

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1971-72)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of Shri Thillai Villalan and Shri Sheet Bhadra Yajee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Second Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1971-72) regarding Appropriation Accounts (P. & T.), 1968-69 and Audit Report (P. & T.), 1970.

Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1971-72) regarding Audit Report (Civil), 1970, relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Department of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. ARREST OF SOME MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that I have received a letter dated the 10th August, 1971, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi, intimating that Shri Devdatt Kumar Kikabhai Patel, M.P. was arrested on the 10th August, 1971, under section 188 IPC for violation of prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P. C.

I have also to inform Members that I have received a letter dated the 10th August, 1971, from the Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, New Delhi, intimating that Shri Devdatt Kumar Kikabhai Patel and Shri Sundar Singh Bhandari, Members, Rajya Sabha, were tried by him under section 188 IPC and convicted for one day's simple imprisonment.

I have also to inform Members that I have received a letter dated the 11th August, 1971 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi, intimating that Shri Niranjana Varma and Shri S. C. Angre, Members of the Rajya Sabha, were arrested under section 188 IPC for violation of prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P. C.

I have also received a letter dated the 11th August, 1971, from the Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, New Delhi, intimating that Shri Niranjana Varma and Shri S. C. Angre, Members of the Rajya Sabha, were tried by him and convicted to undergo simple imprisonment for one day.

THE UTTAR PRADESH CANTONMENTS (CONTROL OF RENT AND EVICTION) (REPEAL) BILL, 1971

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE/
रक्षा मंत्री (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1952.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then Adjourned for lunch at fortyfive minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, The VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM SAHAI) in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE/ वित्त मंत्री-
लक्ष्मी देवी (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs. 200 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on 9th August, 1971 as detailed in the Supplementary Demands Statement laid before the House on 5th August, 1971. As full explanations have already been given in that statement, I would confine myself to a few remarks on the items for which provisions have been sought for in the present special batch of Supplementary Demands.

As hon. Members are aware, a total provision of Rs. 60 crores was made for relief of refugees from East Bengal,

comprising Rs. 20 lakhs for expenditure on Secretariat staff, Rs. 30 crores for grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments in reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by those Governments on relief camps run by them, and Rs. 29.80 crores for direct expenditure on relief camps run by the Central Government.

Nearly 7+ million refugees have already entered the border States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura and the influx is still continuing at the rate of 40 to 50 thousand persons per day. Most of the refugees have been admitted in camps while others are staying with their friends and relations. The camp population is expected to reach 6 million of which 23 million persons will be in the Centrally administered relief camps and the other 3.5 million persons will be in State camps. The latter will have to be looked after by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar and Tripura. The entire expenditure incurred by the State Governments on these relief operations of 3.5 million refugees will have to be reimbursed to them.

It is estimated that an additional expenditure of Rs. 200 crores, comprising Rs. 120 crores for grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments and Rs. 80 crores for direct expenditure by the Central Government would be required till the end of December, 1971. These Rs. 200 crores which we are seeking are an investment in the freedom of the Bangla Desh people.

The value of the assistance received from foreign governments, international organisations, etc., so far is Rs. 8.4 crores, comprising Rs. 2.06 crores in cash and the balance in kind. However, credit has been taken for an amount of Rs. 50 crores on this account in addition to Rs. 20 crores already taken into account in the Budget Estimates 1971-72. The net cash outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India as a result of these Supplementary Demands will, therefore, be Rs. 150 crores.

Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

DR. K. NAGAPPA ALVA (Mysore) :
Sir, I support the Appropriation Bill.
The demand is for

Rs. 200 crores. I must say at the outset that the amount that has been demanded is not enough. They ought to have demanded, knowing fully well the seriousness of the situation, at least Rs. 300 crores. From the Minister's remarks it is very clear that this figure of 7.5 million today will by the end of December go beyond 1 crore. These refugees are terror-stricken refugees. They are terror-stricken because of the impact of the brutal events that have been taking place there while they were there and while they were marching towards this country. Those atrocities will certainly have an impact not only on their body, on their physical health, but also on their mental calibre. There is no doubt whatsoever, the psychological factors, the emotional factors, will also contribute in hampering their health to a very large extent. That Satan of a military dictator had the mind, had the heart, if at all he has a heart, to say that the destitutes from India will not be taken to Pakistan. This is a word which is full of meaning, a meaning of warning, to the integrity of this country itself. Are we to send these people back and to create situations? We are determined to send these people back, these people who are patriots, who are nationals. And if we are to send them back, are we to send them as living skeletons? Let us remember that we have to send them back by making them healthy and strong in every respect. What is happening today? I must congratulate the Government and I must appreciate all that has been done by the Government. I must congratulate the Government for all that it has been doing. Within such a short time there has been such an influx of refugees into India. Added to this great problem is the rainy season now. The conditions have become very difficult for them. We hear pathetic stories of the outbreak of cholera and it is natural because of the low resistance of the people. They have come here in shattering health, suffering many diseases, with shattered minds. They are suffering from malnutrition and under nutrition. Malnutrition and undernutrition has been the bane of this country also. More than 50 per cent of the people of this country suffer from malnutrition and undernutrition and because of this they suffer from many diseases, infectious diseases, and these diseases have taken deep roots. So it is very necessary that we give the greatest importance to the health of these people. And for

[Dr. K. Nagappa Alva]

that purpose at least Rs. 50 crores should be set apart, for the amelioration of these people who are suffering from malnutrition and undernutrition and anaemia, particularly women and children. I need not tell you the harrowing tales of these people. I read one thing in this morning's newspapers, about the anguish being suffered by these people. A mother commits suicide if her child dies. What a state of affairs is this ? Hundreds and thousands and perhaps lakhs of people among the refugees suffer from these diseases and they are prone to diseases of this kind. I must say that supply of pure, drinking water to these people is very, very necessary. Sanitation is another very important factor to save them from these diseases. For that, I appeal to this government to set apart the amount that is necessary. If two hundred crores are not enough, let us spend more. If there is an emergency, what will happen ? I hope we will be saved of that. We ate perhaps having the worst time in our history. Parliament is now approached for third demand for grant. This has become necessary because of the situation in Bangla Desh. Before these people are sent back, we must prepare them well. You have started on those lines. They must go back as soldiers and as citizens of independent Bangla Desh. They must fight and regain their independence and teach a lesson to the world that India is there to support any movement of freedom. There are two causes for which we should be prepared to do anything. One is freedom of Bangla Desh and the other is suffering, pain and sorrow of these refugees. This land, especially in East Bangal and West Bengal, has given birth to so many spiritual leaders, political leaders and literary leaders. Today Bengal is receiving the greatest number of refugees in its history. If you want to make this programme a success, it is very necessary that an atmosphere of peace and tranquility is created all over India, particularly in Bengal. I charge this government for one thing. For the last two years, they have been saying that Naxalite movement must not only be curbed, but Naxalites must be banned. Unfortunately in 1969, in Mahatma Gandhiji's centenary year, recognition was given to the Naxalite Party in this country. I beg of you to stop what is going on

in West Bengal. Even today politics of murder and terrorism is going on. Not a day passes without a murder in that part of the country. It is for you to put down that, if you have the courage and patriotism to do that. You have been evading this issue. ! Whoever they are and whichever political Party they belong to, if they encourage this politics of murder and terrorism, they must be finished with the firmness they deserve. Otherwise, what will be the feeling of these refugees who have come here with a shattered state of mind ? I want the unity of the country to be built up. Whatever decision government may take, whatever activities you undertake and whatever programme you chalk out in solving the problem of the refugees, the country will be with you and the country will be prepared to undergo any sacrifice.

