

my telegraphist may feel that it is not in the interests of the nation to send that wire and that is likely to incite communal tension. To give a telegraphist that power is not a correct thing as it is likely to be misused. We have got other deterrents and we do not want to make use of powers in places where they cannot be correctly and judiciously exercised. One of the dicta relating to power is that it should be used correctly and judiciously. If there is a doubt about such a proposition, the best way is to renounce that power and make use of the power in some other way. Under the Indian Penal Code we have enough power to deal with such type of erring people.

With these words, I hope the Bill will be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

13.51 Hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)**

DEMAND No. 25. GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS (MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,00,000 be gran-

ted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments’ (Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation).”

DEMAND No. 66. EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of ‘Expenditure on Displaced Persons’.”

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : These Supplementary Demands for Grants are made in connection with providing relief to the Bangla Dosh refugees. In supporting them, I wish to make some remarks on the working of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in various States, particularly in our State.

Before that, I wish to draw attention to the statement of the Prime Minister made on 4th August, which appeared in the papers, in which she said that the refugees were the guests of India and that we would look after them for a few months more. I do not know on what basis the Prime Minister has come to that conclusion. Does she think that Yahya Khan's Government will be driven out of Bangla Dosh within a few months ? Or does she propose to exert pressure on the freedom fighters and ask them to come to a political settlement on terms that may satisfy Yahya Khan ?

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

It is for her to answer. But I think it is a complacent view. It would be a long drawn struggle perhaps and how can our Prime Minister say that we would be looking after the refugees only for a few months more.

The struggle that is going on in Bangla Desh is a struggle for giving birth to a new, independent and sovereign State in the world community. Therefore, the freedom fighters need all-out support from all freedom loving people. But it seems that they are not getting that kind of support wholeheartedly. It is very good that India has taken the responsibility to give some relief work to the refugees. But it should have done more than this. The major thing that India Government should have to do is to recognise the Bangla Desh Government immediately, and to give all material aid to the freedom fighters through their Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going over the entire question of Bangla Desh and what the Government should do and all that. This is only to make some money available to look after those people.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I am coming to that. We have to give more relief to the refugees; there is no doubt about it. How are we to tackle the refugee problem ? Unless Bangla Desh is liberated and the Yahya Government is wiped out from Bangla Desh, the influx of refugees into India will not end. Therefore, along with giving relief to the refugees we have to think of other means also and see how we can help the freedom fighters more effectively. An effective way of help is to recognise. Bangla Desh immediately and also give that Government material aid.

Since we are giving Rs. 200 crores more for the relief of the refugees, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the condition of the refugees in the

(General)

camps, particularly in Tripura. Their conditions are very deplorable. The Government say that their rations are worth Rs. 1.10. I find that the rations supplied to the refugees are not worth more than 72 paise. I had visited many camps; the rations actually distributed among the refugees are on a much lower scale.

Bureaucracy is operating in all the refugee camps and corrupt officials are making money. I do not know how far those who are in charge of the refugee camps are sincere to the cause of the refugees but they are very jubilant because they are making money out of that.

14.00 hrs.

The refugees who are staying in our part are of three categories : about five lakhs, I do not know the latest figure, are kept in the camps; some are with their relatives; and some others have their own arrangements; that means practically people are starving. Tripura is a small place. According to the latest figures released in Calcutta, 7.1 million refugees have entered India from East Bengal, that is Bangla Desh. The breakup is : 5.35 million in West Bengal, as on 2 August 1971; 1.9 million in Tripura as on 31 July, 1971; 3,17,000 in Meghalaya; 2,39,000 in Assam and 9,000 in Bihar. So far as Tripura is concerned, though the government figure is 10,90,000, according to newspaper report, the actual number of refugees in Tripura is 12 lakhs and only 24,000 people have been shifted from Tripura. Still, there is a huge number staying there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गए प्रति नहीं है।  
अब तो 2 बज चुके हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Bell be rung.—

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

(General)

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** If you take the pre-partition figure, the original population of Tripura was 5 lakhs. It became 15 lakhs in 1971, out of which 11 lakhs were already refugees who had come earlier. Now if you include the Bangla Desh refugees also, for every single person of the original population, we are getting three refugees in that State. It has become a refugee-dominated State. If you want to save the economy of that State from ruination, it is absolutely necessary that some more people should be shifted from there. Also, every refugee in the camp should be given rations according to the prescribed scale and not on a reduced scale.

There are other problems also. Every day there is shelling by Pakistani troops in the border area and according to news-paper reports, every day there are two or three deaths due to Pakistani shelling in Tripura border. In Sanamura, on the 7th August five people were killed. At Agartala town, the Capital of Tripura, only day before yesterday our BSF people were injured by the mine explosions. There was a similar mine explosion in Puran Rajbari as also in Pathabil, Sidhi and people of the border region are becoming very panicky and they are leaving those areas also. Therefore, government should take every possible care to see that the security of the people of that area is ensured.

Coming to the tackling of the refugee problem, I do not know what is the thinking of the government. More than 2 lakhs tea garden workers of Bangla Desh have come to Tripura as refugees. Most of them are living outside the camps and so they are not getting any aid from the government. Since they are unemployed and since they somehow or other want to start working they are prepared to work even for a low wage. Whereas the usual daily wage in that area is Rs. 3 to 4 these refugees are prepared to work even for Rs. 1 per day. So, there is apprehension among

the local labour and also some occasional conflicts. We cannot ask them not to go for work especially when they are starving and they somehow want to survive. So, while tackling this problem some more thought should be given to this and there should be some plan.

