

little scope after the Finance Minister announced his concessions. I would now say only one or two things. So far as the increase of five per cent across the board of basic excise duty is concerned, perhaps it would have been better if the hon. Finance Minister had given relief in respect of items of consumer goods which are used by low income group of consumers, like matchboxes, inferior kinds of tea, bidi, kerosene, etc.

Last but not the least, I would recommend for the hon. Finance Minister's serious consideration my hon. friend, Shri Gattani's amendment which is to the effect that you exempt salt altogether from excise duty. It should be exempted permanently instead of bringing it every year whereunder salt is exempted from the levy of excise duty for that year only. Because of emotional grounds there is objection to any imposition of excise duty on salt and we should do away with it altogether. We should not indulge in this annual ritual. So, this point requires the serious consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and I hope that he will take the necessary step.

With these words I support the Finance Bill.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) :  
सभापति महोदय आज तो जान पड़ता है कि मुझे नहीं मिलेगा तो क्या मैं कल यह मानूँ कि कल के लिए मुझे समय दिया जायगा ?

सभापति महोदय : आप शुरू कर दीजिए । एक सेटेंस कहिए फिर बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान पब्लिक सेक्टर के एक खास निगम की और दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो सोलह अने उन्हीं का है और उन्हीं के हाथों से

पेदा भी हुआ था—लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

सभापति महोदय : अब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस का समय शुरू होता है । श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th April, 1978."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th April, 1973"

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. SETTING UP OF NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY—  
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha on the 14th April, 1978:—

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contribution made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National

[Mr. Chairman]

'Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

alongwith the amendments moved by Sarvashri B. P. Mandal and Hukmdeo Narain Yadav.

Now Shri Chitta Basu—absent. Shri Ramji Singh—absent. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—absent. Shri Dave—absent.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** (Cooch-Behar): Madam Chairman, I convey my hearty support to the Resolution moved by Prof. Samar Guha regarding the formation of a Netaji National Academy.

Madam Chairman, it is said that Netaji died of a plane crash in Taihoku on 18th August, 1945. It is a got-up story. It is a camouflage. But why the Government of India, headed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter, Smt. Indira Gandhi, were so much interested to prove that Netaji died and died of plane crash? But, I say it is not a crash but the clash of Ideas and personality cult and a matter of inferiority complex for which Nehru suffered a lot. And for these, Netaji had to die thrice already—once by Plane crash, once by Shah Nawaz Commission and lastly by Khosla Commission.

And for these, Netaji's name was not mentioned in the time capsule—the

so-called history of India's Independence. It is for these the great historian, Dr. Ramesh Majumdar, who had given much stress on Netaji and I.N.A.'s role for India's Independence Struggle, was forced to take leave from writing the Independence struggle history and in Dr. Majumdar's place, Dr. Tarachand, a henchman of Nehru, accepted the offer of writing Independence movement history at the sweetwill of Jawaharlal Nehru as it also had happened in the case of Dr. Gopal who wrote the history for Time Capsule according to the sweetwill of Indira Gandhi.

Now, when Nehru dynasty on India's throne came to an end, hereditary reign has gone, then, it is time that we should pay our respect to Netaji. We must know what was Netaji? Let our future generation know what was there in the ideas of Netaji? A man lives by his ideas and actions. Netaji will live long by his deeds and ideals. There is none to kill him. It is Netaji alone who can say this—I quote:

"Comrades, I assure you that I shall be with you in darkness as in sunshine, in sorrow as in joy, in suffering as in victory. For the present, I can offer you nothing except hunger, thirst, suffering; forced marches and death. It does not matter who among us will live to see India Free. It is enough that India shall be free and that we shall give our all to make her free".

This inspiring leadership is in contrast to our present day leadership with some false assurance particularly, before each battle of ballot box.

It is Netaji who said on 4th July 1944:

"We have but one desire to-day—the desire to die so that India may live... It is blood alone that can pay the price of freedom. Give me blood, I promise you freedom".

Madam, Chairman, what is his idea about freedom?

"Our freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and inequalities and distinction of communalism and religious intolerance".

What is Netaji's idea about Nationalism?

"Our nationalism is neither narrow nor selfish nor aggressive. It is inspired by the highest ideals of human race namely, 'Satyam, Shivam; Sundaram'."

What is his farsightedness about future independent India?

"Capitalism inside India will be the greatest danger after the British are gone. Unless it is closed down along with British we will be called traitors by our future generation because Capitalism will occupy the place of Imperialism".

