

15.04 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1965

(Amendment of First Schedule) by
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hos-
hangabad): I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to
amend the Constitution of India
be taken into consideration".

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I rise
to a point of order. This Bill can-
not be introduced here....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It
has already been introduced. We
are in the next stage.

Shri G. N. Dixit: If it cannot be
introduced, it cannot be considered
at all.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It has
been introduced already. We are in
the consideration stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him
first make his observations on the
motion and let me place it before the
House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Bill
seeks to rename the Andaman and
Nicobar Islands as 'Swaraj and Sha-
heed Islands' as was desired by, and
as was done by, Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose in December 1943 when
he liberated these territories from Bri-
tish domination, British imperialism.
The statement of objects and reasons
makes it clear.

This proposal to rename the islands
as Swaraj and Shaheed Islands was
raised in the House some years ago
during question time. But lately, most
recently, when the Union Territories
(Direct Elections to the House of the
People) Bill was being piloted by the
Minister of State in the Ministry of
Home Affairs, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi,
I am glad to say that on that occasion,
that is, the 9th and 10th December,
reference was made to this. On the

10th, the Minister replied to the debate.
Earlier, my colleagues and myself had
made the specific proposal that these
islands should be renamed. There
were various suggestions. I suggest-
ed that these islands be renamed
'Swaraj and Shaheed Islands', as Netaji
had named them in December 1943 at
a special ceremony after liberation.
My hon. friends, Prof. D. C. Sharma,
Shri Ram Sahai Pandey and, I think,
Shri Hem Raj, supported the move,
though they made their own sugges-
tions, different suggestions to the effect
that they be renamed as 'Netaji
Islands', 'Subhash Chandra Islands'—
names to that effect.

The Minister, replying to the de-
bate, also supported, indirectly, the
proposal—though not in so many
words. He said—'Another question
was raised by Mr. Kamath. The ques-
tion was about the renaming of the
Andaman and Nicobar Islands as
'Netaji Islands' or by some other
name.' He went on to say: 'Various
names were suggested, whether it
should be Netaji Islands or whether
it should be Shaheed Dweep and Swa-
raj Dweep....'

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah (Jhala-
war): What is that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shaheed
Dweep and Swaraj Dweep like Jamboo
Dweep....

Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah:
Bharata Khand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes,
Jamboo Dweep, Bharata Khand. This
is Shaheed and Swaraj Dweep.

Shri Hathi concluded by saying that
this could be considered at the appro-
priate time and this was not relevant
to the purposes of the Bill. I am not
quoting his exact words, but words to
that effect—I do not want to take the
time of the House unduly with mat-
ters which may not be very important
for the consideration of the Bill. Shri
Hathi did not object; he only said that
this might be considered at an oppor-
tune time, at the appropriate time. He
was not averse to the proposal.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Of Netaji, the intrepid warrior-philosopher—Statesman who, amid the raging conflagration of the second World War, brought into being the Provisional Azad Hind Government, the *Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind* in Singapore under its aegis, wrought the miracle of the Azad Hind Fauj, much has been said and more has been written, to the ever-increasing delight, wonder and admiration of an incredulous and sceptical world. Netaji, the romance of whose army is redolent of the herosim which Shivaji, Washington, Garibaldi, Kemal Ataturk and Trotsky infused into their ill-clad, ill-equipped, ill-fed followers, has attained to a place, a unique place among the heroes of the liberation war of humanity and has carved for himself a niche in the Pantheon of History. The manner in which thousands of Indians, men, women and children, in distant South East Asia, in Singapore, in Bangkok, in Burma, flocked to his banner, heedless of consequence, is a story, an epic story which does not lose interest in the telling.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Thousands of prisoners of war—they came under his banner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

A little over 20 years ago, in August 1945, I learnt with great sorrow, dismay and a sense of shock that the plane carrying Netaji from Bangkok to an unknown destination had crashed at Taihoku in Taiwan. Since then there has been some mystery about the death, and, if he is alive, about the whereabouts, of Netaji. I do not want to go into that controversial matter because that is not germane to the purpose of the Bill. I would only like to invite the attention of the House and the attention of Government, of my colleagues, friends on both sides of the House, to the fact that it is important that, this Parliament and the nation, should honour him in this small measure. It is not a big thing we are going to do, because he deserves, he is entitled to, much higher honours

at the hands of his countrymen; his memory deserves much higher honours at the hands of the country, at the hands of this nation, at the hands of the Asian people. But this is a very small thing that I am proposing, and I will beg for the consent of the House to agree with me in this matter. Because I find there is, unfortunately, in some interested quarters—I do not wish to name any—an attempt to play down the role, the historic role of Netaji in the liberation war of India, our motherland, and also the role that he played in the unification of democratic Asia.

Now, I will not tire the House with citing instances. I will cite only two or three instances of this charge that I venture to make. There is a famous book called *The Discovery of India*. I believe many of us have read it or at least glanced through it. Unfortunately, in that book, when the first edition came out, there were some uncomplimentary references to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I met the author soon after the publication of that edition.

An hon. Member: Who was that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is well known. I met him in 1946. I requested him to consider this matter as to why when four pages were devoted, may be rightly devoted, to the National Planning Committee, no mention was made of the fact that Netaji was the founder of the National Planning Committee, and also why when five pages were devoted, rightly devoted, to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's contribution to Indian nationalism and India's struggle, why Netaji was dismissed with half a page of uncomplimentary reference when he was President of the Indian National Congress. The distinguished author, whose loss we mourn, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Prime Minister, told me at that time, in 1946, that he was sorry, that it did not strike him, and

that he would consider that in the second edition. I have not had the pleasure of looking at the second edition of that book, but I do hope that those who have read the second edition will correctly tell me whether those references have been enlarged or altered in a suitable manner.

The other day—I will come to the second instance now—I had the pleasure of witnessing or attending the *Son et Lumiere*, *Prakash Dhawani*, Sound and Light show, at the Red Fort, last week. I had seen it last year also, so I was in a position to compare the two. The press report was that it had been very well altered, changed, and was much better than it was last year. I was disappointed. The Meena Bazar occupies much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not listen to me perhaps. You were having a *tete-a-tete* with the Minister. I said Netaji's role is being played down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How are we concerned with the Meena Bazar?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you seen the *Son et Lumiere*?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good. Then you will appreciate my statement.

In last year's show Netaji's, one of his memorial songs, of INA, the Azad Hind Fauj,

कदम कदम बढ़ाये जा ।

खुशी के गीत गाए जा ।

यह जिन्दगी है कौम की ।

तू कौम पर लुटाए जा ।

was recorded, but this year it is deleted.

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We are glad that we can hear Mahatma Gandhi's voice in the new feature, I am glad, we are happy, that it has been included, but Netaji's voice is nowhere in the *Son et Lumiere* Show.

The other undesirable, improper, changes are the reference to the Maratha uprisings, Maratha revolt, against the decadent Moghul Empire. We heard last year *Har Har Mahadev*, this year it is *Bajrang Bali ki jai*. I do not know whether it is a war cry. I met the Prime Minister the other day, and I told him that those features, these alternations, have been undesirable, improper, and he must look into the matter. He has made a note of what I have said. I hope it will be looked into.

The point I was making was Busy with the Secretary now? Then you lose the thread.

Shri Nath Pai: Again you will ask: what is the connection of *Bajrang Bali ki jai*?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The last, the third instance, is the latest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute. . . . Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The third instance which casts a rather unfortunate, unhappy, light on what I have been saying, if the press reports are true, I would bring it to your notice and to the notice of the Minister. I am thankful to the Minister and her Deputy that they have responded to my request to be present in the House, because I had sent a note, a letter, to her through the Speaker that I was going to raise certain matters in the course of my speech which are exclusively within her competence to reply, because I was rather perturbed, as you too might have been if you read the press reports about a month and a half ago, I cannot place it exactly, but it was during the recess, the inter-session period.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

I could not raise this point in the House because the question had tabled last week was not reached for oral answer, it was low down in the list, otherwise it could have been agitated at that time. So, I take the opportunity of raising the matter now.

My question at that time, last week, was whether on Netaji's next birthday, next *jayanti*, 23rd January, 1966, there would be a special programme on the All India Radio, and if so the details of the special programme, whether All India Radio would broadcast a special programme, if so the details. I had said, the seventieth birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I do not say the Minister, but the Minister's Secretary tried to make a big thing out of that. Apparently, he does not know what the distinction between 'birthday' and 'birthday anniversary' is. If I am wrong, she may correct me. He said: Next January is not seventieth birthday anniversary, it falls in 1967. I had said birthday, but apparently the Minister's Secretary does not know the distinction between 'birthday' and 'birthday anniversary'. The birthday is seventieth if he completes sixty-nine. However, that is a minor point. He tripped somewhat, he does not know the distinction. The answer was placed on the Table as it was.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like you to come to the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry you are rather absent-minded, I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it relevant to the Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore I suggested that there should be a special broadcast on the special occasion.