There is another point that has to be remembered. The sufferings of these people cannot be removed all at once. But there are certain things which I want to suggest. In our way of life, spiritual progress and literary progress have been hampered particularly now when we think of the freedom of this country and when we realise that the freedom is in danger. It is for us to see that people are prepared in such a way that they are prepared to fight for the freedom of this country and also for these two great causes. It is necessary that all the people in the camps there must be provided with all these things. You must particularly select the children, the vulnerable group, the mothers and the children, and give them not only nutritious food, but protective food also which is necessary. Then, Sir, it is very necessary to bring them back to life with vigour so that they can become the full citizens here and there ; it is very necessary that a feeling of security and a feeling that there is God above to see and save this country must be created. For this I suggest that prayers are organised, 'bhajans' are organised and very good literature, soothing and convincing, is produced to make them realise their duties. That is very necessary. It is very necessary that that kind of literature and other things are supplied to them and they must be given cheer and hope and encouragement in this respect. Sir, again I give a warning : Keep out of these camps and

from among the refugees the anti-social elements and the anti-national elements and also the exploiters, the exploiters in different ways, the social exploiters, the economic exploiters and the political exploiters. It is necessary that we keep them out of these camps. Sir, whatever money is being set apart has to be spent fully, not only fully, but also with the help of the different organisations and other associations who have come forward and these people must be helped to the fullest extent possible.

Then, Sir, investment in health gives good dividends. It is a well-known saying, Sir. Investment in health and particularly in the health of the refugees will give good dividends, greater dividends, richer dividends. Sir, the power of public opinion is with us. It is our duty to see what help has come to us. Let us be hopeful and let us ask for help. It is not for alms that we are asking, but only for help when we are fighting for this great cause. If they have respect for human dignity, if they have respect for freedom and democracy, if they have respect for these things, then they have to help us. But, Sir, whatever be the difficulties, I would once again say that the people of our country will be with the Government in all their attempts in this direction. It is necessary that we should take care of their health, health of the body, mind and soul, and for that special care is necessary on the part of this Government. So, Sir, I say, any amount that is necessary, let them spend and we are with them.

With these words, Sir, I support the Appropriation Bill. Thank you.

उप सभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम सहाय) : मैं यह अर्ज कर दूँ कि इस बिल को चार बजे से पहिले समाप्त करना है ।

श्री पीताम्बर दास (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप सभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उसी हिसाब से कम समय लेने की कोशिश करूँगा । श्रीमन्, जिस समय संसद में बजट पास हुआ था उस समय भी हमने विस्थापितों के लिए कुछ रूपयों की मंजूरी दी थी । उसी समय हम यह समझते

थे कि अधिक रूपयों की आवश्यकता होगी क्योंकि उनके आने का तांता लगा हुआ था और अब भी हमें ऐसा डर लगता है कि आगे चलकर कहीं और रूपया न देना पड़ जाय । तो इस सब दिक्कतों से बचने के लिए एक ही तरीका था कि किसी प्रकार से इन विस्थापितों को हम वापस भेजने में सफल हो जाते । प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात कही है कई बार, कि हम जल्द से जल्द विस्थापितों को वापस भेज देंगे और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि हम उनको वहाँ पर कत्ल होने के लिए नहीं भेजेंगे । नाट टुबी बि बुचर्ड । तो सवाल सीधा सीधा यह है कि आखिर उनको भेजने के लिए हम कार्यवाही क्या करें । यह मानी हुई बात है कि ये लोक याहूया खां के शासन में वापस नहीं जायेंगे क्योंकि जिस तरीके के अत्याचार उनके ऊपर किए गए हैं उनको यदि उनको याहूया खां के शासन में वापस नहीं जाने देनी । हमारे यहाँ जलियांवाला बाग का गोलाकांड हुआ, हमें उसको अब तक भूल नहीं पाए हैं । जब जब हम ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के साथ समझौता करने बैठे तो जलियांवाला बाग हमेशा हम लोगों के बीच में आ खड़ा हुआ, जबकि वहाँ केवल गोलियां चलीं, महिलाओं के ऊपर कोई अत्याचार नहीं हुआ, कोई बलात्कार नहीं हुआ । बंगलादेश में जितना अत्याचार और बलात्कार हुआ है मैं उस सबका पूरा वर्णन नहीं करता क्योंकि वर्णन तो मुझसे भी अधिक अच्छी तरहसे बहुत से लोग करते हैं किया भी गया है । लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है उसको वे विस्थापित लोग भूल जाएंगे यह आशा करना व्यर्थ है, उचित भी नहीं है । यदि ये लोग याहूया खां के साथ समझौता करने बैठेंगे उस समय ये सारे अत्याचार बीच में आकर खड़े होंगे । ताजुद्दीन साहब ने, जो स्वतंत्र बंगला देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, स्पष्ट कह दिया है कि याहूया खां से हमारा कोई समझौता तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक हमारी स्वाधीनता को स्वीकार न कर लिया जाय, यानी स्वाधीन बंगला देश के अस्तित्व के आधार के ऊपर ही कोई समझौता हो सकता है । पाकिस्तान

[श्री पीताम्बर दास]

के अन्दर रहकर कोई समझौता नहीं हो सकता तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि उनको वापस भेजने के लिये स्वतंत्र बंगला देश का अस्तित्व मान्य होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि संसद का प्रस्ताव है, जो हमने सर्वसम्मति से संसद के दोनों सदनों में पास किया है कि स्वतंत्र बंगला देश की अगामी लोण को जो आकांक्षाएँ हैं अपना स्वाधीनता की इनकी हम कद्र करते हैं और उनके स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के प्रयासों में हमारी सहानुभूति है और सहयोग है। यह हमारा प्रस्ताव है जो स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रस्तुत किया था पार्लियामेंट के सामने और हमने सर्वसम्मति से उसको पास किया है। तो जो उनके स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के प्रयास हैं उन प्रयासों में भी प्रभावी रूप से मदद करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी जो स्वतंत्र बंगला देश की सरकार है उसको मान्यता प्रदान कर दें। इससे रिफ्यूजीज के वापस जाने का रास्ता खुलता है और हमारे उस प्रस्ताव का धारण भी हो जाता है।

तीसरी बात, श्रीमन्, यह है कि आज हमने मुजीब के जीवन के संबंध में बहुत ही चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यदि अब तक हमने स्वतंत्र बंगला देश की सरकार को मान्यता दे दी होती तो उनको एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हैसियत प्राप्त हो जाती। और उनका एकेडिटेड और इलकटेड लीडर 'रिपब्लिक आफ बंगला देश का राष्ट्रपति' कहलाता और संसार में मान्यता प्राप्त कर सकता था। स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रपति को इस तरह से फांसी पर लटकाने के लिए बहुत बड़ी हिम्मत की आवश्यकता थी। ये तीनों मामले हमारे हल हो सकते थे यदि हम तुरन्त स्वतंत्र बंगला देश की सरकार को मान्यता प्रदान कर देते।

श्रीमन्, मैं प्रधान मंत्री की इस दिककत को समझ सकता हूँ कि जब बाहर के देशों की बंगला

