

Undertakings Committee and other Committees, it has been seen that those agreements had serious blemishes. These blemishes have involved the concerns in heavy losses either in monetary terms or in terms of defective machinery supplied or obsolescent or out-of-date technical know-how supplied. The consequence has been that because of these defects the undertakings have suffered sizable losses.

In the case of an agreement entered into by Trobay Fertilisers it was observed that the agreement was not scrutinised either by the Financial Adviser or by the Law Ministry or by a solicitor or by the Ministry of Finance. The consequence has been that the undertaking concerned suffered considerably on account of the various shortcomings in the agreement.

I learn that the basic terms of collaboration and agreements in general are formally approved by the Ministry of Finance initially but the final shape to the agreements is given by the public undertakings themselves. While giving this shape to the final agreements, some lacunae remain in those agreements. Either they are deliberate or they may be due to inadvertence.

What is necessary when an agreement is drawn up is that it should be in proper legal form; it should provide that the collaborators shall have to fulfill certain obligations and also that it must have certain time limits for the fulfilment of those obligations, for the supply of machinery, for the erection of the plant and to ensure that the plant comes into the stream of production at the right time, when it should according to the schedule provided. If the collaborators do not fulfil those terms of the agreement, provision must also be made for penalties. Besides, details of the terms should also be worked out and incorporated therein.

These are the broad points which should be incorporated in agreements

of industrial concerns. There are, of course, other points with regard to agreements which must be complied with in the normal course. Now, if the officers of the public undertakings do not exercise requisite care and skill or, if they are influenced by extraneous considerations, in that case, there would be considerable scope for some lacunae or shortcomings in the agreement, which would adversely affect the interests of the agreements concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Let us take half-an-hour discussion now. He may continue the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The Private Members' time is 2½ hours. It was to start at 3 O'Clock and go upto 5-30 P.M. Since we have started it at 3.30 P.M., it should continue upto 6 O'Clock. The time of the Private Members' business should not be curtailed. We were given an assurance by the Chair at that time that the Private Members' time will be compensated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In any case, the discussion on your Bill is not going to finished today. There is one hour allotted to your Bill. So, it will continue on the next day. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

Now we will take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION Netaji Museum in Delhi

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 984 regarding Netaji Museum in Delhi, the Education Minister replied:

"It would be best to strengthen the Netaji Memorial Museum in Calcutta."

[Shri Samar Guha]

It is very unfortunate the Education Minister does not know that the Museum in Calcutta is not named as Netaji Memorial Museum. I do not believe in the veracity as also in the conclusions arrived at by the Shanawaz Khan Commission that Netaji is no more. It is not believed by our countrymen also. The Government also now shares our view and, as a result, it is under the active consideration of the Government to institute a fresh inquiry into that.

It is known to all of us that Gandhiji awakened the spirit of resistance in the minds of the people of India and Netaji kindled the fire of rebellion in the hearts of Indian Army which together resulted in India's freedom.

There is a secret letter in the Archives of British Museum in London, the last fateful letter I should say, written by Field-Marshal Auchinlok to Mr. Atlee through Mr. Wavell and, in that secret letter, it was stated that out of 8000 Indian Commissioned officers, after taking a secret opinion poll, 7600 Indian Commissioned officers had been inspired by the rebellious spirit of I.N.A. and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and that unless the Government took a quick decision in regard to transfer of power, there will be a repetition of the 1857 rebellion in India. That secret letter made the Government to take the ultimate decision to quit India. But, unfortunately, the Government of India, even two decades after Independence, did not consider it desirable, out of parochial politics of the time, to honour the historic role played by Netaji in the freedom struggle of our country.

It is a good sign that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and her Cabinet colleagues have taken happily a changed view of the role of Netaji and after nearly 350 Members of Parliament presented a memorandum to the President, the Government has taken, I should not say full,

has taken some interest in the national role of Netaji. And yet in Delhi, I should say, you see so many streets named after so many of our national leaders but not a single street has been named after Netaji.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There is one.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall yet, in the galaxy of the makers of our Nation, even after 22 years of our Independence. This is the 23rd year of our Independence and yet there is no portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. It is a good sign that Shri V. V. Giri who had been a close associate of Netaji, who is a great admirer of Netaji, has been elected as the President of India, and we hope that he will restore the honour of India and try to pay a part of our national debt to him. We also expect that, for the office of Vice President, another right-hand man of Netaji, a great colleague of Netaji, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, will be elected; it will be a fitting tribute if Parliament elects Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, the right-hand man of Netaji, for the office of Vice Presidentship.

