs District.
(Pages 420 to 436, Part II, of 1931 Bombay Census Report).

States.	Maratha	Maratha Koli.	Dubala	Kokena	Warali	Katkari	Mahar	Mang	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baneda.	5,846	1,702	266	11,678	5,315	901	68	24	25,800
Dharampur.	1,103	6,181	934	30,300	31,089	736	745	83	71,171
Dangs.	14,339	11	40	0	4,358	110	40	16	18,920
Suragana.	8,891	4,010	212	0	926	22	2	34	14,007
Total:—	30,079	11,904	1,452	41,978	41,688	1,769	861	157	1,20,988

The Kokanas in these States are the highest class of society and therefore their dialect is the predominant dialect prevailing there. "These Kokanas consider themselves as superior to Bhils and claim that their ancestors came originally from Kokan" (Page 130, Volume X, Part III of "Linguistic Survey of India" by Dr. Grierson). The Kokani dialect as spoken in this district is akin to Marathi of Kokan.

(4) Wrong Enumeration in the Adilabad District.

A word about the Talukas of the Adilabad District (Table No. XI) of the Hyderabad State is necessary. The Census figures of this district seem to be incorrect. For instance, the Kinwat & Rajura Talukas (Nos. 67 & 72 of Table No. XI) have been found to be entirely Marathi speaking on personal inquiry on the spot, but are shown by Census figures to be otherwise. This mistake has also been found in other Talukas.

(5) About Language Tables.

An explanation about the tables we have appended to this statement is necessary.

Excepting the Hyderabad State, no Government has prepared language statistics for 1941 census reports. Therefore, wherever necessary we have to use the language statistics from the reports of the previous Censuses.

For instance, the Census Report of the Bombay Province for 1931 gave language figures districtwise, but not for talukas. The then Bombay Government did not even care to preserve the unpublished statistics. Therefore, where we wanted to mention language figures for Talukas we had to go as far back as 1901 Census Reports for the same.

Though the C. P. Government did not publish Taluka figures, they have preserved unpublished statistics and were pleased to give permission to make notes from these. This is how we are able to give language figures for the Talukas of C. P. for 1931.

We felt it necessary to indicate the exact position of the Marathi speakers in relation to the population of what we have termed as "NUCLEAR MAHARASHTRA". We have given the 1931 or 1901 Census figures of population, and of Marathi speakers, to show the percentage of Marathi speakers in relation to the total population.

(6) Bastar Territory.

Bastar State Territory, now merged in the Indian Union, is situated on the eastern border of C. P. North of it is former Kanker State; to the east, Raipur (Hindi C. P.) and Koraput (Orissa) Districts; to the south Koraput and East Godavari (Madras) Districts; and to the west, East Godavari, Karimnagar (Hyderabad State) and Chanda (Marathi C. P.) Districts. This territory is mostly populated by tribals, among whom Halabs are more cultured than others. Their language, viz Halabi is recognised to be a dialect of Marathi. Linguistic statistics about the population of the territory are given below.

Census of 1931.

Total population :	5,24,721
(I) Marathi — Speakers (including Hrlabi)	1,75,463
(II) Hindi — Speakers :	25,774
(III) Uria — Speakers :	48,129
(IV) Gondi — Speakers :	2,62,983
(V) Bhatri — Speakers :	45,830

It will be seen that apart from the speech of uncultured Gond tribes, Marathi (including Halabi) is the most important cultured language; and there is thus a case for including the territory under Marathi influence, within Maharashtra.

Ques.— 3. Should the new Province be constituted into a full-fledged Governor's Province with a Council of Ministers, the Legislature, a High Court, an Advocate-General, a Public Services Commission and an Auditor-in-Chief?

Ans.— 3. Yes, the proposed province of Maharashtra should be constituted into a full-fledged Governor's Province with its own separate administrative and judicial machinery.

Ques.— 4. What do you think of the alternative scheme of constituting the proposed Province into a sub-Province of an existing Province with autonomous administrative machinery of its own?

Ans.— 4 (a) We are emphatically opposed to the formation of sub-provinces within an existing province, because such an

arrangement offends against the basic conception of a well-knit homogeneous linguistic province.

If in this way, sub-provinces are created Maharashtra will be divided into two separate administrative sub-provinces each one under a separate Head i. e. one under the Governor of Bombay and the other under the Governor of C. P. Thus the oneness of Marathi speakers will be shattered and the strength and importance of Maharashtra in the Indian Union will be diminished. From all points of view divided Maharashtra will be a crippled unit.

(b) The formation of a sub-province or sub-provinces within any proposed linguistic province is also to be deprecated. (App. E)

The local needs and special interests of a particular region, say, Mahavidarbha (Berar and Marathi C. P.), within a linguistic province, if sufficiently important and distinctive, can be safeguarded by the appointment of a special Minister after the manner of the Secretary for Scotland in the Ministry of the United Kingdom. (App. F)

Ques:— 5. Should the new Province have a separate administrative machinery for all the Government Departments, or should it have joint administration for any of the Departments with a neighbouring Province ? Under this head the following subjects may be considered:—

- (1) Justice, (2) Police, (3) Public Works,
(4) Medical and Public Health, (5) High Education, and (9) Forest.

Ans:—5. The Maharashtra Province should have separate administrative machinery for all departments. No need for co-operation with any department of the neighbouring province will arise

Ques:— 6. What should be the strength of the Council of Ministers ? What pay and allowances would you recommend for each Minister ?

Ans:—6. The matter of the strength of the Council of

Ministers should be determined by the legislature of the day. Salary of the Ministers should be of the order of Rs. 3000/- p.m.

Ques:— 7. Should the Legislature of the new Province be unicameral or bicameral and what should be the salary of its members?

Ans:—7. The legislature of Maharashtra Province should be bicameral. The salary of the members of the legislature should be determined by the future legislature.

Ques—8. How many Judges should the High Court have besides the Chief Justice?

Ans:—8. There should be 14 High Court Judges besides the Chief Justice.

Ques:— 9. How many members should the Public Services Commission have including the Chairman and what should be their salary?

Ans:—9. There should be five members of the Public Services Commission. Their salary should be higher than the highest in the regular Indian Administrative Service, but lower than of a High Court Judge.

Ques:— 10. Should the new Province have a University of its own? If so, should it have an honorary Vice-Chancellor or a salaried one, and in the latter case, what should be his salary?

Ans:—10. There are four Universities (one each at Bombay, Nagpur and Poona, and the Indian Women's University) in the proposed Maharashtra Province. The Vice-Chancellor's salary should be the same as that of a member of the Public Services Commission.