देश के सम्बन्ध में राय जानने की कोशिश की गई तो वह राय शायद हमारे लिए अनुकूल नहीं बनी होगी। यह भी बात जरूरी है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में अपने चारों ओर देखकर चलना पड़ता है। आगे भी देखना पड़ता है पीछे भी देखना पड़ता है। दाएं ही नहीं बाएं भी। ऊपर ही नहीं नीचे भी। चारों ओर देखना पड़ता है। लेकिन एक बात मैं निवेदन कर दूँ, 1962 में जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था तो—अली साबरी लखनऊ तशरीफ लाए थे वे उस समय संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के उपराष्ट्रपति थे। उन्होंने लखनऊ में विधायकों की एक सभा में तिलक हाल में नान-एलाइनमेंट के अर्थात् गुटनिपक्षता के ऊपर भाषण दिया था। श्रीमती सुशोला रोहतगी को याद होगा अगर वे उस मीटिंग में मौजूद होंगी क्योंकि वे उस समय वहाँ की असेम्बली की सदस्या थीं।

श्रीमती सुशोला रोहतगी : किस का भाषण ?

श्री पीताम्बर दास : 1962 में तिलक हाल में नान-एलाइनमेंट के ऊपर अली साबरी साहब का भाषण। उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमारी और भारतवर्ष का मित्रता का आधार नान-एलाइनमेंट है। भाषण के बाद उन्होंने प्रश्नों को आमंत्रित किया था। मैंने उनसे एक प्रश्न पूछा था। बिल्कुल सीधा सादा प्रश्न था और वह यह था।

"Your Excellency, you are non-aligned, we are also non-aligned, and that is the basis of our friendship. When there was the Suez crisis, our Prime Minister was the first to condemn the British Government, but when there was the Chinese aggression your President did not speak a word. How is it?"

तो उनका उत्तर था :

"When your Prime Minister calls it a border dispute, how can we call it an aggression?"

मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ इस बात को कि बाहर की शक्तियाँ आज फिर यह कह सकती हैं, कि जब तुम्हारे ऊपर बंगला देश की सारी बटनाओं का सीधा सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है, तुम्हारे यहाँ इतने विस्थापित लोग आये हुये हैं जिनको वापस भेजना है, बंगला देश में जिन लोगों पर अत्याचार हुये वे वहाँ लोग हैं जो कल तक तुम्हारे अपने थे और आज भी तुम्हारे हैं, सौ साल के बाद लोग शायद यह पूछना चाहेंगे कि हमारे बंगला देशवासियों के साथ क्या सम्बन्ध थे, परन्तु आज तो हमारी आँखों के सामने ताजें हैं वे सारे सम्बन्ध । तो बाहर के देश कह सकते हैं कि तुम इतना उनके साथ में बंध हुये हो, तुम्हारे सारे स्वार्थ उनके साथ में जुड़े हुए हैं तो तुमने इस अवसर पर उस सरकार को क्यों नहीं मान्यता दी और हमसे आशा करते हो कि हम उनको मान्यता दें । तूम पहले मान्यता दो फिर हम उसपर विचार करेंगे । इस लिये श्रीमन्, इस अवसर पर मैं फिर एक बार सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ जैसी कि पिछले 12 दिन से लगातार प्रदर्शन द्वारा हमारे लोग कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन्हें मान्यता प्रदान करो । मान्यता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में सब लोग एकमत हैं । परन्तु उसका अभी समय नहीं आया यह प्रधान मंत्री का कहना है । मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि उनको बहुत गहराई से सारी बातें विचार करनी होती हैं । हमको केवल बाहर की चीजें दिखाई देती हैं । उनका डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर है, उनका अपना फारेन मिनिस्टर है, उनकी अपनी कैबिनेट है, फिर उनके अपने चीफ आफ आर्मी स्टाफ हैं, चीफ आफ एयर स्टाफ हैं, चीफ आफ नैवल स्टाफ हैं । इन सब से मशिवरा कर के वे अपना असेसमेंट करती हैं कि मामला ठीक पक गया है या नहीं, यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ । परन्तु बंगला देश को जो सरकार है, जो उनके प्रधान मंत्री हैं, ताजुद्दीन साहब और जो उनके सेक्रेटरी जनरल आये हुये थे, जिन्होंने विज्ञान भवन की एक गोष्ठी में इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि हमारी सरकार को मान्यता देने में एक दिन की भी देर होती है तो वह हमारे लिये घातक

है । उनके प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इस बात को बार बार कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उनको मान्यता प्रदान कर दो ताकि उनको एक हैसियत दुनिया को नजरों में हासिल हो सके ।

इस लिये, श्रीमन्, इस अवसर पर मैं आप के द्वारा फिर सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रश्न को गंभीरता से सोचे और जल्दी से जल्दी बंगला देश को मान्यता प्रदान करे । धन्यवाद ।

3 P.M.

श्री शैलमन्न याजो (बिहार) : माननीय वाइस चैंबरमैन महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक को तार्जिद करता हूँ और तार्जिद करते हुए सरकार से यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि बंगला देश से आय हुये जो हमारे अतिथि हैं वे आज 75 लाख हो गये हैं, अगर वे एक करोड़ भी हो जायें तो आयें, उनका अपना घर है और हमारी गलती को वजह से इस देश का विभाजन हुआ । वह उसके भागी नहीं है, वह उसके लिए जवाब देह नहीं है और इस लिये प्रत्येक भारतवासी का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जब उन पर कोई तकलीफ आयें तो हम उनको मदद करें । यह भगदड़ तो वहाँ बहुत दिनों से मची हुई है और जब तक पाकिस्तान की यह मौजूदा नीति रहेगी, जो टू नेशन थ्योरी की नीति है उस की वह रहेगी और इस्लामिक स्टेट की उसकी नीति रहेगी तब तक वहाँ यह जोर जुल्म रहेगा और यह आवागमन जारी रहेगा । लेकिन इधर में जो बंगला देश की एक मुकम्मिल आजादी तथा जम्हूरियत के लिये तहरीक शुरू हुई है वह अगर पूरी होती है, उन को अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई में अगर सफलता मिलती है तो उसके कारण हमारे ऊपर आया हुआ यह बोझ कम हो जायेगा और ये लोग जल्दी से जल्दी अपने देश वापस लौट सकेंगे । इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि उनकी यह आजादी की लड़ाई सफल हो । हमारी जो मौजूदा आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं वे अपनी जगह पर हैं और ठीक हैं, हमारा फर्ज है उसके बाद भी उनको देखना और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री बराबर कहती है

[श्री शैलभद्र याजी]

