

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 55—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 56—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 57—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 58—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. We must have started at 3:30. It is now 4:05. We shall continue till 6:35.

16:05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1960."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

16.06 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: RENAMING OF
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
ISLANDS—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Subiman Ghose on the 11th March, 1960 regarding renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Out of 1 hour allotted for discussion of the Resolution, 22 minutes have already been taken up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri may continue his speech.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I was just going to explain why Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose selected these two names: 'Sahid Dwip' and 'Swaraj Dwip' for 'Andaman' and 'Nicobar'. It is well known that the penal settlements in Andaman and Nicobar at Port Blair have been the graveyard of many fighters of freedom, but it is not generally known that the Andaman penal settlement was started in order to lodge the prisoners of Indian Mutiny, the first war of independence of India. Although the project for a penal settlement in the Andaman was formed in 1855, the Government could not proceed with that scheme. The scheme was interrupted by the Indian Mutiny of 1857, our national war of independence. But as soon as the revolt was broken it became more than ever urgent for our British rulers to provide for such a settlement, a penal settlement, on account of the great number of prisoners in their hands.

The Imperial Gazetteer says:

"The Mutiny of 1857 threw a large number of mutineers, deserters and rebels on the hands of the Government with whom it was difficult to deal; and in November that year it was finally decided to send them to Andamans."

Thus, it will be seen that the Andamans are really associated, in a sense, with the hallowed memory of the first war of independence, and it was the soldiers of our first freedom battle who were really lodged there and many of them never returned from that settlement. It was those first pioneers of our freedom who fought for Swaraj with their blood and who were the first Sahids who lit the torch of freedom by their self-immolation whose names Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to be immortalised in that spot, on the soil of India, where the flag of freedom was first unfurled. So it is only mete and proper that these islands should be renamed.

Then, decades after the mutiny, when the modern ages came in and our movement for political independence began, the first Sahids, the first soldiers, were sent there to serve their terms of penal servitude for the crime of having dared to rise against imperialist rule. Those well-known names in the history of our freedom movement are legion. They had been in Andamans and many of them have not returned from that spot. So, if we look at it from the point of view of perpetuating the historical memory of our modern fighters for freedom, then also, it is only mete and proper that the islands should be renamed in the way that Netaji suggested.

I might refer here to the way the Andaman administration is being carried on and the spirit of de-nationalisation which is still continuing there. I will cite to you certain names of places, the names of tahsils, villages and townships in the Andamans.