Ques:— 11. Should there be a head for each Department of Government (including the Board of Revenue) or would you like to have more Departments than one placed under one controlling officer? Indicate the heads of Departments which you would propose for the Province and the salary that you would allow to each.

Ans:—11. Each department of the Govt. of Maharashtra Province should have a separate head. The heads and their salaries should be determined by the Government of the day.

Ques.— 12. *What scales of pay would you propose for the various Services ?*

Ans.—12. The scales of pay should be determined by the then Government.

Ques.— 13. *If you find it convenient, please prepare rough estimates of income and expenditure of the new Province under the various major heads.*

Ans.—13. A rough idea of revenues of the Linguistic Maharashtra [entry (A)]; proposed Province of Maharashtra [entry (A) (i)]; and of the Bombay Province of today [entry (B)]; are given below in the summary of Appendix G for comparison. The revenue receipts for the year 1945-46 of the proposed Province of Maharashtra were Rs. 30.67 crores, and those of the Bombay Province were Rs. 34.96 crores.

Summary of Appendix G

Provinces.	1941 Census figures.		Revenue receipts for the year 1945-46
	Area.	Population.	
(A) Linguistic Maharashtra Composed of:	1,36,374	2,91,74,095	36,94,45,890
(i) Proposed Province of Maharashtra.	10,3,902	2,27,00,325	30,67,50,390
(ii) Areas outside the proposed Province of Maharashtra.	32,472	64,73,770	6,26,95,500
(B) Bombay Province as at present.	76,443	2,08,49,840	34,96,87,000

In any view of the matter, the revenue of the proposed province can be considered as adequate for the provincial status even at the outset. A province which already has an established position in the world of industry can confidently look forward to rapid economic progress and resulting augmentation of public revenue to meet all future expenditure on

administration and development. The potential power-resources and mineral resources of the Sahyadri region and the industrial possibilities in the field of cotton textiles, sugar and oil all over the province are its invaluable assets.

Tables XVI and XVIII exhibit in detail the financial position of the proposed Maharashtra Province, as also of linguistic Maharashtra as a whole.

Ques:— 14. If, according to your estimates, the probable revenues of the new Province are not sufficient to meet the expenditure, and the new Province is faced with a recurring deficit, how would you propose to meet the deficit? What steps would you recommend for increasing the revenues of the Province? Would you suggest fresh taxation? If so please give details.

Ans:—14. We expect the province of Maharashtra to be self-sufficient financially. It will not have to face any deficit.

Ques:— 15. Do you contemplate the merger of any Indian States in your Province? If so, which and why? Has the opinion of the people of those States been ascertained to be in favour of the merger? Suppose the States do not wish to join your Province, would you still have the new Province created?

Ans:—15. All States with Marathi-speaking areas have already been merged, with the exception of Kolhapur and Hyderabad States and Portuguese India. The merger of these is dependent on the wishes of the people and the consent of the rulers.

The formation of the linguistic province of Maharashtra is in no way contingent upon the merger of the above units. Because even without them, Maharashtra Province is large enough from the point of view of area, population and revenue.

Ques:— 16. Where should the seat of Government of the new Province be located? How would you meet the cost of the creation of the new capital?

Ans:—16. The seat of the Government of Maharashtra will be in Bombay City. The question of cost does not arise.

Ques:— 17. *What would be the economic consequences of the creation of the new Province? Under this head the following may be considered:—*

- (1) Agriculture, (2) Industry, (3) Forest
(4) Minerals, (5) Trade and Commerce
(6) Economic Development, (7) Public Health, and (8) General prosperity of the people.

Ans:—17. In all directions, the economic condition of Maharashtra will be decidedly improved by the formation of the Province of Maharashtra

Ques:— 18. *What is your opinion should be the basic principle or principles for the division of assets and liabilities?*

Ans:—18. Division of assets and liabilities should be governed by the principles adopted at the time of separation of Sind from Bombay, and Orissa from Bihar.

Ques:— 19. *Do you think the creation of the new Province will lead to a large-scale transference of population and consequent human suffering? If you do, what steps would you suggest for its prevention*

Ans:—19. We do not apprehend any transference of population.

Ques:— 20 *Have you any proposals to make regarding the cities of Bombay and Madras (including the ports and suburbs)? Do you think they should be included in any Province; if so, would you favour the formation of these cities into separate or Sub-Provinces? If so, please give facts and figures in justification of your view-point.*

Our case for not separating Bombay from Maharashtra Province:—

(a) Bombay with its suburbs and ports, being imbedded in the Marathi speaking area, forms an integral part of it. It is surrounded on all sides by a wide belt of Marathi speaking tracts. The predominantly non-Marathi speaking area nearest to Bombay is 80 miles to the north.

(b) Although people from all over India gravitate to Bombay for purposes of trade, Industries and as labour, Marathi speakers unquestionably form the most numerous linguistic group. (Vide table XIX of App. H) According to the Census figures of 1931, the percentage of Marathi-speakers in the total population of Bombay city and suburban district was 52.92 P. C. as compared with 19.86 P. C. for Gujarati Speakers and 17.39 P. C. for Hindi Speakers (Inclusive of Western Hindi, Rajasthani and Eastern Hindi). Thus Marathi is clearly the dominating language of Bombay City and its suburbs.

(c) Another indication of the predominance of Marathi speaking element in Bombay City is the number of pupils in the Marathi primary schools compared with pupils in Urdu and Gujarati Schools. On 1st January 1943, the numbers as supplied by the Bombay Schools Committee, were 44,442; 15731 and 10741 for pupils in Marathi, Urdu and Gujarati schools respectively. Corresponding numbers on 1st Aug. 1948 after the influx of over-population due to war were 76409, 21243 and 18934. Percentage of Marathi school going pupils to the total number of pupils attending all language schools is 62.67 in 1943 and 63.93 in Aug. 1948. For details (Vide Appendix XX of App.- H)

(d) Marathi speaking tracts contribute the majority of Bombay City's floating population as is evidenced by the facts that these tracts were the birth place of 436 out of every 754 i. e. 57.82 p. c. of such population (Vide table XXI of App.—H) Thus, on linguistic grounds, which alone ought to be decisive in the matter of the constitution of a linguistic province, the place of Bombay City, its suburbs and ports can only be in linguistic Maharashtra and no where else. Economic arguments are out of count in deciding this issue, it may be considered that Maharashtraian enterprise and capital have had a minor part to the economic development of Bombay. But Maharashtra has poured its life-blood into the process of development by contributing talent, skill and labour. Is, free India, after redding itself of British exploitation, going to make " CAPITAL " the overriding consideration in determining Bombay's political future ! It may also be asked whether the

present-day captains of Bombay's Commerce, Finance and Industry have been so always ? Certainly not. And further why should the prospect of Maharashtyan enterprise and capital coming into its own in the future economic life of Bombay be completely ignored ?