कि वे हमारे मेहमान हैं। वे यहां आये हैं, आयेगे और रहेंगे और हम उनको रखेंगे और उन के लिये जितने रुपये की जरूरत होगी वह हम देंगे, उसको देने के लिये देश तैयार है, ऋण लेने की जरूरत हो तो उनके लिये भी तैयार हैं लेकिन एक बात की कोशिश हम सब को करना चाहिये। जैसा कि श्री पीताम्बर दास जी ने कहा, वह सही बात है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस तरह को परिस्थिति पैदा होनी चाहिए कि हमारे यह भाई जो आ गए हैं करीब 75 लाख के वह वहां जल्दी से जल्दी वापस जायें और जल्दी से जल्दी जो जनरल याहिया खां की हिमाकत वहां हो रही है, वहां के राष्ट्रपति श्री मुजीबुर-रहमान का कौन्सिल करने का विचार ही नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि वह हो भी रहा है, तो उसको रोकने के लिये हर भारतीय को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। रूस से हमारी दोस्ती तथा बंधी हो गयी है, और दूसरे कई सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं उनको भी कहना यह है कि इसको रूकना चाहिये। वे हमारे साथ हैं। चीन और अमरीका किधर भी रहें, लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह मामला हल हो जाय। हमारे सदन का प्रस्ताव है कि हम हर तरह की मदद उनको देंगे तो मैं और मैटीरियल की जो सहायता है वह हम मुक्तिवाहिनी सैनिकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दें। वे आज वहां जान की बाजी लगा कर लड़ रहे हैं। रिकग्निशन तो आज होता है या कल होता है, सरकार भी कहती है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते हैं, वह जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाना चाहिये, हर एक भारतीय उसको चाहता है। तो रिकग्निशन आप उसे बल दीजिए अथवा परसों इसकी मुझे परवाह नहीं, लेकिन मैं और मैटीरियल जल्दी से जल्दी उनको मिलना चाहिये, उन को इतनी इमदाद पहुंचाई जाय कि जो पाकिस्तानी लुटेरे वहां हैं—मैं उसको सेना नहीं कहता, वह कोई सेना नहीं, व तो लुटेरे हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने किमों की घड़ी देखी तो घड़ी छीन ली, कहीं कोई बहू-बेटी देखी तो उसकी इज्जत लूट लेते हैं, तो

वे सब लुटेरे हैं, गुन्डा तबके के लोग हैं, उन को वे वहां से भगा सकें। जो जोर जुल्म वे कर रहे हैं उस को रोकने के लिये, उन को वहां से निकालने के लिये जब तक बाहर से मदद नहीं होगी तब तक वह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो दुनिया भर की आजादी की लड़ाई का हम समर्थन करते थे। हमारे देश का बटवारा हुआ और हमारी गलती से, मुस्लीम लीग की गलती से आज वह लोग तकलीफ में हैं और पाकिस्तानी सेना को देख करके भागते हैं। कोई आसानी से अपनी जमीन और मकान छोड़ सकता है? कोई उस तरह की विकराल नदी में तैर सकता है? लेकिन उन के सामने मजबूरी था गयी है। वह अत्याचारी लोग जो जोर जुल्म कर रहे हैं उस से हम उन को बचा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि हमारी सरकार उन को इमदाद दे। जिस तरह से सरकार को इमदाद करनी चाहिये वह उनको नहीं मिल रही है। इस लिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुये सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि उन को वह इस तरह की मदद दे कि जिस से वहां की हालत जल्दी से जल्दी सुधर सके और वे अपने घरों को वापस लौट सकें। जैसा आप पहले कहता थे कि वे 6 महीने में वापस चले जायेंगे। 6 महीने तो पूरे हो चले और हम देख रहे हैं कि अभी वे जाने वाले नहीं हैं। आज सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज को जब हम देखते हैं, तो मुझे उनके रुख से निराशा होती है। दुनिया की जमहूरियत को जब हम देखते हैं तो हमें कहना पड़ता है कि आज बंगला देश के लोग दुनिया की जमहूरियत की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। अगर हम उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दें तो उनको असफल होने की नीबत नहीं आयेगी और वे अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। नहीं तो आज और ज्यादा रुपये की मांग हम से करेंगे, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कोई दूसरा बजट ले कर यहां आयेगे और खाजिकलकर साहब भी अपना हिसाब किताब दे देंगे कि अब 400 करोड़

रुपये का बजट उन के लिये होना चाहिये । इन तरह की परिस्थिति में हर एक भारतीय यही कोशिश करेगा कि उनको मदद दी जाय । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बराबर कहती हैं और हम भी कहते हैं कि उनको मदद देनी है और वे बड़ी लौट सकें ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करने के लिये हमारी सरकार और हम तथा दूसरे सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज को उनसे लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देना चाहिये और पाकिस्तानी लुटेरों को जो सेन बहाई है उसको निजाला जाना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की ताईद करता हूँ । जय हिन्द । जय बंगला देश ।

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, speaking on this Appropriation Bill I would like to place a very important aspect that continues to threaten our economy and which was dealt with rather extensively if I may say so by the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, in the course of his reply to the debate on the Finance Bill; that is the question of stabilisation of prices, particularly of consumer goods and essential commodities in the country. At an earlier stage in the course of the discussions on the Budget I had tried to project the fact that more and more taxes particularly on certain items of articles would not only have the effect of increasing the prices of those articles but would incidentally and indirectly recoil with their bad effects on the prices of other articles which would also be increased as a result of such taxation. Sir, we have found this year as the hon. Finance Minister himself admitted that after the presentation of the Budget it was not only the prices of such goods that were directly taxed that had increased but the prices of various other articles, consumer goods and essential commodities, which were not taxed at all had also increased. We are also seeing the strange phenomenon of increase in prices of commodities even though the prices of particularly foodgrains have not been going up. In fact, the prices of certain foodgrains have been even come down. We were thinking for some time past that if the prices of foodgrains could be stabilised the prices of other articles could be stabilised but what is happening today has disproved out

thinking. What I would submit is that so long as there is taxation on certain articles there is bound to be increase in the price of consumer goods. I shall take only one example. The hon. Finance Minister had been stating that so far as the common man was concerned, diesel was a particular article in preference to petrol and therefore diesel was not touched but petrol was touched. But the hon. Finance Minister overlooked the fact that in large areas of this country, particularly the rural areas, transport of goods and passengers depends still on petrol and not on the other type of fuel, that is, diesel. As a result carrying charges have increased and that in turn has affected the prices of consumer goods in the rural areas. In fact, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister at the time of his reply to the debate on the Finance Bill was even a little apologetic. He was even projecting a sense of helplessness both in regard to price increase and in regard to how the price increase should be met, particularly by Government. In that state of helplessness the hon. Finance Minister had suggested the formation of consumer groups in every area in the country to resist the price-increase, some sort of a popular agitation against price increase. May I submit that the suggestion made by the hon. Finance Minister arises only on account of the fact that so far as Government are concerned, they have nothing to offer to solve the problem of price increase? The very fact that the hon. Finance Minister on the floor of this House should suggest that some sort of popular agitation alone can save the consumers from such price increase being effected by commercialists, industrialists and shopkeepers would be an encouragement to these very sections that on their own they can effect further increases in price. Here is an open apology from Government that they will not be in a position to resist any price increase. I submit that in no amount of law, no amount of popular agitation can control prices. The economy has got to be stabilised. Inflation has got to cease. There should be rapid industrialisation and industrialisation particularly of the rural areas. There should be a new scheme of budgeting, a budget in which the prices of essential commodities would not in any way be affected by increased tax burdens. The tax burden has to be in such a way that the price of consumer goods will not even be indirectly hit. That sort of taxation has

[Shri K. Chandrasekharan]

not been adopted in the present Budget. That is the reason why we have been seeing the phenomenon of an increase in the price of essential goods even in this year of Grace 1971. From the very day the first Plan was launched, not only the Centre but the States also went in for more and more additional taxation every year. We find that every year the prices of consumer goods increased. The cost of living index has shown only an increase an upward rise in the graph drawn up. As a result the entire economy of this country is being adversely affected.

