

12.54½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (SECOND
AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESI-
DENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): What is the time allotted for this business?

Mr. Speaker: We are to meet today at 4 O'clock; we will decide that. Now, Mr. Guha may continue his speech.

Prof. Samar Guha (Contai): Sir, this is the first time for me to have the privilege of speaking in this House. Nevertheless I will use this opportunity to raise my voice of protest and indignation in this temple of democracy about the policy that had been so long pursued by the Government about Netaji, the apostle of Indian revolution and the greatest *kshatriya* after Shivaji in India. As a new member when I entered the Central Hall of this Parliament, I was naturally very happy to see so many pictures of the makers of India. I was eagerly looking for another portrait—the portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose but I was shocked to find that although this Government had a mind to install during the last twenty years, one by one, portraits of the makers of India in the Central Hall, they did not have any intention to place the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. Almost all the Members present here will perhaps remember that Mahatma Gandhi, not once but several times said that Netaji hypnotised the Indian people. Although

the Father of the Nation had the greatness to say so, the rulers belonging to the Congress Government were not in any way touched in their hearts by the greatness of Netaji. One may wonder whether it was an act of inadvertent omission on the part of the Central Government. But looking to the background of the policy pursued by the Government about Netaji, I say it was not an omission but it was a deliberate and calculated act on the part of the Congress Government to minimise the position of Netaji and relegate him to secondary leadership in the history of national freedom. I have already stated that calculated attempts have been made to distort the history of the freedom movement. Our Government has made many attempts to create an impression in our country and abroad also that this country achieved freedom only under the Gandhian leadership and only by means of non-violent *satyagraha*. While yielding to none in my deep regard for Gandhiji whom I consider as one of the greatest men of the world, it will be a travesty of truth to say that India achieved freedom only by non-violent means. There is another side to this picture, beginning from the first war of independence in 1857, down to the last phase of our freedom struggle, I mean the great role played by the National Army of Netaji, that is the role of the Indian revolutionaries and the Indian revolution had equal importance side by side along with the Gandhian movement. From the 20s and through the 30s to the early part of the 40s, if the Gandhian movement had a great contribution to Indian freedom struggle, it is equally true that the Indian revolutionaries and the Indian revolutionary struggle had an equally important role in the freedom struggle of India. In the revolutionary tradition and heritage of India, Netaji has his place as the supreme emblem of Indian revolution. If we remember the values of peaceful nationalism that we have got from the Gandhian tradition, we should equally remember that