In his reply the Minister said that it is proposed to strengthen the Netaji Museum in Calcutta. I will give you some idea as to what the Government has done to strengthen the Netaji Museum in Calcutta. They have practically done nothing. The Netaji Museum authorities in Calcutta asked for a matching grant from the Central Government and only Rs. 16,000 were given for publishing Bengali translation of 'Indian Pilgrim', 'Indian Struggle' and 'the collection of letters of Netaji'. The Hindi translations of these works of Netaji are ready. The Netaji Museum in Calcutta wrote to Government for an additional matching grant—not full grant but matching grant—but the Central Government has refused to give any matching grant for publication of Netaji's works in Hindi. Agaly,

in 1968 the former Governor of West Bengal on behalf of the Government of the State, prepared a comprehensive scheme for the development of Netaji Museum and also Netaji Research Bureau in Calcutta. But you will be astonished to know that nothing has been done. Only recently, two or three months back, an amount of only Rs. 5,000 has been offered for the Netaji Museum.

The Gandhian Institute of Studies spent last year Rs. 2 lakhs and in the coming year Rs. 1 lakh will be spent. For the Gandhi Centenary Celebration, this year Rs. 75 lakhs will be spent and in the coming year Rs. 1 crore will be spent. For Nehru Library, Nehru Memorial Museum and Nehru Award for International Understanding, Rs. 17 lakhs have been spent last year and in the coming year nearly Rs. 29 lakhs will be spent. I am very happy to know these; I do not grudge spending of such sums for Gandhiji and Nehru; I want that more should be spent. But I want to know why, in the case of Netaji, they have this miserly and stepmotherly attitude. But for him, today on the top of Parliament House, the national flag would not be flying; it was Netaji who raised the slogan, '*Chalo, chalo, Delhi chalo*'. But for Netaji, India would not have seen the dawn of freedom. And what is the Government's attitude towards him now? This Government did not consider it desirable to spend a considerable amount of money to develop the Netaji Museum in Calcutta and also the Netaji Research Institute.

I made another suggestion that there should be a Netaji Museum in Delhi. But the Government said that they would be strengthening the Museum in Calcutta. I have just shown how they are strengthening it—they have given only Rs. 5,000 and a matching grant of Rs. 16,000 for publication of books. This is the attitude of the Government?

I wanted a Netaji Museum in Delhi for another reason. Delhi is the heart

of India, the international centre particularly for the whole Asiatic region. Netaji is not the architect of Indian revolution only but also of Asiatic revolution. I remember, the other day, I had a talk with Dr. Lawrel of Phillipines and Dr. Ba Maw of Burma. They were inspired by the speech of Netaji in the historic Conference at Tokyo in 1943 when he raised the slogan of 'Asiatic revolution.' Dr. Lawrel, who has met international leaders like Roosevelt and Churchill, in Geneva League of Nations before war said to me, "Of all the great men I have ever met, Chandra Bose was the greatest. This is the tribute by a foreign dignitary. This is a tribute by a man who is known in the Phillipines as the Father of the Phillipines. What tribute has this Government paid to Netaji? I want to know. I have not really found such a sweet-tongued but evasive man like our Defence Minister. In this House he promised that he will pay pension and allowances to the INA personnel. I requested him to do something in honour of Netaji and the INA. I requested him to have a military academy in the name of Netaji. I also said that some awards may be given in the name of Netaji or at least a Division of Indian Army should be named after him. He has refused. He did not even consider a single item. Sir, after Shivaji, India did not produce such a great military genius. Sir, I had a talk with the Military Generals of the Second World War in Japan. They told me that "Chandra Bose was not only a revolutionary, a great politician, but a great military genius. Any country in the world will feel proud of Chandra Bose as a General, as a military genius, as a tactician, as a strategist, as a man who commanded an army in the war field and also during retreat observed wonderful discipline and galvanising spirit of patriotism." Who can inspire our army except Netajis' heritage and ideal? Our army in the British days fought as an army of slavery. Only the spirit of INA can imbibe the spirit of patriotism in the minds of the

[Shri Somar Guha]

national army of our country to-day. But, unfortunately, the Defence Minister—the most evasive man I have found—did not consider it desirable in any way to introduce the great military heritage of Netaji's into the Indian army.