May I touch on another aspect ? It relates to the provision of basic materials. The Industrial Policy Resolution that has been passed by Parliament has indicated in what spheres certain articles should be located for the purpose of manufacture, whether it should be in the public sector or in the private sector. Yet we find that articles which should be located for manufacture in the public sector are being continuously located in the private sector. I take only two examples, viz., steel and fertilizer. So far as steel is concerned, the number of mini-plants for manufacturing steel that are kept in the private sector would probably become a bigger private sector agency for steel. So far as fertilisers are concerned, it was only yesterday in this House the hon. Minister stated that the new plant to be located in South India be in the private sector, since the Fertiliser Corporation is not in a position at present to do it. We do not know the reasons and we do not know why the hon. Minister stated that this Corporation is not in a position to take it up. As far as new plants are concerned, they are absolutely necessary and the country requires more and more fertilisers, but the hon. Minister apologetically stated that they would again be in the private sector.

Then, Sir, so far as steel is concerned, there is a great scarcity of steel in this country, but steel is being exported. And the Report of the Ministry for 1970-71 which is the latest Report that has been given to us by the Ministry of Steel shows that the policy of the Ministry of Steel is to have more export in 1971-72 than in 1970-71 for the purposes of earning foreign exchange when the country badly requires this steel.

I shall deal only with two more shorter points and shall finish. One concerns the question of export incentives in the shape of iaipdr quota being allotted to the small-scale industrialists in the country.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
This is Appropriation Bill for refugee funds.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :
In an Appropriation Bill, everything. . .

'SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : Everything under the sun.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :
This is an Appropriation Bill which covers every Ministry's expenditure.

उप सभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम सहाय) : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप मेहरबानी करके कृपया इस सभापति की कृपया समय बहुत कम है।

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :
Action has been taken by the Government so far as the marine products exporters alone are concerned. These marine products exporters, 90 per cent of them, are located in the State of Kerala, and action is being taken to reduce or completely take away the quota that has been allotted to them as export incentive of importing certain materials into this country. Another thing that I want to state is that there are export agreements of this country with countries in Eastern Europe and the East European countries are importing articles from this country. There has been criticism recently that these East European countries are importing much more quantities than they domestically require and they are using the excess quantities for the purpose of re-exporting to Western European countries and making a profit thereby, and thus depriving this country in turn of the very hard foreign exchange. That is being looked into by the Government of India and as a result trade agreements are being annulled. Consequently, coir exporters from Kerala are unable to export their coir to East European countries on the basis of trade agreements that this country had with the East European countries, and almost since the last two weeks, all the coir is dumped at Cochin, the Customs authorities disallowing such

export. The matter was taken up in the Lok Sabha last week and the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh, gave an assurance on the floor of the House that this matter would be looked into and that immediately orders for release would be issued so that this coir would be exported. But up till now no such orders are issued and as a result the coir exporters of Kerala are unable to export their coir, and as a result there is a slum in the coir manufacturing industry which in turn leads to unemployment and underemployment of thousands of labourers working in the coir industry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM SAHAJ) : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, this Bill concerns appropriation for . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : ... the |
Bangla Desh refugees who are now

उप सभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम सहाय) : मेरा निवेदन
यह है कि हर मेम्बर अपने को 10 मिनट तक ही
महदूद रखे ।

living in East Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya and some also, I believe, in Bihar.

Now, Sir, we support this Bill because such funds will be necessary to look after the six million refugees who have come to our country after the massacre started in Bangla Desh on 25th March, 1971. Sir, the question is whether we are doing everything that is possible to make their life as bearable as possible. My submission to the Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation sitting here is that we are not doing our duty as we, should. I think we need a very concerted and integrated policy of looking after the refugees and there should be a proper supervisory body to check as to how the work is being done from almost week to week, if not from day to day. That is very essential because otherwise, some elements, I am not saying all, in the administration are indulging in (1) all types of corruption and deals with the contractors and others and (2) sometimes improper behaviour towards the refugees. These are matters which should be gone into. Only this morning I had a telephone call from Calcutta relaying a message

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which our friends have received in Calcutta from Meghalaya. An officer of the relief department in Meghalaya, in Tulu area, has ordered one of the leading members of the Communist Party of Bangla Desh, in fact, the Secretary of the Mymensingh District Committee of the Communist Party of Bangla Desh, to quit that area within 24 hours. His name is Jyotish Roy. I knew him in 1930.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION /«R iftX'W-Jrffl *rff (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : It is Jatin Bose.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am sorry, Jatin Bose. I knew him and many of us knew him. The hon. Minister has perhaps received my letter by now. If he has not, I may tell him that I have sent him a letter, and I have sent a letter also to Mr. K. C. Pant inviting his attention to this order. I do hope that steps will be taken to prevent orders of this kind being passed by the relief department. He behaved in this particular case like a policeman. Even policemen do not behave with the gees in this manner in many places to-day. The Minister should intervene and the officer who is responsible for passing such an order should be called to account, or else we will have to do something about it, I tell you frankly. The fact that we support the Government on the question of Bangla Desh does not mean that we should not take notice of this kind of behaviour which only goes to help the enemies of Bangla Desh and the enemies of the cause that we are now espousing in this country. Therefore, this officer should be called to account. I have had similar complaints from other parts also. I think this should be gone into.

Now, one question that I would like to deal with is, the hon. Minister himself said that he expected the refugees to go back within six months' time. All of us would like the refugees to go back as soon as possible provided Bangla Desh is in a position to take them. That means Bangla Desh must be a free, sovereign democratic republic not only in point of law but also in point of fact. Whether the Government recognises Bangla Desh or not, we do recognise Bangla Desh as a matter of moral consideration and political consideration, and we hope that

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

soon Bangla Desh will also be a living reality within Bangla Desh itself with a popular Government, representing the sovereign will of the people and exercising normal authorities and functions.

Now Sir, the question has arisen as to how we can quicken the process which will enable the refugees to go back. Sentiments are good. We all share them. But now there is no other way of getting them back to Bangla Desh except by helping the people of Bangla Desh to win their decisive battle in a decisive fight. That may be a prolonged process to some extent. All the same, the people of Bangla Desh must be in a position to get rid of West Pakistani troops, throw them out of their country and establish their own Government in Dacca itself, so that the refugees can go back, so that many other problems (they are facing today) can be settled satisfactorily and in a democratic way. Here the question arises as to how we can bring that about, that situation and the role we can play in this context. This is most important, we must give all possible massive assistance to the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh, to Mukti Bahini and others who are fighting in Bangla Desh today. This is a moral obligation and what is more this has become a necessity for our own security and for our decent existence here. Not that the refugees have created problems for us without having any reason. They have come here because they have been thrown out, they have been made to leave their country. They are most welcome guests because they have come in the context of one of the greatest struggles for freedom from tyranny and dictatorship as has happened in Bangla Desh. So we must try to help them get back not by just telling them that they must get back, but by enabling the people of Bangla Desh to create conditions which would attract them to their homeland. That should be our objective and in that context massive assistance should be given. As you know, we do not stand for war with Pakistan. It is Yahya Khan who is threatening war every other day. We do not seek any war. But we do stand for the facts of the cause of freedom fight in Bangla Desh and we are committed to helping them in every way possible for us and whatever way is open to us. That is number one. And that commitment is a

solemn and firm commitment and there is no going back on it. On the contrary, that commitment brings in additional obligations from day to day as the Bangla Desh struggle develops; our commitment grows as the Bangla Desh struggle develops; and as the struggle for Bangla Desh develops our responsibility to ensure the success of the struggle and of the future of the 7.5 million refugees grows and hence we are committed in every way to rendering them necessary assistance. Now we need not be inhibited by any other considerations, what Yahya Khan and some of his friends would think of us. This is now a settled issue as far as we are concerned. We shall help Bangla Desh, no matter what Yahya Khan or his friends in America or certain other countries may feel about it. This is one aspect of the matter.

