

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 9, 1994/Sravana 18,
1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

REFERENCES RE: 52ND ANNIVERSARY OF QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT AND 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF DROPPING OF ATOMIC BOMBS ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI CITIES OF JAPAN

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the grateful nation observes today the fifty-second anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement.'

On this day, the leaders of the freedom struggle gave a clarion call to the men and the women, the young and the old, the rich and the poor from all parts of the country, to struggle unto the last, to put an end to the rule of the foreigners and to usher in the freedom for the country. Mahatma Gandhi asked them to do or die for the freedom.

The people of the country responded to

the call of their leaders and urges in their hearts for freedom in a most splendid and brave manner, without caring for themselves, in any way, with readiness to sacrifice all that was near and dear to them consciously and boldly.

The determination shown and the sacrifices done by the freedom fighters ultimately resulted in the dawn of freedom on the horizon of India.

But for their struggle, sacrifices and determination, we would have not enjoyed the bliss and the glory of the freedom.

We would like to remember all the freedom fighters, and pay our respectful homage to the hallowed memory of the patriots.

On 6th of August, on Hiroshima and on 9th of August, on Nagasaki, atom bombs were dropped killing thousands and maiming millions, depicting to the world how dangerous could be the wars and insensible use of the modern weapons and unbridled ambitions on human beings and nations.

The dangers of the nuclear weapons and modern devices of war, now have multiplied. If the nuclear arsenal that exists in the world is not reduced and eliminated, the human race cannot become free from

fear of devastating destructions. The principles that can be adopted to reduce and eliminate nuclear arsenals, and other conventional weapons of mass-destruction, and of dangerous nature should be universal, non-discriminatory and reassuring of justice, equality and prosperity and peace for all peoples of the world. With the end of the cold-war, the warmth of peace and affection for all everywhere should prevail, leading to a new world order, the realisation of the fraternity of humanity. The tragedy caused by the atom bombs should make us all, more compassionate, just, and affectionate, and wise to make proper decisions in these respects.

We should not forget what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We should remember the tragedy to avoid the tragedies in the future. We need act bravely and wisely for peace. We need keep struggling to make this world non-violent and peaceful. We should support all the efforts in these directions and oppose all the efforts to the contrary with all the might and will at our disposal.

Well, I would now leave it to you.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, we are very grateful to you for having recalled one of the most climatic moments in the history of modern India when the last phase of the battle for freedom was started on this day with the Quit India Resolution being adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay under the leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

The freedom of India and the struggle for the same was not, as Gandhiji put it, merely the transformation of one set of rulers for another. In fact, the Freedom

Movement of India spearheaded the historical forces which struggled for freedom, liberty and the end of colonialism and oppression by all colonial powers throughout the world. And, it is, therefore, that the dawn of freedom in India heralded, as it were, the dawn of freedom in the subjugated parts of the world. The martyrs who laid down their lives in this epic struggle are already venerated and worshipped throughout the country. This day, in fact, marks the moment at which our freedom fighters took the pledge of 'do or die' which only a very dedicated band of people can do. Gandhiji led this Movement in its most trying phases to achieve ultimately the freedom of this country.

At this moment, I remember the famous lines of a great poet and I would like to conclude with it. He says:

"Eternal spirit of the chainless mind
Brightest in dungeons liberty thou art
For there thy habitation is the heart
The heart which love of thee alone
can bind
And when thy sons to fetters are
consigned
Freedom finds wings in this four
winds."

Freedom has found wings in the four winds. But as you have justly said, this freedom needs eternal vigilance because that is ultimately the price of liberty.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, your views were so meaningful that one cannot disagree with them. This day reminds us the goal for which many of our youth became martyrs. Our political leaders also sacrificed their lives in their struggle. A time comes in

one's life when one has to think where one has taken a birth, to which motherland does one belong to and what is the status, direction and condition of that land. When we realised that subjugation is an evil and when our martyrs' heart rended with the sound of shackles put on the feet of Mother India, they adopted a goal and gave a call for martyrdom. While remembering that objective we have to think now that what should we do and in what manner we should salute them. Time and again, such occasions come in one's life when one has to set a goal for oneself. In my view, the foremost goal is:

"Janani Janm Bhumishcha Swargadapi Gariyasee". This motherland enjoys a unique status and its glory even surpasses the glory of paradise. Before the freedom, prestige and dignity of the motherland everything becomes insignificant. It is for these reasons that our youth sacrificed their lives. When I realise the feelings in their hearts and determination to sacrifice, I salute those innumerable martyrs and freedom fighters. They never thought whether they would achieve their goal or not and they never thought of making some achievements for themselves. They knew it very well that death-cells and gallows were waiting for them. But even after that they resolved to sacrifice their lives so that their coming generations, their brethren, the countrymen and the motherland could live in freedom. Therefore, they sacrificed their lives. We are nothing before them. When someone asked Bhagat Singh what would he gain or achieve from all that he was doing as he was young and handsome and had a good future ahead of him, he recited the following couplet:

Na De Lalach Mujhe, Vatan Par
Marne Ka, Desh Ki Aan Meri
Abroo Bachati Hai,
Vatan Par Marna To Hai Farz Apna;
Arey Suna Hai Kahin

Shahidi Bhi Bechi Jati Hai".