Therefore, while supporting these grants I would say that the government should see that the money which has been allocated for giving relief to the refugees should be spent properly and the bureaucracy which is taking advantage of this and depriving the refugees of their legal share should not be allowed to do that. I support these grants.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Before I call the next speaker I may say that the opposition leaders met the Prime Minister this morning and there is agreement that the discussion on the Fourth Plan should be taken up only next session. So, it will not be taken up today.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) :** My submission is that this should be the first charge on the next session. It should not be made the residuary legatee as is always the case.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** So, in case this supplementary grants discussion concludes now the discussion under rule 193 may be taken up earlier than 4.30 p.m. Let Shri Samar Guha and others be informed about it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** What about the business for tomorrow ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I do not know about tomorrow. I am concerned with the business of today.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** Perhaps we shall take up the discussion of

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

the treaty, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House, tomorrow. This is tentative, subject to the Speaker's agreement.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to support these supplementary demands for grants for defraying expenses for looking after the refugees from Bangla Desh. At the outset I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and the government one disquieting news, namely, the posting of UN observers in Bangla Desh. So far as my knowledge goes, they are all coming there as communication experts.

This is what I briefly want to bring to your notice. They are mainly communication experts. They are coming there to repair all the channels of communication which have been disrupted and destroyed by the Mukti Bahini in Bangla Desh and they are trying to facilitate by way of repairing these communication channels the Yahya regime to start oppression on the liberated territory. I want the Government to take serious notice of it and these people should not be allowed to come there.

About the question of sanctioning of Rs. 200 crores from the very beginning I have been telling to the House and the Government that when we are proceeding on a time-schedule on an *ad hoc* basis—in the beginning the time-schedule was thought of only six months—I am sure, Sir, we shall have to prepare for a further time-schedule and may be these expenses exceed more than Rs. 1500 crores. So, what I am submitting to you and to the Government is let us have a practical time-schedule.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। गरा-पूति नहीं है।

(General)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Let us have a practical time-schedule. I also want to bring to the notice of the Government that this huge additional expense on the Bangla Desh refugees is going to be a burden on the entire country which we are going to share. So, will the Government assure us that at least to check the inflationary trend in prices in our country let there be issued saving bonds in aid of Bangla Desh and if the black-money of Rs. 3,000 crores which is circulating in this country can somehow or other be tapped by paying a little interest on these bonds, at least this extra burden be separated from the usual revenue expenditure of this country so that we do not take resort to either printing of more notes or other taxation measures.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta-North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there can be no objection on the part of this House to acceding to the Demands for Grants made by the Ministry in relation to the evacuees who have come into our country under the cruellest of compulsions and have necessitated our having to shell out a great deal more money than we can possibly afford.

It has been estimated that a minimum expenditure of Rs. 260 crores will be incurred till the end of December 1971 for relief operations for six million refugees in camps. We are committed to giving assistance and relief in every sense of the term to whoever comes, six million, ten million or more. We cannot and we do not wish to get away from the obligation which we have taken upon ourselves because of our sense of responsibility to our brothers across the border. But this country, after all, has to consider how long it is possible for us to bear this kind of a charge and what steps we are taking in the meantime to make sure that the so-called world community

comes into the picture in a different way to make it possible for the enormity which has been inflicted upon us by Yahya Khan and his yahoos to be no longer possible.

We have noticed how the United Nations was in a coma particularly because of the Secretary-General having chosen to be inert and who has practised calculated connivance on the side of Pakistan in relation to the genocide and other crimes committed by Yahya Khan and his hordes in Bangla Desh. We have seen the United Nations in an immobile condition but now we find that they are trying to send observers to India as well as to Bangla Desh only in order indirectly to make sure of the objectives of those who are the top dogs in the United Nations, namely, to assist Yahya Khan, to see that a country like India is put in jeopardy, to see to it also that any manifestation of the freedom urge in the Indian sub-continent, particularly the kind of radiant resurgence which is taking place in Bangla Desh, is scotched, is drowned in blood and is steamrollered by the use of the military jackboot in that particularly atrocious and inhuman manner in which specialisation has been achieved by Yahya Khan and company.

The world conscience has been roused to a certain extent. There is no doubt about it. But as far as the world powers are concerned, with the exception of the Soviet Union, we find that they callously continue to look on and they want to assist Yahya Khan and company. It is in this position that we are operating. That is why this Government must tell the country that we are spending this money willingly without any kind of mental reservation because our brothers and sisters from across the border can do longer tolerate the conditions of life in Bangla Desh and they are coming over to us in large numbers. But we are going to make a point of it in whatever international forum to which we might belong that this sort of thing cannot be allowed to continue.

Let us imagine that anything comparable happened in the case of another country. What has happened in the case of Pakistan is that they do all sorts of egregious things. They take over our property. They never give a reply also even to protest notes which are sent from our side. We send protest note after protest note. They do nothing at all about it. They kill our people on our own territory. They carry on all sorts of depredations. We send protest notes but nothing happens. This is the kind of behaviour which they have practised and we are saddled now with a tremendous problem of evacuees. We do not want to throw them over but, after all, there is a limit to what this country can do and what this country ought to do.

If in the case of the Palestinian refugees for years now the international community is footing the bill, there is no reason why in the case of these people, if they live for a longer period than the period which we have scheduled, that is, six months or so, we give them an ultimatum and after that they would be a charge of the world community; they have got to look after this problem.

This is a matter which we should bring before the world forum more positively, more powerfully, than we do. We almost place ourselves on a par with Pakistan. We have sent our protests in a manner which is so wishy-washy and which is so namby-pamby. It appears so absolutely ridiculous that when our case is absolutely straight we do not tell the world strongly about this kind of a matter. We have not done so, not in a kind of proper spirit. I do not say good-bye to diplomacy and polite language. Politeness and powerful exposition can go together and we should tell the world community that something has got to be done about it, and the sooner the better.

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

We are spending more than Rs. 3 per day on every refugee. If 10 million people come, how in the name of the devil are we going to foot this kind of bill which is something unprecedented in the history of mankind? This thing is happening. We are not even giving proper publicity of this matter to the world forum. I do not understand why this happens. Unless we do that, unless we request not only for the assistance of the world in regard to some sort of relief but also in regard to a solution of this problem in a more powerful way, we shall continue to be saddled with this terrific load.