It must not be forgotten in this connection that Bombay is solely dependent on Maharashtra alone for water, food and electrical energy.

For all these reasons we do not favour Bombay's formation into a separate province or a sub-province or surrender of its administration to the Central Government. Any such move goes against the very basic conception of an autonomous linguistic, province, say State under Federal India. we are therefore totally against and opposed to any such arrangement of separating Bombay, its suburbs and ports from the body of the linguistic Province of Maharashtra.

APPENDIX (A)—xNUCLEAR MAHARASHTRA *administered by the Indian Union.

Serial No.	Table No.	Administrative Unit.	1941 Census figures.		1931 Census figures.		P. C. of Col. 7 to Col. 6
			Area Sq. Mile.	Population.	Population.	+ Marathi speakers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I	Bombay province. (11 Districts & Bombay City)	47,286	1,29,13,544	1,13,01,893	92,25,119	81.59
2	II	States merged in the Bombay Province.	4,601	8,85,018	7,96,226	6,93,103	87.16
Total of Bombay Maharashtra.			51,887	1,37,98,562	1,20,98,119	99,18,222	81.69
3	III	Mahavidarbha (4 Distracts of Berar and 4 of Marathi C, P.)	36,865	70,20,694	64,82,344	49,43,090	76.25
Total of I, II & III			88,752	2,08,19,256	1,85,08,463	1,48,61,322	80.32

x For explanation see foot note. on page No. 11

* " administered by the Indian Union " is used to indicate Provinces and merged States.

+ Here the term " Marathi " comprises Kokani, Khandeshi and Halabi dialects of Marathi.

APPENDIX (A), Table No. I

Table No. I—11 Districts and Bombay City in the Bombay Province.

S. No.	District.	1941 Census figures,		1931 Census figures.		
		Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population.	Marathi Speakers	Percentage to Col. 6 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bombay City.	30	14,89,883	11,61,383	5,93,760	51.25
2	Suburban Dist.	153	2,51,147	1,79,524	1,15,481	64.24
3	Thana Dist.	3,526	9,32,733	8,36,625	7,29,642	87.20
4	Ahmednagar.	6,646	11,42,229	9,88,206	8,70,084	88.00
5	East Khandesh.	4,598	13,27,722	12,06,035	9,64,120	79.93
6	West Khandesh.	5,320	9,12,214	7,71,794	4,01,426	52.10
7	Nasik.	5,922	11,13,901	10,00,048	8,68,040	86.80
8	Poona.	5,347	13,59,408	11,69,798	10,37,075	88.70
9	Satara.	4,891	13,27,249	11,79,712	11,11,294	93.47
10	Sholapur.	4,572	10,14,670	8,77,520	8,85,187	78.10
11	Colaba.	2,212	6,68,922	6,28,721	5,99,623	95.22
12	Ratnagiri.	4,069	13,73,466	13,02,527	12,49,379	95.92
Total:—		47,286	1,2913,544	1,13,01,893	92,25,119	81.59

APPENDIX (A), Table No. II

9 States merged in the Bombay Province.

13	Jawhar.	308	65,126	57,261	55,985	97.72
14	Janjira.	326	1,03,557	98,206	84,874	86.35
15	Bhor.	910	1,55,961	1,41,546	1,39,252	98.58
16	Phaltan.	391	71,473	58,761	55,632	94.71
17	Sawantwadi. Dangs Dist.	937 1729	2,52,050 2,36,851	2,30,589 2,09,863	2,25,487 1,29,988	93.47 61.89
18	{ Bansda. Surgana. Dharampur. Dangs.	212	54,735	48,839	26,709	53.38
19		131	18,292	15,245	15,073	98.68
20		719	1,23,326	1,12,031	71,171	63.40
21		667	40,498	33,748	18,920	56.06
	Total	4,601	8,85,018	7,96,226	6,93,103	87.16

APPENDIX (A), Table No. III
Maha-Vidarbha: 4 Districts of Berar & 4 of C. P.

S. No.	Districts.	1941 Census figures.		1931 Census figures.		
		Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population.	Marathi Speakers.	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Amaravati.	4,715	9,88,524	9,41,604	7,21,528	76.62
23	Akola.	4,093	9,07,742	8,76,362	7,07,549	82.30
24	Buldhana.	3,763	8,20,862	7,66,584	6,47,098	84.57
25	Yeotmal.	5,238	8,87,738	8,57,288	5,96,100	69.42
26	Wardha	2,435	5,19,330	5,16,266	4,00,131	77.51
27	Nagpur	3,836	10,59,989	9,40,049	7,12,533	75.74
28	Chanda	9,205	8,73,284	7,59,695	5,48,011	72.20
29	Bhandara	3,580	9,62,225	8,24,494	6,10,140	75.48
Total		36,865	70,20,694	64,82,344	49,43,090	76.25

APPENDIX—B

Border Areas Bilingual Administered by the Indian Union, to be partly* incorporated into the Linguistic Province of Maharashtra, according to their division by the Boundary Commission

Table No.	District or State.	1941 Census Figures.		1901 Census Figures.					
		Area	Population	Population	Marathi Speakers.	Kannada Speakers.	Hindi Speakers	Gondi Speakers	Lambadi Speakers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV	Belgaum	2,536;	7,99,364	6,37,090	2,44,913	3,29,061	.....	.....	.....
V	Karwar	2,848;	3,52,863	3,43,183	1,57,529	1,68,613	.....	.....	.....
VI	Merged States	17,680	14,83,456	12,63,487	5,71,665	2,50,511	25,774	2,62,988	.....
VII	Districts of C. P.	7,236;	11,26,456	10,95,114	3,31,884	.....	4,98,589	1,42,600	23,422
Grand Total of Appendix-B		30,300;	37,62,139						

15,150; 18,81,069;

{ *Area and population to be incorporated into Maharashtra is presumed to be one-half of the totals of different border territories

APPENDIX (B), Table No. IV: Belgaum District.

S. No.	Taluka	1941 Census		1931 Census		
		Area	Population	Population	Marathi	Kannada
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Belgaum	470	1,58,229	1,05,528	48,956	38,554
31	Chandgad	175	40,451	32,034	30,378	951
32	Khanapur	633	70,940	81,902	48,643	26,609
33	Hukeri	343	1,44,189	1,18,149	18,232	89,677
34	Chikodi	489	2,21,451	1,68,400	78,813	92,547
35	Athani	446	1,64,104	1,13,077	19,991	80,723
Total:—		2,536	7,99,364	6,37,090	2,44,913	3,29,061

APPENDIX (B), Table V: Karwar District.

