

REFERENCE

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

1971

Emergent Session

Vol. (III) No. 1

The 17th December, 1971

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION
OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 9 A.M. on Friday, the 17th December, 1971.

PRESENT :

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M.A., B.L. Speaker, in the Chair, thirteen Ministers, eight Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and seventy five Members.

Mr. Speaker : On the 3rd instant, 13 days ago Pakistan launched an unprovoked attack on India. In course of these 13 days our Jawans in land, sea and air have fought hard with courage skill and confidence, and beaten the enemy in all fronts. They ran over Bangla Desh and forced the Pakistani Army to surrender at 4-31 P.M. yesterday. Their heroic exploits have created war history, and covered the entire nation with glory. Many have laid down their lives and many others were wounded. I think we owe a tribute and homage to them.

Therefore, on behalf of the House I beg to pay our respectful homage to those members of the Armed Forces who have laid down their lives in defending the integrity and honour of our country. The conflict was suddenly inflicted on our country by the military dictatorship of Pakistan jeopardising our security and national sovereignty. Our brave Armed Forces immediately came forward to defend the honour and integrity of our nation with great courage and determination.

But for their immediate and effective response to the challenge to our security and cherished national ideals the defence of our motherland would be in serious jeopardy.

We therefore take this opportunity to pay our homage to the sacred memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the country. Our deepest sympathy also goes to the members of the bereaved families.

I hope all members will rise at their seats for a minute and pay respectful homage to our martyrs in country's cause. (The House stood in silence for one minute).

Obituary Reference to the demise of Shri G. M. Sadiq, Chief Minister, Jammu & Kashmir.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury (Chief Minister) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country was shocked to hear the sudden and untimely demise of Shri G.M. Sadiq, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on December 12, 1971.

Born in 1912, Shri Golam Mahammed Sadiq was educated in Shrinagar and later in Lahore from where he graduated in Arts. He obtained his Law Degree from Aligarh University and began practice in Shrinagar.

In 1930, Shri Sadiq led the First Student Demonstration protesting against Gandhiji's arrest.

In 1933, Shri Sadiq played a leading role in the agitation for establishing a responsible Government in the State and was imprisoned for six months. The following year at a special Session of the Muslim Conference held under his presidentship, the Organisation changed its name to the National Conference and opened its door for members of other communities.

In 1944, he became the Deputy Leader of the National Conference Legislature Party in the State Assembly. In the "Quit Kashmir" movement of 1946 Shri Sadiq eluded the police and with Bakshi Gulam Mohammed, conducted the movement.

In the first popular Ministry in the State formed in 1948, he was given the development portfolio and continued in that capacity until October, 1951, when he was

elected President of the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly.

During the political crisis in Kashmir, which ended in the dismissal and detention of Sheikh Abdullah, Shri Sadiq was an outspoken critic of the Sheikh. In the next Cabinet headed by Bakshi Gulam Mohammed in 1953, he was given the Education portfolio.

Shri Sadiq's belief in the irrevocable nature of Kashmir's integration with India was not a piece of political expediency but a matter of firm political conviction.

Shri Sadiq was elected to the Jammu & Kashmir State Assembly from the Anmira Kadal Constituency in 1967 general election and was sworn in as the Chief Minister on March 17, the same year.

A Vice-President of the Indian Society of International Law, he was the founder president of the Kashmir Cultural Congress. In 1964, he became a member of the National Defence Council.

Shri Sadiq had a passion for the growth of education. Even as the Chief Minister he retained the education portfolio and gave utmost priority to the development of higher education in technology and medicine.

We pray for the eternal peace of the soul of departed leader and convey our heartfelt condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Sadiq symbolised Indian nationalism and secularism. At a time when secularism and peace of this sub-continent is vindicated, Shri Sadiq ought to have been there because

he would have been probably the happiest man. His dream has been fulfilled. But unfortunately, while he was doing everything for the success of the national endeavour, his life has been cut short. His entire life has been one of dedication, one of struggle for the liberation of the mother country, one of struggle for unity and solidarity amongst different sections of the people irrespective of religion, language, race and culture. Such a man's loss is a great national loss. We therefore, sincerely condole his death and express our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

* Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of the party associate ourselves with the Chief Minister in mourning the untimely and sad death of Mr. Sadiq and send our condolence to the bereaved family.