Now, in regard to the problem of these evacuees, the idea originally was that not too many of them would come, that they could stay somewhere near the border and then be sent back after a political settlement of Bangla Desh was reached. That calculation has misfired. Millions and millions of them are coming. Then, the idea was that they should not be concentrated on the border area, whether it is West Bengal or Tripura or Assam or Meghalaya and that only the contiguous regions should not be overburdened with this terrific inflow of refugees. The idea was that they should be distributed all over India.

I know it is a terrific problem. Even, the mere problem of transporting a hundred thousand people is so heavy. The problem of getting a few thousand people to a Delhi meeting is so complicated as we find when we try to reach Parliament House. The sheer fact of taking across a large number of people from anywhere near the Pakistan border to somewhere else in India is a hellish job. However big a transport plan might be, a transport plan cannot carry too many people. Besides, the problem is that different States are rather allergic, and I do not blame them, towards receiving too many of these evacuees from Bangla Desh.

I know all over the country there is a tremendous sympathy and fellow-feeling for the people of Bangla Desh. There is no doubt about it. There is also at the same time a tremendous admiration for the guts, the courage, the grit, the determination and the fearless manner in which the people of Bangla Desh are fighting against the most overwhelming odds. But at the same time, human beings as they are, they do not like a sudden intrusion in their midst of a very large number of people who have been reduced to pauper-dom, who have nothing else than what they are wearing, who have to depend and live on charity from day to day and who have a complete dislocation of social, economic and other kinds of organised life. Therefore, apart from Madhya Pradesh which has shown in this regard a certain sense of hospitality—and Madhya Pradesh could afford it because there are more wide open spaces in that region than in other States—other States have not come forward in a manner they might have done in order to receive these evacuees from Bangla Desh. And the result is that the pressure on West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya is absolutely so insufferable that the present position becomes impossible. It cannot continue for very much longer. My hon. friend from Tripura has told you about the problem created there. My hon. friend Mr. Khadilkar and other friends on the other side know very well what the position is like. Tripura has had to receive more than the equivalent of its population who have come from outside. A large number of people, largely woman and children and old men who are incapacitated for any kind of productive labour have come. Even if they were capable of doing some productive labour, we cannot provide opportunities for that. We cannot provide employment opportunities to our own people and suddenly so many more millions have come into our midst. What do you do about them? The pressure on West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and, above all, Tripura has become so stupendous that

something has got to be done about it. What can we do ?

We can do it by way of a better distribution of these evacuees in those areas where they can be sent. We can do it by arranging better relief facilities for the evacuees wherever they are. We can start doing something in the way of a new kind of economic planning. I do not know what the Planning Commission or the other limbs of the Government are doing about it. Possibly, it has set up a cell which will report long afterwards and the report will be considered by the Government in its wisdom some time. Some kind of decisions would be reached. By the time the decisions have to be implemented, the whole situation would have changed. What I want is to have a sort of lightning plan perhaps subject to mistake being made—we all make mistakes even if we make very well-considered plans—but a plan made very rapidly for the purpose of an *ad hoc* utilisation of the human material that is coming into the picture and in order to organize relief and other jobs. Relief does not merely mean giving them food and a few medicines and a few miserable rags to wear. Relief means, at the same time, giving them opportunity to work. We have to expand the ambit of work. We have to have new kinds of small industries, whatever you call them, in those areas. We have to have a road-building programme in those parts of our country highlighted to such an extent that many people who are unskilled workers may be utilised for this work. Our own people, the Indian nationals, who are unemployed in the regions abutting on Bangla Desh who are finding themselves competing with the people who because of their hunger, have to accept low wages and work as competitors of Indian nationals living in those areas, are facing an impossible economic situation and in order to solve it, you have to have a plan which would apply to people who are Indian nationals, in those areas as well as those who are in the evacuee camps.

We hear again so many things on disorganization, inefficiency, and of corruption in so far as the administration of the evacuee camps is concerned. I am not going into any detail over it nor is it necessary at this particular moment and this Government is also very well aware of it. We all are also conscious that we have our deficiencies and whatever we try to put our hands upon we massage all sorts of deficiencies in our own composition. If we are all so very corrupt or laible to corruption, so prone to inefficiency, whatever we do suffers from inefficiency and corruption.

But, here is an occasion where, on account of the spirit unleashed by the events in Bangla Desh, a spirit of fellowship as far as we are concerned, a spirit of admiration for the guts and courage, in view of that spirit, perhaps we can bring about some sort of change. Perhaps we can mobilise our people to come forward and work in a manner not only for relief but for purposes which would bring some assistance to the development of economic activity in those regions where the evacuees have come into the picture.

The main point is that this problem of evacuees which we have shouldered willingly and without any kind of mental reservation cannot be made a permanent fixture upon us and for that reason, the responsibility of the world community has got to be pin-pointed. For that reason we have to tell the world community that this is happening all the time, that Yahya's hordes are performing this kind of operation against us, that if anything remotely comparable happened in the case of any other country, it would have caused the world community to come into the picture in a very different way, but in our case this is the kind of thing which has happened. Therefore, we should step up our political approach, our diplomatic approach and we should step up our activity. Recognition of Bangla Desh would have assisted us a great deal. But I am not going into that. We heard the argument here in

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

this House over and over again but that aspect of the matter is super-important. Without that aspect of the matter being given some kind of serious consideration by the Government, Government merely coming forward with demands for Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores or whatever else it may be, leads us nowhere. That is why I say, that even though we all support that these Demands should be acceded to, we should think very hard over it and the Government should make up its mind about a positive and powerful policy and the Government should tell the international community that if in regard to the Palestinian refugees a continuing international settlement has been possible, in regard to our part of the country also the international community must do something comparable. It must not be a carbon copy of the Palestinian refugees matter but something has got to be done. India cannot go on shouldering this burden and India must be relieved of this burden by the kind of political and diplomatic activity which would mean liberation of Bangla Desh, which would mean Bangla Desh functioning in the world over as an independent State.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): From the very beginning, that is, since the Budget for the current year was presented to us, we have been feeling—I am sorry to use a harsh word, but I can't help it—that it was a patent fraud upon the Budget and the people of India not to have included this amount and even more in the original Budget itself. We have repeatedly emphasised that this Budget was a futile attempt to look normal when the circumstances were really abnormal. But no heed was paid to this and, indeed, a jugglery was resorted to. But it was as plain as pikestaff to all of us that it was an insult to the intelligence of the House and may I say, even an insult to the intelligence of those who work in the Finance Ministry with zeal and devotion that they

should have been asked to trim their conscience to suit the political convenience of the ruling party ?