S. No.	Taluka	1941 Census		1931 Census		Kanned
		Area	Population	Population	Mazathi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Karwar	283	68,376	58,460	42,551	12,595
37	Halyal	323	28,204	35,122	19,501	10,258
38	Supa.	734	14,812	21,008	19,053	1,186
39	Yallapur	502	15,227	22,814	9,027	11,972
40	Ankola	355	42,213	39,665	11,460	27,043
41	Bhatkal	135	45,306	37,668	11,430	25,056
42	Honawar	291	66,980	62,406	24,621	36,048
43	Kumatha	225	71,745	66,040	19,886	44,185
Total:—		2,848	3,52,863	3,43,183	1,57,529	1,68,613

APPENDIX (B), Table VI: Merged States

Serial No.	state	1941 Census Figures		1931 Census Figures			
		Area	Population	Population	Marathi	Kanadi	Goudi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44	Aundh	488	88,723	76,507	65,466	6,547	
45	Kurundwad Sr.	200	52,552	44,204	21,775	17,732	
46	„ Jr.	126	46,609	37,583	18,496	15,959	
47	Miraj Sr.	368	1,08,547	93,938	56,411	34,442	
48	„ Jr.	194	46,295	40,684	21,338	16,270	
49	Sangli	1,146	2,93,381	2,58,442	1,36,173	98,752	
50	Wadi Jahagir	12	2,522	1,704	252	1,322	
51	Akalkot.	473	1,03,903	92,605	27,773	50,003	
52	Jath.	972	1,07,036	91,099	48,488	35,494	
52 a	Bastar	13,701	6,33,888	5,24,721	1,75,493	.....	262,988
Total :—		17,680	14,83,456	12,63,487	5,71,665	250,511	262,988

APAENDIX (B), Table No. VII: Talukas in C. P. Districts.

Serial No.	District	Taluka	1941 Census Figures		1931 Census Figures				
			Area	Population	Population	Marathi	Hindi	Gondi	Karku
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	Nimar	Burhanpur	1138	1,10,229	14,5,241	62,769	47,801	...	.....
54	Betul	Bhaisdehi	1,340	1,04,435	93,554	20,301	20,049	29689	23,422
55	„	Multai	972	1,834,96	1,70,592	59,195	97,463	30348	.....
56	Chhindwada,	Sausar	1,114	1,73,140	1,71,562	82,343	38,136	48021	.....
57	„	Shiwani	1,756	2,48,512	2,51,304	18,379	1,66,876	.....	.....
58	Balaghat Wara	Shiwani	916	3,06,644	2,62,861	88,897	1,41,264	34,542	.....
Total:—			7,236	11,26,456	10,95,114	3,31,884	493,589	1,42,600	23,422

APPENDIX—C

Nuclear Areas of Maharashtra outside the scope of this Inquiry,
not being Administered by the Indian Union.

Serial No.	Table No.	Areas	1941 Census Figures.			1931 Census Figures.		
			Area	Population	Marathi speakers.	Population	Marathi speakers.	Percentage of Col.6 to 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	VIII	Districts in Hyderabad State,	22,766	42,49,272	31,51,865	.....	.....	75.15
9	IX	Divisions of Portuguese India.	1,521	6,50,000*	6,40,000*	5,43,541*	5,38,000*	99.00
Total of App.—C.			24,287	48,99,272				
* These figures are approximate only.								

APPENDIX (C), TABLE No. VIII.

Nuclear Districts in the Hyderabad State.

S. No.	District	Figures from 1941 Census Reports.			
		Area in Sq. Miles.	Population	Marathi Speakers.	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
59	Aurangabad	6,212	10,71,050	7,70,281	71.61
60	Bid.	4,132	7,13,630	6,06,525	85.00
61	Nanded.	3,771	8,03,115	4,90,744	61.10
62	Perbhani.	5,125	9,11,886	7,20,478	79.00
63	Usmanabad.	8,526	7,48,691	5,63,837	75.31
	Total :—	22,766	42,46,272	31,51,865	74.15

APPENDIX (C), Table No. IX.

Nuclear areas under Portuguese Rule.

<i>Figures from 1931 Census.</i>					
S. No.	Taluka.	Area,	Population,	Marathi Speakers.	P. C.
64	Goa.	1,461	5,05,281	5,00,000 Approx.	99.00
65	Nagar Haveli (Daman)	60	38,260	38,000	99.00
Total :—		1,521	5,43,541	5,38,000	99.00

Appendix—D

Border Areas of Maharashtra outside the scope of this inquiry,
not being administered by the Indian Union.

S. No.	Table No.	State	1941 Census figures		1931 Census figures.		
			Area	Population	Population	Marathi	Kannada
10	X	Kolhapur	3,219	10,92,046	9,57,137	7,64,848	1,47,018

Assumed to be one half of the totals of the states.

S. No.	Table	Districts of Hyderabad	1941 Census Figures.							
			Area.	Population.	Marathi	Kannada	Telgu	Urdu	Gondi	Lambadi
11	XI	Adilabad	6,514	7,05,908	1,22,685	—	4,06,657	54,180	64,994	36,558
12	XII	Bidar	4,187	9,45,270	3,54,932	2,73,628	82,411	1,56,587	.....	.....
13	XIII	Gulbarga	2,451	4,05,773	92,075	70,008	1,55,622	70,824	.....	.....
Total:—			13,152	20,56,951	5,69,692	3,43,636	6,41,690	2,81,591	64,9943	6,558
Grand Total of Appendix—D.			16,371	31,48,997						

Presumed to be one-half of the totals of the border territories	}	8185,	1574448.
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Appendix (D) Table No. X

Serial No.	State	1941 Census Figures		1931 Census Figures		
		Area	Population	Population	Marathi	Kannada
66	Kolhapur	3,219	10,92,046	9,57,137	7,64,848	1,47,018
	Total	3,219	10,92,046	9,57,137	7,64,848	1,47,018

APPENDIX (D) Table No. XI Adilabad District.