Martyrdom is neither sold nor purchased. It is one's determination that inspires one to die like a moth. Our martyrs had kindled a light, which later on became a flame and now it has assumed the proportion of a sun. Now the question is that how much strength do we possess to keep that flame burning and not allow it to die out. There is a saying in Punjab. "Falana Bara Sokha Hai, Par Dhimkana Bara Okha Hai". It is easy to apply collyrium but one may blacken his face with it and the other may become beautiful. However, it is difficult to maintain that beauty. Today, the freedom of the nation is a trust in our hands. Those martyrs have left this trust in our hands and we cannot imagine to lose it in any way. We will have to think that what is our goal. If due to our selfishness any harm is done to our motherland, where we have born and which has given us food and climate to grow and prosper, then we are not the true sons of our motherland. Keeping all these things in view, we have to remember those freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives for us and our progeny. We have to keep that trust intact and it should be our goal and it should be our determination. If we stagger in our determination, it will be the worst thing on our part. I would like the countrymen to understand the significance of 9th August. Let us think what does it teach us. We have to march ahead by following these teachings. We bow our heads in indifference to the memory of those martyrs and great leaders. Every Indian remembers them. None can forget the sacrifice of Bapu, Jawahar Lal Nehru and innumerable freedom fighters and martyrs. We have a duty towards them. We wish that their memory is never fade away from our minds and we continue to preserve the trust handed over to us and let it flourish.

With these words, I support your views

and thank you.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have reminded us about the importance of these two dates. However, it will be an unending process to talk about it. It was on 9th August, the Quit India Movement was launched. Many leaders and brave men sacrificed their lives in this movement. I pay my homage to all those martyrs.

Sir, on this occasion, I would like to draw your kind attention as well as the attention of the House towards an important thing. In the very first paragraph of our Constitution it is written: "India is Bharat". Whereas, it should have been "Bharat is India". I would submit that it should be given a serious thought.

Sir, Gandhiji had launched Salt Movement from Champaran and he had marched upto Delhi. At that time, 50 per cent of the people living in different villages of the country had accompanied him. These people were the freedom fighters of the country. Some of these freedom fighters are still alive. Their applications for freedom fighter's pension are pending with the Government. I request that on this occasion, these applications should be disposed of.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): We are grateful to you for having reminded the nation the importance of today, the 9th of August. It played a historic role in the freedom struggle of this country. It was the sacrifice, the sense of dedication that our great leaders had shown during the freedom struggle that has enabled us now to be in a position to enjoy the real independence of this Republic. As you rightly pointed out and also endorsed by the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arjun

Singh, eternal vigilance is of utmost importance in independent India. We will be able to achieve this eternal vigilance only by having the unity of hearts. The unity and integrity of this nation is of paramount importance for any Indian. The unity of hearts could be achieved only by communal harmony, the real harmony of the hearts for which Gandhiji had lived and sacrificed his life. I remember the great sacrifices made by the freedom fighters under the venerable leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Patel. Those leaders, by their own sacrifice, taught us to have the commitment to the cause of the country. So it is time for every Indian to pledge himself that our total commitment will be to the cause of the nation.

Sir, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, I take this opportunity to pay homage to the great freedom fighters who fought under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. May God bless us to uphold the ethos of India for years to come. Thank you.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Quit India Movement is the cornerstone in the history of freedom struggle. The call given by Mahatma Gandhi was responded well by one and all. Many people, irrespective of their age, laid down their lives for the cause of freedom. Their lives and their dedication will be remembered for ever.

Sir, on behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I pay my tribute and pay homage to the martyrs of freedom struggle.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): We are very much grateful to you for having recapitulated in this House the sense of dedication and sacrifice of our martyrs on the 9th of August, during the Quit

India Movement.

Sir, the only thing I want to say is this. Our great poet Kalidas told:

[Translation]

'Astutrasayatn Dishī Devatma
Himalayanam Nagadhiraja
Poorva Purtoyanidhi vagahya
Sthitah prithivyam Eve Mandandam.'