The second aspect is recognition of Bangla Desh. That is my next point. Here I join issue with the Government and we cannot accept their argument. Always we are told that recognition will be given when the time is ripe for it. We are told that there is no objection in principle to recognition being given but that the matter should be left to the Government. I can understand the Government asking the matter to be left to them. But the Government must act quickly. The Government must act promptly. The Government must act in a manner which is expected of them. Now, what complications can arise today? Suppose we recognise Bangla Desh. What will happen? Diplomatically some nations may not like it. But they cannot do anything. Neither are they helping the people of Bangla Desh for finding a solution to the problem in the way they would like the problem to be solved. They are doing nothing except inaction and by their inaction they are indirectly helping Yahya Khan to carry on the genocide and a complete decimation and extermination of a whole people. Therefore, these nations may feel badly; we need not take into account as to what their feelings are. In any case they are not being helpful in the situation at all. If anything, they are helping Yahya Khan. So, as far as friendly nations are concerned, surely I think they will understand the circumstances which compel us to recognise Bangla Desh and also the imperative need for helping the

struggle of the people of Bangla Desh. Recognition of Bangla Desh Government is essential. They may not share every point in our argument. But substantially they will understand that we are supporting a just cause because the cause itself is great and also because our security is in a way threatened. National interests and international obligations are both involved in this step that we propose to take. Recognition is required not because we want to show them some gesture. Recognition of Bangla Desh in the present context is required precisely in order to help this struggle, to inspire this struggle and give them moral strength, and make also material assistance available to them in a more direct and easier manner. That is why recognition of Bangla Desh is called for. Some people think that we are asking for . . .

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : Why are you wasting such a good speech on a minor occasion ? You should speak when the Prime Minister is here and we will all support you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : At least you are here. Shri Khadilkar is a good friend of mine.

This is very important because this is the argument made all the time on the question of recognition. They say the time is not opportune, it will be unwise and so on. I wish to tell the government, any delay would be unwise and any delay will make us miss the opportune time. Now there is full commitment with regard even to recognition, direct or implied. I think we should give effect to our commitment and recognise Bangla Desh as soon as possible—to-day or tomorrow. There should not be any delay . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Have we received green signal from USSR ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I do not know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM SAHAI) : We will have to take up a discussion under Rule 176 at 4 o'clock. Therefore, please conclude your speech.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am concluding. Therefore, recognition is an issue which brooks no delay at all.

It should be done as quickly as possible. I think the situation is quite ripe for recognising Bangla Desh. I think any delay will be harmful in the present situation. Once it is done, perhaps we will be in a better position to look for the day when the problem of refugees going back will be actually solved. Give all assistance to the people of Bangla Desh in their freedom struggle and also give recognition to Bangla Desh. To win their freedom, it is necessary for the freedom fighters—all of them—to be united and form a liberation front consisting of National Awami League, the Communist Party of Bangla Desh, etc. Such a Front will always evoke not only inspiration and support from the broad masses, but also evoke sympathy and support of the world.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, we are now asked to sanction another Rs. 200 crores on the refugees from Bangla Desh. So far as the money or the amount is concerned, Sir, I do not know how the Government desires to cover the expenses for the refugees who have already come here, with this Rs. 200 crores. I find from the statement of the Rehabilitation Minister that by the 28th July, 70,98,000 odd refugees had arrived. Since then, Sir, every day the influx of refugees, the exodus from Bangla Desh, is continuing and I do not know the present figure. But I feel it may be round about 75 lakhs or something like that. Even if it were 71 lakhs up to the 28th July, Sir, this Rs. 200 crores, at the rate of Rs. 3 per refugee per day, will last only for 93 days and the entire money will be exhausted, apart from the other expenses which are not covered by this amount, other expenses for the refugee camps, for their transportation, for their sanitation, for their hospitals, and for their administration for which a bigger lot has to be spent and there is no doubt about it. Therefore, Sir, with this amount of Rs. 200 crores, there is hardly any possibility that we can continue for more than 11 months or two months at best even if we take it for granted that only 71 lakhs of refugees have arrived and none will arrive in future. But the fact is that already about 75 lakhs of refugees have arrived and there is no doubt that it will reach the figure of one crore.

Now, Sir, I do not know for how long we shall have to arrange for feeding them and for doing other things

[Shri Monoranjan Roy]

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for them. I raise this question, because I we were told again and again by the Prime Minister that she expects that within six months there will be some arrangement so that the refugees will be in a position to go back to Bangla Desh. What position or how it will come, no one knows and no one knows also actually what stands in the way of giving recognition to the Bangla Desh Government. Again I raise that question, raised by every Member from the Opposition and I hope, some from the Congress benches also, and we passed a unanimous resolution in this House. But I do not understand the arguments put forward from the Government side that the situation is not ripe and we have to wait for some more time when the Bangla Desh Government will be given recognition.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, I feel that they also feel the necessity for giving recognition. Arguments after arguments they have given in this House, but not to any avail. I think, Sir, unless recognition is given, unless the Bangla Desh Government is in a position to organise its own army and fight the hordes of Yahya Khan, there is no hope of the refugees going back to their land.

Sir, on the one hand, the sum will be too small for the number of refugees that have come and are coming and on the other hand, this sum of Rs. 200 crores, when we are already in a state of deficit financing, will hit our own economy and we have got no doubt that the House will be again asked to sanction and grant another sum of money and a supplementary budget will be placed and every time the plea of the refugees will come and we also know the difficulties. We know that we shall have to provide for their food, for their shelter, and for this money will be required. But, Sir, the further we spend money, the more our economy will be in a difficult position and there is no doubt about that. Already due to the budget and taxation, the prices of commodities are rising and are still going up and up. The more the deficit financing, the more will the prices rise; and the sufferings of the people will increase.

Now, about the condition of refugees who have come, I would like to draw the attention of the Rehabilitation Minister. In this House, again and again, the miserable condition of the refugees was brought to the notice, of the Government. We know you are arranging some hospitals; we know that you are spending money. But do you know how money is being spent? In one paper called "Bangla Desh" they have written that instead of "Jai Bengal" the slogan is "Jai Contractory". It is a heaven for the contractors. Everything goes in the name of refugees. But no one knows in whose pockets it reaches. In food distribution and in distribution of money, the contractors have the main share. Not only that, Sir. Do the police know? Yes, they know. The local police are in the know of this thing but they are in collusion with them, I would say. All the swindlers and anti-social elements are taking advantage of this . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI MONORANJAN JROY : I would like the Rehabilitation Minister to read that paper. It is in Bengali; but I will get it translated and send him a copy. Let him see it.