S. No. Taluka.		1941 Census.						
		Area.	Population.	Marathi.	Telugu	Urdu.	Gondi.	Lambadi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
68	Kinwat.	812	81,715	15,281	34,207	6,600	7,470	15,904
69	Both.	575	70,241	9,920	37,310	5,051	8,715	9,088
70	Khorad.	—	4,645	729	3,204	772	—	—
71	Nirmal.	455	1,13,323	15,851	76,067	12,847	854	2,478
72	Utnur.	344	24,122	1,102	3,956	1,129	14,940	2,272
73	Rajura.	823	75,532	11,252	41,608	2,620	16,430	880
74	Asifagad.	803	75,272	22,591	34,689	4,549	9,960	626
75	Shirpur.	880	83,397	12,767	61,759	5,858	1,245	1,288
76	Adilabad.	940	93,250	20,400	50,907	8,898	4,980	2,376
77	Chinnur.	882	84,411	12,292	62,970	5,916	400	1,646
Total :—		6,514	7,05,908	1,22,685	406,657	54,180	64,994	36,558

APPENDIX (D), Table No, XII Bidar District.

Serial No.	Taluka.	1941 Census					
		Area	Population	Marathi	Kannda	Telgu	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78	Bidar.	607	1,34,212	1,274	41,957	48,048	40,315
79	Moinabad.	209	87,443	5,934	52,041	5,460	22,360
80	Ghorwadi.	250	43,980	9,179	25,016	2,184	6,708
81	Alikhed.	192	26,457	11,725	4,180	1,092	7,826
82	Udgir.	684	1,34,877	71,016	33,270	2,184	22,360
83	Deoni.	160	26,843	18,725	4,436	156	3,354
84	Janwada.	440	69,995	4,155	39,824	12,012	10,062
85	Bhalkei.	92	25,547	10,715	6,654	1,092	4,472
86	Nilanga.	651	1,14,006	86,483	8,872	3,092	13,416
87	Bori.	-	9,137	6,493	347	45	2,236
88	Pratappur.	222	60,054	18,458	26,616	6,352	7,826
89	Walandi	-	16,117	7,379	4,545	297	3,354
90	Ahmadpur.	680	1,46,802	1,03,396	25,870	297	12,298
Total :-		4,187	9,45,270	3,54,932	2,73,628	82,411	1,56,557

APPENDIX (E), Table XIII: Gulbarga District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91	Aland	402	53,019	15,875	23,632	364	12,142
92	Kalyani	272	47,798	15,420	15,610	3,625	11,173
93	Chincholi	823	90,802	31,950	157,798	20,625	14,925
94	Kodangal	622	1,24,404	3,113	1,610	1,01,657	11,018
95	Kosagi	-	19,396	9,268	1,126	5,443	3,547
96	Tandur	211	41,862	14,840	1,896	12,114	11,928
97	Bashirabad	121	27,952	1,609	10,345	8,794	6,091
Total :—		2,451	4,05,773	92,075	70,008	1,52,622	70,824

Appendix - E

Agreement between some leaders for creation of sub-provinces within linguistic Province of Maharashtra.

It is agreed that there shall be one province of United Maharashtra (Samyukta Maharashtra) with sub-provinces of the Marathi-speaking areas of Central Provinces & Berar, commonly styled Mahavidarbha, and West Maharashtra with separate legislatures and cabinets for the sub-provinces and with specified subjects under their jurisdiction. The province shall have the right to create other sub-provincial units whenever found necessary and feasible. There shall be one Governor and one Deputy Governor for the whole province elected by the whole province and a provincial cabinet and legislature dealing with the provincial subjects. The provincial legislature shall be composed of representatives of the people on the basis of population. The elections to the sub-provincial legislatures shall be held separately. Two High Courts shall function independently for the two sub-provinces except for a common tribunal set up for specific jurisdiction. There shall be a common public services commission for the whole province.

Prominent among signatories

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Shri ShankarRao Deo. | (2) Dr. D. R. Gadgil. |
| (3) Hon. H. E. M. S. Aney. | (4) Shri M. S. Kannamwar. |
| (5) Shri P. S. Deshamukh. | (6) Shri Ramarao Deshamukh. |
| (7) Shri Brijlal Biyani. | (8) Shri Pandharinath Patil. |

APPENDIX (F)

Special Arrangements for Scottish Affairs in the Government of United Kingdom

(The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1939 Edi, Vol. 20, page 147)

The Minister for Scottish affairs who is the Secretary of State for Scotland, came into existence at the Union, but was abolished in 1746 and restored in 1885. In 1894 the Local Govt. Board for Scotland was established. In 1926 the Secretaryship for Scotland was raised to a Principal Secretaryship of State with a seat in the Cabinet. The Dept. of Scottish affairs is the Scottish Office. The Secretary for Scotland is the responsible head of the other Depts. by which Scottish business is administered and is assisted by the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General for Scotland, both of whom are members of the Govt. though not in the Cabinet, and by the parliamentary and Permanent Under-Secretaries. The official publication of Scottish business is made in the Edinburgh Gazette. The other Scottish Depts. each with its Permanent Secretary and office in Edinburgh, are the Scottish Board of Health, which succeeded in 1919 to the former Local Govt. Board for Scotland; the General Board of Control; Scottish Education Dept.; the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and Fishery Board of Scotland. There is also a Scottish valuation office in Edinburgh under the administration of the Board of Inland Revenue for the U. K.

There are, however, no Scottish Depts. to answer for the functions and policy exercised by the Home Office, the Board of Trade, and the Ministry for Transport, Labour and Pensions; and in respect of mines, immigration, electricity supply, roads, canals unemployment etc.

Appendix (G)

Area, population and revenue of (1) Linguistic Maharashtra and (2) Bombay Province.

Serial No.	Reference to previous table.	District or State	1941 census figures		1945-46 Revenue Accounts.
			Area Sqr. miles	Population	
1.		Linguistic Maharashtra Composed of	1,36,374	2,91,74,095	36,94,45,890
1 (a)		Proposed Province of Maharashtra (Districts and merged states administered by Indian Union)	1,03,902	2,27,00,325	30,67,50,390
	App. (A)	Comprising			
		(i) Nuclear Maharashtra.	88,752	2,08,19,256	30,19,77,890
		Containing			
T. -- I & III		(a) Districts in Provinces of Bombay and C. P. - Berar.	84,151	1,99,34,239	29,23,60,890
T. -- II		(b) merged States.	4,601	8,85,018	96,17,300
App. (B)		(ii) Border Areas.	15,150	18,81,069	47,72,500

T. - IV, V & VII.	(c) Talukas in Belgaum, Karwar and in C. P. Districts.	6,310	11,39,341	not available
T. - VI.	(d) Merged states,	8,840	7,41,728	47,72,500
1 (b)	Areas not administered by the Indian Union.	32,472	64,73,770	6,26,95,500
App. (C)	(iii) Nuclear Maharashtra	24,287	49,99,272	5,69,00,000
T.-VIII	(e) Districts in Hyderabad State.	22,766	42,49,272	5,28,00,000
	(f) Districts under Portuguese rule	1,521	6,50,000	41,00,000
App. (D)	(IV) Border areas	8,185	15,74,498	57,95,500
T.- X	(g) State	1,609	5,46,023	57,95,500
T.- XI to XIII	(h) Districts in Hyderabad State.	6,578	10,28,475	Not available
2	Present — day Bombay Province	76,443	2,08,49,840	34,96,87,000

* These figures are being assumed to be one-half of the totals, of area, population and revenue belonging to Maharashtra.

x Approximate figures.