The Education Minister said that he will strengthen the Netaji Museum. I want to know whether this Government will undertake the publication of the works of Netaji. They said that they are ready to set up a statute of Netaji near the Red Fort. Why near Red Fort? It should be in the heart of Red Fort. It is said that the statute will be erected provided a firm commitment is made about the fund by others. Why? Cannot the Government make the donation? I want to know that from the Government.

It has been said that the statue of the Father of the Nation is not going to be installed at the India Gate. If it is not installed there, Netaji's statue should be installed at the India Gate. I want to know the reason as to why the Government will not set up Netaji National Museum in Delhi to inspire not only the people but also the Indian army men. I would say that the armaments and equipments used by the INA and also all the documents and relevant papers that were used by the Netaji's Azad Hind Government should be preserved in the National Museum to inspire not only our defence men but also our younger generation to a spirit of dedication, sacrifice and gallant fight for Indian security and for preservation of Indian freedom.

Our nation is in a great crisis to-day. Only Netaji's message, his vision of free India, his concept of national unity, his idea of Indian socialism can save India to-day. The image of Netaji, pay the living image of Netaji has to be brought back into the heart of Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the absence of the Education Minister I have to perform the duty of replying to the Half-an-hour discussion raised by my friend, Professor Samar Guha. I am afraid that I will not be able to deliver a long and powerful oration like my friend, but I will restrict myself to the issues raised by him and to the Note that he has already sent to the Ministry and the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

I join him in paying my humble and respectful tribute to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who was one of the most outstanding personalities of our struggle for freedom. His name will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of our grateful nation by his numerous sufferings and his memorable activities both inside and outside the country.

Prof. Samar Guha has been kind enough to raise a number of issues and he has made a number of suggestions. It will be my duty to bring all these suggestions to the notice of the various Ministries concerned and I hope and trust that they will give them their due consideration and will take suitable action on them. I would like therefore to restrict myself to the three issues that he had raised in the letter that he had sent along with the notice of this Half-an-hour discussion.

Sir, the first issue that he had raised is regarding the reasons for not having a Netaji Museum in Delhi. I beg to submit that we have got an honorary adviser for museums. He is one of the greatest authorities on museology and we consulted him and I will quote certain portions from his opinion. He says:

"It would be best to strengthen this Museum which has a special association with the life of Netaji. A memorial museum of this type should try and get together all available material and be as effective as possible."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Don't use the word 'memorial'.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: He says:

"This is the real way that the memory of so great a son of India can be projected effectively."

Then he says:

"Netaji's close association with the house where his memorial museum is set up, is of the utmost significance. Visitors to the museum should go on a pilgrimage to such a Memorial Museum. Such museums cannot be scattered all over, as memorial museums like this, have a limited scope with objects for display. If these are to be effectively presented, all of them should be brought together to create an effective picture of the illustrious personages commemorated. . . . A memorial museum must be distinctive and should have something to do with the individual and his association with a particular spot where he worked for a number of years to achieve his object."

Then he goes on to say—

"It may not be wise or feasible to duplicate museums, as it would mean frittering away available scanty material resulting in diminished impact, which would otherwise be clear and distinct, when the exhibits are effectively shown in one place. A memorial set up for a great hero in any walk of life should also be worthy of his distinction, and this would be possible only if the entire material available about him is put together to give an effective picture."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is no good reciting the letter of a bureaucrat. What does he understand? You should have taken the decision yourself. He can neither understand nor appreciate the significance and importance of Netaji.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: He is not a bureaucrat. He is one of the foremost authorities on museology and a former Director of the National Museum. He has been the adviser about museums all over the country and he is ranked as one of the best experts all over the world, not only in this country, but outside the country also. Mr. Samar Guha raised the point that this museum is not actually a museum or it is not named after Netaji. My information is this. . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA; It is being named after Netaji, but not memorial Museum.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN; My information is this.....

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh): It seems there is some wrong idea. When my time comes, if you permit me, I will tell about this. I am associated with that institution. I will tell you what the position is.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, my information is that this museum is administered by the Netaji Research Bureau in Calcutta. We have been as far as possible, helping this organisation to some extent, but not fully. I must admit that I am not personally satisfied with what has been done to help this museum.