Madam, Chairman, Netaji was the founder of Planning in India. It was then when he was the Congress President, that he first took the initiative to form a Planning Committee for future India. With 70 per cent of total population living below poverty level, we should remember Netaji, who said:

"The inequalities of wealth which stand in the way of social advancement should be eradicated first".

We cannot even solve our language problem in the last 30 or 35 years. Then we should know what Netaji said,

"In addition to Regional Languages in the provinces Hindusthani written in Roman script shall be introduced as our official National Language".

He is very much clear that Hindusthani should be our National Language—not any foreign language, whatever it may be, English or French. He

had taken up this idea from Kamal Atatürk. In Turkey Urdu is the National Language with Roman Script. It is the proper time to have a Netaji National Academy to study all these. The research works are going on on Netaji in different parts of the world, in Japan, East Germany, West Germany U.S.A. England, Switzerland, Burma etc.

But, in India, though in the last thirtyone years we did nothing on Netaji, now the chance has come due to change of political situation. So, we should do some work on Netaji. It is a hard job but it is a pleasant one for the patriots.

बोधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम आते ही मुझे एक शेर भी याद आती है जो उस अजीम शकियत के बारे में एक शायर ने लिखा था —

वह अकेला ही चला था जानिबे-मंजिल  
मगर

लोग साथ आते गये धीरे कारवां  
बनता गया ।

यह वह शान्दार हस्नी थी जिस ने यह नहीं देखा कि कौन क्या कहता है उस वक्त के बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स क्या कहते हैं उस ने एक बहत बड़ा रिस्क लिया —हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा कर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद करवाने की तहरीक चलाई । उस वक्त कोई भी आदमी इस तरह की चीज को सोच भी नहीं सकता था लेकिन वह बाहर गये धीरे बाहर जा कर जिस ढंग से उन्होंने आजादी की कीज को आर्गनाइज किया वह मिसाल आजादी आने के 30 साल बाद भी एक शान्दार मिसाल बनी हुई है । बहुत बड़े अर्थ में वे-सरो-सामानी की हालत में उन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज को आर्गनाइज किया । न सिर्फ फौज को आर्गनाइज किया बल्कि सिख-मुसलमान-हिन्दू के मसले को भी हल कर दिया जुवान के

### [बीवरी बलौर सिंह]

मसले की हल कर दिया। उन्होंने नेशनल एन्थम को जो हमारा राष्ट्र-गीत है उसको बंगला से हिन्दुस्तानी में ट्रांसलैट कर दिया उस वकत किसी भी आदमी ने उस के खिलाफ धारावाच नहीं उठाई थी कि यह बंगला में है हिन्दुस्तानी में क्यों बनाते हो।

आज इस खबन में 30 साल के बाद जब हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की बात आती है तो हमें शर्म लगती है। अंगर कुछ लोग अपनी रीजनल भाषा में कोई बात कहना चाहें तो हमें वह बात समझ में आती है लेकिन जब वे लोग अंग्रेजी के लिए लड़ते हैं तो बहुत अफसोस होता है। 30 सालों के बाद भी हमारे दिमागों की गुलामी नहीं गई लेकिन उस अक्षीम भाविसयत से उस की बंगला से हिन्दुस्तानी में ट्रांसलैट कर दिया। आजाद हिन्द फौज ने उसे अपनाया —

सूरज बन कर जग में चमके

भारत भाग्य सुभागा

सुबह सवेरे पंख-पखेर तेरे

तेरे ही गुन गये

मद-धरी हवायें धायें ...

इस तरह का बहुत लम्बा गान है और किसी ने उस पर ऐतराज नहीं किया। वहां पर कभी भी झटका और हलाल का झगडा पैदा नहीं हुआ। सब एक जगह बैठ कर रोटी खाते थे। इस तरह से उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के नाम को बुनिया में ऊंचा किया। जब उन के बारे में यह खबर आई कि हवाई हादसे में उन की मौत हो गई है और उन का श्राद्ध किया जाय तो महात्मा गांधी जी ने उस को रोक दिया और कहा कि उन का श्राद्ध न किया जाय। क्योंकि महात्मा जी की कविबचन थी कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जिन्दा हैं और हवाई हादसे में नहीं मरे हैं। महात्मा