Appendix E: Table No. XVI. Revenue of Nuclear Maharashtra.
Revenue Receipts for 1945-46 according to Provincial Budgets:

S. No.	Heads of Revenue.	Bombay City & Suburban Districts.	10 Districts of B. bay Province	Total of Columns 3 and 4	Berar 4 Districts.	Marathi C. P. 4 Districts.	Total of Cols. 6 & 7	Total of Columns 5 & 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Heads—		7,48,03,801	9,80,26,671	17,28,29,752	2,03,22,354	2,07,15,284	4,10,37,638	21,38,67,390
1	Land Rev.	11,09,506	2,07,09,048	2,18,18,554	98,51,462	34,82,642	1,33,34,104	3,51,52,658
2	Excise	2,55,91,553	3,64,60,917	6,20,52,470	46,52,683	70,99,759	1,17,52,442	7,38,04,912
3	Registration	5,09,803	11,30,839	16,40,642	2,45,344	4,64,050	7,09,394	23,50,036
4	Stamps.	1,44,50,537	59,30,506	2,03,81,043	15,23,863	20,46,303	35,70,166	2,39,51,209
5	Forest.	.....	1,20,18,590	1,20,18,590	30,15,307	37,74,179	67,89,486	1,88,08,076
6	Local Fund.	34,422	28,40,842*	28,75,264	4,11,407	25,78,345	29,89,752	58,65,016
7	Motor Veh.	30,27,074	19,50,522	49,77,596	2,29,974	3,31,005	5,60,979	55,38,575
8	Other Taxes.	3,00,80,186	52,44,496	3,53,24,682	3,92,314	8,66,802	12,59,116	3,65,83,798
9	Irrigation	.....	57,14,123	57,14,123	.....	.....	.....	57,14,123
10	Water Tax	.....	60,26,788	60,26,788	.....	72,199	72,199	60,98,987
11	Minor Heads.		2,80,00,000	2,80,00,000		50,06,000	50,06,000	3,30,06,000
12	Portion of Income Tax returned by Central Govt.		3,83,00,000	3,83,08,000		71,87,500	71,87,500	4,54,87,500
Grand Total:—			23,91,29,752	23,91,29,752	5,32,31,138	5,32,31,138		29,23,60,890

APPENDIX G Tables Nos. XVII & XVIII

Revenue figures for the year 1945—46.

Nuclear Maharashtra		Border Maharashtra		
Table No. XVII.		Table No. XVIII.		
Merged States of Table No. II	Revenue	Merged States of Table No. VI	Revenue	Assumed as being one-half belonging to Maharashtra
Jawhar	10,00,000	Aundh	7,46,000	3,73,000
Janjira	15,00,000	Kurundwad Sr.	4,12,000	2,06,000
Bhor	9,58,000	Kurundwad Jr.	2,00,000	1,00,000
Phaltan	17,19,000	Miraj Sr.	9,80,000	4,90,000
Sawantawadi	10,12,000	Miraj Jr.	3,77,000	1,88,500
Bansda	7,50,000	Sangli	32,13,000	16,06,500
Surgana	1,90,000	Wadi	10,000	5,000
Dharampur	15,00,000	Akalkot	6,85,000	3,42,500
Dangs	9,88,000	Jath	4,11,000	2,05,500
		Baster	25,11,000	12,55,500
Total	96,17,000	Total,	95,45,000	47,72,500
		Table:	States not merged (App. D)	
		X Kolhapur	1,15,91,000	57,95,500
		Total,	2,11,36,000	1,05,68,000

Appendix (H) Table No. XIX

Mother Tongue statistics for Bombay City and suburban District; (From 1931 Bombay Census Reports.)

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Bombay City	Suburban District	Total of Col. 3 & 4	P. C. of language speaks to— Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	All languages	11,61,383	1,79,524	13,40,907	
2	Total Marathi	5,93,740	1,15,481	7,09,241	52.92
	(a) Marathi	5,52,737	1,11,232	6,63,969	
	(b) Kokani	41,001	4,249	42,250	
	(c) Khandeshi	22	0	22	
3	Gujarati	2,42,443	23,795	2,66,238	19.86
4	Total Hindi *	2,08,323	24,794	2,33,117	17.39
Totals of 2, 3, 4.		10,44,526	1,64,070	12,08,576	90.17

Percentage of the Total Speakers of the minor languages comes to nearly 9.83.

* Hindi includes Western Hindi, Rajastani and Eastern Hindi.

Appendix (H), Table No. XX
Composition of population of the Bombay City according to its birthplace
as enumerated in 1931.

(Statement No. II, Page 15; 1931 Census of Bombay City)

Serial No.	Birth-place.	Out of 1000 population.	Serial No.	Birth-place	Out of 1000 population.
1	Bombay	246			
2	Places outside Bombay City	754			
3	Maharashtra including -	488	4	Gujarat	84
	(i) Suburban & Thana Districts	11		(viii) Surat	50
	(ii) Ratnagiri District	204		(xi) Ahmedabad	18
	(iii) Colaba District	28		(x) Other Gujarat Districts	8
	(iv) Central Division	142		(xi) Baroda	5
	(v) Kolhapur & S. M. C.	14		(xii) Cutch	3
	(vi) U. P. & Berar	4	5	Hindi Speaking Provinces.	82
	(vii) Portuguese & French India	38		(xiii) U. P.	72
				(xiv) Rajputana, Malwa & Ajmer,	10
			6	Rest of the Places	92

APPENDIX (H), Table No. XXI

Number of pupils in the Primary Schools conducted or aided by The Bombay Corporation.

