

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कडवाय : यदि यह चर्चा कल प्रारम्भ हो तो उसमें क्या दिक्कत होगी ?

सभापति महोदय : नहीं नहीं, आप बैठिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कडवाय : 6 बजे के बाद हम नहीं बैठेंगे यह निर्णय हुआ था । यह विधेयक तो 6 बजे तक भी पास नहीं होगा और फिर उसके बाद आधे घंटे की चर्चा भी होगी है । इसलिए अभी आप आधे घंटे की चर्चा को लीजिए और इसको कल के लिए छोड़ दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put it to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कडवाय : वे तो बहुमत में बैठें हैं, वे हां कह देंगे ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The list of business is quite clear on this item. It says that the half-an-hour discussion is to be taken up "at 5.30 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier". The Chair is the product of the Rules of Procedure as the list of business is prepared under the authority of the rules of procedure. Therefore, I am afraid you are exceeding your jurisdiction, your authority, if you do not follow the list of business when even one single member in the House opposes any change. Therefore, I would very respectfully request you to stick to the list of business and move as directed there.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It appears to me that the discussion should be concluded today, because all the points have been covered. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members...

SHRI R. V. BADE (Kharagone): We want to express our opinion. Do not hostile us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister will never find it convenient to face the House.

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से मॅम्बर्स प्लीज कर रहे हैं, कि इसको कल टेक अप कर लिया जाये ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am entirely in your hands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In case this is being postponed, please remember that I am on my legs.

सभापति महोदय : वे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं कि आज इसको न लिया जाये ।

We will take this up tomorrow. Now, we will take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.  
17.45 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION CELEBRATION OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE BIRTHDAY

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have tabled many Questions and raised many discussions on the floor of this House on the ideals and heritage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Again, a discussion on the birthday celebration of Netaji, a national leader, is likely to appear to some as an attempt to project some kind of a personality cult. But Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is more than a national personality—he is a radiant embodiment of a distinctive national value for our country.

Indian freedom movement created great men of super-values, unknown in the freedom struggle of other countries. One such group of great personalities is in the lineage of Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale and Gandhi, and others in

Tilak, Aurobindo and Netaji. This first lineage of supermen represented 'Santi-darsan' or the philosophy of pacifism and the others 'Sakti-darsan' or the philosophy of vital actionism.

In our freedom struggle, Gandhiji and Netaji fulfilled the highest expressions of these two currents of philosophies. Politically speaking, Gandhiji represented the philosophy of Peaceful Transference of Powers and Netaji the philosophy of Revolutionary Seizure of Power. Gandhiji prepared the national matrix for national freedom and Netaji by fighting the last war of Indian Independence, as Azad Hind Revolution, set the decisive stage to achieve it. Gandhiji roused the Indian people to peacefully revolt against the British Rule and Netaji by his revolutionary exploits galvanised the British Indian Army to join. The freedom of India was finally achieved by the Sangam or the Synthesis of non-violent mass movement led by Gandhiji and the Revolutionary Armed Action sparked off by Netaji.

In the history of freedom movement of India, philosophically and in the technique of struggle, only two great potentialities, Gandhiji and Netaji, played two unique and clearly distinctive roles of their own.

All the great leaders of India, during the last phase of our freedom movement, achieved unique glory, principally as planetary luminaries in the Political Solar System of Gandhiji, but Netaji the only exception shined in it, as a Brilliant Comet, having a distinctive characteristic and revolutionary effulgence of his own.

It is for this reason that the role of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, in the Indian Freedom Struggle, is second to none but uniquely distinctive of its own. The Government of India acclaimed, eulogised and highlighted the image and contribution of Gandhiji and also the images and contributions

of the planetary luminaries of Gandhian Solar system, but almost completely ignored the distinctive revolutionary image and heritage of Netaji.

In the profile of modern India, Netaji is the gloriest exponent of Sakti-darsan or the philosophy of Vital Actionism. Netaji is the magnificent image of the aspiration and achievement of the philosophy and technique of Indian Revolution. Netaji is the pioneer path-finder of the leftism in India. Netaji is the originator, philosopher and architect of the Indian youth movement. Netaji is the dreamer, projector and father of the concept of Indian National Planning. Netaji is the philosopher of the idea of Indian Socialism, based on the concept of the synthesis of the triple values of freedom, democracy and socialism, as the Indian National ideology, distinctly different from the metaphysics of Marxian or Communistic Socialism.