जी का यह कहना था कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस हवाई हादसे के शिकार नहीं हुए हैं। समर गृह साहब ने भी अपनी किताब में इस तथ्य को पेश किया है। अंग्रेजों की सी० आई० डी० ने भी इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी की थी। अंगर इस तरह से उन की हादसे में मौत हो गई होती तो एन्क्वायरी की क्या जरूरत थी इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिससे साबित होता है कि वे हादसे के शिकार नहीं हुए। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में वह उस हादसे के शिकार हो चुके हैं। 30 सालों में हम ने कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं की जिस से उन की याद को कायम रखा जाता। सैप्टल हाल में जो उन का फोटो लगाया गया है वह भी अंधी हाल में लगा है। 30 सालों के बाद जब जनता सरकार यहां आई तो उस ने महसूस किया और समर गृह साहब ने उस के लिए कौमिश की तब जा कर उन की फोटो सैप्टल हाल में लग सकी।

मैं समर गृह साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ—उन्होंने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है कि उन के नाम पर कोई अकाडमी चलाई जाय जिसमें फौजी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय मुल्क की इकतसादी हालत पर वहां ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ताकि यह बात साफ हो सके कि हम को मुल्क को किस ढंग से चलाना है—इस के बारे में हमारी धानेवाली नस्लें वहां पर पढ़ कर पूरी तरह से नेताजी के विचारों के मुताबिक ट्रेण्ड हो कर बाहर आयें—इस तरह की तालीम उस इंस्टीचूशन में दी जा सके। तो मैं माननीय समर गृह को फिर दीबारा धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत महम बात जिसको हम 30 साल से भूल चुके थे उसको यहां उजाया ताकि नेताजी के बारे में हमें सही बात करें।

वह नौका सप्तकीय सगर मुहू से झलके  
रिखा ।

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-**  
**DHAN (Deogarh):** Madam Chairman, whatever be the consideration about Netaji, it is a proven fact that in certain respects, he is an unparalleled leader of India, nay of the entire world. In my opinion, had Netaji not left the Congress and had he not in disguise left India and gone abroad and founded the I.N.A., I apprehend India's independence would not have been so easily achieved and even if it was it would not have been in the form which we are now enjoying, but it would have been in some other form. It is in the fitness of time and things, with his activities and contributions to India's independence, that the 80 crores of people of India should have some sort of an institution in memory of his sacrifices and contributions to this Nation. Madam, Chairman, I acted as a messenger carrying information from India to Burma to Netaji's camp. I knew what the minds of Indians were at that time. Then I was a Congressman. From the very beginning, Netaji wanted to know from India side a certain thing. The information was received from him that he wanted to know whether the Congress rank and file and the masses would receive him and support him if he attacked India with his I.N.A. against the allies, that is, the British Government, Russians and the Americans. He also wanted to know whether the Congress rank and file, not the leaders who were against him at that time, would receive him or not. These are two points which I was carrying together with many other information. I had to leave India and carry the information to him. It was he who organised the people in such a way that the British Government and its allies were terrified and expected giving independence to India, in this form, in a complete form. So, as has already been suggested. I hope that the Government of

India, the Minister in charge will, be it at any cost have some institution in his memory as has been suggested by Shri Samar Usha.

की तुलना से सत्तात्मक शासन (समृद्धि) :  
सप्तपति जी, श्री सगर मुहू की के प्रत्यक्ष में मैंने एक संशोधन किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नेताजी के बारे में जितने लोगों ने यहां कहा है, वह बहुत थोड़ा है। कहीं भी कोई भी बोलने वाले या लिखने वाले महीनों बरसों तक इसमें अनुसंधान करते रहेंगे तब भी वह पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि आजादी की जो लड़ाइयां लड़ी गई हैं उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में चाहे वह पानीपत, पलासी या बक्सर की लड़ाई लड़ी गई हों लेकिन आजादी की लड़ाई हिन्दुस्तान में दो ही लड़ी गई हैं और आजादी की लड़ाई के योद्धा के रूप में दो ही प्रतीक हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की एक लड़ाई हल्दीघाटी की लड़ाई थी। बाकी लड़ाई हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ी ही नहीं गई। कहीं 5 हजार लोग लड़ने वाले थे, जसमें 2, 4 या 5-सौ मारे गये तो बाकी लोग घर भाग कर चले गये और हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम होता रहा। आजादी की एक लड़ाई हल्दी घाटी की लड़ाई थी जो कि आत्म-समर्पित भाव से लड़ी गई थी जिसमें उनको चुनना था कि आजाद रहेंगे या म जायेंगे।