Serial No.	Schools.	Number of pupils as on 1-1-1943.	P. C. of pupils in different Schools to total No. of pupils.	No. of pupils as on 1-8-48.	P. C. of pupils in different schools to the total No. of pupils.
1	Total of No. of pupils.	70,914		1,19,509	
2	Marathi	44,442	62.67	76,409	63.93
3	Gujarati	10,741	15.14	18,934	15.84
4	Urdu.	15,631	22.18	16,556	
	Hindi	.....	.....	4,687	
	Total of Urdu & Hindi	15,731	22.18	21,243	17.77
	Total of 2, 3, 4 & 5.	70,914	100 P. C.	1,16,586	97.54
Other minor Language Schools:—(Five in number) ; No. of pupils as on 1.8.48:—2,923 i.e. 2.44 P. C.					

Appendix—I

Shankar Ramchandra Shende-
Brihan Maharashtra Karyalaya,
Sangli (Maharashtra).
May 29th, 1948.

To

The Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
President of the Indian Constituent Assembly,
New Delhi.

Respected Doctorsaheb,

The newspapers have brought me the happy news that you are appointing a Commission to remodel the present provinces in India on the linguistic basis to suit the needs and circumstances of her peoples.

The Indian National Congress and the present popular Government have long ago pledged themselves to do so, and the people are awaiting fulfilment of that pledge. Therefore, they whole-heartedly welcome your move which is happily timed just when the Draft Constitution is to be shaped into its final form. This Constitution ought to set up the linguistic provinces so eagerly desired by the people.

I am approaching you with some suggestions on this point. They are as follows:—

1. The Government of India and the Constituent Assembly must be positive on the point that unless and until the linguistic provinces are constituted, brought into being, and set on their feet, the consideration of the Draft Constitution, especially the sections regarding provinces (pages 2 & 3), and Schedule I (pages 159-160) of the Draft Constitution should not be finalized.

If the contemplated Commission begins in right earnest, the creation of the linguistic provinces will hardly require 4 to 5

months, and the discussion on the sections concerned should be postponed until that stage, so as to include the finally constituted provinces in Schedule I.

2. India is physically divided into two parts, the Northern and Southern, and the provinces in these two divisions having been framed by the Britishers in a haphazard manner are dissimilar in nature. The provinces in the North individually contain people speaking one language. These are thus already linguistically homogeneous. But the territories of the three Indian Provinces, of a dozen ruling princes, and of two European powers in the South consist of peoples speaking more than one, even up to four languages each. This is the reason why the people in Southern India are keen on having linguistic provinces for themselves, while those in the north do not feel the necessity of favouring this demand.

3. This does not mean that the people in the North have no troubles of their own. The Bengal-Bihar-Orisa, and Bengal-Assam border troubles are well-known and these will have to be settled once for all by your commission, before delimiting the boundaries of these provinces.

4. Another point has cropped up in the North in connection with the newly constituted Unions of States that are being brought to the level of Indian Provinces. These Unions are mostly linguistically homogeneous, but they will have to be linguistically delimited in the border areas, on the same lines as those followed in the case of the Indian provinces.

5. The problem of reshuffling the provinces in Southern India is the main bone of the contention, and your Commission will have to exert earnestly at first to bring together under one Government all continuous areas of one language, scattered at present under different administrative units; and secondly to settle the linguistic boundaries on the border areas of these.

6. In Southern India there are 7 language areas, which deserve separate provinces for them. These are Gujarati, Chhatisagadi (Hindi C. P.), Marathi, Andhra (Telugu), Kannada, Tamil & Malayalam.

7. India has got a number of languages which are merely spoken ones. These do not possess even scripts of their own. The number speaking these is very limited. They are mostly illiterate and culturally backward and, therefore, have not reached the level of maintaining self-rule. This category of population will either have to be included in the neighbouring provinces or administered by the Central Government.

8. The contemplated Commission will have to lay down tests which will have to be satisfied by those language-speakers who demand a separate province for themselves. The following may be some of these:—

(a) The minimum number of population of a proposed province must be at least two crores. This rule must apply even to a proposal of dividing one language area into more provinces than one.

(b) The revenue of the proposed province must be sufficient to support a High Court, a University and a Police force adequate for maintaining Law & Order. Generally speaking a province must be in a position to keep up the modern standard of administration.

(c) The population must be culturally and educationally in a sufficiently advanced stage to handle their Government efficiently.

(d) They must be capable enough to utilize the natural resources to enhance their productive capacity and increase revenue.

9. You are aware that, when the resolution for creating linguistic provinces, moved by Mr. Pataskar, a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, was to be discussed on 28th November 1947, about 29 amendments were tabled: some on behalf of the dialects and sub-dialects, and some on other grounds, for separate provinces for them. This vicious move ought to be noted as a warning to you and to your Commission for restricting such jealous and unwarranted demands by insisting upon minimum criteria:—

(a) No province should be allowed to create a sub-province or sub-provinces of whatever nature, inside it.

(b) There must be one legislature and one ministry for the entire province.

(c) No dialect should be given a separate province unless the number speaking it is at least two crores.

(d) Culturally and educationally they must stand the test and reach the requisite level.

(e) The proposed province must predominantly contain one language.

(f) There should be no province created based on caste, creed, or religion.

10. A linguistic province must not claim non-contiguous regions even though they may contain a majority speaking its (province's) language. It must necessarily be contiguous and must have speakers of that language in majority. This can be ascertained by the language figures from 1931 Census reports. In 1941 the tabulation of Census enumerations was not completed, and therefore no other course is left than to remain content with 1931 figures.

11. The proposed Commission should not only consider the cases of those who are demanding the linguistic provinces for themselves, but also take into account the question of linguistic areas which have not so far agitated for a separate province. It would be unjust and unfair to raise some linguistic areas to the status of a province and confer fe-ruslls on them, and leave the rest divided and scattered, as they are at present, and deny them the benefit of Self-Government.

12. The areas of the seven languages prevalent in Southern India are so intermixed in more than a dozen administrative units, as described above, as not to make it possible and practicable to create contiguous and linguistically homogeneous provinces without dislocating the territory of adjoining Governments. The only solution to this difficulty

is to abolish all the administrative units of all existing types in this peninsula, as they stand to day, and redistribute the whole of it on linguistic basis afresh.

13. In the formation of linguistic provinces the territories of the princes were stumbling blocks, and hard nuts to crack. The Britishers while leaving India had made them still harder by extending to Princes sovereignty over their territories. But the strong, prompt, and tactful action by the Honourable Sardar Patel has brought them all except one i. e. Hyderabad State, under Central control. Most of these have become or are going to become in due course of time part and parcel of the Indian Union. The only hard rock to be blasted is that of the Hyderabad State. It is to be seen whether the state-subjects, or the Indian Union, or both jointly are going to bring the Nizam into line with others. This State consists of the three linguistic areas of Maharashtra, Andhra & Karnatak. These three linguistic provinces will not be solid and complete unless and until the Hyderabad State is partitioned among them.

