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No compromise on national security on J&K issue, says PM

New Delhi, Aug 12

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has said there cannot be any compromise on national security on Jammu and Kashmir issue but there is a need to win confidence of people of the valley. Addressing an all party meeting convened to discuss the prevailing situation in Kashmir, Shri Modi said the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir is an integral part of Jammu and Kashmir.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and senior Union Ministers including, Shri Arun Jaitley and Smt. Sushma Swaraj attended the meeting. Earlier, the Lok Sabha before adjourning sine die passed an unanimous resolution appealing all sections of society to work for the early restoration of normalcy and harmony in the Kashmir valley. The resolution called for restoring



confidence in people, in general and youth in particular in the valley.

It also said the House has a firm view that there cannot be any compromise on India's unity, integrity and national security. Earlier, the Rajya Sabha had passed a similar resolution.

Remembering Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

Early Life: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was born on 28 May 1883 and was commonly known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar. He was born in the Marathi Chitpavan Brahmin family of Damodar and Radhabai Savarkar in the village of Bhagur, near the city of Nashik, Maharashtra.

Veer Savarkar occupies a unique place in the history of Indian freedom struggle. He was also a great orator, prolific writer, historian, poet, philosopher and social worker. Veer Savarkar was an extraordinary scholar. He coined Indian words for telephone, photography, the parliament, among others.

Early Education: Veer Savarkar had his initial education at the Shivaji School, Nasik. He lost his mother when he was only nine.

During his high school days, Veer Savarkar used to organize Shivaji Utsav and Ganesh Utsav, started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (whom Savarkar considered as his Guru) and used these occasions to stage plays on nationalistic themes. Savarkar lost his father during the plague of 1899. In March 1901, he married Yamunabai. Post marriage, in 1902, Veer Savarkar joined Fergusson College in Pune.

Prisoner in Cellular Jail in Andaman: His fellow captives included many political prisoners, who were forced to perform hard labour for many years. Reunited with his brother Ganesh, the Savarkars nevertheless struggled in the harsh environment: Forced to arise at 5 am, tasks including cutting trees and chopping wood, and working at the oil mill under regimental strictness, with talking amongst prisoners strictly prohibited during mealtime. Prisoners were subject to frequent mistreatment and torture. Contact with the outside world and home was restricted to the

Legal awareness prog. at Burmanallah

Port Blair, Aug 12 The State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority, A&N Islands will organise a legal awareness programme in the Panchayat community hall at Burmanallah under

Beodnabad Panchayat at 3 pm on Aug 14, 2016, instead of the multipurpose community hall of PBMC at Buniyadabad, as decided earlier. Justice Soumitra Pal, Judge, High Court, Calcutta & Judge In-charge, A&N Islands will be the chief guest on the occasion.

PBMC Chairperson lays stone for basic amenities at Haddo



Staff Reporter, Port Blair, Aug 12 The Chairperson PBMC, Smt. Sheela Singh today laid the foundation stone for addition and alteration of Community Hall at Haddo ward No. 1. The Chairperson unveiled the plaque marking the stone laying of the project in the presence of Secretary

PBMC, Shri Yashpal Garg, Senior Vice Chairperson, Ms. S. Usha, Junior Vice Chairperson, Shri SNN Gregory, Ex-Chairperson PBMC, Shri K Ganeshan and Councillors of the Council and good gathering of residents of Haddo area were present on the occasion.

(Contd. on page 7)

'70 Saal Azadi - Zara Yaad Karo Qurbani'

Defence Minister to pay tributes to freedom fighters at Cellular Jail today

Port Blair, Aug 12

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched a mega programme- '70 Saal Azadi- Zara Yaad Karo Qurbani', - on 9th of this month to celebrate the 70th year of Independence. As part of the celebration, the A&N Administration is organizing a function at 11 am in the National Memorial Cellular Jail tomorrow (Aug 13), in recognition of the contribution of the freedom fighters.