What was the design, behind the underplaying of the dimension of the problem of refugee rehabilitation in the original budget ? To my mind, it was clearly the invention of the ruling party—we have always been told that they have secured a massive mandate—after securing the so-called massive mandate, not to appear as giving a massive gift in the form of a massive burden like this ?

Even after imposing unbearable burden on the people of India the uncovered deficit was so huge that it would have made it appear almost astronomical if this amount was also added to the deficit. Even the present instalment, to my mind, is only the tip of the ice-berg. It does not show the entire thing and one does not know what exactly is in store for us for the whole year.

On a rough estimate, I should say, probably, not less than Rs. 600 crores more would be required during the current year, if you want to go about this question of Refugee Rehabilitation in a proper way.

And the way in which the Supplementary Demands have been brought up also does not do credit to the Government or the country.

These hapless millions — Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Budhists, — are nothing less than our own kith and kin. We would certainly be prepared to make the utmost sacrifice for their maintenance and welfare. There is complete national agreement on this issue.

But, our approach to this problem required a concrete demonstration of nation-



al effort. Where is that concrete demonstration presented by the Hon'ble Minister? To my mind, the Finance Minister in the first instance should have come out with a programme of austerity which the country is prepared to undergo for the sake of the welfare and maintenance of the refugees. I should think. . . (*Interruptions*) There is a lot of noise on the other side. May I have the ears of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? . . .

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** : I am sorry. I am listening to him.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : He seems to be as chirpy as were the Members on the other side when that announcement was made. The chirpiness has not yet ceased after the announcement of this wonderful treaty.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** : We are only happy, not chirpy.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : To my mind, the Minister should have come out with a programme of austerity and at least taken a credit of the order of Rs. 50 crores on that account. Then, it was also expected that the Government would come forward with a proposal for the burden-sharing by the community in the best manner possible. That would have given us an indication that Government was really serious in going ahead with the programme of development of the country and they were not prepared to allow this item to cut into the programme of the economic development of the country. But now we feel really very much apprehensive whether the programme of development itself is going to be postponed on this account. Since there has been no proposal for burden-sharing it seems that the deficit would now go up to Rs. 400 crores. . .

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** (Bengaluru) : Rs. 420 crores :

(*General*)

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : That suits them very well. That is in keeping with their design to keep the whole thing concealed from us. So, I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Tridib Chaudhuri has given us the correct amount and said that it would be of the order of Rs. 420 crores.

This is preceded by a calamitous rise in prices. Even when the deficit was of the order of only Rs. 220 crores, we have seen this phenomenon of the prices spiralling up. Within the course of two weeks, the prices had shot up to an extent which probably has never been witnessed recently.

So, to leave it uncovered means a great deal of encouragement to the speculators and others who are interested in price-hike. In fact, my humble submission would be that Government should have thought it advisable to come forward with a supplementary budget instead of a Supplementary Demand. This Supplementary Demand means that there would be *ad hoc*, unsystematic dislocations in the budget. But the Supplementary Budget would have meant that it would be a systematic revamping and re-arrangement of the original budget. But since that is not being done, I think we are in for *ad hoc* and very chaotic dislocations in the original budget.

There are one or two other factors also which warranted that there should have been a supplementary budget. We have taken account of the fact that we have to look after the refugees to the extent of Rs. 200 crores or so, but we have sadly and cruelly neglected the fact that we shall have to look after the hapless millions in this country who have been affected by the devastations of flood and drought. Now, on a very modest estimate, the people affected by the devastations of flood number about 130 million. This figure has come in one of the national

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]  
dailies this morning. In the States of Bihar, U.P., Bengal and Kerala, the number would be of the order of 130 million. Then you know that there has been drought in the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. If you add up all these figures, probably the people in India who would have been affected by this would go up to about 220 million, which is about 45 per cent of the Indian population.

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) :**  
Drought is feared in Bihar also.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Further, drought is feared in Bihar also. If you add the refugees, probably the figure will come to about 45—48 per cent of the entire population. That being so, I think that this fact which has been concealed from us indicates utter callousness on the part of Government that they do not want to look after these people in their misfortune. This, I should think, is one of the things which the House cannot ignore. It must insist upon Government that they should provide for the relief of these people as well.

My estimate of the Bihar devastation alone leads me to a requirement of not less than Rs. 200 crores for the relief of the affected people. In Bihar, probably the urgent need at the moment is of the order of Rs. 100 crores, only to look after people, leaving alone the cattle whose number is legion.

There was another factor which should have been taken into account in bringing up a supplementary budget. We are always being told that there would be a re-phasing and revamping of the Fourth Five Year Plan. If that is so, there is, again, need for Government coming up with a supplementary budget. And we expected Government would have done this at this particular stage.

A few words about the burden of the refugees. It seems to me that the future holds for us a very frightful prospect of its continuance. We have to attack this problem in a basic way. But we have no assurance that Government have any one, proposal to deal with this problem in that way so that we may not be confronted with that frightful prospect. It has been our submission that the Government did not identify the real national interests in the emerging Bangla Desh situation from the beginning. Had it done so, and pursued a well-considered policy, we would not have been landed in this situation.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What is that policy ?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
We have been living in a world of illusions. The Government has been creating illusions all-round to the people of Bangla Desh, to the people of India, without going in for the real kind of solution. In this art of creating illusions, Government seems to be a pastmaster.