14. Another issue that confronts us is the division of the border areas of two adjacent provinces into separate linguistic regions. These borders or bilingual areas are villages lying between two language-territories. These will have to be included in either of them. There are no official records existing to determine these. The Census records do not provide the material to meet the need. The only way left is either to take a fresh Census or hold plebiscite. The border-regions are mostly villages. The residents of these are mostly illiterate and ignorant about the issues involved and therefore the plebiscite will not yield the desired result. There is every chance of these villagers being misled by the propagandists. The best course therefore will be to take a census, and take into account the history and culture of the people to determine their political unit.

15. There are seven such border areas in Southern India. These are:—(a) Marathi-Hindi from Balaghat to Buhranpur, (b) Marathi-Gujerati between Navsari and Dharampur, (c) Marathi-Kannada between Akkalkot and Karwar, (d) Andhra-Tamil

and Kannada between Madras & Bellary, (e) Kannada-Tamil talukas south of the Mysore State, (f) Tamil-Malayalam tract between Madras districts and Travancore and Cochin States, (g) Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam & Tulu languages prevalent in the South Kanara District will prove a problem to your Commission.

16. The following suggestion is being made to you as the President of the Indian National Congress. You are aware that there are more than one Provincial Congress Committee in one and the same linguistic area. It was rightly felt necessary to create these 28 years ago, corresponding to the linguistic units in the provinces and the States to create and agitate mass force while struggling for freedom. Now the battle with the Britishers is over, and we are a free and Independent Nation out to remove the unnatural combinations of language-speakers by creating linguistically homogeneous Provincial Governments. Therefore there is now no need left for more than one P. C. C. in one language area. I, therefore, request you as the head of the Congress organization to abolish these or to make them merge into one Provincial Congress Committee for each linguistic unit. That there has arisen an unhealthy rivalry and separatist mentality amongst the sister P. C. C. s existing in one language area was exhibited when 29 amendments came forward to Mr. Pataskar's resolution. Amalagation of these P. C. C. s will prepare ground for creating harmony and unity among people speaking one language with one Government for them all.

17. It is essential to obtain sanction from the P. C. C. s for the redistribution of the existing provinces and states into contiguous and homogeneous linguistic provinces; one for each linguistic area.

I am
Sincerely Yours,
Shan. Ra. Shende.

Explanatory Notes to Map No. 4 of Linguistic Maharashtra.

I Nuclear areas (of Linguistic Maharashtra) are whole districts in Provinces or in States predominantly inhabited through out their extent by Marathi speaking population.

II Border Areas (of Linguistic Maharashtra) are bilingual or multi-lingual talukas bordering Nuclear Areas. Such talukas will have to be distributed among neighbouring linguistic units in appropriate village groups, according to language Census.

III " Administered by the Indian Union " is used to mean Provinces of the Union or merged States - as distinguished from territories belonging to and administered by acceding States or Unions of States, or to non-acceding States or a Foreign Power.

IV There is strong case for investigating the Linguistic complexion of the three areas with a view to their amalgamation in Linguistic Maharashtra.

These are :—(1) Barwani and adjacent Central India States, (2) The Dangs territory of the Baroda State and (3) South Canara District of the Madras Province, have been shown as parts of the Linguistic Maharashtra in the Map. Portion of these areas contain majority of Marathi speakers contiguous to the Nuclear Maharashtra. We did not mention these in the Language-tables appended to the reply to your Question No. 2, as we do not possess exact information of the people and of the areas they cover.

Still we give below whatever material we could procure mostly from official sources to invite your attention as well as that of the impending Boundary Commission which will have to conduct inquiries in these parts and see which parts deserve inclusion in the proposed province of Maharashtra.

- (1) Some villages belonging to Barwani and adjacent Central India States contain majority of the Marathi Speakers. Such villages are contiguous to Shabada and Shirpur Talukas of the West Khandesh District.
- (2) Kokani a dialect of Marathi predominantly prevailing in the Danga districts has been registered in the southern area of the Navasari District of the Baroda State. They

number more than 10,000 and spread over an area covering many villages.

(3) The case of the Marathi speakers in the South Canara District is very strong. It is as ;—

(a) The Speakers of Marathi including Kokani in 1881 were 1,47,390 while in 1931 they were 2,41,890 i. e. 63% increase in 50 years.

(b) The speakers of Marathi-Kokani in 1931 were about 1,00,000 more than those in the North Canara District.

(c) The linguistic distribution of this district in 1931 was as:—

Speakers of Tulu: 5, 61, 633 i.e. 41% of the Population
 „ „ Malyali: 2, 98, 743 i.e. 21% „ „ „
 „ „ Kannada: 2,44, 552 i.e. 17.8% „ „ „
 „ „ Marathi: 2,41, 890 i.e. 17.6% „ „ „

(d) The position of these languages per 10,000 of population was:—

Year	Kannada	Tulu	Malyali.
1911	1,871	4,281	1 983
1931	1,782	4,928	2,177

These figures reveal that Kannada is decreasing while Tulu, Malyali and Marathi are increasing.

(e) Marathi is officially recognised as a regional language.

(f) There are recorded 21 dialects of Marathi in 1901 Census Report.

(g) The description of 17 Maharashtra castes has been given in 1901 Census Reports.

(h) Kokani in Mangalore Taluka and Marathi in Kasargod Taluka are prevalent in majority while both the dialects are equally strong in Udipi Taluka.

(i) 31 books were printed in Marathi between 1891 to 1900.

2. The ancient history of our Continent tells us that administrative divisions whenever devised were the territories colonized by the Vaidika Aryas and therefore these administrative units came out automatically composed of homogeneous societies.

3. It is the Britishers who when unexpectedly became successful in usurping the administration of the territories one after another in quick succession from the hands of the local powers and set-up the present day heterogeneous provinces of those regions. As a result a province of today is a bundle of different cultures histories, and languages. After a century the Britishers themselves found this sort of grouping of peoples of different characters unmethodical and had in mind to reshuffle the provinces systematically but the internal political and external international troubles did not allow them to materialize this proposal.

4. The leaders of today of our country have felt a great handicap to manage their movements in these provinces of mixed peoples and therefore have set up their own units according to the natural groups of peoples in the form of Provincial Congress Committees. The P. C. C.s were based on linguistic basis. The succes of the Congress movement to liberate our motherland from the clutches of the Britishers was solely due to setting up of the P. C. C.s on cultural footing. These P. C. C.s, in each linguistic area, are to be new autonomous administrative units as Linguistic Provinces in the new constitution that is being framed, now-a-days.

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