My information is that in 1965, the Bureau was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16,000 under the scheme of grants to cultural organisations for such publications on the basis of 50 per cent of the total estimated expenditure. During 1968-69, the Bureau was granted Rs. 5,000 for its Museum under the Ministry's scheme of reorganisation and development of museums. My information is that, in other financial years, no request was made; if request had been made, it would have been sympathetically considered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was certainly made. It was Governor's rule then. He sent a full and complete scheme in connection with the requirement of the museum and the

[Shri Samar Guha]

research programme. He is giving wrong information.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: I will check up. But if any concrete proposals are made, we will give them our sympathetic and earnest consideration and will try to help as best we can.

If Shri Samar Guha gives me more details, I will get them quickly examined and see what can be done about them.

Sir, his second point was about the preservation of relics and documents kept by the Azad Hind Fouj of Netaji. My information is that, as part of their acquisitive programme, the National Archives of India have been collecting copies of material bearing on Indian revolutionaries and also papers connected with INA's struggle. The following collections regarding the INA movement have been acquired by the National Archives so far:

1. Records of the India Independence League, Shanghai, received from the Consul General for India in Shanghai;
2. India Independence League papers purchased from private agencies by the Indian High Commission, Singapore;
3. Correspondence between Netaji Subhas Bose and V. J. Patel and Mrs. A Wood

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: It seems he has so little information. It is a tragedy the Minister in charge is not here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He would be more ignorant.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I will state the position. The information he has given about the Gandhi Museum, Nehru Museum and Netaji Museum in

Calcutta is—I would not say misleading—but wrong. Before he answers, with your permission I will state what the position exactly is and what is meant by strengthening that museum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let the questions be put now and the Minister will answer later.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: It is not a question of really attacking the Minister, but it is necessary to tell the House what the position is.

Netaji Museum is situated in the ancestral house of Netaji. In 1950, at the time of the death of my father, the late Sarat Chandra Bose, the property and house belonged to the three persons, my father, the late Suresh Chandra Majumdar and Shri Ashok Kumar Sarkar, who is associated with *Anand Bazar Patrika*. It is an old house; it is the house where Netaji lived before he escaped from Calcutta, and India, on 17 January, 1941. The room where he stayed is being maintained as it is, in the same way that Netaji left it at 1 P.M. on 17 January, 1941.

By virtue of a document executed by the owners, the property is vested now in the Netaji Research Bureau which has set up the Netaji Museum. Without any governmental assistance, the Netaji Research Bureau has been able to get the entire diplomatic documents from Germany, almost whatever diplomatic documents are available in Italy, photo copies of the entirety of *Nippon Times* over a period of three years from the National Library of America, apart from other documents we have collected. Netaji Museum is in touch with the Gandhi Museum and the Nehru Museum and we are exchanging our documents. But so far as the National Archives are concerned the collection there is negligible and insignificant, in comparison to the volume of documents that are available in Netaji Museum and in Nehru Museum, even about Subhas

Chandra Bose. That is the position so far as Netaji Museum is concerned. It is an old house. I am sure that the Education Minister who is not only a Minister but also an educationist of standing has some experience of museums and development of library and knows that to modernise the old house in such a way that it could function and be preserved as a historical monument requires money. Netaji Research Bureau has not that money and the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, forwarded a scheme to the Education Ministry of the Government of India worth, I believe, about two lakhs for modernisation of that house and to make the Netaji Museum and the library attached to it equipped with modern things. It is not possible to have any documentation unless there is microfilm arrangements. That is known to all who run museums.

Behind that house there is still a large plot of land which belonged to my father, the late Sarat Chandra Bose. We have executed a deed of gift in respect of that land to a registered society called the Netaji House Society with the intention that if a Museum has to function properly it has to have an auditorium and research centres. We have not been able to do anything in that direction because we have no money further to go. We have not collected money, advisedly, through public collections. It is not desirable to make public collections it is really the desire of the Government of India to strengthen the Netaji Museum then they will have to consider whether they will assist in keeping the old house as a historical monument which is the desire of the Netaji Research Bureau; it should not be demolished; the rooms as they were left should be preserved. Therefore, it requires money. An estimate was made once; it can be made again if the Government is serious about it. If the Netaji Museum has to be really strengthened it requires a multi-storeyed structure in the plot of land which belongs to the registered society which should consist of a modern

auditorium, research centre and a library dealing with the revolutionary movements. My specific question is: Is the Government of India really serious? I am not talking about a miserable pittance of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 16,000. We would rather have not that money from you; we have carried on for twenty years and if necessary we shall carry on with our limited resources. If you look at another museum you see tremendous possibilities there. The Nehru building cost a few crores. If they really want the Netaji Museum to develop they must give money to the Netaji House Society and the Netaji Research Bureau so that a proper modern multi-storeyed structure can be built. Money can be spent on modernisation of the old building. Is the Government really serious in assisting and strengthening the Netaji Museum or is the Government going to give lip service to Netaji?