Netaji achieved the unique ideal of Indian unity and emotional integration of the Indian people in creating the national legacy of the unified Azad Hind Revolution. Netaji is the only leader who could combine political leadership with military command to create a heritage of unique Military Revolutionary Leadership. Netaji is the supreme identity of revolutionary courage, revolutionary exploit, and revolutionary genius after the great revolutionary Chatrapati Shivaji.

Netaji is the sublime symbol of total dedication, total sacrifice and total consecration to the cause of national freedom and Indian national ideals.

Netaji is the noblest missionary who completely merged himself in the mission of India, which he feels is to lead the world to a new era of human freedom and human equality beyond the phase of communism.

It is for these reasons that Netaji's birthday, his heritage, has a greater meaning, a greater value for our nation than merely honouring a great national personality.

[Shri Samar Guha]

It is not merely to acknowledge our national debt to Netaji but to own his values, his heritage, for our nation, that we should project his image and ideals.

Netaji lived in complete abandon for himself. He did not even want to be remembered by the posterity at Subhash Chandra Bose but only as an Indian pilgrim who completely merged his entire being in the mission of his motherland.

It is not to honour Netaji but to honour ourselves, not to glorify him but to share his achievements and values for glorification of our nation that our country owes an unrepayable national debt to him. His ideal and image is a great inspiration of dedicated nationalism before our present and future generations.

Our Government failed to own the heritage of Netaji and project it before the nation because they could not surmount the prejudice and parochiality of the contemporary politics and politicians.

The Government have very rightly spent crores of rupees and set up many institutions in upholding the ideals and heritage of Gandhiji and Panditji. But they could not spend even Rs. 5 lakhs for Netaji, could not set up a single national institution in his name.

Missing of Netaji's portrait from the galaxy of the portraits of our national leaders in the Central Hall of the Parliament House means not merely the absence of the portrait of the greatest revolutionary of India but missing of the heritage and contribution of the revolutionaries to the cause of Indian freedom.

Except in West Bengal, Netaji's portrait is not found in the Secretariat of any State of our country.

Netaji's is the only image of a great revolutionary and military leader of the days of our national struggle.

Could not the Government induct this heritage of Netaji in the National Army of our country? Could not the portrait of Netaji be set in every Defence Institute? Could not they rename Dehra Dun or Poona Defence Academy as Netaji Defence Academy?

The brilliant patriots of the INA have been excluded from the Army of free India, but could not the historic symbols, the insignia, the gallantry awards of INA, be introduced in the Army of free India? Could not a division be named after the Azad Hind Fauj and Netaji? Could not the Government set up a Martyr Monument for INA and the Indian revolutionaries?

Could they not write a history of INA and a biography of Netaji as a military leader and highlight his soul-stirring order-of-the-days for the patriotic inspiration of the army of free India?

Netaji's writings and speeches, his biography—do our Government not feel publishing in thousands?

Can you find any other image as an emblem of the Indian youth which can galvanise the Indian youths?

Netaji is the pioneer, the architect and the philosopher of the Indian youth movement. Could not Government set up Youth Centres in the name of Netaji the emblem and the shining image of the prince of the Indian Youth?

Observing Netaji's birthday for the first time in this year of Silver Jubilee of our Independence will have no meaning unless the Government change their attitude to the ideals and heritage of Netaji.

The test for the fact whether the Government have changed their outlook and attitude towards Netaji is whether the Government will set up a National Committee to take up adequate steps to emulate the ideals and heritage of Netaji and project his great revolutionary image before our nation.

On the 15th August I had to undertake a fast for a day because Netaji's portrait was absent in the Central Hall. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, I printed it and I do not know whether I can place\* it on the Table of the House. If you permit, I will do so. I do not want to add a word.

I ask the Home Minister only two questions—how the Government is observing our Panditji's heritage and how the Government is observing Netaji's heritage. I did not want to pit one great great son of the nation against the other. Neither of them is second to any one in the freedom struggle. The values of Netaji's ideals and heritage have a unique place in the national history of our country.

I only ask the hon. Home Minister to tell us side by side what they have done to a great son of our nation and what they have denied and ignored the other.

Sir, I have used present tense when I paid my tribute to Netaji because it is my inner feeling that his being is still in his physical self but at a much sublimated height.

Jaitu Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee—also not here.  
Shri Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): About the philosophy of Netaji Subhas Bose, it needs no introduction. I think the very word 'Netaji' is enough to all the Indians and to the entire world. How our President, while unveiling a life-size statue of Netaji at Morirang on 21st October, paid a tribute to Netaji—I will just quote him. The President was unveiling a life-size bronze statue of Netaji at the Indian National Army (INA) Martyrs' Memorial ground at Morirang and while unveiling the statue, the President called upon the people to emulate the illuminating example of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

and spread the fragrance of his inspiring ideals and achievements for promoting unity, goodwill, tolerance and mutual understanding in the country. This is how our President paid a tribute to Netaji. He also said at the end that Netaji wanted not only political emancipation but also economic freedom...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to know from the Government?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am coming.