Now, the Ministry, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, has passed certain orders, according to press

reports, that only on the *jayanti* occasions of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, rightly so, on the *jayanti* occasions of these two leaders, there would be special broadcasts every year, and the press reports said that in regard to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and I do not know, Dr. Rajendra Prasad perhaps, but in the case of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose there would be special broadcasts not every year, because they are sort of second class, second category, leaders, or provincial, I do not remember what the nomenclature was, they would be having every second year, or every third year. Let the Calcutta station do what it likes, they are doing every year.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): On a big scale.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is not going to have a broadcast, according to the Minister's answer, next January, 1966. If this is true,—if the press report is true, I hope it is not true,—I am speaking subject to correction, and that is why I requested the Minister to be present so that she can confirm or deny whether these two leaders only Mahatmaji and Panditji—I am happy they will have special broadcasts on their *jayanti* occasions—will have these broadcasts. The House will agree, the nation will agree, as regards Netaji, that if he is not a greater leader than Pandit Nehru, at least he is equal to Pandit Nehru, and perhaps they will agree that, he is next only to Mahatma Gandhi.

Be that as it may,—we are entitled to our own opinions, the Minister may have her own opinion about him, but the nation, I am sure, has placed him in a category as high as Pandit Nehru, and when the Government, when certain interested people, certain vested interests, so to say, may I use the word, are bent upon, keen on,

playing down his role, denigrating his role—that is a stronger word,—I think at least Parliament should do justice to his memory and to the great contribution that he has made to humanity's war of liberation, and my little Bill goes only a small way, it does not go a very long way, but it does go a small way, in that direction. The purpose of this measure is to undo, if I may use the word, the injustice that has been done to that great leader and to that great warrior statesman. I will read out the report of occasion on which this ceremony took place, from Mr. S. A. Aiyar's book who was publicity minister in Netaji's Cabinet. After his return to India he was employed by the then Bombay government, now Maharashtra government, as publicity director or in some such post. Shri Pattabhi Roman nods his head and that means that I am in the right. The title of that book is, *Unto him a Witness*: it is a fine book and I recommend it for your perusal....

An hon. Member: To the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: through the Chair; everything has to be routed through the Chair. I will read just four or five lines from this book:

"Returning to Singapore towards the end of December after a visit to China and the Phillippines en route, Netaji left for the Andamands where he set foot on the first free Indian territory on 31st December, 1943. Meanwhile the Cabinet of the provisional government of Azad Hind had decided to rename the Andaman and Nicobars as Shaheed and Swaraj Islands respectively."

May I say something more, because I heard more about this incident? A British officer of the old C.P. and Berar ICS cadre, Mr. C. F. Waterfall, was commissioner at Port Blair at that time and he was taken a prisoner by the Azad Hind Fauj and taken to Tokyo as a prisoner of war.

I learnt that he had to work in a hotel, in what capacity I do not know. So, this is the history of the renaming of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. As the name stands today it is malodorous; the memory is not pleasant. So many patriots suffered there, right from Vir Savarkar up to the Bengal patriots. Some of them died and became martyrs. Netaji conceived this idea intuitively to rename them as Swaraj and Shaheed. So many who fought for Swaraj were sent to the Andamans; as you know, Sir—not that you had been there or you had been sent there—it was called Kalapani.

One last word and I have done. Personally I would be happy if the islands are renamed as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose wanted them, as Swaraj and Shaheed. But my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj has given notice of an amendment that they should be renamed as Netaji Islands or Netaji Subhas Chandra islands. I have no objection to either, if the House and the Government are agreeable to it. Netaji could not himself name them as Netaji Islands; it would have been very awkward for him.

Lastly, before I close, may I say that I know that there is difficulty about this Bill being passed. It is a Constitution Amendment Bill and it requires a constitutional majority and the Government will not naturally oblige me by sending a three-line whip to their party Members to be present here when the Bill is considered . . . (*Interruptions*). They will not put national interests before party interests. I would only appeal to the Minister—Shri Hathi is a fairly reasonable and amiable man—to accept the idea underlying this Bill, the principle of the Bill that the islands should be renamed as Swaraj and Shaheed or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Islands as Shri Hem Raj wants it—he is an hon. friend from the Congress Party; he is not in the Opposition, but and I have no objection to accept his amendment.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

So, government may accept the principle of the Bill that it should be renamed suitably by either of these names or if the government has got a better name—I cannot conceive anything better than this—by that name. If he accepts the principle, the idea underlying this Bill, I would then appeal to him to introduce an official Bill at an opportune time, appropriate time, sooner or later, sooner rather than later, better in the very next session. I, therefore, move, and commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Now, what is the point of order?

Shri G. N. Dixit: With my profound respect for Netaji and appreciation of the sincerity of purpose of my friend Mr. Kamath, my submission is that Mr. Kamath's Bill is unconstitutional. I would refer to articles 2, 3 and 4. Parliament may alter the name of any State.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is not a State.

Shri G. N. Dixit: I will tell you how it is a State. The Bill wants the first schedule of the Constitution to be amended. The First schedule gives the names of the States. The heading of this schedule is "The States"; then there are sub-headings name and territories. So, you are changing the name of the State. Now article 3 reads:

"Parliament may by law—

- (a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;

- (b) increase the area of any State;

- (c) diminish the area of any State;

- (d) alter the boundaries of any State;

- (e) alter the name of any State

Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State...."

Then, article 4(2):

"No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

Therefore, unless this Bill comes with recommendation of the President, it cannot be considered. At the moment there is no recommendation from the President in support of Mr. Kamath's amendment and therefore this Bill is not in order and no discussion should take place. About the other questions, some of us may agree with Mr. Kamath but according to our Constitution, no discussion could be permitted now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read article (1) also. India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. Then it says that the States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule and that the territory of India shall comprise the territories of the States and the Union territories specified in the First Schedule. Even the First schedule has got two parts, the first part refers to States and the second part to Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: This is a constitutional amendment Bill to amend Schedule I which is headed 'States'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Part I is in regard to the States and Part II is in regard to the Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The amendment is under Part I, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands come under Part II.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It comes under Part II.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The First Schedule is applicable to articles 1 and 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It consists of two parts.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Part II is in relation to the Union territories. The Bill is under the First Schedule, but then the entire First Schedule is governed by that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The First Schedule consists of two parts: Parts I and II.

Shri G. N. Dixit: That is correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Part I is about the States and Part II is about the Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: But "States" cover the Union territories. Union territories are also States.

Several hon. Members: No, no. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: He says Union territories are also States; it is a profoundly ignorant statement.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Then, in article 368—

Shri Nath Pai: It is not exactly frivolous but not substantiated and therefore, on those grounds, it may be dismissed. (Interruption).

Shri G. N. Dixit: I cannot leave it like that. That is a matter to be considered thoroughly because, if this is an amendment to the Constitution, then it is no use considering it. Article 3 of the Constitution says:

"Parliament may by law form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States...." and so on.

Then comes article 4, which says:

"Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary."

Now, so far as article 4 is concerned, it relates to the Union territories also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is neither contained in article (2) nor article (3).

Shri G. N. Dixit: It is not contained in (2) or (3), but it is contained in article 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sub-clause (3) clearly makes a difference between States and Union territories.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Then, I come to article 368 itself under which the hon. Member has moved this. That will be a matter of discussion but not as a point of order.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not necessary. Now, I do not agree with the hon. Member Shri

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Dixit that there is any point of order. Both the Schedules and article 4 clearly make a difference between the States and the Union territories, and the Bill in question is in regard to Union territories. Further, this House has never considered or taken a decision on constitutional matters. It is for the House to consider all those points and if the House wants it, it may throw out the Bill. So, there is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But Shri Dixit made a gallant effort.

Shri Nath Pai: He has made a good beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are left with half an hour more. One hour was allotted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be discussed up to five minutes to five, to enable Shri Bhattacharyya to move his motion.

An hon. Member: It may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; we extend it by one hour more. Five minutes each.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): I want only one minute to move my motion.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the amending Bill tabled by my colleague Shri Kamath. The name Andamans is given by the pirates who visited the Indian Ocean in those days; they could not pronounce the name properly and so they called it the Andaman islands. The name is so jarring to the ear that it has to be removed.

In this connection, I wish to draw your attention to page 355 of the Imperial Gazetteer of India, which says:

"The name has always been in historical times some form of

Andaman, which more than probably represented Handuman or the Malaya form of Hanuman, and treating the island as the abode of Hindu mythological monkey people."

So "Hanuman" became Handuman and from Anduman it became the Andamans! After India became independent, we did not like to keep the relics of the past, especially those names given by the British, and indeed we made some changes in respect of some of our cities and towns. For instance, Vizagapatam became Visakhapatnam; Cawnpore became Kanpur; from Bezwada, we have changed it to Vijayawada, and so on. Similarly, it is time that we changed the name Andamans. The name Andamans is reminiscent of the miseries of the people. The Penal Settlement was started there after the great mutiny of 1857. We all know how all the great revolutionaries used to be kept in that cellular jail there. All the grim stories about them are written there in the cold walls of the jail. A visit to that cellular jail will easily impress anybody. I do not like to repeat that, but it would be most appropriate to name these islands as Shaheed and Swaraj Islands, as was envisaged by Netaji Subhash Bose.