My second question is this; I do not quite understand their concept. I have the highest respect for the person who had been quoted; I am sure he is an expert on museology. But I am equally sure that he understands very little about what is required to inspire a nation.

18 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I will say without being disrespectful to anybody else, that two Indians, and two Indians only, made the greatest impact on Indian history of recent years. One is Mahatma Gandhi and the second is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. These two leaders represent two parallel movements of India. Gandhiji, starting from the Budha tradition, represents the non-violent, non-co-operation movement and passive resistance, and we found that great non-violent tradition of India culminating in the greatest personality we have ever seen in Mahatma Gandhi.

There was another important tradition, the tradition of Shivaji, the tradition of Rana Pratap and the tradition started by the revolutionaries of India

[Shri Amiyannath Bose]

from 1905 onwards and it is the movement of the Indian National Army; it was not an isolated movement. The movement of the Indian National Army was the culmination of the revolutionary movement; the armed struggle conducted under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the culmination of the revolutionary movement of India which started in 1905.

Therefore, it is necessary for the future generations of India to be told about these two tendencies. It may very well be that the future generations will create a synthesis of Rana Pratap and Shivaji on the one side and Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi on the other. Therefore, it is important to have Gandhi museums throughout the country. It is equally important, in my submission, to have Netaji Museums throughout the country. Therefore, I do not quite see the logic of the Government of India taking shelter under the advice of an adviser for not having a Netaji Museum in the capital city of India.

I will repeat my first question: Is the Government of India serious about strengthening the Netaji museum in Calcutta? If so, in what way are they going to assist? Then we shall give them schemes. We do not want to give them schemes for their refusal. We do not want sympathetic consideration. We want them to come forward and tell us: "We want to give you money; what do you want to do?"

So far as Netaji museum in Delhi is concerned, my second question is: Is the Government refusing to have a Netaji museum in Delhi?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, नेताजी का दर्जा दुनिया में गैरीवाल्डी, मेजिनी जिन्होंने देश को आजादी दिलाई, उनके साथ हैं। वे इस देश के ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के नेता थे। जब नेताजी की याद आती है तो हर हिन्दुस्तानी का खून

उबलता है। देहात के अनपढ़ आदमी आज भी नेताजी के गाने गाते हैं और उससे प्रेरणा लेते हैं। मुझे दुख है कि नेताजी के नाम की जनता में जितनी इज्जत है, जितना ऊंचा उनका मर्तबा है उसके मुताबिक उनकी मेमोरी को पर्पेचुएट करने के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से कोई चीज नहीं की जाती है। यह पार्लियामेन्ट जो इस देश का सबसे बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूशन है, इसके सामने नेताजी के स्टेचर के मुताबिक कोई स्टेच्यू लगाने पर सरकार गौर करेगी — पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सेंट्रल हाल में जहाँ हम सभी के पोर्ट्रेट देखते हैं वहाँ पर नेताजी का पोर्ट्रेट न देखकर हमें बड़ी शर्म आती है। लोग हमसे इसका जवाब मांगते हैं लेकिन हम कोई जवाब उनको दे नहीं सकते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ यह बात क्यों नहीं की जाती है। हमारे और सारी नेशन के लिए यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि हम नेताजी जैसे आदमी को भुलाये जा रहे हैं। तीसरी बात यह कि जो लालकिला है क्या वहाँ पर भी आप उनका स्टेच्यू लगायेंगे। अगली बात यह है कि जैसे विक्टोरिया क्रॉस होता था या अब परम वीर चक्र होता है जोकि बहादुर सिपाहियों को दिया जाता है उसी तरह से नेताजी क्रॉस या परम वीर चक्र, जो कि हाइड्रस्ट एवार्ड आफ गैलेन्ट्री हो वह फौजी जवानों को देने पर गौर करेंगे ?