It is as clear as noon day that there is no international community or, international pressure which can bring relief in this matter. Therefore, the irresistible conclusion is that we will have to depend on ourselves.

Something has come out this morning. We have got a treaty of friendship, non-aggression and what not with the USSR. We will look into that treaty a little more closely tomorrow when the opportunity comes. Even so, I should think that this problem will have to be looked upon as a problem to be dealt with by us, and with our own resources. If that is so, Government must give us an indication of how it wants to go about this business. It has not given us its mind on the subject clearly. We want an assurance that this problem is going to be solved in a proper way.

One word which would be very pertinent in this context is this. The Government has taken credit for Rs. 50 crores by way of international assistance for the relief of refugees. I really do not know what is the credit taken from the USA. If there is any such credit taken, my submission would be that the Government should refuse this offer and return the amount which it has got from the US. We cannot accept a position in which assistance is given to Pakistan for squeezing out people, for perpetrating the most inhuman act there and at the same time a petty pittance is given to us. I should say that the community would no doubt be prepared to share a little more burden if it is asked to, but Government must not accept any assistance from the US. May I say that, by way of economy too as the Government seems to have considered many of their recent acts as hostile, they should downgrade our Mission in the United States to consular status. We really do not want a Mission of that kind with a huge expenditure, which is not able to make any impact on the American mind. We should, therefore, like the Mission in the United States to be brought down to consular status.

Finally, we cannot also fail to take notice of the fact that the United Nations has simply looked on this great human tragedy, grim tragedy that has been enacted in Bangla Desh. It does not perform its duty, and so, this House should express itself in the strongest terms possible about the lack of any role of the United Nations in this context. My submission, again, would be that even from the point of view of economy, we should not send any delegation to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. That would also give us some resources for the hapless millions; these resources should not be used as an act of patronage for some Members of Parliament and for some people outside.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the budget was introduced, I said to the Finance Minister that he should have come to the House with a war budget as the times were critical because the influx of millions of evacuees in India was really the result of an invasion by Pakistan whose army had driven out millions of people from Bangla Desh by ruthless butchery.

I had then said that Rs. 60 crores was merely a drop in the ocean. But even Rs. 200 crores would not suffice, because, as I said, famine is stalking the land of Bangla Desh, and we are helping those hapless people who have fled to our country. Therefore, my fear is that the number will not be eight million or 10 million but it would go up to 15 millions. If so many of these famished people also cross over, then this figure of Rs. 200 crores will again become a drop in the ocean.

It is a big tragedy which is being enacted, and the people are being driven out by the organised forces of violence resorted to by the army of Yahya Khan. But it does not seem that our people in the country are made aware of the gravity of the situation; there seems to be no reaction which may show that the people are really aware of it. No drastic measures are taken recourse to by the Government to meet the situation with the result that they seem to think that things are quite normal. This is something which I think is not proper.

My friend just said that there is a deficit of Rs. 400 crores in the budget. But I think it will become much more because of the increasing number of refugees, and nobody knows how much more this number will become. You have said that 45,000 people are coming now every day. That means about fourteen lakhs of people are coming every month. So, in a few months' time, it will reach a very high figure. I therefore suggest that the presentation of these supplementary demands is not proper. Instead there must be a supplement-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

tary budget for which we may call a new session in which the exact amount which is necessary and which is likely to be spent may be sanctioned and measures found out to meet them. Otherwise, in the future, the deficit financing will become much higher, and every man will be affected. Already the prices are very high, and they will become much higher.

My friend has also said that we must have a new budget. I fully support what he has said.

I think that the treaty which has been announced today—the treaty with the USSR—is to be carefully scrutinised; I am not happy over it. Tomorrow we will have a closer look at it. I think we should not become benumbed by that treaty. We must remember that the burden to solve our problems will fall on us. Nobody else will take the burden on himself.

These Supplementary Demands will be passed because we have sympathy for the refugees, but I protest against our not being told how Government proposes to meet the huge deficit. Our country is faced with calamities of droughts and floods. Recently there were heavy rains and all the *rabi* crop was destroyed in the fields. The loss in my state of Uttar Pradesh alone is estimated to be Rs. 200 crores. So, we want a full picture of the economic position in the country and how Government propose to meet it, otherwise there will be a mounting deficit and prices will go on rising and everybody will be affected.

In the beginning it was said that the world conscience would move Yahya Khan. That has not happened. Now it is said that the Mukti Bahini will defeat the forces of Yahya Khan. But are we helping them in sufficient measure to do it? We should not lull ourselves into this belief. Until we help them in a really big manner which will be effective, they cannot defeat the forces of Yahya Khan.

I hope Government will take proper measures to meet the situation.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : We support the Supplementary Demands most willingly.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The quorum bell is being rung ..... Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

DR. MELKOTE : The Jews were hounded out of Germany as a result of war among the European nations. That type of refugee is a different matter altogether from the type of refugees that we are having in our country today. At present, East Pakistan is not in a position to declare war, and the huge military junta of West Pakistan is hounding out the people of East Pakistan and massacring them by using all kinds of indecent methods. This has become a very big problem for us.

Today we are asked to grant a demand of Rs. 260 crores. I do not know whether this would be sufficient in the wake of what is happening today, when many more millions of people are coming into our land. We have taken it as an honour, as a humanitarian idea that we should support every refugee who comes to our country. We have pleasure that our Government has come forward in this grand manner. All strength to the elbow of the Prime Minister.

I would like to place one other fact before the House for its consideration. Many members have already mentioned it. On this occasion, when there are just three days left for the session to conclude, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the drought condition prevailing in •Andhra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does Andhra come in ?