उसी प्रकार से नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस भी हल्दी घाटी की आजादी की लड़ाई की पम्परा की एक कड़ी हैं, प्रतीक हैं जिन्होंने अपने को सम्पूर्ण रूप से समर्पित किया, इसके लिए उन्होंने अपने को होम किया। इस भाव से वह नहीं लड़े कि लड़ेंगे कि तो लड़ाई में हार होनी या जीत होनी बल्कि जरूरी, जिनके लड़ाई

### [[ श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव ]]

लड़ेंगे। जान बचाओ की तरह की लड़ाई के प्रतीक वह नहीं थे। उनकी लड़ाई थी कि आजादी जाने के लिए सम्पूर्ण रूप से अग्रर अपने को समर्पित कर देना पड़े, होम करना पड़े तो वह भी करेंगे।

भारत विभाजन के अग्रराधी नामक किताब में डा० राम मनीहर लोहिया ने लिखा है कि मुझे अफसोस है कि नेताजी जब तक जिव्वा थे, मैं उनको समझ नहीं पाया। उन्होंने लिखा है कि गांधी जी और नेताजी के बीच में जो विवाद चलता रहा, दोनों को सुलझाने के लिए मैंने भी प्रयास नहीं किया। लेकिन उन्होंने लिखा है कि उनके मरने के बाद आज मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में हल्दी चाटी की लड़ाई के प्रतीक थे।

उन्होंने 3 महापुरुषों के बारे में लिखा है कि गांधी जी कल्पना हैं, नेहरू जी कामना हैं और नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस कर्म के प्रतीक हैं। यह डाक्टर लोहिया ने स्पष्ट लिखा है। इसीलिए मैंने यह संगोधन दिया है कि नेताजी की जो राष्ट्रभाषा, राष्ट्रीयता, राष्ट्रीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति और स्वतन्त्रता जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार हैं के प्रति भावना थी उसका समादार किया जाय।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि नेता जी के प्रति आदर करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो कुछ भी किया जाये वह थोड़ा है। लेकिन अन्त में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में नेता जी के विषय में यह एक विवाद उठा हुआ है कि वह जीवित हैं या मर गये, लेकिन मैं इसको समझ नहीं पाता। मेरा कहना है कि सूरज को कोई ढकिया के, किसी वस्तु से ढक कर नीचे नहीं रख सकता है, अग्रर नेताजी जीवित

हैं, तो इतने किनों से वह सूरज कहां छिपे हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लिए वह सबसे बड़ा सौभाग्य का दिन होगा जिस दिन नेता जी हिन्दुस्तान के इस जितिव पर फिर से उदय हो कर आयेंगे, वह प्रकट होंगे और हिन्दुस्तान को रोशनी दे सकेंगे। उनकी बुद्धि, विवेक, कर्मठता और विद्वत्ता से हिन्दुस्तान लाभान्वित हो सकेगा, यह विवाद का विषय नहीं है। अग्रर नेता जी कहीं बैठे हैं, तो लोगों को जरूर उसकी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए और उनको लाने का पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। अग्रर उनका वेहान्त हो गया है, वह इस संसार में अब नहीं हैं, तब भी हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक जो भारत में आज सुख भोग रहे हैं, उनका यह पुनीत कसंभ्य है कि वह अपने आप को नेताजी के प्रति उसी प्रकार से समर्पित करें जिस प्रकार से नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए अपने आपको समर्पित किया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time does the Minister need?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you need for your reply?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will take at least half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I am afraid, I cannot call anybody else. I call the Minister. There are only thirty two minutes left out of the time allotted. The Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Madam, this is the right of the House and if the House wants to extend the time, it can be done. It has been done in the past in the case of other resolutions. I propose that the time of the House..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest you take less time. Then I will call other

Members. You take 20 minutes instead of thirty minutes. Shri Dalip Chakravarty.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Why are you denying this right of the House? I propose that the time of the House be extended by an hour.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There are other things which are to be taken up.

**SHRI SAMAR GUTA:** It is the right of the House, Madam.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Will you please take your seat? Let us proceed with the business. We will take the matter of extending the time later on, if necessary.

**PROF. DALIP CHAKRAVARTY** (Calcutta South): I offer my sincere thanks to Prof. Samar Guha for bringing this resolution for the consideration of this House. As a matter of fact it is a duty which this House or the nation should have done long before. One does not feel surprised as to why it was not done and for that one has only to look at the Opposition benches, which are empty. I need not dilate on that point.