चौथी बात यह है कि जो हमारी इंडियन मिलिट्री एकेडमी है उसके बजाय नेताजी एकेडमी, उसका नाम रखने पर गौर करेंगे। जहाँ पर कि हमारे फौजी जवान, नेवी और एयर फोर्स के जवान अपनी ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं क्या उसका नाम नेताजी एकेडमी रखने पर आप गौर करेंगे। इसी तरह से जहाँ जहाँ वे रहे, जैसे पोर्ट ब्लेयर का जिक्र आया, या जहाँ उन्होंने पहला कदम रखा और फतह हुई, क्या उसकी जगह पर नेताजी पोर्ट उसका नाम हो सकता है ? जहाँ-जहाँ नेताजी गए, काबुल, बर्लिन, जापान

बर्मा, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, जहां-जहां उन्होंने कदम रखा और उस जगह को पाक कर दिया, क्या उनको आप प्रिजर्व करेंगे ताकि लोग कह सकें कि हम उनकी इतनी कद्र करते हैं ?

आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई०एन०ए० के जो फौजी गाने हैं—जैसे उठ जाग शेर मेरे हिन्द सिपाही, दुश्मन की सफें तोड़ दो तहलका मचा दो—उनको हमारे फौजी भी गा सकें और फिर चीनियों और पाकिस्तानियों के दांत तोड़ दें जैसे कि आई०एन०ए० के बहादुर सिपाही घास-फूस खाकर कई दिनों तक लड़े थे, उस तरह का जज्बा पैदा करने के लिए, उनकी हिस्ट्री तैयार करने पर गौर करेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में नेताजी का जो भूमिका रहा है उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी आपके सामने बतलाया। वह हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेता रह चुके हैं। इस बात को नजर में रखते हुए मैं एक दो सवाल आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि प्रश्न के जवाब में, दिल्ली में हम उनका म्यूजियम नहीं बनायेंगे, सिर्फ एक शब्द 'नो' कहकर छोड़ दिया गया था। लेकिन उन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया कि क्यों नहीं बनायेंगे। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, यहां पर तमाम बड़े बड़े नेताओं को स्मरण करने के लिये तरह-तरह की चीजें बनी हुई हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि आप नेताजी म्यूजियम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। कलकत्ते और देश के दूसरे भागों में हो वह अच्छी बात है लेकिन दिल्ली में क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने अभी तक उनको राष्ट्रीय सम्मान नहीं दिया है जिस के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। तो मैं इस सिलसिले में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कारण यह है—उनको राष्ट्रीय सम्मान न देने का—कि नेताजी का

रास्ता महात्मा गांधी के रास्ते से भिन्न था ? वे हथियार के जरिये से देश को आजाद कराना चाहते थे, सत्याग्रह में विश्वास नहीं करते थे, वगैरह इसी वजह से उनको हिकारत का दृष्टि से देखते हैं और उनको सम्मान नहीं देना चाहते हैं ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि नेताजी बर्मा, मलाया, सिंगापुर, सैगोन, बैंकाक, फार्मोसा जापान और कई मुल्कों में गये तो वहां पर भी उनकी बहुत सारी वस्तुएं होंगी तो क्या उन वस्तुओं को एकत्र करके, कलकत्ता में आपने जो म्यूजियम बनाया है, उसमें लाने की आपने कोशिश की है ? अगर नहीं की है तो क्या उन तमाम चीजों को लाने की आपकी योजना है ? अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में तमाम नेताओं के नाम पर सड़कें हैं लेकिन नेताजी के नाम पर कोई सड़क नहीं है, तो इसके लिये भी आपकी कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ जब मैंने श्री समर गुह की तकरीर सुनी। मुझे मालूम नहीं क्यों वे इनसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस बारे में कोई मदद करेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि यह सरकार सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में बड़ा कैलस और इनडिफरेंट एटीट्यूड लिए हुए है। मुझे शर्म आती है और मैं समझता हूँ आपको भी शर्म आनी चाहिये यह सुनने के बाद कि केवल 21 हजार रुपया खर्च किया। मैं मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू की इन्टरनेशनल एग्जिबिशन जो दुनिया में दिखाई जा रही है, उस पर 28 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जिसमें 20 लाख रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज का है और देखने वाले केवल चार लाख आदमी आये।