The Hon'ble Minister of Defence, Shri Manohar Parrikar, who will be arriving here tomorrow (Aug 13), will be the chief guest on the occasion and will pay tributes to the Freedom Fighters jailed during freedom struggle at Cellular Jail. The Lt. Governor, A&N Islands and the Member of Parliament will also be present in the programme at Cellular Jail. Earlier, on arrival, the Defence Minister will be received by the Lt. Governor, Member of Parliament, Chief Secretary and other officers of A&N Administration.

After paying tributes to the Freedom Fighters, the Minister will visit Veer Savarkar Cell at Cellular Jail. The programmes also include release of 'Post Cards

of paintings on Heritage' and brochure on 'Heritage Walk', followed by address by the Minister. The Minister will also inaugurate 'Art Exhibition on Freedom Movement' at Art Gallery, Cellular Jail and interact with the press.

The Defence Minister will also visit the residence of missing person of IAF aircraft, AN 32, Raguvveer Verma, S/o Shri Lakki Chand at Bahadur Line here at 12.30 pm.



Later in the afternoon, the Minister is also scheduled to visit JNRM at 2.30 pm. On completion of the visit, the Defence Minister will depart for mainland tomorrow itself.

LG to lay foundation stone for ANIMS

Port Blair, Aug 12

The Lt. Governor, A&N Islands will lay foundation stone for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Science (ANIMS) on Aug 14, 2016 at 4 pm at the earmarked place i.e. New Corbyn's Cove Extension, in the presence of Senior Officers of A&N Administration and other invited dignitaries including the students of ANIMS, a communication from the OSD (Medical College) said.

Cellular Jail: From a mute witness to a National Memorial



Cellular Jail, located at Port Blair, stood mute witness to the tortures meted out to the freedom fighters, who were incarcerated in this jail. The jail, completed in the year 1906 acquired the name 'Cellular' because it is entirely made up of individual cells for the solitary confinement. It originally was a seven prolonged, puce-coloured building with central-tower acting as its fulcrum and a massive structure comprising honeycomb like



corridors. The building was subsequently damaged and presently three out of the seven prongs are intact. The Jail, now a place of pilgrimage for all freedom loving people, has been declared a National Memorial. The jail museum here draws our memories back to those years of freedom struggle.

After Independence in 1947, many of the erstwhile Political Prisoners visited the islands. Their association-"Ex-Andaman Political Prisoner's

Fraternity Circle" took up issue with the Government of India, who accepting this proposal agreed to preserve it as National Memorial without making any substantial change. The Memorial was dedicated to the nation by the then Prime Minister of India on 11th February 1979. Today the entrance block of the National Memorial houses, Freedom Fighters Photo and Exhibition Gallery in the Ground Floor. The first

floor of the building has an Art Gallery, Netaji Gallery and a Library on Freedom Movement. Gallery on First War of Independence and on Old Photographs Gallery have also been set up in the premises of the National Memorial. An eternal flame of Freedom-Swatantrya Jyot has been erected in the vicinity of the Cellular Jail in memory of all freedom fighters and martyrs.

<http://www.andamans.gov.in/html/cellular.html>

CS launches Real Time Monitoring Application of MDM Scheme



Port Blair, Aug 12

The Real Time Monitoring Application of Mid-Day Meal Scheme was officially launched by the Chief Secretary, A&N Administration, Shri. Anindo Majumdar today. The Principal Secretary (Education), Shri Raajiv

Yaduvanshi, Secretary (Education), Smt. Tanvi Garg and officials of Education Department and Department of IT were also present.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Secretary, Shri. Anindo Majumdar lauded (Contd. on page 7)