I would make only one suggestion at the beginning. Prof. Guha has suggested that the Netaji National Academy should study six points and to that I would like to add one more viz. International relations in the modern world. That is my humble amendment. It is not only myself, but everybody, both inside and also outside the House, would feel and express that very little has really been done for transmitting the message of Netaji to the coming generations. We owe it to Netaji, as every nation having a sense of self-respect and dignity and desiring to maintain and preserve the same would like to do it. Only last year, I had the privilege of going to the Soviet Union. Wherever I had been I found how they were preserving the memories of their leaders, particularly, Lenin and that was the greatest integrating force in the Soviet

Union. India is a vast country and we describe it as a sub-continent.

16 hrs.

As a matter of fact, since independence. We have an experience that all attempts have been made to underplay the role of Netaji in our freedom struggle. That has to be undone and for that we only look to the Janata Party and we have every hope that that the Janata Government will come forward to undo the wrong done, to the 'traditions and to the history of the national movement. One has only to go through the monumental works of the greatest living Historian, Dr. R. C. Majumdar. You are aware that a committee was formed to write the history of freedom movement and how that committee was scuttled and dissolved by the First Government of free India. Netaji set the real example of national integration. While forming the Indian National Army by giving three slogans viz., इतिहासक ऐतमद कुर्बानी and by various other examples, he really created an example as to how to create integration among the different communities. We need only to emulate his examples, and there would have been no problem of national integration in India.

I commend the latest admission of one political party in India which so long did not understand the role of Netaji. I mean the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Only this year they came out with an admission of the predominant role, of the magnificent role that Netaji played in India's freedom struggle. With these words, I commend to the Government to agree to the proposal brought forward by Prof. Samar Guha.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena... (Interruptions) Hon. Members may discuss things with one another outside the House, not here.

**PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA** (Maharashtra): Madam Chairman, When the picture of Netaji Subhas

Chandra Bose comes to my mind, my mind is filled with awe and admiration. Mahatma Ji and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are the two persons who may be regarded as the real creators of India's freedom. One roused the Indian consciousness and the other made the Army also conscious of freedom and of the rights of Indians themselves to govern India. So, the British had to go.

It pains me very much to see that poor Prof. Samar Guha had to make efforts to bring in this resolution, for paying respect to the great Netaji. I am ashamed. It is the duty of the Government itself to come forward with a proposal for a real memorial for Netaji in this country.

Jawaharlal Nehru was opposed to Netaji and so, the Indira Government was opposed to it. None of the earlier governments had thought of having a grand memorial for Netaji. What Prof. Samar Guha has suggested is a very small thing. I think that a much bigger memorial should be set up for Netaji, in which all Indians could participate. I congratulate Prof. Guha for his dogged determination. And I think Government will consider it their duty to have a real memorial for Netaji in this country, since the whole country is proud of him.

श्री केशवराव घोंडगे (नांदेड़) :  
सभापति महोदय; मैं किसान मजदूर पार्टी की तरफ से, हमारे सम्मानिय मित्र और नेता समर गुहा जी जो रेजोल्यूशन लाए हैं उस की तारीफ़ करता हूँ। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमारी जनता के सही मानों में हृदय सभ्राट नेताजी का स्मारक बनाने का सुझाव आया है जिन्होंने कुर्बानी और त्याग की महिमा बताई, हिन्दुस्तानी के अन्दर जिन्होंने आजादी के लिए हर किस्म की

कुर्बानी की, हिन्दुस्तान का नाम पूरी दुनिया में फलाया और त्याग किसे कहते हैं, बलिदान किसे कहते हैं उसे प्रत्यक्ष रूप में दिखाया। ऐसे महान नेता जी का स्मारक बनाने का जो सुझाव आया है मैं उसकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ। इस के अन्दर कोई अपोजीशन की जरूरत नहीं है। आज हमारे मुल्क के लिए, हमारे वतन के लिए, हमारी आजादी के लिए ऐसे महान नेता के स्मारक की बात की जा रही है जिन्होंने हथेली पर अपना सिर रख कर आगे कदम बढ़ाया और कहा कि तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा, इस तरीके से इस महान नेता ने दुनिया के सामने आजादी किस तरह से हम ले सकते हैं और अपने गुलाम मुल्क को किस तरह से आजाद कर सकते हैं इस का सबक सिखाया है। ऐसे महान नेता का स्मारक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर होना बहुत जरूरी है। उनके साथ बाहर के मुल्कों ने तो नाइंसाफी की ही, हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर भी उनके साथ बहुत नाइंसाफी हुई। आज हम वह नाइंसाफी दूर कर रहे हैं। नौजवान तबकों के सामने, हिन्दुस्तान के रेजोल्यूशनरी लोगों के सामने अगर कोई आदर्श रखना है तो इसी महान नेता का आदर्श रखना है। उनका सबक सब के सामने रखना चाहिए, तभी हम इस आजादी को बरकरार रख सकेंगे और सही मानों में सोशलिज्म यहां ला सकेंगे और तभी राष्ट्रीयता का जो आदर्श उनका था उस को अमल में ला सकेंगे। इस लिहाज से समर गुहा साहब ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है उस की मैं पूरी तारीफ़ करता हूँ और हुकूमत से गुंजारिश करता हूँ कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को वह मान्य कर लें और उसको अमल में लाने के लिए कोशिश करें। अंत