मैं मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन कितना कैलस एटीट्यूड आपका है। जब इलेक्शन लड़ना था तो सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम लिया और पहला इलेक्शन जीत गये। बाद में उनको याद तक नहीं किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप करेंगे कुछ नहीं। दिल्ली में एक

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

म्यूजियम अवश्य होना चाहिये, क्योंकि नेता जी केवल बंगाल के ही नहीं थे। दिल्ली के लोग उनसे ही जोर से चाहते थे जितना बंगाल के लोग चाहते हैं। वह हिन्दुस्तान के नेता थे, सारी दुनिया के नेता थे। और अगर आप रेफरेन्डम लेना चाहें तो दिल्ली का बच्चा-बच्चा इसके पक्ष में मत देगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दिल्ली प्रशासन अपनी काउन्सिल में अफिशियल रेजोल्यूशन पास करके आपको भेजे, जमीन मुफ्त दे तो क्या आप उनका म्यूजियम, मेमोरियल यहां बनायेंगे अफिशियली? प्रस्ताव बनाकर एग्जीक्यूटिव काउन्सिल पास करके यूनानिमसली भेजे तो क्या आप बनायेंगे? आपने उनकी स्टेच का मामला भी पिछले साल से लटका रखा है। दिल्ली कारपोरेशन का मैं मेम्बर रहा हूँ, हमने यूनानिमसली रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि उन की स्टेच लालकिले के बाहर लगनी चाहिये। लेकिन आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटियों के चक्कर में डाल देते हैं सारे ब्यूरोक्रैट्स बैठे हैं उनको मालूम नहीं है कि किस चीज से जनता को इंस्पिरेशन मिलता है, कैसे देश उठा है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि एक डेड लाइन तय होनी चाहिये कि कब तक उनकी स्टेच लगायी जायेगी। क्या सरकार ऐसी कमेटी बनायेगी जो यह देखे कि नेताजी की जो शिक्षा है, उसकी यादगार के लिये देश में कहां-कहां क्या-क्या करना चाहिये, वह इस चीज को स्टडी करे और जितना फंड उसके लिये चाहिये वह फंड सरकार दे। इस तरह की एक कमेटी हो जिसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों, और भी लोग हों। क्या आप ऐसी कमेटी बनायेंगे?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in addition to Prof. Samar Guha, my hon. friend Shri Amiyannath Bose has intervened in the discussion and also three other hon. Members have participated in it. As the time is very short, I will be very brief. Let me first dispose of the points raised by the three, hon. mem-

bers in Hindi as they have spoken in Hindi.

श्रीमान्, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य श्री रणधीर सिंह ने सुझाव रखे हैं, वे बहुत सुन्दर हैं। लेकिन वे मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि जहां तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी अपनी सीमायें हैं। आज का जो प्रश्न है वह केवल नेताजी के लिये दिल्ली में एक संग्रहालय बनाया जाये इसी तक सीमित था। अगर नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में एक जनरल डिस्कशन होता तो मैं और तैयारी करके आता। माननीय रणधीर सिंह ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, वे विशेषकर रक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित हैं, हम उनको रक्षा मंत्रालय के पास भेज देंगे ताकि उन पर विचार किया जाय।

माननीय श्री रामावतार शास्त्री और श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ने एक ही बात रखी है कि दिल्ली में संग्रहालय आप क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? इस बारे में हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि दिल्ली में रखते में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन हर एक महापुरुष के लिये जो भी इस तरह का संग्रहालय बनाया जाता है। वह उस स्थान पर बनाया जाता है जहां पर जीवन का अधिकांश समय उन्होंने बिताया हो और जहां से उन्होंने सांख्यिक जीवन का नेतृत्व किया हो। कलकत्ता वह स्थान है, और उसी मकान से वे अन्तिम रूप से इस देश से विदा हुए। दुर्भाग्यवश वे फिर नहीं लौट सके। अतः हमको तीर्थ यात्रा की भावना से वहां जाना चाहिये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : वहां के लिये ही दीजिये। 21,000 रु० दिया, यह कोई रूपाय नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इसलिये जो संग्रहालय पहले से बना हुआ है, उसी को परिपुष्ट किया जाये। दिल्ली प्रशासन से कोई प्रस्ताव पाने दीजिये, उस पर अवश्य विचार करेंगे

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: What does he mean by strengthening? Does he mean that he will give another Rs. 20,000? What is exactly his idea?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I will be coming back to the main point raised by the hon. Member.