[English]

This is our India and India is great. It is the epitome of the whole world.

Sir, there were so many martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for getting our motherland freed. We have to recapitulate their lives and their sense of dedication. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose once told that it is the greatest curse for a man to be a slave. We have been freed from the curse and he also told that it is the greatest crime for a man to compromise with the wrongs and injustices. Indians have not made compromises with wrongs and injustices. They have not taken the curse of working under foreign rule. That is why, hundreds and hundreds of martyrs have sacrificed their lives and now we are enjoying the freedom of their sacrifice and their dedication. So, we are now recapitulating and we are now remembering their sincere sacrifices.

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi told one thing. We should learn that and we should prepare ourselves for that sort of a sacrifice and for that sort of a dedication. He told that it is not too late to mend matters provided we forsake selfishness, adopt selflessness, abandon fear, not to be hypocrites and become honest, upright, moral and truthful. We should be preparing ourselves for bearing any sort of

tyranny, oppression and difficulty for our country. We should also be preparing ourselves to give our lives, to dedicate our lives and to do that sort of a sacrifice. That is all, I want to say.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (AraKanam): Hon. Speaker, Sir, let me also join to pay tribute to the Freedom Fighters as an erstwhile freedom fighter myself. As the last phase of the freedom movement, Mahatma Gandhiji announced Quit India Movement in 1942. Many people from all walks of life have taken part in the Freedom Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. Both the educated and the uneducated men took part in the freedom struggle. Students, labourers and agricultural workers were paying heed to the call given by Gandhiji. Gandhiji gave the clarion call on 8th August, 1942 at Bombay and he emphasized the need to intensify the agitations and impressed upon the people that that was the time to do or die. Lakhs and lakhs of people came forward to participate in the struggle and to fill the prisons. All of them accepted the leadership provided by Mahatma Gandhi. He led them all in the right path. Lakhs of people were put in prisons. Thousands of them were beaten up brutally. Hundreds of them fell victim to the British bullets. I know personally several people who were languishing in prisons for months and years together.

Despite this, Mahatma Gandhiji was of strong conviction that we would win Freedom only through Non-violence. There were demands to resort to armed struggle. But Gandhiji insisted upon Ahimsa and did not accept violent means. Gandhiji said "Freedom is our Birth Right and we will win Freedom." He also said that it is only through the means of Ahimsa we will achieve our goal. He said there cannot be any alterna-

*Translation of the speech originally delivered is Tamil.

tive to Ahimsa. So, people led by Gandhiji took Ahimsa as their only weapon in their fight for freedom. Mahatma Gandhiji was compassionate even towards those who opposed the struggle for freedom. Even those who said that freedom should not be given to our Country were made Members of our Constituent Assembly with voting rights. For about four months from the first week of August, in 1942, British regime let loose an orgy of violence against the Satyagrahis led by Gandhiji.

I would like to recall certain incident during this occasion. One of our great leaders Subhash Chandra Bose started then a very big liberation campaign in Asia. When he commenced the struggle, two of his INA men were sent to Madras from Japan. They were arrested while landing on the Madras shores. British regime had put them in Madras Central Prison. I happened to be a prisoner in the same jail as a freedom fighter. I have met them inside the prison as we were in opposite blocks. I remember their names too. One was Raman Nair and the other was Kumara Thevar. They were court martialled and were sentenced to death. They were to be hanged to death. When we had met them in the prison, they said that they would give away their lives for the cause of freedom. When they were to be hanged the next day they said, "We are going to die now. But our country will get freedom one day. We will not live to distribute sweets to all the freedom fighters. So, please give us sweets. If you give sweets now we can distribute it to all the freedom fighters today itself. Because we are going to die tomorrow." They were taken to gaols and were hanged to death the next day. Though I was in the same prison I could not see for myself their breathing their last breath. But I learnt that they did not pray to God but prayed to 'Bharat Mata' chanting the slogans 'Vande Mataram'. Till their last

they were repeating 'Vande Mataram' and gave their life for the country. Thus people from all walks of life have taken part in our freedom struggle in various capacities. They lent their ears to the appeal from Mahatma Gandhi and had undergone all kinds and forms of hardships to win our freedom.

It is laudable that this august House has chosen to pay rich tributes to the selfless freedom fighters. As a freedom fighter, I appreciate the gesture and thank you again for the opportunity given to speak on this occasion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, immediately after entering the House, you talked about the importance of 6th and 9th August. 9th August has its own significance because on this day Bapuji had given a call for "Quit India Movement". It resulted in the independence of our country. Now, we have to be cautious about preserving our freedom. Our country is a harbinger of peace in the whole world. Sir, you also talked about dropping of atom bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima which resulted in heavy loss of human life. Even today, its after-effects can be seen on the coming generations. We are a peace-loving country. Therefore, it was natural for you to mention the importance of these events.