DR. MELKOTE : We are discussing supplementary demands. This Government knew that there were drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and the Chief Minister has recently announced about Rs. 2 crores of relief. But in Andhra Pradesh, nearly one-third of the area is always drought-affected with no rainfall. There are other areas also similarly affected. The Government of India should have thought it fit to bring in supplementary demands asking for sufficient amount of money to meet the needs of not only Andhra Pradesh but other parts of the country as well. But it has not been done. May I bring it to the notice of Government that supplementary demands should be brought so that sufficient amount of money will be available with Government to give relief to all the areas that are suffering in India today ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह जो मन्त्री-मेन्टरी बजट आया है इसकी हमें पूरी कल्पना थी क्योंकि बजट में इसके लिए केवल 60 करोड़ की राशि रखी गई थी। उससे पूर्व ही प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने इसी सदन में कहा था, जिस समय शरणार्थियों की संख्या लगभग 34 लाख थी कि आने वाले 6 महीने में लगभग 180 करोड़ रुपये की शरणार्थियों पर खर्च करने के लिए आवश्यकता होगी। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब 60 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई थी तभी हमें इस बात की कल्पना थी कि मन्त्रीमेन्टरी बजट को लेकर फिर ये इस सदन के सामने आयेंगे।

अब मुझे केवल एक ही चेतावनी देनी है कि यह कोई पहला मामला नहीं है जब शरणार्थियों का स्वागत करने का दुर्भाग्य भारत पर आया हो। यह तो 1947 में देश के विभाजन की देन के रूप में इस देश को सामना करना पड़ रहा है। शुरुआत

पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से हुई, फिर इसी पूर्व बंगाल से हुई और आगे चलते चलते बर्मा में, लंका से, पूर्वी अफ्रीका से और ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट लेने के बाद भी जिनके लिए इंग्लैंड के दरवाजे बन्द कर दिए गए या ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ के दरवाजे बन्द कर दिए गए, उनका भी आगे चलकर आपको स्वागत करना पड़ेगा। यह अपनी गलत नीति का परिणाम है। अब केवल यह कहकर काम नहीं चलेगा कि शरणार्थी कितने आये और कितने आयेंगे। अभी तक जितने शरणार्थी आये उनके बारे में भी इस सरकार की कल्पना ठीक नहीं थी। इनका अन्दाजा था कि केवल 30 लाख आयेंगे और आज आये हैं 80 लाख। अभी तक जो शरणार्थी आये हैं वे तो भय से भीत होकर आये हैं लेकिन आगे आने वाले शरणार्थी भूख के मारे भटकते भटकते आयेंगे। उनकी संख्या भी कम नहीं रहेगी। वे भी 40/50 लाख आयेंगे। पहले तो वे भय की वजह से आये और अब भूख की वजह से आयेंगे। पूर्वी बंगाल में भुखमरी है। वहां जो फसल खड़ी थी वह खराब हो गई, राशियाँ लूटी गई, खलिहान लूटे गए, जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया और ऐसी स्थिति में कोई चारा, कोई सहारा न होने के कारण वे भारत में आकर शरण लेंगे। शरणार्थियों को अभय देना, यह तो बहुत पुराना हमारा कर्तव्य है किन्तु शरणार्थियों को अभय देने के लिए खुद समृद्ध और सम्पन्न होना होता है क्योंकि इसके बिना कोई किसी को शरण नहीं देता।

15.00 hrs.

जब यह समस्या शुरू हो गयी उसी समय यदि हम ठीक से काम लेते तो इस का रूप ही कुछ और होता। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है, मुझे तो बड़ा रंज है कि

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

यह सरकार कोई भी चीज़ सोच समझ कर नहीं करती। जब गोआ के बारे में हमने कहा, मैं स्वयं गोआ जेल के अन्दर बैठ आया हूँ, सत्याग्रह हुआ, गोली चली, सब कुछ हुआ, यह यही कहते गये, यह न समझते हुए जितना अंग्रेज़ पराया था, उतना पुर्तगाल पराया होने की वजह से आप के पास सेना थी, चला कर उसको बाहर भेज देते, यह यही कहते थे कि सौ साल लगेंगे, शान्ति से काम लेंगे। Let Salazar read the writing on the wall. There is no room for colonialism in the world.

यह हम आज भी नहीं समझते। सत्याग्रह भले ही भारत के अन्दर यशस्वी हो, दक्षिण अफ्रिका में नहीं हुआ, उसकी कुछ मर्यादा होती है। पुर्तगाली हिन्दुस्तान से चला गया होगा, मगर मकाओ से नहीं गया। इंग्लैंड हिन्दुस्तान से गया, लेकिन हांगकांग से नहीं गया। लोग ऐसे जाते नहीं उनको बाहर निकालना पड़ता है। अपना अर्थ, आधार अस्तित्व को समझ कर इनको करना पड़ता है। वैसे ही यह बिल्कुल अपना पूर्वी बंगाल का मामला अपना घरेलू मामला है। Why unnecessarily internationalise your problems for nothing.

अंग्रेज़ यहाँ से जाय इस बात को लेकर as a part of expediency लिया था। उसी बात को यदि लेकर हम कहते कि हम आपस में सेंटिल करेंगे, तय करेंगे, आखिर हम भाई हैं, दुनिया सारी साथ आती है, अधिक विकास की बात को लेकर दुनिया साथ आती है तो बंगला देश को सहायता देने की दृष्टि से यदि कदम हम उसी समय उठाते तो अच्छा रहता। अब क्यों उठाते? क्योंकि यह आद्य कर्तव्य है, सैल्फ डिफेंस का जैसे पड़ोसी के घर में आग लग जाय तो पड़ोसी

के नाते मेरा सबसे पहला कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उसके घर की आग बुझाऊँ, वरना वह आग मेरे घर को भी लग जायेगी। मेरे घर को आग लगने तक मैं चुप रहूँ इसका मतलब होता है penny-wise pound foolish.