Netaji Subhas Bose is the symbol of India's patriotism; he is the symbol of India's nationalism and dynamism. He was born in my State, and all his activities have been associated with Cuttack in the earlier stage of his life, but Orissa is too small a territory to claim Subhas Chandra Bose as its own. So, I do not agree, in that sense, with the amendment being brought by my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj, the hon. Member from Kangra that these islands alone should be named after Subhas Chandra Bose. Subhas Chandra Bose is something much bigger than the Andaman and Nicobar islands; it would not be appropriate to name only those two

islands after his name. We may indeed call the entire Indian sub-continent as Subhas land or the Himalayas as the Subhas Mountains. But, in any case, it would be most appropriate and it would be fitting with our present temperament and the attitude of the country that we should change this name, Andaman and Nicobar, rightly, to Swaraj and Shaheed islands.

श्री निरंजन लाल (नामनिर्दिष्ट—

अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह)

हर एक नाम के पीछे उसकी अपनी एक हिस्ट्री होती है। नाम के बदलने से हिस्ट्री को बदलना पड़ता है या उसकी हिस्ट्री को दबाना पड़ता है। आप अन्दमान निकोबार आईलैंड के नक्शे को देखेंगे तो उसमें जितने नाम हैं उदात्तर वह अन्दमानीज नाम हैं, जो ट्राइबल लोगों के नाम हैं। कुछ थोड़े से अंग्रेजी नाम जरूर हैं। एक दफा तीन जरबाज पकड़े गये। जब वह पकड़कर झोट में ले जाये जा रहे थे तो वह रैप के अन्दर लिखे सब नाम बताते जा रहे थे, हालांकि वह हमारी ज़बान नहीं समझते थे। इसलिए एंडमन एंड निकोबार एक किस्म के ट्राइबल नाम हैं। बजाय इसके कि इस एरिया की हिस्ट्री मालूम करके जिसमें एंडमनीज, जरबाज, निकोबारीज और आंगीज रहते हैं, हम यह पता लगायें कि इन नामों के पीछे क्या इतिहास है, अगर हम इन के नामों को बदल देंगे तो हम उनकी हिस्ट्री को धुला देंगे।

एक दफा का जिक्र है कि हमारे चीफ कमिश्नर श्री शंकर नाथ मोएन्ना थे। वह किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एस. डी. प्रो. लगे हुए थे। उनके नबदीक एक गांव में पानी की बड़ी

कमी होती थी, लेकिन एक बड़ा तालाब था जो कि सूखा पड़ा था। वही वालों ने उनसे कहा कि यह तालाब सूखा पड़ा है अगर इसको साफ कर दिया जाये तो शायद हम लोगों को जो पानी की तकलीफ वह दूर हो जायेगी। उस तालाब को साफ करने के बाद उसमें बहुत सा पानी निकला और उससे लोगों को काफी आराम हो गया। एक दिन लोग उनके पास पहुंचे और कहा कि इसका नाम हम शंकर तालाब रखना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बहुत छोटा आदमी हूँ। यह तालाब किसी बड़े महाराजा का बनवाया हुआ होगा, उसको हम लोग भूल गये हैं। जिसने इस तालाब को बनवाया है उसके नाम से अगर इस तालाब को याद किया जाये तो बेहतर होगा।

इसी तरह से मुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नाम पर इन द्वीपों का नाम रखना उचित नहीं होगा। वह बहुत बड़े थे। यह तो एक छोटी चीज होगी। उन्होंने उन द्वीपों को ही क्या हमारे देश को आजाद करवाया था। मैं तो कहूंगा कि मुभाष चन्द्र बोस के कारण हमारी आजादी चालीस साल पहले आ गयी। हां यह ठीक है कि अगर मुभाष चन्द्र बोस एंडमंस में न गये होते तो एक भी हिन्दुस्तानी जीता न बचता, सब को जापानी मार देते। यह तो जरूर हुआ उनके वहां जाने से हिन्दुस्तानी बच गये।

मुभाष चन्द्र बोस इतने बड़े लीडर थे कि उनके बारे में मैंने अपने कानों से करनल लोगानादन को यह कहते सुना कि जब भी वह कोई स्कीम बनाते थे तो अपने को अपने कमरे में तीन चार दिन के लिए बन्द कर लेते थे और फिर अपने साथियों को वह स्कीम एक महीने में समझाते थे। वह अपनी स्कीम इस तरह तैयार करते थे जैसे कि कोई डिक्टेटर करता है। तो इतने बड़े आदमी के नाम पर एंडमन निकोबार का नाम रखना एक छोटी चीज मालूम होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना उचित न होगा। अगर कोई

[श्री निरंजन लाल]

बड़ा नाम उनके लिए दिया जाता तो उचित होता। जैसा कि श्री कामत ने प्रस्ताव किया है एंडमन निकोबार द्वीप को शहीद द्वीप नाम देना उचित नहीं होगा। ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर इसका नाम रखा गया है और इसकी अपनी हिस्ट्री है। हम को उस हिस्ट्री को मालूम करना चाहिए।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I associate myself entirely with Mr. Kamath's move to secure a change in the names of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the names respectively "Shaheed" and "Swaraj" Islands. I am a little astonished that the member for Andamans was put up quite deliberately, I am sure, to offer a fresh argument, which we have never heard so far. Some of us have been in this House long enough to hear men like Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant discussing this very subject, but never giving a hint that the Andaman and Nicobars are named after some tribal terminology and therefore nothing should be done to disturb it. This is a new kind of argument suddenly bolstered up by people in power without whose imprimatur, I am sure the member for Andamans, whom we have hardly seen in this House, would not have made this contribution. I do not understand why the party in power gives repeated evidence of its sense of peculiar discomfort whenever Subhas Chandra Bose's name comes up. I really cannot understand it.

I belong to a party which at one point of time had many grouses and very serious and fundamental differences with Subhas Chandra Bose. But when certain historical re-evaluations became necessary, when the fact of Subhas Chandra Bose fighting against the kind of involvement in which the Fascist powers wanted to entangle him came to light, we did not hesitate to say that we have changed our view in regard to what we have said about Subhas Chandra Bose at a particular point of time.

It is a pity that in this House, we have to argue in regard to the greatness of a man like Subhas Chandra Bose. It is even a greater pity that Mr. Kamath was constrained to refer to something which government departments are trying to do, which appear to be categorising leaders into first-raters, second-raters and third-raters and thus creating a hierarchy, which is not only mischievous, but extremely unlightened. There is no question about the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose. It is a matter of history. There is no question that he was a man who formed the *Azad Hind Fauj*, who gave the country the slogan of *Jai Hind*, who gave the country the motto *Delhi Chalo*—these are redolent with history in a manner which most people perhaps who are in power do not have any imagination to understand. Here was a man who did not belong to any particular region, who was really and truly in the front rank of India's leadership and, apart from Mahatma Gandhi, there is no other person who can claim to be an absolutely unique kind of leader. Therefore, it is very appropriate that we do something to rename these islands, because Subhas Chandra Bose had done it himself.

These were the first two Indian areas which detached themselves from the British rule. This is a fact of history which, please, I beseech the Government not to refuse to consider. Subhas Chandra Bose had given some names. I do not like the idea of Netaji Islands being the designation given to these islands. Andamans have a history behind them. That is why we call it Shaheed Islands. Nicobar is one of those islands where the British tried to put up their bases. Even today the Anglo-American conspiracy to have bases in the Indian Ocean area is continuing to our detriment. The Nicobar Island was a particular sector where the British bases were in operation. So, if you can call it Swaraj Dweep today, it

would be something very much worthwhile.

I feel, therefore, the Congress Party should give up its feeling of spiritual discomfort whenever the name of Subhas Chandra Bose comes up. They are the beneficiaries to a much greater extent than any other party in the country of what Subhas Chandra Bose did perform for this country. We may have our evaluations about Subhas Chandra Bose in different periods of his life. It was an eventful and very controversial life. On many occasions many of us have had very serious divergences with him. But that is neither here nor there. He belongs to that category of Indian leaders who surely deserve to be perpetuated in the memory of our people. He is enshrined in the affections of our people and it is only official indifference which stands in the way.

In this House we have occasionally asked questions as to why the portraits of some national leaders are not seen in government offices and why among those the portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose is one. Not to my knowledge have I ever seen a government office where there is any portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose. In the Parliament House, some of us here have been trying for many years that in the Central Hall there should have been a portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose. And, we were told some years ago by the highest authority in the country that certain frames were being reserved for people who would die later on, and that kind of thing, a basis which is absolutely un-historical. Subhas Chandra Bose was not chosen to be among those whose portraits were to be put up in the Central Hall. Now perhaps a portrait may be put up in some nook and corner of this Parliament building; I do not quite know what is going to happen.

I do not understand this kind of peculiar discomfort which Congress

leaders have always shown in regard to Subhas Chandra Bose. They should shake off this inhibition. Mr. Hathi said earlier that they have no objection. Mr. Kamath does not expect this Bill to be passed here and now, because it is not physically possible. But let the government accept it on principle.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): When I have said that, why should he say that I have put up the member from Andamans to give that argument?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We wish, therefore, that the Government do reciprocate now with a statement that on principle, the idea is not unacceptable to them and that in the near future, they are going to bring forward a Bill or whatever it is which would bring about the result. We do not care about the means; it is the end which really matters.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, since the hon. member referred to my ministry and brought in the question of featuring Netaji's birthday on All India Radio, I just want to say a few words. Firstly, we have not categorised leaders. A decision was taken that only Mahatma Gandhi's birthday would be celebrated every year.