स्टैंडू के बारे में यहां कई बार प्रश्न होते रहते हैं; पर यह विषय निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन है। हम अपने आप निर्णय करने में स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। हम सफल इसलिये नहीं हो सकते क्यों कि कई मंत्रालय इस में आ जाते हैं, जैसे दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथोरिटी है, दिल्ली प्रशासन है, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय है। और दिल्ली प्रशासन पर मेरी बनिस्बत माननीय श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त का ज्यादा जोर है, और प्रभाव है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं तो आपको एक हफ्ते में तय करके भिजवा सकता हूं।

श्री रामाबंजार शास्त्र : सवाल यह उठाया गया था कि कोई सैद्धान्तिक आधार पर तो आप उन्हें इनौर नहीं कर रहे हैं? इस का जवाब दीजिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन मैं पहले ही स्पष्ट कर चुका हूं, और फिर दुबारा दोहराना चाहता हूं कि नेता जी हमारे देश के उन महापुरुषों में से एक थे, जो इतिहास में अपना अमर स्थान छोड़ गये हैं। आने वाली पीढ़ियां उन को कृतज्ञता के साथ याद रखेंगी। उन को याद न करना, इस से बड़ी कोई कृतघनता की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए उन की स्मृति को चिर स्थायी किया जाना चाहिये इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Amiyanath Bose has said that there is no sympathy and there is no seriousness. May I submit to him that there is no lack of sympathy, and that there is no lack of seriousness?

Secondly, Sir, we want to help in developing and strengthening the Museum, which is already in existence in Calcutta. The only assurance that I can give, if at all an assurance is nee-

ded, is that I will convey the hon. members' feelings to my Minister and my Minister will take it up very seriously. He is not a mere Minister; he is a distinguished educationist; he is a literary man; he is an economist of international fame. And whatever he decides, he decides very seriously. Therefore, about the proposal to strengthen the Museum in Calcutta, I will convey the feelings of hon. members to him. Unfortunately, he is held up in another very important meeting, presided over by the Prime Minister, in connection with the Centenary Celebrations of Guru Nanak; he is busy there; otherwise, he would have himself come here. He has asked me to convey to the House that he will look into the matter personally and whatever is possible under the circumstances, and under the rules, he will do the maximum.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No rules for Netaji.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Rules are meant for everybody.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Get an estimate made how that house should be preserved and developed.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I am giving this assurance on behalf of the Ministry and the Government both to Mr. Samar Guha and to Mr. Bose. They may kindly put up concrete proposals. If they have not been considered in the past, I am not responsible for that and Prof. Rao is not responsible for that. . . .

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: About Netaji, the whole idea came from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As long as he was there, we knew that if it had been said 'spend Rs. 20 lakhs', it would have come. I do not think that we are going to send an estimate for an Auditorium or a Netaji Hall running to Rs. 20 lakhs so that Mr. Bhakt Darshan might put it in the waste-paper basket. We have no such idea. I have given two ideas. The first is preservation of the old house so that it is

[Shri Amiyanath Bose]

preserved for all time to come, that requires certain scientific treatment to the old building. Then the other things are modernisation of the Netaji Museum and building of a Netaji Hall, including an Auditorium and a Research Centre. We have made a gift of the land; we have made a gift of the house. The question is how much will the Government of India give us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are really at a disadvantage today because the senior Minister is not here. That is my feeling. The hon. Minister, on behalf of the senior Minister, is giving a general assurance that it will be seriously taken up, and he has said that he would convey all the feelings with all seriousness to the senior Minister and the maximum possible would be done. Unfortunately the senior Minister, on such an important occasion, is not present here; he is attending a very important meeting and that has been conveyed to the House by the hon.

Minister. The Minister, if he wants, can conclude now.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I would conclude with this sentence. In our Ministry, the division of work is such that I am not directly responsible for this work. So, by own personal inclinations should not be counted. All the proposals and suggestions that have been made in this House to day have been very useful and are very welcome and I will convey them to my Minister. And I can assure the hon. Members that he will give them very serious consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 AM on Monday.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 25, 1969/Bhadra 3, 1891 (Saka).