में नेता जी को जब क्रान्ति कह कर के मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Saugata Roy. Absent. The Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I again propose that the time be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me proceed in my own way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not understand. How do you deny it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seat?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is within my rights. I can propose. The House can reject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If necessary, we will take it up later.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Other Members are willing to participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no other Member. All Members who have given their names have been called.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I am in full agreement with the spirit behind the resolution which has been moved by our respected hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. There cannot be two opinions about the perpetuation of the great contribution that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has made not only for the freedom of India, but for the freedom of the downtrodden people of the world.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a leading revolutionary of our country, and I should add he was one of the greatest revolutionaries of the whole world of all times. I am particularly proud of the fact that since my childhood till he left this country, I had the privilege of coming in

personal contact with him, and my late, lamented father, Nirmal Chandra Chunder, had been working with him and his brother, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose. So, on many occasions Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose used to come to our house, and we were thrilled by his company.

It may not be interpreted that I am opposed to the spirit behind this resolution which has been moved by Samar Babu here before this august House, but I am requesting him to consider the modality, how we can implement this resolution on behalf of the Government.

You are aware that under our Constitution, we have several institutions called "institutions of national importance". Although Samar Babu has said that an institute of all-India importance should be set up, I should think that perhaps he has in view some institution of national importance. Under item 62, 63, 64 and 67 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule, such institutions can be set up only by law made by Parliament. Here is only a resolution and no law which is proposed by Samar Babu. That is one technical point, but it is a constitutional point also. Therefore, we have to consider whether the resolution itself will serve its purpose or whether Samar Babu will later bring some law before this House for its consideration. Otherwise if it is intended to be an institution of national importance, we cannot have that simply by having a resolution of this type.

Then again, the point is that the whole nation respects Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and certainly Government will come forward to have any such academy which can be set up on behalf of the nation. But if the responsibility is made over to the Government, then there is a likelihood of this institution being a Government institution and the difficulty will be that under our democratic pat-

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tern, there may be certain changes in the Government which is very likely, and in that event the other Government which may come in future might think on a different line. On the other hand, if there is an institution at the national level which is set up by the people, then it will be without any dependence on the Government and as such without the control of the Government. Otherwise, the apprehension that I am expressing might come to pass and ultimately, the whole purpose of Samar Babu might be defeated. I most respectfully request him to consider that aspect also.

I would point out that there is already an institution in existence in Calcutta with which Samar Babu is connected and on the last occasion, he has referred to that institution, that is, Netaji Research Bureau. Last week, when I visited Calcutta I made it a point to visit that institution once more. I visited it on previous occasion also. I find that this institution has gone ahead with its scheme of preserving the memory of this great revolutionary, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and also to cover many of the subjects which are now being mooted by the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. For instance, in the objects of Netaji Research Bureau, we find study and research about the life activities and teachings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, to collect and preserve all intelligence, documents, manuscripts, etc. I have seen very valuable manuscripts, lists and other papers were preserved there. In some cases, micro-films, photographs and Xerox are prepared and they are supplying this material to other institutions. More than that, this institution also encourages and promotes the study of and research of the history of India, her struggle for freedom, leadership, political institutions, international relations and allied subjects. The hon. Member, Prof. Dilip Chakravarty, has mentioned about internatio-

nal relations. That also comes within the scope of this institution. Similarly, under other objects we find collection and preservation of all intelligence, documents, manuscripts, books, etc. relating generally to the history of India particularly to her struggle for freedom. By and large, that institution covers all that has been placed here by Samar Babu.