The birth days of other leaders is to be celebrated every five years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was the basis for that decision?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am sorry, I do not know the basis for that. This happened, I suppose, in the beginning, immediately after our independence, and this has continued. Nehru's birth day happens to be celebrated as Children's Day and it was celebrated as that.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

With regard to Netaji's birth day, the reply we had given to Shri Kamath was that we had thought that his 70th birthday was next year and we were planning for it. We have no objection—by 'next year' I mean 1967—to observing it in 1966 except that now the time is a little short and most radio programmes are planned a long time before. If hon. Members feel that it should be done in 1966 we have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be done. There are nearly eight weeks.

श्री श्रिय शुक्ल (कटिहार) : इस साल छोटा सा प्रोग्राम दे कर इस की शुरुआत तो कर दी जाये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want a big programme, just a token one will do.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We can certainly consider that, but the point is whether the 70th birthday is being observed in 1966 or 1967. If you observe the 70th birth day in 1966, obviously you cannot observe it in 1967 again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is about celebrating his birthday, his jayanti every year.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We can consider that point. But at that point of time it was the question of his 70th birth day.

I would like to say, Sir, that I do not think there is anybody in the Government who feels uncomfortable about Netaji's name. We are exceedingly proud of him. Many of us had the privilege and honour of knowing him personally and of working with him also. I do not think that we in any way want to denigrate his memory. In fact, we know that the "Jai Hind" slogan has been popularised as an all India slogan, and I hope it will continue. If, there is any

other way in which we can honour his name we shall certainly take steps in that direction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. Is the House to understand that the hon. Minister has assured the House that the Government is not averse to—as a matter of fact it is keenly desirous of—having a special broadcast on Netaji Jayanti day every year, and not merely every five years as was decided by somebody earlier? What is the position?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As this matter has only been just brought up—when I was asked to be present here I had no idea as to why my presence was required—I can assure the hon. Member that we will certainly consider that. Let us observe this one first and then we will consider the other one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In 1963 or 1964 we had it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Kamath for his Bill. He has given this assembly of the people's representatives in India an opportunity to pay its respect to one of the greatest sons of India and one of the greatest revolutionaries that the world has seen. It is this revolutionary urge in him that kept him moving from place to place and made him go out of India in search of Indian independence, move through the seas and mountains in those difficult days where his life would be at risk at any moment.

Sir, in the last war there were two events worthy of notice by history. One was Hitler's rescuing Mussolini from the hill-top prison where the Allies had locked him up. His plane swooped down into the prison, picked up Mussolini and went out. The other is Netaji's escape through the obstructions set up by the myriad-eyed myrmidons of British bureaucracy of those days. How he managed

to plan it and how he could do it is a wonder to all of us. I know only this much that as soon as Netaji escaped the Government of India put Sarat Bose in detention and when Sarat Bose was put in detention the leaders of Calcutta Bar, both the Bar Library and Bar Association, approached the Home Member, Sir Reginald Maxwell and asked him why Sarat Bose was put in prison. The Home Member replied: "Do you ask us to believe that without Sarat Bose's help Subhash could have escaped. It could never have been done. In fact, we had sent messages to all the different and distant parts of India where Sarat Bose could be imprisoned and where non-speaking Bengali would be anywhere within hundreds of miles. Message was sent to North West Frontier and also to Coorg. The reply came from Coorg first and therefore Sarat Bose was taken to Coorg" "At the same time" he added, "this man"—meaning Netaji—"made bold to change train at Delhi and we were only 24 hours too late." This "24 hours too late" for the Government of India allowed him time to get out of their clutches and just bring into existence an army out of nothing. What were with him, what were his acquisitions, what was his help and assistance in the conditions in which he found himself? But he brought into existence an army out of nothing. If I may say, Sir, in private talks one of the American military men once said: "India committed one mistake. There should have been a revolution in India when Subhash knocked at your eastern gates." At times I feel, Sir, if that had taken place many of the events of later history over which we are grieved now would not have happened. That is the type of leader whom we are referring to in the Lok Sabha today over the Bill which Shri Kamath has brought.

In fact, even now we feel we ought to be all grateful to him because he has shown the way in which this nation could be rebuilt, this nation could be guided. What are the problems that affect us today. The prob-

lem of language is one. How could he make different language speaking people into one Azad Hind Fauj just in the twinkling of a moment. I had put this question to different members of the Azad Hind Army themselves. I asked them how they could forget their differences in language, in food habits, in the religions they professed and so on. They said: "We can't tell you. In his presence we felt we were all one. In fact, we forgot all these differences and grew into one complete integrated army." That is the way the nation has to be built. That is the way we have to proceed in reforming our own people and our own State. In fact, he showed the way and for that we ought to pay to him our grateful respect. As Professor Mukherjee has stated, even the Jai Hind slogan we have taken from him. He has given us this slogan. Therefore, in all propriety we should do something to respect his wishes with reference to the two islands which are the subject-matter of Shri Kamath's Bill.

16 hrs.

So far as Andaman is concerned, if it could reveal its history it would show what an amount of sacrifice, what an amount of complete self-immolation of persons, not by themselves only but in different generations of the same family—whole families have completely effaced themselves—it had witnessed in the matter of the effort to bring out Indian independence. I support Shri Kamath's effort and I hope he will have his wish responded to in the appeal that he made to the Ministry.

जी बड़े (खारगोन) : महापति महोदय, कामत साहब यह जो बिल लाये हैं, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम सुनते ही एक महान् व्यक्ति की, एक पराक्रमी व्यक्ति की, एक महान् त्यागी की और एक महान् देशभक्त की तस्वीर आँखों के सामने आ जाती है, उनकी मूर्ति आँखों के सामने आ जाती है, उनका चित्र आँखों के सामने आ जाता है। महाराष्ट्र के

[श्री बड़ें]

छत्रपति शिवाजी औरंगजेब की जेल से, भागना जेल से निकल कर भाग गये थे और उसके बाद इस प्रकार का यह दूसरा उदाहरण है। सुभाष बाबू भी अंग्रेजों की आँखों में धूल झाँक कर भारत से भाग गये थे और भारत से बाहर जा कर उन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्र कराने की महत्वाकांक्षा को नहीं त्यागा, भारत को स्वतंत्र कराने का संकल्प अपने सामने रखा और जी जान से इसके लिए कोशिश की। इस प्रकार के एक महान व्यक्ति वह थे। महाराष्ट्र में एक कहावत है :

नव्या मनुचा नव्या हमाचा शूर शिपाई आहे
इस प्रकार के नये मुनि वह थे। देश को आजाद कराने की कल्पना सामने रख कर वह भारत से गये थे। बाहर देश से आ कर उन्होंने यह नारा दिया कि तुम मझे खून दो और मैं तुम्हें स्वतंत्रता देता हूँ। दिल्ली चलो का नारा उन्होंने दिया। उन्होंने नारे ही नहीं दिये, बल्कि उसके लिए पूरा पूरा काम भी किया।

उन्होंने अंदमान पर पांव रखा था। समुद्र के किनारे अगर किसी मूर्ति की स्थापना की जाती है, तो उसका एक खास महत्व होता है। दक्षिण में स्वामी विवेकानन्द की मूर्ति कन्याकुमारी में बन रही है, उनका एक स्मारक तैयार हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार से अंदमान में नेता जी का स्मारक बनना चाहिये। उबर समुद्र की तरफ उनको दिखाते हुए एक मूर्ति की स्थापना की जाये तो उसका एक खास महत्व होगा। उधर से दुश्मन नहीं आ सकता है।

नेताजी एक महान त्यागी थे, तत्वज्ञानी थे। उनकी जब चर्चा होती है तो एक महान देशभक्त, एक महान त्यागी का स्मरण हो आता है। मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए कामत जी को बधाई देता हूँ। अंदमान नाम सामने आते ही काला पानी जो उसका

नाम था और वहाँ जो कुछ होता था, जैसी जैसी यातनायें लोगों को भुगतनी पड़ती थीं, उसका दृश्य आँखों के सामने आ जाता है। बीर सावरकर ने अपनी पुस्तक "माझी जन्मठेप" यानी मेरा जन्म कारावास, में जो लिखा है, उसका तरफ आप ध्यान दें। हमारे कांग्रेसी भाइयों की आँखें खुल जानी चाहियें। उन्होंने लिखा है कि पंद्रह पाउंड रोड उनको कोल्हू में जोत कर तेल निकाला जाता था। फिर भी हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई कहते हैं कि सुभाष बोस का नाम नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन बीर सावरकर से पंद्रह पाउंड तेल उनको कोल्हू में जोत कर निकाला जाता था। उन लोगों ने महान त्याग किये हैं। उनके नाम प्रातःस्मरणीय हैं। जहाँ पर वे लोग गये हैं, वह भूमि भी पवित्र हो गई है। अंदमान की जो भूमि है, उस भूमि की जो मिट्टी है उसको अगर कोई अपने माथे पर या अपनी देह पर लगाये तो उसकी देह पवित्र हो जायेगी।