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY A&N ISLANDS

**Hearty Welcome to
Shri Manohar Parrikar ji
Hon'ble Minister of Defence**

**Bike Rally on 13.08.2016 at 10.30 am
From Utkrosh Air Terminal (Lamba Line)
to Cellular Jail**

70 साल आजादी जरा याद करो कुरबानी

Heroes of Freedom Struggle

Subhas Chandra Bose in Cellular Jail, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Andamans, at one time, precisely during 1942, had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, when they overpowered the Britons. And it was during this time that Subhas Chandra Bose had paid a visit to the Cellular Jail, during his brilliant period of escapade to various places outside India. While in Singapore, Rash Behari Bose had handed over the responsibilities of Indian Independence League to Subhas Chandra. It was here that he formally announced the establishment of Azad Hind Fauj, and was christened Netaji. After conducting several meetings, Bose visited the Andamans and Cellular Jail in 1943. The eerie muteness of the place reminded him of the torture and toil the prisoners had to face in the hands of the merciless British. And it was here in 30th December that Netaji had hoisted the Indian National flag, making the historical effort to make the Andaman and Nicobar Islands free from the yoke of the oppressing British. During the Second World War, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands fell to the Japanese forces on 23rd March 1942, when the ships of the Imperial Japanese Navy swooped on the islands of Ross and Chatham which were the entry points to Port Blair. Within the next two days the Japanese completed the occupation of Port Blair, arrested the British officials and established their own administration. It lasted till October 1945. Subhas Chandra Bose visited Andamans in December 1943. After his dramatic escape



from Calcutta in 1941, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Tokyo from Germany in the first week of June 1943 and from there he went to Singapore. In a historic public meeting held in Singapore on 4th July 1943, Rash Behari Bose handed over the reigns of the Indian Independence League to him. After assuming command as President of the League, Subhas Chandra Bose came to be known as 'Netaji'. The formation of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) was formally announced on 5th July 1943 when Netaji gave his comrades a war cry of 'Delhi Chalo'. Netaji took over the direct command of the Indian National Army on 25th August 1943. The provisional government of Azad Hind was recognised by Japan on 23rd October 1943, and was also recognised by Germany, Way, Manchuko, Philippines, Burma,

National China, Hungry and Croatia. On 8th November 1943, Netaji announced in a press release that the return of the Andamans to the Indians would be the first territory to be liberated from the British yoke. After mutual discussions it was settled that the defence and foreign affairs would continue under the Japanese government, but the charge of other departments of the administration would be handed over to the Azad Hind Government. At mid-day on 29th December 1943, Netaji accompanied by Saravshri Anand Mohan Sahay, Captain Rawat ADC and Col. D.S. Raju, personal physician of Netaji reached the Andamans. He was received by the Japanese admiral at Port Blair. The enthusiastic Indians and Burmese also consorted a http://www.indianetzone.com/31/subhas_chandra_bose_cellular_jail_andaman_nicobar_islands.htm

warm reception to him. Netaji went around the historic Cellular Jail where the walls told him, in silence, the woes of the political prisoners who were tortured there. He also saw the courage and enduring spirit that braved the vehemence of the authorities. Netaji paid glowing tributes to the noble sacrifices of the Indian heroes. On the following day, 30th December 1943, the National Flag was hoisted by Netaji on the liberated Indian soil, an act first of its kind in the history of British rule in India. All the ceremonies of retrieving the lost territory from the enemy were held with joy and jubilation. The national anthem was sung in chorus by all present, which added to the gravity of the occasion. During the course of the day, the National Flag was hoisted atop the British chief commissioner's residence in Ross Island. Netaji expressed the hope that some day the same flag would fly on the Viceroy's House in New Delhi. In a press interview in the first quarter of 1944, Netaji had stated that by the acquisition of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the provisional government had become a national entity in fact as well as in law. The liberation of the Andamans had symbolic significance, because the British always used them as a jail for political prisoners. Part by part, Indian territory would be liberated, but it was always the first plot of land that held the significance. In this journey of awakening of India's pride and self-belief, the earnest and impatient youth took up the challenge thrown by the Jallianwallan Bagh (1919) and the setback of the first Gandhian movement (1922) by demonstrating individual bravery of exceptional order. During this period one of the most momentous event was the coming together of many talented and brave