The President further on, said:

"Our goal is the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society for which Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Bose ceaselessly strove".

This is what our President Giri said.

On the 23rd January, in a broadcast message our Prime Minister said...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? What do you want to know from the Government.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would have finished by this time.

The Prime Minister said that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his ideals inspired the people to greater endeavour and new heights of achievement. Further she said:

"Let us pay homage on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's 75th birthday. Let us pay our debt to him and be inspired to greater endeavour and new heights of achievement..."

I only want to know in view of these tributes paid both by the Prime Minister and the President as to what our Government is doing to pay its tribute. It is not only that. I have gone through the reply of this Government that on the 23rd January they are going to observe Subhas Chandra Bose day. I am sorry, in the reply the Government has not mentioned 'Netaji Subhas Bose day'—I quote, they say 'Subhas Chandra Bose day' will be

\*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permissioning the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury] observed on the 23rd January in connection with the silver jubilee of India's Independence. I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. I want to know whether the Government will clarify to this august House and to the whole country, in view of the glowing tributes paid by our President and the Prime Minister to Netaji, how the Government is going to pay their debt to this great hero and this great national leader. I want to know whether they will observe this 23rd January as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose day for all the years to come and not only for this year and the next year, 1973, but for all time to come. I want to know whether they will also make efforts to instal statues of Netaji both in front of the Red Fort and in many other important centres so that as the President called upon the people to emulate the example of Netaji, by looking at the statues of Netaji, by going through the museums, people could emulate the great spirit of understanding and co-operation shown by Netaji. Will the Government make it a point that in all spheres of the country in every part of the country, from now on, the Government will take their best efforts to give a better example of their respect to this great leader?

18.00 hrs

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के सानो का नेता भारत में पैदा नहीं हुआ। उसने भारतीय जीवन को हर दृष्टि से समृद्धिशाली बनाया। मैं सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार उनके जीवन, उनके भाषणों का सभी भाषाओं में प्रचार करेगी और सस्ता साहित्य हर जगह उनके भाषणों और जीवन का उपलब्ध करेगी ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह कि क्या कालेजों में एजुकेशन में सुभाष की लाइफ एक कम्प्लेसरी सबजेक्ट रखा जायेगा या क्या इनको भी एक सबजेक्ट • कालेज • एजुकेशन में बनाया जाएगा ताकि स्टूडेंट्स उनकी

जिन्दगी और उनके कारनामों की स्टीडी कर सकें।

तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि सुभाष प्रदर्शनियां, उनके चित्रों की प्रदर्शनियां सारे देश में, हिंदुस्तान के कोने-कोने में तथा दिल्ली में आयोजित की जाएंगी ?

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के काम किए जाएंगे तो देश को उन से प्रेरणा मिलेगी। सुभाष के नाम में ही प्रेरणा है। उनका नाम जादू का सा असर करता है। दिमाग में नयापन लाता है। उन से सम्बन्धित साहित्य तथा उनका जीवन दर्शन घर घर में पहुंचे, उसका प्रचार हो, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्ति के लिए आन प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): For many times we have urged about the martyrs' memorial outside the Red Fort. It has been unanimous wish of this House and the wish expressed by others also that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's statue should be there. He gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'. I would like to know whether any final decision has been taken or not regarding installing the statue outside the Red Fort. King George V statue was there in India Gate. There also we demanded that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's statue should be put. Also, Sir, just outside the Parliament House, you must have seen, there is no statue at present....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has been made by Mr. Dass Chowdhury. You may touch some other point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, great men think alike.

I want to know specially how this • 23rd January is going to be celebrat-

ed. This is a special day and we have also been passing through the 25th year of our freedom. I want to have a specific reply from the Government. At present there is no painting or photo of Netaji in the Central Hall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point was also made earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was said by late-lamented Pandit Nehru that the photographs of only those persons were there who have died. And he said that since Netaji's death was still a matter of controversy, therefore, that was one of the reasons why his photograph and painting were not there. I would like the hon. Minister to answer these three questions of mine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Samar Guha has sent me the booklet, and this will be sent to the Hon. Speaker, and he will decide whether to allow it to be laid on the Table or not.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have given a copy of the letter to the Prime Minister also along with it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): There is really no need to dwell on the place of Netaji in the history of this country. There is no need to recall his contribution to the freedom struggle and there is really no occasion today to go over the electrifying life of this great son of India. I deliberately use the word 'electrifying', because when we recall his life, which was so full, so dedicated, so eventful and which was so entirely concerned with or in a way consumed with his concern for this country, for its emancipation and for the amelioration of the living condition of its masses and millions of poverty-stricken people, all these things are an indelible part of our history.