आप कहते हैं कि अंदमान में ट्राइबल्स रहते हैं, इसलिए उसका नाम नहीं बदलना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ सातपुड़ा में भील रहते हैं, और जिसका भीलवाड़ा नाम है उसके पहले वहाँ बंजारे रहते थे, तो क्या उसका नाम बंजारों के नाम पर बजारवाड़ा रखा जाये। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि अंदमान का नाम हनुमान के नाम से बिगड़ कर पड़ गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन द्वीपों का नाम स्वराज्य और शहीद अगर रख दिया जाये तो यह अत्युत्तम होगा।

मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय क्यों इस पर आबजैकश लेते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि सुभाष बोस को ले कर इनके मन में एक तरह का कलमथ है, एक प्रेजुडिस है। उसका कारण यह है कि उनको अहंकार है। जब तक यह अहंकार रहेगा इतिहास को ठीक

तरह से नहीं लिखा जा सकेगा। इस ग्रहंकार के कपड़े उतार कर आप को खूटी पर लटकाने होंगे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, इतिहास अच्छा और ठीक नहीं लिखा जा सकेगा। यह ग्रहंकार जब तक आप के हाथ में राज्य की बागडोर है, रहेगा लेकिन जब राज्य की बागडोर आप के हाथ से निकल जायेगी तब यह ग्रहंकार भी मिट जायेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सभी कांग्रेसी सदस्यों में यह भावना है। लेकिन बहुत से कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के मन में ग्रहंकार है। वे समझते हैं कि उन्होंने गोलियाँ खाई हैं, वे जेलों में गये हैं। लेकिन गोलियाँ पेपरमिट की खाई हैं या बन्दूक की पता नहीं। लेकिन यह बात गलत है कि इन्होंने ही गोलियाँ खाई हैं या जेल गये हैं। दूसरों ने भी खाई है और वे भी जेलों में गये हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो स्वराज्य और शाहीद नाम मुझाये गये हैं, इनको मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लें।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) : मैं कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के तर्क और उनके विचार सुन कर आश्चर्य चकित हो गई हूँ। कोई ऐसा कृतज्ञ और कोई ऐसा देश भक्त नहीं है जिसका हृदय परम श्रेष्ठ नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की पुण्य स्मृति में नतमस्तक न हो जाता हो। आज आदरणीय कामत जी ने जो विवेक उपस्थित किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कह चुके हैं कि उनकी कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं तो यह समझ नहीं पाई हूँ कि आखिर यह सरकार की ओर कांग्रेस की खुले दिल से कटु आलोचना क्यों हो रही है। यदि वह कहते कि हम नहीं चाहते हैं, हम आपके विचारों का विरोध करते हैं, या हम इन नामों को परिवर्तित करना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं समझ सकती थी कि जिन भाइयों ने कांग्रेस सरकार और गृह मंत्री जी का विरोध किया है या उनकी कटु आलोचना की है, उस में कुछ

तथ्य है। लेकिन ऐसे निर्विवाद विषय को एक विवादास्पद विषय बनाना, एक ऐसी बात को जिस में पूरा सदन एक प्रकार से एक मत है, उसकी चर्चा को बिसा बजह आपस का जो राजनीतिक विरोध, भ्रम है उसको ऊपर उठा कर लाभ उठाना सर्वथा अनुचित है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। श्रद्धमान के माननीय सदस्य श्री निरंजन लाल जी ने जो तर्क दिये हैं इस सम्बन्ध में, वे बिल्कुल निराधार तर्क हैं और उन पर बिल्कुल भी विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ तक कि आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है या कुछ ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों का सम्बन्ध है हम लोगों को यह मालूम ही है और इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि उन चीजों को जो कि आदिवासी भाइयों के जीवन, उनकी संस्कृति, उनकी परम्पराओं से सम्बन्धित हैं बदलने, उनको बिगाड़ने का किसी का भी कोई अभिप्राय नहीं है, न कामत साहब का और न ही हम लोगों का।

मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि जो आवासन उन्होंने पहले भाषण में दिया है वही आवासन वह आज फिर दोहराये और फिर से यह आवासन दे दें कि आगे चल कर इस बिल पर विचार होगा और इस प्रकार इन द्वीपों का नाम बदला जायेगा। इन नामों से अधिक उपयुक्त और कोई नाम नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारी सारी जो ऐतिहासिक परंपराएँ हैं, हमारा जो राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के संग्राम का इतिहास है, उसके भी यह बहुत अनुकूल है और हमारे माननीय नेताजी की पुण्य स्मृति के भी अनुकूल है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are legitimately proud that in your State, in the town of Cuttack, Netaji was born. Coming from Bengal, we all feel legitimately proud that he was the greatest Bengali of his time, and one of the great

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

test Indians. But today he does not belong only to Orissa or to Bengal; he belongs to the whole of India. The only thing we feel is that in independent India we have not done justice to his great contribution and his great heritage. There is a feeling, especially in Bengal, that really his role has been played down and some people who have been in office and power have been allergic to him. I hope that impression will be completely dispelled by the acceptance of this motion of Shri Kamath by the Minister.

I am one of those who are not at all happy with amending the Constitution. We have amended it 17 or 18 times. I had opposed amendments of the Constitution on many occasions in this Lok Sabha because that is the organic law and it should be treated with great respect. But I can assure you that if this Bill is accepted and this amendment goes through, millions of people throughout the country, not merely in your part or in my State but throughout the country, will welcome this as a measure of slight rectification for the injustice we have done to the great work of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I had been one of his co-workers. I had the privilege to be his colleague in many public activities. I remember, a few days before his historic departure, he sent for me. It is neither the time nor the occasion to divulge what he told me. But we all must remember it that India would not have been independent, there would have been no freedom of India, there would have been no Republic of India without Subhas Chandra Bose and his supreme sacrifice.

Today even his whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. We have not done justice, Government has not done justice, Parliament has not done justice to him. I do not want to raise controversial issues, but I remember that the report of the Commission which was sent out from this

country never satisfied this nation. The dissenting minute submitted by Shri Sures Chandra Bose, Netaji's brother, was never placed before the House. I went to the Prime Minister and told him, "What are you doing? Is this the way to treat this solemn thing?"

Even today millions of people want to know what is the real position. The truth is still shrouded in mystery and we do not know where he is and what is his condition. We know, that one ex-Member of Parliament has openly declared that he is in a particular jail. He has given the number of the cell and all that; but nothing has been done by Government. Something should be done.

We shall do some atonement of our past mistakes if only we do this. I had the privilege to know Major-General Chatterjee. He was one of Netaji's colleagues in the I.N.A. Major-General Chatterjee was appointed by Netaji as the first Governor of Swaraj and Shahid Islands. I worked with him for years. Unfortunately, he is dead and gone. But I know the inspiring speech that Netaji made there on Andaman Islands which he wanted to rename. I heard it from the Major-General. He paid a great tribute to Vir Savarkar, Barindra, Ullaskar, Upendra Nath and others—the great revolutionary heroes of Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab. That is a glorious chapter.

We shall do good to India, we shall do something worthy of us, we shall retrieve our past mistakes if we accept this Bill. There should be no controversy over it. Our national interest and prestige, the great work which he had done, the supreme sacrifice which he had made demand that this should not be a controversial Bill—let us not open the past—but there should be universal acceptance of this measure.

श्री उद्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर)
समाप्ति महोदय, मैं श्री कामत को बधाई

देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सुन्दर प्रस्ताव के द्वारा हमारा ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट किया जिस का करना हम सब के लिये लाजिमी है। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि इस सदन में यह इम्प्रेशन किए हुए था मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारे दल के लोग नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को अद्वांजलि अर्पित करने में या उन के सम्मान को जीवित रखने और जोरदार तरीके से प्रतिष्ठित करने में किसी तरह का कोई आगा पीछा सोचते हैं या उन के मन में कोई हिचकिचाहट है। नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस कांग्रेस के सभापति थे, वह कांग्रेस के मांस के मांस, अस्थि के अस्थि और रक्त के रक्त थे यह सही बात है। वह एक दल के दायरे में नहीं थे। वे सारे देश के और सारे देश के ही नहीं, सारे संसार की विरासत हैं। उन्होंने जो काम किया इस गुलाम देश को आजाद करने के लिए वह आजादी के इतिहास में, संसार के इतिहास में अपना गौरवपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। ऐसे महा पुरुष की यादगार के लिये मैं नहीं समझता कोई भी व्यक्ति, कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी सरकार किसी किस्म की आनाकानी करेगी या हीला हवाला दिखाएगी। किसी भी क्वार्टर से कोई अच्छी आवाज उठे, मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद के लिये उस आवाज की समर्थन ही न मिले बल्कि उस आवाज को आगे बढ़ कर मजबूत बनाया जाये अच्छी सुझाव कही से भी आये, अगर वह अच्छा सुझाव है, अगर वह देश की इज्जत को बढ़ाने वाला सुझाव है, अगर वह इस देश के महापुरुषों की स्मृति को जीवित रखने वाला और इस देश के प्राणों को एक नई चेतना देने वाला प्रस्ताव है, तो उस का हर तरफ से स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। अगर कहीं से ऐसे प्रस्ताव की मुबालिफत होते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह प्रजातन्त्र के छाती पर, प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद पर एक घाव है। ऐसी आगियों से मैं नहीं समझता कि यह देश बन सकता है। मेरी पार्टी के विभाग में या मेरी सरकार के विभाग

में, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को रोकने का किसी किस्म का खयाल है। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि इस देश में देर हुई है और अब उस देर को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। इसी तरह से देश में जितने भी महापुरुष हुए हैं उन की स्मृति को अधिक से अधिक जोरों के साथ प्रतिष्ठित करने के काम को हमें मजबूत से हाथ में लेना चाहिये और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस अपना इतिहास खुद लिख गये हैं, उनके नाम को प्रतिष्ठा की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। भारतवर्ष का जो इतिहास है उसे उन्होंने अपने खून से लिखा है। उनकी आवाज आज भी हमारे कानों में गूँज रही है। उन्होंने अपना इतिहास लिख दिया है, उन्होंने अपनी इज्जत का निर्माण खुद किया है। अब तो इस देश की इज्जत का प्रश्न है, इस पीढ़ी की इज्जत का प्रश्न है। हम लिये उस महापुरुष की स्मृति को जिन्दा रखने के लिये हम अधिक से अधिक कदम उठावें।

मैं चाहूँगा कि जिस लाल किले में वह पहुंचना चाहते थे उस की उस दीवार पर जहां झंडा वन्दना हुआ करता है स्वतन्त्रता दिवस के अवसर पर, वहां उनकी अंशुम कद प्रतिमा स्थापित की जाये जिससे देश यह समझ सके कि एक वीर था जिस ने देश को आजाद करने के लिये इतनी जबर्दस्त कुर्बानी दी।

मुझे याद आता है जूते से पैर छिल रहे हैं, लेकिन सब आदमी अपनी फौज के चूक गाड़ी में नहीं बैठ सक रहे हैं इस लिये बीस मील पैदल चल कर जा रहे हैं जब तक सब आदमियों को गाड़ी पर नहीं बैठा लिया। पैर खूनाखून हो रहे हैं, लंगड़ाते जा रहे हैं सुभाष, लेकिन नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। सब लोग भूखे हैं जब तक सब आदमियों को रोटी नहीं खिला लेते सुभाष, ने आखिरी मिनट तक खाना नहीं खाया। यह शानदार नेतृत्व था जिस के कारण जहां कुछ नहीं था वहां उन्होंने एक बलिष्ठ सेना तैयार कर दी

[श्री ज्वा० प्रा० ज्योतिषी]

ऐसे वीर के स्मारक के लिये निश्चित रूप से हमें कुछ करना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, ऐसे मौके बहुत कम मिलते हैं । मैं श्री कामत को इस लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के बारे में हमारी जो भावनाएँ उनको व्यक्त करने का हमें मौका दिया । बंसे हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बड़े बड़े और बुजुर्ग नेता हुए हैं—मैं नये जमाने के नेताओं की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ—लेकिन उन में छै नाम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को ज्यादा प्रिय हैं । लोकमान्य तिलक जो इस लिये वन्दनीय हैं कि उन्होंने स्वराज्य का मन्त्र दिया । बादाभाई नोरोजी हमारी धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रीयता के प्रशोक थे और राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के बीष्माचार्य थे, इसी तरह से सरदार पटेल का नाम जो बारदोली के बहादुर किसान हैं उन की लड़ाई के साथ तथा उन्होंने रियासतों का जो एकीकरण किया उस के साथ हमेशा के लिये जुड़ा हुआ है जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी खासकर उनकी जिन्दगी के जो दस साल 1927 से ले कर 1937 तक के रहे हैं—मैं जानबूझ कर यह 10 वर्षों की बात कहता हूँ—उन में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा घटा किया और हिन्दुस्तान को साम्राज्यावादियों की लड़ाई के खिलाफ और मुकम्मिल आजादी के लिये प्रवृत्त किया, किसान मजदूरों का जो संगठन है उस को राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के साथ जोड़ देने के लिये और उसी तरह से जनता तक समाजवाद का संदेश पहुंचाने के लिये उन्होंने बड़ी मदद की है और बड़ी पहल की है, इस लिये उन का नाम भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में हमेशा के लिये रहेगा । जहाँ तक महात्मा गांधी और नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के दिल में इन दोनों नेताओं का स्थान बहुत बड़ा है ।

महात्मा गांधी जी के लिये तो खुद सुभाष बाबू ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रपिता हैं और उसी नाते उन्होंने उन का बन्दन भी किया था इस लिये महात्मा जी के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन जहाँ तक सुभाष बाबू का सवाल है, उन का चरित्र खास कर 1942 के बाद बहुत तेजस्वी और उज्ज्वल रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी जो हाकिम लोग हैं, जो शासक हैं उन को सुभाष बाबू के साथ जो न्याय करना चाहिये था वह उन्होंने नहीं किया है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है कहा जाता है कि इस दिल्ली में नौ नगर बस चुके हैं इन्द्रप्रस्थ से ले कर आज तक पुरानी दिल्ली को कहा जाता है शाहजहानाबाद और नई दिल्ली को मजराक में कहा जाता है गुलामाबाद । कम से कम आजादी के बाद इस शहर को गुलामाबाद की उपाधि नहीं देनी चाहिये थी लेकिन देनी पड़ती है क्योंकि यहां राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने बड़ा चौड़ा राज पथ है उसी राज पथ के एक कोने पर आज भी पंचम जार्ज की मूर्ति कायम है, यह कितनी शर्मनाक चीज है । अगर वहां पर सुभाष बाबू के नाम की प्रतिष्ठापना की जाती तो मैं कहता कि बाकी यह हमारे प्रजासत्तात्मक राज्य की राजधानी है, गुलामाबाद नहीं है । लेकिन जब तक पंचम आर्ज की मूर्ति रहेगी और नेताजी सुभाष जैसे नेताओं की इज्जत नहीं की जायेगी तब तक मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि आज भी हम गुलामाबाद में रहते हैं और लोकसभा भी गुलामाबाद में बैठती है । इसलिए मैं कामत साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, असल में उन्होंने जो बात रखी है वह सुभाष बाबू की यादगार को ताजा करने के लिए है । उनकी इज्जत करने के लिए तो यह बहुत छोटी बात है, उनकी इच्छा की केवल हम पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं । वह चाहते थे कि अंशमान के द्वीप को शहीद और स्वराज्य द्वीप कहा जाय । शहीद द्वीप इस लिए कि अंशमान के साथ कई आजादी के शहीदों

के नाम जुड़े हुए हैं, वहाँ पर उन्होंने कष्ट भरे मुसीबतें उठाईं और अपनी प्राणाहुति दी इस लिए उसका यह नाम दिया जा रहा है और स्वराज्य इसलिए कि सबसे पहले यह द्वीप मुक्त हुमा नेता जी के द्वारा। तो यह तो बहुत ओरी बात कह रहे हैं। असल में सुभाष बाबू के स्थान को देखते हुए उनका बहुत बड़ा और मोठे स्मारक सरकार को करना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार ने नहीं किया है। इसलिए कामत साहब सरकार का मोका दे रहे हैं कि उन्होंने जो आज तक जो पाया किया, कम से कम उसका आंशिक प्रसारण और प्रायश्चित्त इस विधेयक का स्वीकार करके वह करें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है,—आपके मार्कट हाथी साहब से और सरकार से कि कामत साहब के विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से हम पास करें और मंडमान नितीबार के द्वीप के नाम भविष्य में शहीद और स्वराज्य द्वीप रखें।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): The idea of honouring in any manner Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is welcome to all sections of this House.

So far as I am concerned personally, when it came to a question of voting in the presidential election as between Gandhiji's nominee and Subhas Chandra Bose, I voted for Subhas Chandra Bose even in disregard of Gandhiji's advice and suggestion.

I had the good fortune of being with him for a day or two in Poona when I was studying in the Law College. I knew him personally also. Without doubt, he was one of the makers of modern India. Shri Madhu Limaye has very appropriately classed him along with Gandhiji. Gandhiji represented the principle of non-violence and ahimsa which gave a great impetus to our national movement and to our national consolidation. The heroic way in which Subhas Chandra Bose fought the British gave immediate result. It was the formation of the

INA and its repercussions that made the British Government yield to our demand without any further loss of time. That is a well known fact. The spirit of the INA pervaded the Air Force, the Naval Force and the Armed Forces of even the British Army. It was that infiltration or rather the injection of patriotic feelings into the ranks of the Armed Forces that made the British feel that they could no longer delay the conceding of Independence to India.

Therefore, I personally feel, and so do innumerable people, that Subhas Chandra Bose can be classed only along with Gandhiji, and above all others. The others were lieutenants but it was only Subhas Chandra Bose that had the conviction of standing up even to Mahatma Gandhi in certain respects. This was not a small measure of heroism.

My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye was a little unjust to the Congress Party and to the Government, and I join issue with him there. Where King George's statue is—he might have known—the Government is shortly installing the Statue of Mahatma Gandhi; where the INA trials were held where Subhas's name received world-wide publicity again and again through the proceedings of court-martial, namely, the Red Fort, there Subhas Chandra Bose's statue is going to be installed—in front of it. That is the appropriate place for Subhas Bose.