अभी कुछ दिन पहले आप ने देखा होगा चलती गाड़ी में, नागपुर से बिलापुर जाते समय आग लग गयी। मान लीजिये किसी फुस्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में आग लग गयी थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे में बैठने वाले यह कहने लगें कि हम भी आग बुझाना चाहते थे किन्तु क्या करें हमारे पास थर्ड क्लास का टिकट था, फुस्ट क्लास में हम नहीं जा सकते थे, तो आग फिर थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे को भी लगेगी और पूरी गाड़ी चल जायेगी। इसलिये जब पूर्वी बंगाल के अन्दर यह आग लगी तो उसी समय हमारा कर्तव्य था कि हम आगे चल कर इसको बुझाते। वह हमने किया नहीं। अच्छा हुआ हमारे मंत्री महोदय आ गये, जिन के जिम्मे पुनर्वास की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है, दिन पर दिन बढ़ने वाली है यह जिम्मेदारी।

पिछले साल ही मैं स्वयं हसनावाद गया था और उस क्षेत्र में सत्याग्रहियों के जत्थों को देखा, बहुत छोटे पैमाने पर आते थे, मैंने स्वयं बहाँ जा कर उन की स्थिति को देखा, इन्हीं वर्षों के दिनों में आ रहे थे, उन दिनों केवल हजार, डेढ़ हजार की संख्या में आते थे, किन्तु आज मात्रा इतनी बड़ी है, उस छोटे परिमाण में जब आते थे उस समय भी उनकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेने की स्थिति इन्हीं ने नहीं दिखायी थी। आज जो लाखों की तादाद में आये, उसमें कई लाख बच्चे भी होंगे, किन्तु मंत्री महोदय ने

साफ़ टाल दिया we consider them to be foreign citizens. और हमने केवल उनको यहाँ बसाने की जिम्मेदारी ली है, उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं ली है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। यहां आ कर यह विवाद खड़ा होता है कि या तो सरकार इस बात को ठीक तरह समझे और हमें बता दे कि जितने आये वह जायेंगे नहीं, आगे भी जितने आयेंगे वह जायेंगे नहीं। या जब सरकार यह कहती है कि वह वापस जायेंगे तो हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्यों, कैसे और कब? जब पाकिस्तान के अन्दर नार्मल सिचुएशन आयेंगी। हम नार्मल सिचुएशन का मतलब समझते हैं मुजीबुररहमान के हाथ में अधिकार आयेगा, और इसलिये हम वाशिंगटन, मास्को का दरवाजा खटखटाकर समझते हैं कि दबाव लायेगा और काम होगा। कुछ भी यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

पिछले 23 साल से पाकिस्तान के अन्दर कौनसा प्रजातन्त्र है? क्या पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में जो यहिया शाही चलती थी, उसके पहले अयूबखां था, उसके पहले इस्कन्दर मिर्जा था, उसके पहले गुलाम मुहम्मद था, उसके पहले बोगरा मोहम्मद था, उसके पहले चौधरी मोहम्मद अली था। सब यही है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में आज ही पाकिस्तान के छोटे से हिस्से में प्रजातन्त्र लाने की दृष्टि से बड़ी ताकत का दबाव क्यों लायेंगे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

आखिर हर देश अपने हित को ले कर चलता है। रोडेशिया के मामले में इंग्लैंड की क्या नीति है? मैं उस दिन हाउस आफ़ कामन्स में था टाइट रोप बाकिंग सारा चालू था। आखिर मन में होता है running with the hare and hunting with the hounds.

तो ऐसा जब सारा मामला चलता है तो हमें सोच समझ कर चलना चाहिये। भारत जैसा बड़ा देश अपने हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगुआपन करने की यह सामर्थ्य लाता तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती।

आज तो सारे सदन ने तालियां थप-थपायीं इसलिये कि रूस के साथ हमारा कुछ समझौता हो गया। यानी मुझको इस से एक ही बात का पता लगा कि आज तक कम से कम हम कुछ करने के लिये, निर्णय लेने के लिये स्वतंत्र थे। आज तो हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। वी विल कंसल्ट। जब कंसल्ट का सवाल आता है तो अल्टी-मेटली वी आर इंग्ड टु कनसल्ट। हम व्यवहार में देखते हैं हमेशा जब कुछ था नहीं तब स्वयं हम निर्णय ले सकते थे, ऐसी स्थिति में हम इधर उधर देखते थे।

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तो यह लगता है कि यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री बजट आया इससे सबक सीख लें, आगे यह न आये और जो आये हैं वे वापस चले जायें। इस दृष्टि से जब तक ठोस कदम नहीं लेंगे तो फिर आयेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि फिर ऐसा दूसरा बजट न आये। इनका आश्वासन हम चाहते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I feel that the Prime Minister is very happy today on many accounts. In the morning she has almost taken an historic decision no doubt, and just now she has addressed a big mammoth rally. She is happy now and I hope she will make the whole country really happy by taking the courageous decision to announce before the world on the Independence Day from the ramparts of Red Fort that India will recognise the Independence of another sovereign country of Bangla Desh

[Shri Samar Guha]

that has written with blood and also with tears that the will of the people is sovereign over the colonial or repressive atrocities of any Government. As regards this budget of Rs. 200 crores this is just dealing with the symptom of the disease. The real disease is the recognition of Bangla Desh. Unless we can take a decision right now it almost like pouring water into a jar having pores. This allotment of Rs. 200 crores will not solve the problem. The main problem is how to solve the disease, the barbarism and the atrocities committed on the people of Bangla Desh by the Pakistan Army.

I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to one thing. The Prime Minister is not a mere personality. She is a symbol in a democratic country, of the whole nation. I will urge her that her mood reflects the mood not only of the Government but also of the people.

I do not want to disturb you, you are already in the midst of war; but sometimes I feel surprised, when I find the Prime Minister is going to open an Art Gallery or the Prime Minister is going to take out the draw for the Rumanian trophy, the Prime Minister is dissipating her energy. The mood of the Prime Minister, her grim attitude, her determination, her reflection in the eyes; all this attitude must be reflected all over the country. Since our Independence we had never been in the midst of such a crisis. The Prime Minister should concentrate her whole attention on the one main problem—the problem of how to make the national revolution in Bangla Desh successful, and should not allow the creation of a diversified image of herself before the nation. I should say that the whole nation should feel that by the acts of the Prime Minister the determination of the whole nation should also be geared for the decisive action for dealing with the

crisis of Bangla Desh. So, I think this budget of Rs. 200 crores is only dealing with the symptom of the disease. We have to tackle the main disease. The problem of Bangla Desh is not the problem of Bangla Desh only. Bangla Desh has brought about a revolution which means not merely, to be with Bangla Desh or not to be with Bangla Desh, but I should say to be or not to be with the whole of the continent of India from Khyber to Kohima.