He was a great leader among men, and in his day he inspired the youth, and even now if we study what he

said and what he did, it still remains a source of inspiration.

On a personal note, I may say that I was a student in a school when in 1942 my father went to jail, and I can still recall that even though our house was watched by the police and we had hardly any visitors because in those days every visitor went on the record-book of the CID, one of the things which I used to enjoy doing was to try to catch Netaji's voice on the radio, and as a young boy, you can understand the kind of impression his whole life and personality created on me, and I did get him on the radio several times.

All this is a part of history. As Shri Samar Guha said, Gandhiji was a sun and around him there grew many leaders of great stature and it was a great good fortune of this country that we had a galaxy of leaders, the like of which very few countries are fortunate enough to have at the same time, leaders who accepted the moral challenge of India's slavery and responded to it with courage, with unusual dedication, with wisdom and with vision. I do not think that it would be right of me to get into an argument regarding the comparative merits of the leaders. I think that it is an odious exercise to compare the leadership of various leaders who made their full contribution. I hope Shri Guha will allow me to dwell on the positive aspect of what Government are proposing to do rather than dwell on the comparative merits of different leaders.

The basic question that has arisen from the half hour discussion is with regard to the celebration of January 23, 1973 as Subhas Bose Day or, as my hon. friend said, Netaji Subhas Bose Day. Why leave out Netaji? That is a minor point. Usually we leave out the prefixes. We do not say 'Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Day'; we say 'Jawaharlal Nehru Day' and so on. That is why it is Subhas Bose Day.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

My hon. friend had asked about the details, particularly in relation to what the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Education propose to do for the celebration of this Day. Now he knows that January 23 is to be celebrated next year as part of the 25th anniversary of Independence Jayanti as Subhas Bose Day. State Governments have been informed of this because we have prepared a calendar of events for the whole year and we have sent this calendar of events to all State Governments. Every month before the celebrations are taken up, we remind State Governments that in the following month these are the important events which are to be celebrated, these are the days on which the celebrations are to take place. We have been doing so all along since 15th August, in fact before that. Even now, in the month of December, we shall be writing to State Governments about the programmes in January. So the State Governments are fully in the picture.

The manner of celebration and the items they want to celebrate are left to State Governments. Our Ministries are also fully in the picture. We have informed them about the days we celebrate. They also know that 23rd January next is to be celebrated as Subhas Bose Day.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will it be declared a National holiday?

SHRI K. C. PANT: No; the birthday of no leader is declared a national holiday except Gandhiji's.

I have listened very carefully to all the speeches in order to be able to get some suggestions with regard to the celebration of 23rd January 1973. Many suggestions have come which are perhaps important in themselves but which do not relate to 23rd January, as such. Nevertheless, I shall have the suggestions studied and examined and I shall bring them to the notice of State Governments, where that is necessary.

Regarding the questions which Shri Samar Guha posed, some of which were repeated by other members, like the history of INA, biography of Netaji, his writings and so on, Shri Daschowdhury mentioned about Morirang....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Statues.

SHRI K. C. PANT:.... about museums, then about exhibitions—all these questions have been raised—I hope that as I spell out the programmes of the I and B, Education and other Ministries, my hon. friends will have a measure of satisfaction from the steps that have been contemplated and are being taken—at least that is my hope.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting proposes to arrange wide showing of the film "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose" on and round about the 23rd of January. The field units of the Directorate of Field Publicity are arranging special programmes; recently the units in Tripura arranged special programmes to celebrate the Azad Hind Day. The Song and Drama Division of that Ministry is giving due prominence to the leadership given by Netaji in the freedom movement in a special Sound and Light programme on the entire freedom struggle, which is under preparation. Quotations from Netaji have been included in posters issued this year in English, Hindi and Urdu on the theme of national unity and freedom. In an exhibition organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the 25th Anniversary, due prominence has been given to the role of Netaji and INA in the freedom struggle. About 300 of these exhibitions are being organised; out of these one hundred have already been arranged. All India Radio is planning a special feature on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to be broadcast on 23rd January, 1973 at 10 P.M. This would be a national feature and will be in addition to the special programmes that different stations of All India