It is, therefore, not true to say, that either the Government or any of the Congress members are holding Subhas Chandra Bose in any degree lesser than even Mahatma Gandhi in the matter of honour and veneration. I am particularly happy that there are some lieutenants who directly worked under Subhas Chandra Bose even in our Government. There are two people who are now Deputy Ministers who worked under him in the INA.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some Chief Minister like yourself also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am further happy that the hon. Mover of this Bill has kept up the memory of Subhas Chandra Bose green not only in his mind, but he has tried to do it for all of us. The only difference I entertain is that this is not a Bill which seeks directly to honour Subhas Chandra Bose. It is an indirect way of doing it; he wants to name a particular group of islands according to the wishes of Subhas Chandra Bose. Therefore, please make a distinction. We are not now concerned with doing honour directly and personally to Subhas Bose. Constitutional amendments, as you know, are not made in this informal way.

16.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It requires a prescribed majority. When the Constitution is to be amended, there must be what is called a consensus of opinion in the whole House. In order to see that that consensus is evolved, first of all those who are in the Treasury Benches have to be taken into confidence. This is not the way of doing it. It is rather a surprising way, of bringing a Bill before the House for the acceptance of the Treasury Benches.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Accept in principle. I am sorry he was not here when I spoke.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Shri Kamath should leave it to the consideration of Government. I understand that several years ago the then Home Minister promised to consider this suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The present Minister of State also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, it is most appropriate that we safely leave it to the discretion of Government to bring forward an official Bill at the appropriate time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I have said—bring it sooner or later, sooner rather than later.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: There is another factor. Changing names of places is a very serious matter. It is not only a matter of these islands. There are several places in India which bear the names of English people. There are whole districts bearing the names of English Governors and so on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have been changed.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: There are several institutions which are named after them. We have to think a little logically and initiate a policy, if required, of ordered change, systematic change. A change here and there may do some good or may not. The Government has to take a policy decision on this matter and initiate proceedings in this House. I understand Shri Kamath is also of the same opinion. If both are of the same opinion, it is a very good augury.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I just want one minute.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I also want to speak.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad that Shri Kamath has brought this Bill for consideration before the House. Whether it is passed or not I do not mind, but it has given an opportunity for this House to do a duty which it has not done during the last 17 years. Our primary duty as independent citizens of India is to express our tribute to those who have laid down their lives for the sake of gaining this independence, and if a proper history is to be written, the name of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose will have to be written among the first three who have contributed, whose efforts have contributed, to the acquisition of our independence.

This is not the time to deal with the whole life history of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and the particular kind of emphasis he was giving to certain aspects of the Indian People's activi-

ties, but I can only say this much. My hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya has stated that the suggestion that is made in the Bill is a very small one. Really it is a small one, but I think that the idea which has remained dormant for so many years has to be given a chance to fructify, something should be done immediately. **अल्पारम्भः क्षेमकरः**

An ounce of action is worth dozens of promises to be fulfilled later on. If we look at it in that way, the little thing that we are called upon to do by the Bill is worth considering.

What a great mind Shri Subhas Chandra Bose had will be appreciated by you from this fact that during his tenure of presidentship of the Indian National Congress of a few months the one thing that he did was the appointment of a National Planning Committee. It was he who started that idea, and the most important thing in that was that he put, selected, the proper man out of the Congress Party to be the Chairman of that body, namely Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that he should preside over it. The relations between Pandit Nehru and Shri Subhas were one of political rivalry in those days, but there was that appreciation that he singled out the proper man for the proper place. It was his idea, he selected him and Jawaharlal Nehru did that work with the same devotion to duty as if it was his own work. That is the greatness of these big men. The Planning Commission of today has blossomed out of that little thing. So, the seed of whatever good is coming out of certain things has been sown by him.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a social story for the Indian patriots to be proud of. Our great men have suffered in those islands, Savarkar, Bhai Parmanand and many others. I give particular preference to that island for this reason. The flag of independent India was first planted in that island and a provisional government of independent India was first started there. It is out of that that ultimately independent India has come.

The first flag of independent India to come into existence was unfurled in that island. Therefore, there is propriety in doing something in order to perpetuate the memory of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. I pay my humble tribute to his memory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the Minister want?

Shri Hathi: About 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does he want for reply?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only three minutes.

Shrimati Lakshminanthamma (Khammam): The time may be extended.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want one minute.

Shri Hem Raj: I also want one minute.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री हीरेन मुर्जई साहब ने अभी कुछ मुभाष बाबू के चित्र के बारे में कहा। स्पीकर साहब ने एक पोरट्रेट कमेटी बनाई है जिसे यह तय करना है कि मुभाष बाबू का एक पोरट्रेट इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस में रखा जाए। सट्रल हाल में पैनल भर चके हैं, लिहाजा एक विचार यह है कि लाइब्रेरी का जो और हाल बचा है उस में उनकी फुल साइज की पोरट्रेट रखी जाए।

एक दूसरा विचार और भी है कि पोरट्रेट के अलावा मुभाष बाबू की फौजी ड्रेस में एक फुल स्टेच्यू लास किले के पास रखी जाए।

ये दोनों विचार लोगों के सामने हैं। लेकिन यह कहना कि मुभाष बाबू की पोरट्रेट न रखी जाए या स्टेच्यू न लगाई जाए ऐसा विचार है, सही नहीं है। जहां तक पार्लियामेंट हाउस में उनकी पोरट्रेट रखने का सवाल है उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमको दी गयी है। हमारा विचार है कि बीस बीस रुपया हर मेम्बर से

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

बसूल करके उस पोर्ट्रेट को बनवाया जाय बजाय इसके कि कोई पूंजीपति उस के लिए रुपया दे दे। हम चाहते हैं कि मेम्बरों के रुपये से किसी अच्छे कलाकार से चित्र को बनवाया जाए।

An hon. Member: Why not in the Central Hall?

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no placed in the front foyer, at the

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It can be placed in the front foyer, at the entrance to this House.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: आप चाहे जहां रखें। यह काम पोर्ट्रेट कमेटी के जिम्मे किया गया है। वह तय करेगी कि उसको कहां रखा जाए। लेकिन जो सजेशन उसके सामने आए हैं वह मैं ने आपके सामने रख दिए हैं।

मेरी माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना है कि बीस बीस रुपये मेहरबानी कर के दें ताकि पोर्ट्रेट बनवायी जा सके।

श्री भगु लिंगये : नगव लेने का इन्ति-जाम करवाइए।

श्री हेम राव : मैं कामत साहब को बधाई देता हूं कि वह इस बिल को हाउस के सामने लाए हैं और नेता जी के सम्बन्ध में आज चर्चा हुई है।

जहां तक नेता जी के नाम का सवाल है वह तो स्वर्णशिरों में हर एक भारतवासी के दिल में अंकित है और आज वह इतिहास के पन्नों में सुनहरे हरफों में लिखा जा चका है। उनका हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई में बड़ी स्थान है जो कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का हमारे इतिहास में है। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के

मुतास्लिक यह कहा जाता है कि जब उनके पास कोई फौज नहीं थी तो उन्होंने कहा था :

चिड़ियां कोड़ां बाज बनावां,
तो नाम गोविन्द सिंह घरावां

इसी प्रकार सुभाष जी यहां से खाली हाथ गए थे लेकिन बाहर जाकर उन्हीं लोगों की उन्होंने फौज बनाई जिनको अंग्रेजों का गुलाम कहा जाता था और उस फौज को लेकर अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई की। उनका यह कारनामा हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को पचास साल आगे ले आया और इस कारनामे से देश का एटमासफियर ऐसा बना कि अंग्रेज के दिल में डर पैदा हो गया और वह भांप गया कि वह ज्यादा दिनों यहां नहीं राज कर सकता।

यह ठीक है कि उनका नाम इतिहास से नहीं मिट सकता। उनका यह सजेशन था कि जिन द्वीपों में उन्होंने आजाद गवर्नमेंट कायम की उनका नाम स्वराज्य और शहीद द्वीप रखा जाए। मैं ने इस वास्ते अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया था कि गो कि उन के नाम को जंजीरों में बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन उन्होंने वहां आजाद हुकूमत कायम की थी। शहीद और स्वराज्य द्वीप रखने के मैं इसलिए हक में नहीं हूं कि शहीद तो बहुत से हो गए हैं और उस वक्त तक स्वराज्य मिला नहीं था। इसी लिए मेरा कहना था कि चूंकि उन्होंने वहां पहली आजाद सरकार कायम की थी, इसलिए उन द्वीपों का नाम नेताजी आइलैंड्स या नेताजी सुभाष आइलैंड्स रखा जाए, ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियों को पता चल सके कि यहां उन्होंने पहली आजाद हुकूमत कायम की थी और यहां हिन्दुस्तान की आजाद हुकूमत की बुनियाद रखी गई थी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस बिल के उसूल को मानते हुए इसको परवान करेगी।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to associate myself with the tributes that have been paid by various speakers to Netaji. There can be no doubt that he was and is the one person who is named or called Netaji. We have leaders called by different names but Netaji is known by a name which shows the qualities of leadership, the boldness and the courage that he possessed.