Chandrashekhar Azad and the Soul of Freedom Movement

India's fight against colonial rule was a long and difficult one. Apart from the need to overcome the brutality of an alien regime, the national leaders of the time had the daunting challenge of preparing the poor and disorganized people of our sub-continent for this fight. The most significant aspect of our struggle against foreign domination was the ability of our leaders to lift the people out of their ignorance and the resultant resurgence of the idea of an Indian nation. It is now well documented that the process of nation building preceded the actual, physical struggle of our freedom fighters, it continued through the most active phases of national movement and for that matter, continues even today - decades after Independence was won. The fight to revive the soul of the nation was first taken up by the brave-hearts like Lion of Punjab - Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and numerous early revolutionaries of Bengal. The basic idea of the revolutionaries was to stir the soul of the country, awaken the fighting spirit of the nation, and remind the people of their past glory and to show them that the time has come to stand up and be counted. In this journey of awakening of India's pride and self-belief, the earnest and impatient youth took up the challenge thrown by the Jallianwallan Bagh (1919) and the setback of the first Gandhian movement (1922) by demonstrating individual bravery of exceptional order. During this period one of the most momentous event was the coming together of many talented and brave



revolutionaries under one organizational umbrella - the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in October 1924 in Kanpur. This new organization saw the loose association of such great revolutionaries as Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee, Chandrashekhar Azad, Yogendra Shukla, Sachindranath Sanyal, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri, Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan Vohra and Sukhdev. Over the next decade, most of these names captured the imagination of the nation and stirred the conscience of the masses. That they could instil awe and fear in the heart of the British Raj is no mean achievement, considering the sheer strength of the colonial power which then was at its peak of global influence. Even in this illustrious group of revolutionaries, the name of Chandrashekhar Azad shines through. In a series of revolutionary acts through the twenties, Chandrashekhar Azad and

his friends kept themselves in the news. At times when open civil disobedience programmes were not possible due to police repression of highest degree, these revolutionaries kept the hopes alive of eventual victory for millions of Indians. Three important aspects of work of Azad makes him unique - his ability to evade capture and remain a "free" man till his death is perhaps the most important. The very name - Azad or free - casts an aura of the post-independence Indian. His very name and his knack of being one arm away from the police made him the darling of the country. His final, solitary stand against a posse of policemen at Allahabad's Company Garden or Alfred Park - now aptly named Chandrashekhar Azad Park - represents the undaunted and free spirit of the man - an inspiration for generations to come. The second aspect of Azad's personality was that he was an iconic figure that rose

above his caste or religious identity. Changing his surname name to Azad was but the starting point of that process. It is said that at the age of 15, when he was first detained by the police, he gave his name as Azad and his father's name as Swatantrata. In all the facts, legends and folklore associated with him, nowhere does his religion or caste come into picture. He was an Indian first and last. That was, and is, a very unique aspect of his personality. The third aspect of Azad, shared by his friends in the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was a clear vision of why they were doing what they were doing and what they wanted a free India to be. Thus for instance, when Azad and his friends robbed government property to collect funds, the idea was always twofold - one, to undermine the authority of the British police and two, to build an organization that could stand up to the colonial rule. Chandrashekhar Azad did not die. He lives on in our hearts. He can be seen, alive and confident, in Chandrashekhar Azad park, twirling his mustachios, musing with satisfaction at the great distance India has travelled since his times. However, looking closely at the iconic statue, one can also detect a hint of worry on his forehead. It seems as if he is wondering if we have become too complacent about our hard won freedom and about the work that still needs to be done to fulfil his dream of building a nation that is strong and just. *Abhishek Dayal, Director (Media & Communication) in PIB.