Before coming to the study of advance military science as he has indicated, I think it is possible to avoid duplication by strengthening this institution through appropriate help on the part of the Government. I tell you that this institution has already approached us for providing grants for bringing out complete collected works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and this representation is under active consideration. Then again, this institution also proposes to set up a centre in Delhi so that in the capital of India the works of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose may be highlighted and it may draw the attention of foreign countries through their embassies in the capital and also of different States of this country. We are also actively considering the proposal and I have requested them to send me complete proposal in this behalf. It is not difficult to help this institution if they bring the proposal of a constructive nature. In fact, we have been advised that in the past, this institution has received Government grants. I understand Samar Babu has mentioned on the last occasion that already Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been paid to this institution. But from my notes, it appears that since 1971-72, more than Rs. 4.5 lakhs have already been paid on different heads like repairs, library books, interior decoration, etc.

This is a composite institution where a large number of people assemble almost every week or on special occasions. So, I would respectfully submit that Prof. Guha might consider whether it will be worthwhile to have a Government

institution and, secondly, whether there is any necessity for duplicating the institution of this type.

We find, in connection with many other leaders of the country that sometimes a large number of institutions are set up but they are not properly looked after. The result is that the real purpose for which these institutions are set up are not pursued. There is a lot of unnecessary expenses. In this connection, I would submit that we might consider and the Government might be in a position to help the Netaji Research Bureau if it sets up one centre at New Delhi and, certainly, we would give the highest consideration for any representation that they would make.

About the study of advance military science, I would like to say that already there are several universities which are offering advance military science studies, for instance, Meerut, Punjabi, Andhra, Kanpur, Poona, Gorakhpur, Jiwaji, Allahabad, Kerala and Madras. So, 10 universities are actually offering courses in advance military science. I do not think any useful purpose will be served at present by adding one more such institution.

I understand, there was an amendment moved by Dr. Ramji Singh about re-naming the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun as the Netaji National Defence Academy. This matter has been considered by the House from time to time in the past. But the Ministry of Defence has considered this aspect before and, in view of the traditional sentiments attached to the present name of the Academy, since its very inception, it is not considered desirable to change the name of the national Defence Academy. Anyway, these are some of the institutions which are actually teaching defence and military science. I submit that further useful purpose will not be served if any other Acade-

my is set up for the very same purpose.

Again, we have other big projects to carry out research in Indian freedom movement. We have the Indian Council of Historical Research which is working hand in hand with the National Archives and the National Archives have collected several thousand detailed information, books, papers and pamphlets which have a bearing on the study of Indian freedom movement. The Council of Historical Research is going to be reconstituted soon. A new Chairman has been appointed and very soon, the entire Council will be reconstituted. The work that they have already done and the labour that they have already put in will fructify after the new Council resumes its activities in the matter of study of history of freedom movement and also in carrying out the research and bringing out books in that behalf.

I can add that the Calcutta University also has approached the University Grants Commission for setting up a professorship for philosophy named after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the UGC is actively considering this aspect also. So, efforts are being made at the instance of the Government and other governmental agencies to help perpetuate the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not memory.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Anyway, I correct myself, to continue the great work that he has done, if Prof. Guha objects to that word.

I may also add that there is the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Institute of Sports at Patiala which has a branch at Bangalore. That is the most important training institution of sports in all its aspects. And this is what we are doing. So, while I agree with the spirit behind Mr. Samar Guh's proposal, I request him to consider the

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modality of it because of some constitutional difficulties and also political difficulties which may crop up later on. This is what I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call Prof. Samar Guha to reply the Health Minister is here and he wants to make a statement with the permission of the House. I am going to ask him to make a statement now.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Will you please allow me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I had called you. You were absent. I am not going to call you again.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Since the Minister has spoken, it does not make any difference. Today is a Private Member's day. A private Member may make his submission at any time.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री ~

(श्री राजनारायण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज लोक सभा में मैडिकल कालेज के इन्टरनीज क्री मॉर्गों के सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूँ। कृपया आज्ञा प्रदान करें