Radio will locally broadcast. On 21st October, 1972. All India Radio had arranged a special talk on INA and Netaji, by Shri Samar Guha himself. A special pamphlet on Netaji and INA has been brought out in English, Hindi and in regional languages with photographs, under the title "Heralds of Freedom". It contains several photographs. In Volume IV of the "History of the Freedom Movement in India" by Dr. Tara Chand to be released shortly, Netaji's contribution has been brought out. This is also being done in another book "Our Freedom" for children which is being published in connection with the 25th anniversary. Hon. Members will be glad to know that three other publications have been planned by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, i.e., a biography of Netaji in the "Builders of Modern India" series, a selection of his speeches, and a pictorial biography. This covers two or three specific points that have been made.

The Ministry of Education has also published a biography of Netaji Bose in Hindi, and is associated with the publication of the two books "Heralds of Freedom" and "Selected speeches". Their major undertaking is to be a two-volume book on "Source Material on Revolutionary Activities that took place outside India. The second volume of this publication will be largely devoted to INA. The National Book Trust has brought out the history of the INA under the Young India Library series. It will be distributed widely through the Raja Ram Mohan Roy foundation. Ministry of Education is of course including a portrait of Netaji Subhas Bose in the National Portrait Gallery that is being set up as part of the 25th Independence anniversary programme at New Delhi.

There was reference to the advisability of having a portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. This matter had been taken up by Shri Samar Guha some years ago. I think it was in

1968, I forget the exact date, he sent a memorandum to the President and the President sent him a reply explaining the whole position. On the 26th December 1967 he sent the Memorandum to the President and the President sent a reply in May 1968. I am reading an extract from that reply to Shri Guha:

"The Department of Parliamentary Affairs has requested the Lok Sabha Secretariat to bring the suggestion that Netaji's portrait be placed in the Central Hall of Parliament, to the notice of the Committee on Portraits and Statues in the Parliament House.

There is no objection to portraits of national leaders including Netaji's being displayed in offices. Government have not issued any directions making it obligatory for Government offices to display the photographs or portraits of national leaders nor is it proposed to issue such directions now."

With regard to the erection of statue of Netaji in New Delhi, that letter says:

"Sites for erection of statues in the Capital are found by the Ministry of Works and Housing as and when any proposal is sponsored by municipal bodies, non-governmental organisation or individuals who have to bear all expenses in this regard. No proposal for the erection of a statue of Netaji in New Delhi, supported by offer of funds, has been received by that Ministry. They will take necessary action as and when firm proposals in this behalf are received."

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**  
What about the statue in front of Red Fort?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** About the martyr's memorial, I do not know the exact position. I have enquired into



[Shri K. C. Pant]

it, because some of the freedom fighters have approached me in this connection. Certain proposals have been made earlier and some land has been suggested. I shall find out where exactly the matter stands. This is in connection with the request made by the freedom-fighters, reinforced by what you have stated here.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** When Shri K. K. Shah was the Housing Minister, he agreed to that proposal.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** The question was about a committee. For the celebration of the 25th anniversary we do not have individual committees for individual programmes. Only one national committee has been formed for that purpose of which Shri Samar Guha, I think, is a member. That national committee has gone into the whole problem. Apart from that, there is no other committee.

The Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Education and the Ministry of Works and Housing had in 1969 sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 to a non-official body that is proposed for a memorial for INA soldiers at Moirang. My hon. friend referred to a statue of Netaji. It has already been unveiled by the President. He referred to the speech of the President. The Manipur Government have planned special programmes on 23rd January 1973 and on 14th April 1973,

which is the date on which the INA flag was hoisted at Moirang.

The Ministry of Defence has already made considerable progress in compiling a comprehensive history of the INA. Some important material is to be added after which its publication would be taken in hand. I am saying this because somebody made a specific reference to what the Defence Ministry is doing in the matter.

The Delhi Administration is working out the details, according to a communication we have received from them, to observe the 23rd January. The West Bengal Government have been for quite some time considering the proposal to construct the Azad Hind Memorial Column at Calcutta. They have also written to us on the subject.

So, these are the various programmes that have been taken up and, we hope, and, in fact, we are confident that with the active cooperation of State Governments, with the enthusiastic support of the Members here, the 23rd of January will be celebrated in a fitting manner to pay homage to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and the enthusiasm with which it is celebrated will be in conformity with his place in our national life.

18.26 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 5, 1972/Agrahayana 14, 1894 (Saka).*