The rise and fall of Ross Island



Ross Island was the Administrative Headquarters for the islands, before an earthquake rocked it in 1941. The headquarters were then shifted to Port Blair. One can see remnants of an opulent past in the ruins of the church, swimming pool and the chief commissioner's residence with its huge gardens and grand ballrooms. There is also a cemetery and a small museum managed by the Indian Navy. The museum has on display a collection of old records. Ever since Dr. James Pattison Walker arrived in Port Blair aboard the East India Company's steam frigate 'Semiramis' on 10 March 1858, this island remained under British

occupation till 1942. From 1942 to 1945, the island was under the occupation of Japan. However, the allies reoccupied the island in 1945 and later abandoned it. During British occupation, this island was the seat of power of the British. Ross Island was the headquarters of the Indian Penal Settlement for nearly 80 years. **Penal settlement:** In November 1857, the Government decided to establish a penal settlement in Andaman and send "hard-core elements" among those who took on the British. There were two reasons: One, to keep them away from other prisoners and the other, to send out a message that a similar treatment would be meted out to anyone who

challenged the British authority. Two months later, the British took possession of three islands in and around Port Blair and Captain H. Man, Executive Engineer, hoisted the Union Jack flag. In March, J.P. Walker, an experienced jail superintendent, arrived in Port Blair with four European officials, an Indian overseer, two doctors, 50 naval guards and 773 freedom fighters. Ross Island, named after the marine surveyor Sir Daniel Ross, soon became the base. **1941 Earthquake:** About nine months before the Japanese take-over of the entire set of islands, Ross Island experienced an earthquake, which caused many people to leave the Island. Except for a brief

time when the Japanese occupied, the abandonment of Ross Island as a result of the quake continued. **Indian Naval post:** In April 1979, the island was handed over to the Navy, which set up a small post, INS Jarawa, named after one of the indigenous tribes of the Andaman group of islands. In December 1993, a museum was also established. There are frequent boat services from Port Blair to Ross Island. Now, the Government have started Light and Sound Show in Ross Island also other than the one in Cellular Jail. The new Sound and Light show at Ross Island was inaugurated on 07.12.2014 and opened for general public from 08.12.2014 onwards.

Hilltop Gallows on Viper Island



Viper Island, was the site of the jail where the British used to imprison convicts and political prisoners. It has the ruins of a gallows atop a hillock. The jail was abandoned when the Cellular Jail was constructed in 1906. In any talk about Andaman and its role in the freedom struggle, it is the Cellular Jail that finds frequent mention. But, many years before the Cellular Jail was constructed, it was the jail at Viper Island that was used by the British to inflict the worst form of torture and hardship on those who strove to free the country from the British rule. **Origin of Name:** This small island derives its name from the vessel Viper in which Lt. Archibald Blair came to Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1789. The vessel,

it is believed, met with an accident and its wreckage was found near the island. Another story says that the name originated from the presence of vipers, snakes, on the island. **The Jail:** The need for building a jail there was felt only after the British set up a penal settlement at Port Blair in 1858. Ross Island functioned as the headquarters of the penal settlement. Located near Port Blair, the construction of the Viper Jail was carried out during 1864-67. Lt. Col. Barmet Ford, superintendent of the work. Initially, a police inspector, a head constable, two sergeants, four class I constables and 30 class II constables were posted, according to materials available at the

Cellular Jail. Later on, the strength was raised gradually. Solitary cells, lock-ups, stocks and whipping stands characterised the Viper Jail. Women were among the prisoners there. The conditions at the jail were such that the place got the notorious name, "Viper Chain Gang Jail". Those who had challenged the might of the British authority were chained together and confined at night by a chain running through coupling of irons around their legs. It was at this jail that members of the Chain Gang were put to hardest labour. Brij Kishore Singh Deo, popularly known as Maharaja Jagannath of Puri, was treated like an ordinary convict and kept in the Viper Jail, where he died in 1879. The Jail has secured a

permanent place in the history of the freedom struggle as it was here that Sher Ali, a Pathan from Peshawar, was hanged after he assassinated Lord Mayo, Indian Viceroy, on February 8, 1872 at Hope Town jetty, opposite Chatham Island. After the construction of the Cellular Jail, the Viper Jail's importance declined. **Tourism:** Viper Island is a serene beautiful tourist destination and can be approached by harbor cruise originating from Phoenix Bay Jetty in Port Blair. This place is visited by number of tourists as it has multiple attractions with historical importance and also has mesmerizing picnic spots with natural environments.