Sir, in each refugee camp there should be public co-operation. Whatever money they bring from their own country is snatched away. The refugees suffer from that. Political elements go and complain to the police. But the police remains silent. Their money is being looted. Pilferage is going on. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : Just now I started . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have taken about 8 minutes.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta spoke for 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, he spoke for about 14 or 15 minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : What we want is some security. A feeling of security should be there in the minds

of the refugees, which is actually not there in the different camps. I know it personally because I come from that area. Money is being snatched away. Even ornaments are snatched away. They are cheated by cheaters going round the camps. This must be stopped and this can be stopped only if the cooperation of the public and all political parties is taken. I know, Sir, that Congress elements have been given power and money to go round different camps. There are many other elements. Antisocial elements are also there, which have entered into these organizations. That goes against the interests of the refugees. Sir, this is the condition of the refugees in different camps.

About the outbreak of cholera and other such diseases, some arrangements have been made. But these are absolutely insufficient.

Now, the last point. Why is it that recognition is not being given to Bangla Desh Government ? We want a categorical answer. Again and again we are told that time is not yet ripe. When will the time come ? The entire people of India have been demanding this. It is easy to expel Mr. Rajnarain but you cannot expel the entire country. The entire people of the country demand today that the Government of Bangla Desh must be recognised.

My last point about Mujibur Reh-man: I think it will be too late. We must move first. Otherwise, we shall not be able to save his precious life.

One last point again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How many last points ?

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : It is about the refugees. Public co-operation and co-operation of all the political parties must be taken. Otherwise, we shall not allow this looting to continue.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely happy that all sections of the House have extended their full support to the supplementary demands placed before the House. (Interruptions) I am only intervening on certain points which have been raised. I will be very brief.

So far as the political aspects of the problem are concerned, they are repeated time and again on the floor of the House, but the very fact that all sections of the House have given full-throated support to the supplementary demands clearly indicates that they had recognised that these additional demands are meant, in the final analysis, for strengthening the struggle for freedom of Bangla Desh. It is an investment in that struggle and from that point of view, I presume, everyone has given full support.

Certain deficiencies in the administration have been pointed out. I do recognise, when more than 10 per cent of the population of Bangla Desh, or, East Bengal, has crossed over to our borders and when they are coming in such large numbers, there are bound to be some deficiencies. However, there is great vigilance on the part of the administration and whatever drawbacks are there are being removed. I must confess, whatever may be the criticism levelled on the floor of the House, one and all of the international organisations have nothing but unstinted praise for the administration, and there are some who have expressed their wonder at how the administration, in such a difficult situation, could carry on with such heavy burdens. I do not want to quote this certificate because, as I have earlier said, while dealing with such a problem there are bound to be some deficiencies.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : Do you not have any certificate from the international organisations after the conducted tours ? You know, we do not like that.

{Interruption}

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : An hon. Member has read out from some papers. I get complaints, and to show how false the complaints are I will give you an instance. Just now, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has quoted an instance that one Jatin Bose—of course, he said Jatin Roy but I have corrected him—was asked to leave Meghalaya and that the Rehabilitation Commissioner responsible for it. I have got this message this morning. I am in touch with Meghalaya and I have got a message. Mr. Jatin Bose, who is a well-known member of the Communist Party

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

on the other side, on his own has crossed the border and no order was issued against him. He was never asked to leave the camp. On the contrary, he was looked after as one of our honoured guests. So, from this instance you will realise how information is collected and how, without clarification, it is brought on the floor of the House. Therefore, whatever the criticism, I again repeat, the administration is taking every possible step, but I must admit that there are many people . . .

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : If he has gone back to Pakistan, you must thank him.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : He has gone back naturally for his own work. You do not ask me anything else.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : But it is going on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I say, there are a number of people who have got inadequate shelters. I know in such a vast organisation, there might be a few leakages, I know it. But whenever any case is brought to our notice, we make on-the-spot enquiry. But, as I said earlier, if you try to magnify the deficiencies, you are not serving the cause of Bangla Desh. An issue has been raised here as to why we have not recognised Bangla Desh. I am surprised. When Indian serving the cause of Bangla Desh, what else do you want? It is bound to come. Why are you hurrying about it? Once you have recognised it, every man and woman in this country has recognised it, with this popular sanction of Bangla Desh, why do you want to make an issue out of it every time and say that if you are not recognising it, you are likely to lose? On the other side of the border, the Bangla Desh fighters are shedding their blood. They are conquering every day, they are smashing the bastions of Yahya Khan in Bangla Desh and from victory to victory they are making advances. In such a position, when you watch from a distance the tremendous struggle and sacrifice for their freedom across our border, I do not think it behoves us to grumble about small matters.

I am sorry, some people said prices are rising and they criticised the Finance Minister for saying/about the practice of resistance and consumer resistance. If you want to face this problem, it is not going to be solved in day. Perhaps, you will have to live with it for longer and longer time and at this juncture every man must prepare himself to accept whatever suffering for the sake of strengthening the forces that are fighting the barbarities that are committed by the rule of Yahya Khan on the other side. No other valid point was made. I do not want to take more time of the House.

One concluding remark I would like to repeat at the risk of repeating it again because every Member has shouted about it and criticised the policy of the Government. They should realise that there is a strategy in every sphere. Somebody mentioned that the Bangla Desh people are saying that if you do not recognise now, you are not serving the cause of Bangla Desh. This criticism or this information is totally incorrect. It is absolutely certain that whatever is being done, is being done with one objective and that will serve and bring nearer the hour of triumph, the hour of freedom for Bangla Desh. With these remarks I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Today the Minister was really very much inspired.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I admit that the scope of discussion on this Bill is very limited and limited in the sense that the Government proposes to appropriate an additional sum of Rs. 200 crores for meeting the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of the evacuees from Bangla Desh. Sir, so far as this particular subject is concerned, the hon. Minister, Shri Khadilkar, has rightly pointed out that there are three aspects of this problem. The first one relates to the administration of the relief and rehabilitation measures already taken by the Government. Another aspect of the problem is the political aspect more or less linked with the question, or the most debated question of giving recognition to the free democratic sovereign republic of Bangla Desh. And the third aspect of it is, I think you would agree with me, about the general impact of this additional expenditure of Rs. 200

crores on the genreal economy of our country. Sir, I wish that Shri R. K. Khadiikar had intervened at least after listening to some of us; anywaiy I do not grudge it. So far as the administration of relief and rehabilitation programme for evacuees from Bangla Dash is concerned, however satisfied he may be, however eloquently he may defend Government's position, as a man who has been periodically visiting the camps and who is very much connected with the plight, suffering and miseries of these evacuees, I can say that there arte deficiencies and deficiencies are not to be played down. For examDle, I may tell for his information—if he has mind to listen to me—that there are arrangements for providing tempo-shelters for the evacuees, but I think he will agree with me that several

s of people are noi still being provided with the minimum shelter. Lakhs of families are still remaining outside the Government shelters or are living with their friends and relatives. A question was raised by many whether they would be provided with some kind of relief, whether they would be provided with rations. In a city like Calcutta, in an industrial area like West Bengal, you cannot procure even a morsel of food at a reasonable price except from a ration shop. Therefore the Government should be aware that as of people are still being denied i the minimum relief. I do not know whether he knows this.

The second point I would like to mention is this. You know Re. 1/10 is being spent per head for food while actually Rs. 3/- are claimed to be spent per head for relief and rehabilitation. I think the hon. House would agree v iiii me that Rs. 2/- per head are spent for administrative purposes whereas only Re. 1/10 is being spent on food. Is it sufficient ? Is it balanced ? Is it not top-heavy administration ? I would ask him whether he would review this position.