I remember those days what inspiration we drew and how the youth of the country were inspired by Netaji's name. Therefore, I was rather pained and hurt to hear some remarks made by, I would say, even Shri Kamath, and Shri Mukerjee, that there is something in the official circles—the apathy—the word used by Shri Kamath—and that they are “spiritual discomfort”; Shri Mukerjee used those words. There is no spiritual discomfort in anybody's circle, official or non-official, not only in the Congress party but in others also. Therefore, when the hon. Member from Andamans spoke, he expressed what the people in the area thought about it. But it was not an occasion to impute motives on the party and say that the party has managed—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say that.

Shri Hathl: I am referring to Shri Mukerjee. Therefore, I would like to make this point absolutely clear; that we have all admiration, respect and reverence for that great son of India, and there is no doubt about that.

Shri Raghunath Singh has just explained about the putting up of a statue and a portrait; I would not deal with that subject but I will only deal with the question of naming these two Islands after the name of Netaji.

This is not a new question—anyway; right from 1948, this question has been raised in one form or the other. The first time it was raised was on the 19th February, 1948, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Home Minister. Then, later on, it was again raised by perhaps Shri Kamath, when the Home Minister stated about these two names which are proposed to day, Swaraj and Shaheed Dweep. In reply, the Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had stated that the Government had no information on the first part and the second did not arise. Then again, there was the Constitution (Amendment) Bill in 1956 when Shri Kamath moved an amendment to the effect that the name of the island should be changed to Swaraj and Shaheed islands or Jawahar and Subhas islands. This was in 1956.

Now, therefore, the question as to what name should be given has not been decided. What I also said was, when the Bill relating to direct elections to the Union territories came up, that if the name has to be changed, “I do not think there should be any controversy; that can be considered and that is a different matter; it is not relevant to the whole question now”.

“Now we are considering giving representation to the people, we shall consider that suggestion later.”

Therefore, at no time can it be said that the Government has rejected the idea or has looked upon this question with any sort of “spiritual discomfort” as Mr. Mukerjee said. On the contrary, if it has been put off indefinitely, there are reasons.

First the idea was that it should be named as Subhash Bose Dweep. But Sarat Chandra Babu made a statement and said that he did not like the idea of naming the small island after him. That was one thing. Even in 1953 several members wrote to the Home Minister stating “We feel that

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the name Subhash Dweep" will be the most appropriate. The signatories were Shri N. C. Chatterjee and so many others; that was in 1953.

We have a number of names which have been suggested. The only point to be considered is whether it should be named as Subash Dweep or Netaji Dweep or Swaraj and Shaheed Dweep. These are points which have to be considered. As Shri Hem Raj said, when the name Swaraj and Shaheed Dweep was suggested in 1943, India had not got independence. After that, India got independence. It is equally true that it was that part of India which became independent first. Therefore, that name also can be considered.

I submit that when we are considering amendment of the Constitution, it is really for changing the name indirectly, not directly for any administrative or constitutional purpose. If we want to change the name, we should change it because we want to perpetuate the memory of Netaji. So far as respect and admiration for him are concerned, there is no question about everybody having the same regard and respect for Netaji as the mover of this Bill. So far as the statue is concerned, Mr. Raghunath Singh has clarified it and I need not go further into it.

I am thankful to Mr. Kamath for appreciating that a Bill for amending the Constitution may be difficult to be passed like that. He wants only an assurance. So far as the assurance is concerned, may I read out what Pantji said, which will be enough for Mr. Kamath? I am personally too small a man to give an assurance. Of course, I am here representing the Government and I repeat what Pantji said:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are a modest minister.

Shri Hathi: Yes, yes; I know. My difficulty is, it is difficult to bat against

your bowling. You call me "modest" all right, but I do not know where I would slip down in assurances to you and Shri Mukerjee both.

This is what Pantji said:

"The suggestion that has been made here will receive consideration and we will examine from various aspects whether a change could appropriately be made. If a change can be made, then we will see what name should replace Andaman and Nicobar. There is nothing controversial about it, and we have certainly no desire to miss the opportunity of showing respect to Subhash babu."

There is no spiritual discomfort here. He says:

"But a number of names have been suggested and the whole question will have to be considered carefully before any change can be made."

This is what he has said. What I said also, I think, if you paraphrase, means the same thing. Therefore, there was no reason for making all the criticism and bringing so many things here. Netaji's name, I consider it as a pious name, a non-controversial thing. Let an atmosphere not unnecessarily be created that there is something controversial about him. What can there be controversial about such a big leader. There could be nothing. But the atmosphere that was somehow or the other created showed or could give an impression that there is some controversy about his bigness or greatness.

Shri Bade: You are going on thinking and thinking and doing nothing.

Shri Hathi: This is the position. There are a number of names which, if a change is to be made, can be considered. That is all I have to say on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Introduce a Bill next year. Sir, I shall be very brief so that my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya will move his Bill for consideration.

I am grateful to all my hon. friends who have spoken from both sides of the House including the reasonable and amiable minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs...

An hon. Member: Modest minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: ...who has added his mite of tribute to what has come from all sections of the House. It has been a near universal support, if not hundred per cent support, for my Bill, the hon. Member from Andamans only striking a dissenting note. He was labouring under a misapprehension. I would like to assure him that the tribal people who are inhabiting these islands would be enthused and inspired by the new names "Swaraj and Shaheed" if given to the islands. We were told the other day that the people of Andamans and Nicobars, wherever they come from, from whichever part of India they might have originally come, all speak Hindi. Everyone of them speaks Hindi. I am sure these two names would enthuse and inspire them too as no other names can.

Having said that, I would like to add one word before I close. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been rightly placed amongst the Trinity of leaders who led India's freedom struggle. Lok Manya Tilak was the father of Indian unrest, Mahatma Gandhi was the father of Indian struggle and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the father of Indian revolution. This was the famous Trinity.

I am glad that all my friends, including the Minister, are agreed on this issue and there has been no controversy, no discordant note, except the one from Shri Niranjana Lal. Netaji was not merely the father of

Indian revolution. Before he went out of India in 1941 after an exploit which has been placed on a par with the historic escape of Shivaji from Agra Fort, he was the father of the forward movement within the Indian National Congress, and he was the father of planning in India. Here I speak from first-hand knowledge. When, as Congress President, he founded the National Planning Committee he invited by telegram, by cable, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to accept the chairmanship of the National Planning Committee, which he graciously accepted. And I had the humble privilege of working as the Secretary of the National Planning Committee for a few months until for political reasons I was asked to quit.

His contribution not merely to the freedom struggle inside India but outside also has become classic and especially the part he played from outside India from 1941 to 1945 has become part of history; and as Shri Limaye has stated, this liberation of the Andamans was the first symbol of liberation of India from British bondage. At that time many freedom fighters, including myself, were imprisoned and I believe, Sir, you were also in a similar place, that event was suppressed by British propaganda and we were never told at that time about INA and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The papers were full of Japanese soldiers going here and there.

Be that as it may, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, whose party did commit blunders at that time, did not know what they were doing because of their ignorance, cimmerian ignorance—they called him traitor and Quisling—they have made honourable friends, I mean his party. I am glad that he too has come out with a glowing tribute to the part played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

As regards the passing of the Bill, the Minister has appreciated the argument that, being a Constitution Amendment Bill, there is no point in

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putting it to the vote, even the motion for consideration of the Bill, because that would not be in order according to the rules of the House unless there is at least two-thirds majority of the members present in the House as well as a simple majority of the total membership. And that being impossible today, on the strength of the assurance given by the Minister, who is not known for breach of promise, convinced and hoping, not against hope, but keenly hoping that Government would bring a Bill on these lines in the next session, budget session itself, or at the latest during the next year, 1966, I would seek leave of the House to withdraw the measure at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.59 hrs.

ALL INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

—(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 3A)

by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya—contd.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill, I want to give a brief summary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech the next day.

16.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Forty-Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17 hrs.

*REPAYMENT OF LOAN BY TISCO AND IISCO

श्री सधु लिखये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टिस्को और इस्को को सरकार के द्वारा ग्यारह, बारह साल पहले जो विशेष कर्जा दिया गया था उस के बारे में मैं यह बहस उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस पर इस सदन में कई बार प्रश्न पूछे गये हैं और उन के जवाब भी आ चुके हैं। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार का जो रवैया इधर दस बारह सालों से रहा है उस से सदन के किसी भी सदस्य को सन्तोष नहीं है। खुद इस्पात मंत्री ने पिछली मर्तबे इस कर्जे की बात को लेकर यह बात कही थी कि यह बड़ी दुईवी कहानी है। इस सदन के अधिक से अधिक सदस्यों की यह राय है कि यह केवल दुईवी नहीं है बल्कि शर्मनाक है। इस कहानी से एक बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है कि जहाँ तक बड़े पूँजीपतियों का सवाल है सरकार का रख उनके बारे में सख्ती का नहीं रहा है। अगर सख्ती का रख रहा होता तो इस के बारे में कोई दूसरे कदम अवश्य उठाये जाते।

अब मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो करार किया गया और 10 करोड़ ६० टाटा के इस्पात कारखाने को दिये गये और 10 करोड़ ६० बीरेन मूकर्जी के कारखाने को दिये गये, और बाद में 18 लाख ६०