Gandhiji showed us the path of independence and led various movements in the country. In these movements, many of our leaders and youth sacrificed their lives. The other countries of the world, particularly of Africa, also followed the same path. Thus, about 200 countries of the world attained independence. It was not an insignificant thing because they also attained independence by fighting against colonialism with determination and sacrificed their lives. To-

day, these countries are working for the upliftment of the poor and alleviating poverty in their own countries. The path shown by Gandhiji led to independence of this nation and it brought a significant change. Before independence, our voice was not heard but today we are responsible for running our own Government. These responsibilities have some shortcomings which are required to be removed. These can be removed by a man of character. The leaders who showed us this path, had a clean character. The leaders who showed us this path, had a clean character. We have to preserve that freedom and march ahead. We have to set a precedent for the whole world.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have said that a blind arms race is going on among different countries of the world but these arms should not get any importance for maintaining peace in the world. It is upto some extent justified for a big country to deploy forces on the order. These big countries, if wish, can do by any country. But it is not proper to stockpile arms for the peace of the world. I support this view that the stockpiles of such arms should be destroyed so that we can bring the dawn of peace on this earth. In this endeavour, all nations should come forward while keeping their dignity intact.

While paying homage to these martyrs, I salute them for sacrificing their lives to free mother India.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have moved two important resolutions in this House. 9th August is a revolution day, which is written in golden letters in the pages of our history. This day reminds us not only our rights but duties also. Our freedom-fighters achieved freedom for the country with dedication and sacrifice, we also have some responsibility

to protect and preserve that freedom. This is the greatest need of the hour.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware that whatever is happening today is not conducive to preserving our freedom and strengthening our democracy. As has been said —

[English]

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty". But eternal vigilance on whose part? Well, it ought to be on the part of each and every one.

[Translation]

There is need to be vigilant for every individual. It is the responsibility of all, be it an individual, society or a political party, to bear this thing in mind. Our country's independence should not be harmed in any way, neither by the wrong acts of an individual, nor by the wrong acts of a political party nor of the people engaged in illegal activities. If today we lose our independence, we do not have leaders like Mahatma Gandhi or Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru with us to regain it. There is no Maulana Abul Kalam Azad among us who would attain independence for us. We do not have great leaders like them. Today we have only petty leaders for whom it would not be easy to regain independence for the country. Therefore, our responsibility is to protect and nourish this gift of freedom bestowed on us by our great leaders and we should always work keeping this thing in our mind.

As you have said regarding the holocaust of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is the duty of every country of the world to work unitedly for establishing peace in the world so that such horrible incident may not recur on earth. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave the

principles of Panchsheel and the entire world accepted them. It is a great contribution of India to the world which has been accepted universally. It is a responsibility of all of us to follow those ideals and that is a need of the hour too. Therefore, I think you have presented a very good Resolution before the House which would make us aware of our responsibilities.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, not me alone, but the entire House is grateful to you for bringing a matter which is close to the heart to every Indian. Today you have given a formal shape to that tradition which has been enshrined in following couplet:

Shahidon Ki Chitaon Par Jutenge Har
Baras Mele,
Vatan Par Mitane Walon Ka Yahi Baki
Nishan Hoga.

Sir, you have given practical shape to the couplet of a poet or a martyr for which the entire nation is grateful to you.

A number of freedom fighters had shed their blood for our motherland. They kept the traditions alive set by Tantiya Tope, Mangal Pandey and Jhansi Ki Rani. Some people were not even aware of Kala Pani or Andaman Nicobar but even then they went there and continued their freedom struggle from there thousands of miles away from the country in the face of countless hardships and tortures. Today we are remembering those freedom fighters.

Today the question is not of just remembering them, but to protect country's freedom attained by them after making great sacrifices. We want that in every moment of democracy, which we are enjoying, we should always remember the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters. With these words I

also join you in remembering them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 52 years ago on this day, our Father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi gave the following slogan through a poet:

'Dekh Binda Ke Pare Range Chaman
Joshe Bahar,
Aur Raks Karana Hai To Phir Panv Ki
Janjir Na Dekh.