A qualitative change of political and socio-economic co-relations, is going to take place. A process of chain reaction has already been started. Bangla Desh will act as a political catalyst to bring about a revolution. I am seeing the vision that the miseries and the tragedy of partition will be undone. I do not mean that partition will be undone but the tragedies and miseries of partition will be undone. Bangla Desh has raised the banner of the future hope and destiny of the people of the whole sub-continent. As soon as Bangla Desh is free' there is bound to be a chain reaction of political events in West Pakistan. It is for the Prime Minister whether she seizes this revolutionary potentiality and creates new history not only for the Indian people and the people of Bangla Desh but for all the people from Khyber to Kohima. It is a challenge before her. Let us see how she accepts this challenge.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I  
am thankful to hon. Members who have  
taken part in this debate and made some  
suggestions.

As the House is aware, these Rs. 200 crores which the Government is seeking from the House, are different from other Supplementary Demands that have been



submitted before this House. These Rs. 200 crores, which we are seeking, are an investment in the freedom of the Bangla Desh people.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :**  
Investment in inaction.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** It is an investment for providing for food and shelter to the evacuees who have come to our country for help.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Investment for misery.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Therefore it is a different kind of a Supplementary Demand that we are asking for. My senior colleague, Shri Khadilkar, who is dealing with the actual implementation of refugee rehabilitation, will also intervene and, therefore I will confine myself to some of the financial points raised by hon. Members.

Of the additional expenditure of Rs. 200 crores on refugees, some Rs. 50 crores will be covered by disbursement of assistance already committed for the purpose. Other things being equal, this would mean an increase in deficit financing by Rs. 150 crores. It is not our intention to leave this additional deficit uncovered. In the coming weeks, we propose to review afresh the entire economic and budgetary situation and to take measures to effect economics in expenditure, particularly non-Plan expenditure, to speed up the collection of tax arrears and to launch a vigorous drive to mobilise voluntary savings of the people. There are indications that the yield from some taxes, notably customs duties, may be higher than what was estimated earlier. If in the light of this comprehensive review, it becomes necessary to introduce some additional measures for resource mobilisation, we will not hesitate to do so.

Fortunately, the availability of the goods which would be required for maintaining the refugees would be good in most cases, particularly in regard to foodgrains, sugar etc. We are taking steps to import additional quantities of rice and edible oils both on our own and against available assistance. For checking inflationary pressures, it is not only deficit financing but the supply of essential goods which is relevant; and here the position fortunately is good in respect of the most essential items.

This is in reply to the speech that the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, made. He is not here but he said that a Supplementary Budget should have been brought. I have given the reasoning of the Government that only a few days back this House has passed the Finance Bill where a massive attempt was made for resource mobilisation. Immediately after the Budget was passed it is not possible for the Government to bring another supplementary budget. The whole position will have to be reviewed and after reviewing the position, as indicated in the statement I have made, if it is necessary for more resource mobilisation, the Government will come forward if there is no escape from that position.

I will also like to dispel any doubt that the hon. Member, who is not here, might have. There is no question of Government giving up development work because the Government considers that development of the country as well as internal changes are very necessary not only for our people but also for helping the liberation fighters of Bangla Desh.

Then, some references were also made to unprecedented drought and flood conditions and the relief measures that are required for the same. As the House is aware, in 1971-72 Budget, Rs. 35 crores have already been provided as loans to State Governments and Rs. 15 crores have been provide

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

as grants-in-aid to States, making a total of Rs. 50 crores, This amount of Rs. 50 crores is already available for giving help to various drought and flood affected areas and, if more money is required, and it may be necessary because of unprecedented nature of the floods and droughts in the country, the Government will definitely find necessary resources for that.

Sir, it is not my intention to go into the political aspect of the questions that have been raised about recognition of Bangla Desh and about our inability to intervene in a proper manner and various other factors which this House has at numerous times discussed. The stand of the Government has been categorically stated in the House. It will suffice to say that the Government is committed to helping the people of Bangla Desh in their liberation struggle and it is necessary in a situation of this complex and colossal nature to leave some of the initiative to the Government and leave the very implementation of its policy and its various patterns in the hands of the Government.

Only this morning, when this House took a very positive step and gave a thunderous ovation to the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between this country and the USSR that has been signed I was surprised that the hon. Member, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi, tried to belittle the Treaty and also tried to inject an element of distortion in it that, till the Treaty was signed, we were free to act in our own way and that now we are bound after signing the Treaty. This is a kind of politics that has got to be fought against. This is the difference between the stand of this Government, the stand of this Party, and the stand of some of the divisive and reactionary forces at work. When such a historical thing has taken place and when the entire House has in a thunderous manner applauded the Treaty with a country with whom we have

friendship, that has now been codified in terms of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, and also in times of any danger this Treaty could be invoked, instead of welcoming the hon. Member was trying to distort it. That is the difference. He also injected that in self-defence we should have gone to Bangla Desh. This is a dangerous theory which would have isolated our country. This is the very language that Yahya Khan has been using, This is highly dangerous, That is why I submit that the stand of the Government of India is very clear as far as helping the people of Bangla Desh is concerned. We are committed to it. We have used all our resources to rouse the international community and the international community is reacting. The difficulty with the hon. Member is that when international community's conscience is benumbed, he considers that also as a mistake that this Government has committed.

Sir with these words, I leave some of the specific problems to be touched by my senior colleague.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think he can intervene now. He can do it at the time of the Appropriation Bill.

I now put these Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amount shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in the respect of the following demand's entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 25 and 26.”

*The motion was adopted.*