The third point in this regard is of course of a political nature. The Government has asked for an appropriation of Rs 200 crores and some friends here have given an account for it. Some time ago I raised this question. What is the basis of coming to this conclusion to ask for Rs. 200 crores ? Is this demand being made on the basis of 10 million arrivals and what is the period for which this amount is asked

for ? He was pleased to remark why I should be very pessimistic and why I should not be as optimistic as he. Sir, I would like to be optimistic but he should also convince us that . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : One minute, Mr. Chitta Basu. We have got business fixed for 4.00 P.M., but I would suggest that we continue this for five minutes more and take up that business about banks after five or ten minutes.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Sir, four-thirty would be too late.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Not 4.30 ; after five or ten minues.

4 P.M.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In the case of a financial demand the Government should explain the basis on which they have been demanding that sum, why not less or why not more. I expect a reply to this, but I do not know whether it would be forthcoming. So far as its impact on our economy is concerned, only a few days back Mr. K. R. Ganesh went on record to say that in the matter of incurring additional expenditure the country will have to bear a little greater dose of taxation and now it is also being said by Mr. Khadiikar that our people should be ready to live with this and we should also be prepared to undergo a little suffering. As regards suffering, I feel the people of our country will deem it a pleasure and a privilege to undergo a little bit of a suffering in the great cause of the freedom-fight of the people of Bangla Desh, but the question arises as to who will suffer. Are they the ordinary people like us, or are they the richer people, the monopolists, capitalists who have amassed their fabulous fortunes ? Will the Government come with a heavy hand on them in order to relieve, to some extent, the common people of our country, who are already living in misery ? Whenever Mr. K. R. Ganesh proposes a new tax, may I ask him to see that it is not directed against the common people ? It should not be at the expense of the common people. The taxes should be directed against those who have been fattening at the expense of the poor people. I hope ! the Government will bear this in mind ! while framing its taxation policies.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Bill is essentially for the specific purpose of extending relief to the refugees who have come over to our country. My expectations have come true and hon. Members have discussed everything under the sky, which normally is the ambit of the General Budget. This is not a supplementary Budget. It is only a Supplementary Demand for a specific purpose. I find that even subjects which have no relevance whatsoever have been mentioned like the private and public sector, the working and profitability of the public sector, the mini-steel plants, the export-oriented industries, etc. I think this august House had ample occasion to discuss this matter when the Finance Bill was under discussion. Whether they were satisfied with it or not, almost all the points that have been raised have been answered and I do not think this is the proper occasion or opportunity for Members to bring forward these matters. So, I am just skipping them over.

Some hon. Members said and specifically a Jan Sangh Member, Shri Pitamber Das, said it. Unfortunately he is not here now to listen to my reply.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : He is at his party's rally.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : He mentioned that I had the privilege of attending a meeting with him in Tilak Hall at Lucknow when we were both members of the UP Assembly. Unfortunately I was not present at that particular meeting to which he was referring. He said that this is still a border dispute. He still thinks that this is an internal matter. Anyone, any student of history who goes through the pages of history, through the annals of history will realise that it is not restricted or limited in that way. It cannot be compared or synchronised with the incident that he has mentioned. This is a matter of vital interest not only to us but to the entire world. It is not only the integrity of this country which is concerned in it. It is the entire atmosphere which has been vitiated and if it sparks off, it could not only engulf our country but the entire world. It would be a global matter, a global conflict and we cannot subscribe to that remark and we do not agree that it is an internal matter.

I Another point that Dr. Nagappa I Alva, a very eminent Member for whom I have great respect, made is that there should have been some programme which should have been spelt out by the Government for the refugees and that an atmosphere should have been created. Sir, I am afraid, I fail to understand what other atmosphere could have been created. The entire country is vibrating with an atmosphere where the people have realised that their sympathies are with the Bangla Desh people, and it is precisely because of the proper atmosphere that has been generated in our country that we realise that. Sir, many countries which were rather diffident in the beginning, those countries also have rallied to our cause because they have realised that it is injustice morally and they have also come to our support, though some of them have taken sides and some are still taking sides. But an atmosphere has been created through this august House and that House also. And the rally which was held that day, if that did not show the atmosphere which has been created in our country, I think there are people who close their eyes and ears. And that is what I can say at the present moment.

Sir, the magnitude of the problem has been very well brought out by our senior colleague, Shri Khadilkar, in a very inspiring speech. I do not have to go through the figures. But I would like to ask hon. Members, especially Members from the CPM side who said that the Government has failed to rise to the occasion in the sense that more money should have been asked for. Precisely, I would say, that shows that they basically agree with us. They are prepared to ask for even more, but why grudge even the little money that we are asking. If we are a responsible Government, we have to be calculative, we have to be understanding, we have to be practical. The money which is to come is to come from, as Shri Chitta Basu has said just now, poor people like us. I wish the other people, the other citizens, poor as Mr. Chitta Basu or any of us who are sitting here, would come forward with more. We do not represent the very poor section of the people. But when we face the country, we have to think of the really poor people; the Finance Minister and all of us have to think of them. Taxation is not such a

simple job. And matters have been reviewed at the time when the Budget came up for discussion. Before we embark upon any additional taxation, we have to take a review of our entire policy again, we have to save in which ever way we can, we have to proceed as Mr. Chitta Basu has ai^o mentioned, and we have e all realise the arrears also to a very great extent. I think the time has come when there must be economy in every branch of expenditure, and I think hon. Members will agree with me on that.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. There was one point which was mentioned by Mr. Chandrasekharan. He had mentioned about the rising prices. Only one line I will quote that during the time when the Budget was prepared, at the time of the preparation of the Budget this year, particular care was taken that the impact of indirect levies does not, by and large, fall on articles of consumption. So, that, argument, what he is trying to plead today, I think, does not hold good for this occasion especially. I think the prices have not risen very high, though it is better that they do not stand at what they are today. All these factors have to be taken into consideration. And only one request I would like to make to the House. When we give something, it is not only the amount that we give, it is the spirit with which a thing is given, that matters. Let us be graceful in what we give. Otherwise, what is given is not worth giving and taking. Thnt we have to remember.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In what other better spirit we can give than the *one* in which we are giving now ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA^ROHATGI: Well, there is always chance for improvement in every walk of life, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. This time the country is united on this score.

There was one other point. The Congress(O) Member, Dr. Nagappa Alva made a very nice speech, and at the end he said that we should not only feed the refugees but we should send them back as soldiers. Sir, I would like to know what a soldier is made of. Bravery does not come only from the soul or from thought. The body has to be fit. When the refugees come to us in this state—their houses have been destroyed, they have been

dislocated and their soul is crying for the people they have lost—it is the body which has to be first looked after, and if we look after that, we can give them hotter help and succour at the time when they mod it, for they are really soldiers who have been fighting for their freedom. With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the House for its acceptance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India fo, the services of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now let us take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 176 RE FUNCTIONING NATIONALISED BANKs IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lokanath Misra.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, on a point of order. My name is here in this list. As far as I remember, * did not couch this amendment in these words. Therefore, I would suggest a small modification with your permission. Let it be "misappropriation and defalcation of large sums of money from the State Bank"—you have used the plural here, "these Banks"—and "in the context of monopoly grip over these banks, direct or