This slogan was adopted by all the people - young and old, men and women and they dedicated themselves to the cause of nation. The imperialist forces were forced to leave the country within five years and after that we got independence and since then country has made a lot of progress. On this memorable day, it is our duty to remember all those martyres, and salute them. Today we should take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the development, peace and prosperity of our country. I think this day is also important for us from this point of view.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandarbar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is an important day for us. It is a good thing that today our colleagues and you have remembered freedom fighters. I also remember Mahatma Gandhi and all other freedom fighters. Whatever sacrifices the freedom fighters have made for the country are well known to all of us.

The new generation of today has to think about their duties. We, all are aware of our rights but we should remain equally aware of our duties. We have to protect independence of our country. Unity and

integrity of the country has to be maintained. It is our duty to take our country on the path of development.

I feel that our freedom fighters came forward to make sacrifices for the independence of our country without having any pecuniary consideration or of any other facilities they might get after attaining independence. In my Nandarbar area, the students came forward to face bullets of Britishers and became martyres. Such was the generation of that time. The new generation should also set such ideals for them.

Today is the 9th August, the day of revolution and on this occasion I remember and pay tributes to the revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives for the country

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. RAFFER SHARIEF): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to you for reminding us of two important events, one event relating to the freedom of the country and paying tributes to our forefathers who led the freedom struggle.

Ninth August is the red-letter day when the Father of the Nation gave a call to the British to leave the country. Many have left us and many stalwarts are still with us. I am sure those who are still with us will continue to inspire us.

Sir, I remember, as a very young boy, that those were the days when people used to be arrested; when people used to be taken to the prisons. During those days, the Government were not able to manage them because there was so much of an enthusiasm and so much of a response. In spite of the Government having control over the prisons, they used to convert the school

buildings into prisons by giving holidays to the school children. Even that was not enough to arrest the people and take them to the prisons. The Government did not even have enough vehicles to carry the people to the prisons and the people who were left behind used to get disappointed that they had not been taken. That was the feeling. That was a feeling of rejoice. If one got arrested or one was taken to the prison, he used to feel that he was a hero.

He has done something for the country. That was the feeling that everyone who had the privilege to participate in that great movement had.

My friend has rightly said that everyone was having that feeling. I remember the time when the police used to carry people and leave them in the forests. When the youths used to march back to the towns, the entire villages treated them as freedom fighters. People from the length and breadth of the country were involved; farmers, industrial workers, students, old people, youths, men and women were involved. That was what exactly made the British to realise and leave India and give us this freedom within about five years' time.

Now, when we remember and pay them tributes, it also, as has been rightly pointed out by Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, reminds us of our responsibility, whatever our forefathers had given us, towards freedom, the Constitution and democracy to see that what we are enjoying today should be preserved and handed over to the next generation.

Similarly, you also reminded us about our responsibility towards mankind by reminding about Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the effects of nuclear weapons. On this occasion, as we remember Mahatma Gandhi, I

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would also like to go on record that we must remember the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who, as a young leader, was able to influence the great nations, as one among them, to abandon nuclear weapons, the competition about missiles and his contribution. For this, we should remember the great contribution of our Comrade Gorbachev, the great leader of the USSR, who also equally played a very key role in bringing relief to the mankind by throwing all the missiles and nuclear weapons into the Ocean.

I am sure, with all the tension in the world, the mankind and the Leaders of all the nations will certainly look to the responsibility that every nation and its leader has towards the mankind to protect what the nature has given. It is not only for us but for the future generation, for the posterity.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this historic day of 9th August, 1942, Gandhiji gave us a call "Do or die". That call even reached the remotest corner of the country.

In response to that not only leaders but many persons and workers sacrificed their lives for the sake of our country.

Leading processions by holding the National Flag, the participants in the movement advanced even though they knew that they were being shot by the police. They shouted, "*Vande Matram*" and laid down their lives for their Motherland.

Sir, in the spirit of 'We sacrifice our today, we give our today for your tomorrow,' so many persons in India, patriots, laid their lives.

On this day, I would like to join you to pay homage to the leaders and also to those people whose names are not recorded, whose names are not sung by the ballads.

With these few words, I once again join with all the Members to pay homage to those who laid their lives for this country. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: We are happy that the Members born and brought up in different social conditions and different parts of the country have spontaneously expressed the feelings of reverence in their hearts for the freedom fighters and emotions on this topic for an unprecedentedly long time. That is the sign of unity and strength vouched by the sacrifices and martyrdom of the freedom fighters, which we should always bear in our hearts.

May I now request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a short while in memory of the leaders, freedom fighters and the victims of the atomic holocaust?

11.51 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.53 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Questions.

Q.No.221	Shri Subrata Mukherjee	Not present
Q.No.222	Shri S.M. Laljan Basha	Not present