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not the practice. How do you allow him?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्यगण को ज्ञात है कि 17 अप्रैल, 1978 से (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: If you are making an exception in the case of Health Minister, you make an exception in my case also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These two things are not on par.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is not the way of doing it. Show me the rule. How can you do it just by showing your hand. This is not the way. Please showing me the rule. I protest against it. You cannot do it without the permission of the House. I am on a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You should not show your hand in that way. You cannot show your hand in that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not showing any hand.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You are showing your hand in that way. I take a serious objection to it. You may or may not allow a person to speak, but you should not show your hand like that. You can ring the bell.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the middle of the debate, you cannot allow the Minister to intervene and introduce a different subject; and it has to be done, you have to waive the rule and then seek the permission of the House. If the House permits, then in that circumstance, the hon. Minister can make a statement. Otherwise not. But, unfortunately, you have not sought the permission of the House whether the hon. Minister can make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard your point of order. I did say: with the permission of the House. But if you want me to ask formally, I will ask for it. Does the House agree that the hon. Health Minister may make a statement?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyone opposed? No one opposed the motion. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There cannot be any motion from the Chair. If the rules are to be waived, then under rule 388 somebody has to make a proper motion and only that motion can be put to the vote of the House. The Chair cannot put a motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked for permission. of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Somebody should move a motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have moved it.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** How can the Chair justify it?

**SHRI RAJ NARAIN:** The residuary power with the Chair is always there.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. the Health Minister.

16.24 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS OF DELHI**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यगण को ज्ञात है कि 17 अप्रैल, 1978 से दिल्ली मेडिकल कालेजों के विद्यार्थी हड़ताल पर हैं। उसी दिन से वह मेरे घर के सामने भी धरना दिये हुए हैं। मैंने मंत्रालय के सचिव से कहा था कि वह विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलें और उनकी मांगों के बारे में उनसे सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार विनिमय करें। स्वास्थ्य सचिव तथा मंत्रालय के अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिले किन्तु उन के हर संभव प्रयास करने के बावजूद भी विद्यार्थी अपनी जिद्द पर अड़े रहे। तत्पश्चात् मैं भी उनके कुछ प्रतिनिधियों से अनेक बार मिला, लेकिन उनके रवैये से लगा कि वह अपनी हर मांग पूरी कराये वगैर किसी प्रकार का सभ्यता नहीं चाहते हैं। इन मांगों के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें प्रखबारों में निकल रही हैं, और यह भी कहा गया है कि कुछ अस्पतालों के रेजिडेंट डाक्टर खो 1 मई से दो दिन के लिए सहानुभूति में हड़ताल करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यगणों को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि ये मांगें क्या हैं और उन को पूरा करने के लिए हम क्या करने को तैयार हैं। हमारा यह दृष्टिकोण रहा है कि जो भी उचित मांगें हों, उन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये,

लेकिन कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं, विक को मानना मेडिकल एजुकेशन की सारी व्यवस्था को अस्तव्यस्त कर देना होगा।

स्टाइपेंड के विषय में विद्यार्थियों का कहना है कि यह 350 रुपये मासिक से बढ़ा कर 500 रुपये प्रतिमास कर दिया जाना चाहिए। वे ज्यादा इसलिए भी कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि पंजाब और हरियाणा के हास में स्टाइपेंड को 450 रुपये प्रतिमास कर दिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 400 रुपये हो गया है। मैं भी इस विकार का हूँ कि स्टाइपेंड 450 रुपये तक बढ़ाना चाहिए और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस के बढ़ाने में मैं सफल हो जाऊँगा। किन्तु यह तभी लगू करता सरल होय, जब ये हड़ताल इत्यादि समाप्त कर के विद्यार्थी अपनी बच्चाई फिर से धारण कर दें।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी बतलाना आवश्यक है कि पहले विद्यार्थियों को केवल 225 रुपये मिलते थे, जो बढ़ा कर 275 रुपये किये गये और 1974 की जूनियर डाक्टरों की हड़ताल के बाद 350 रुपये कर दिये गये। यह भी माननीय सदस्यगण ध्यान रखें कि कई राज्यों में, और विशेष कर दक्षिणी राज्यों में, इनटर्नीज को किसी प्रकार का स्टाइपेंड नहीं दिया जाता है। फिर भी, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं इन्टर्नशिप स्टाइपेंड को बढ़ाने को तैयार हूँ, हालाँकि ये लोग केवल विद्यार्थी हैं और किसी प्रकार के सरकारी कर्मचारियों नहीं हैं।

दूसरी मांग यह है कि इनटर्नशिप के दौरान सिक लीव और वगैर वेतन की छुट्टी का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। इस मांग से भी मुझे सहानुभूति है और इस बारे में मेडिकल काउंसिल आफ इंडिया को लिखा गया है। इसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ इन्तजाम जरूर हो जायेगा।