Sir, I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Sadiq twice or thrice and had the occasion to have intimate discussion with regard to the political situation in the country and I found personally in him a great soul of wise statesman of secular political leader having a clear conception of democracy and social progress. I knew him since the struggle of the Kashmiri people against the feudal rule. In the days of national struggle Kashmir struggled for independence led by Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Sadiq was active leader in that movement.

Even at the time of Kashmir people's national movement led by Shiekh Abdullah, Mr. Sadiq was a leftist, a progressive, a secular more than Shiekh Abdullah himself.

And that is why when Shiekh Abdullah selected to move on his own way, Mr. Sadiq was not moved and he stood like a rock till the last day of his death because I found in Sadiq, his secularism born out of his understanding of Marxism and Leninism. I knew him personally. His secularism was not out of any benevolence or anything devoid of the social structure. His secularism was born of deep understanding of marxism and Leninsm. Mr. Sadiq engaged himself for the integration of Kashmir with India because he firmly believed in secularism and that India is a secular country there was no doubt in his mind. Unlike many friends, he was out and out a secular democrat, a Socialist in his whole life even in the days when religious fanaticism was running riot. At that time he stood like a rock for secularism and damocracy. At the last days when he was in ill-health and was lying in the Chandigarh hospital even at that time he was anxious to go back to Kashmir, when Pakistan started attack on India on the 3rd of December. At his loss, at his death not only the people of Kashmir but the whole of the Indian people lost a great soul, a great democrat, a great secular and wise statesman. We all mourn his death. We have lost him at a very critical time and at a very early age.

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury: Mr. Speaker, Sir; I fully associate with the feelings and sentiments expressed by the leader of the House, Shri Choudhury, Hon'ble Members, Shri Bhattacharjee and Shri Bora and condole the sad and sudden demise of our respected leader, Mr. Sadiq. He was a valiant sentinel of our Indian democracy and secularism

and at his loss India has lost a great patriot and a champion for democracy and secularism. I, on behalf of my Socialist group in the Assembly express our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family and pray for the peace of the eternal soul.

M. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এজন সুপুত্ৰ গোলাম মহম্মদ ছাদিকৰ মৃত্যুত গভীৰ শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো, আৰু তেখেতৰ প্ৰতি মোৰ গভীৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি জনাইছো। গোলাম মহম্মদ ছাদিক ধৰ্ম-নিৰপেক্ষতাৰ আৰু গণতন্ত্ৰৰ এজন নিৰ্ভীক যোদ্ধা। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বহু বীৰ সন্তানে অশেষ ত্যাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষকৈ সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত যিসকলে ধৰ্ম-নিৰপেক্ষতাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাণেপণে চেষ্টা কৰিছিল তেনে সু-সন্তানৰ সংখ্যা সেই সময়ৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ সংগ্ৰামত তেনেই তাকৰ আছিল আৰু সেই তাকৰ সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ত ধৰ্ম-নিৰপেক্ষতাৰ কাৰণে বীৰ পূজাৰী হিচাবে গোলাম মহম্মদ ছাদিকৰ নাম ভাৰতৰ গণতন্ত্ৰ, স্বাধীনতা আৰু ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতাৰ ইতিহাসত চিৰদিন জিলিকি থাকিব। লগতে এই কথা আমি আজি সোৱঁবিব লাগিব যে যেতিয়া কাশ্মীৰ খণ্ডক কেন্দ্ৰকৰি ১৯৪৭ চনৰ পিছৰ পৰাই তুমুল সংঘৰ্ষ আৰু গোটেই পৃথিবীজুৰি বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ সময়ে সময়ে উত্তেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেই সময়ত গোলাম মহম্মদ ছাদিকে ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষতাৰ আদৰ্শত অনুপ্ৰাণিত হৈ নিৰ্ভীকভাৱে ভাৰতৰ লগত সংহতিৰ সপক্ষে তেখেতে সংগ্ৰাম চলাইছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণেই গোলাম মহম্মদ ছাদিক ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় জীৱনত আদৰ্শনীয়। সেয়েহে আমাৰ বিপ্লৱী কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰ পৰা তেখেতলৈ আকৌ আমি গভীৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি জনাইছো আৰু তেখেতৰ শোকসন্তপ্ত পৰিয়াল বৰ্গলৈ আমি গভীৰ সমবেদনা জনাইছো।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ, জম্মু আৰু কাশ্মীৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অতি জনপ্ৰিয় আৰু সন্মান্য মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীগোলাম মহম্মদ ছাদিকৰ যোৱা ১২ ডিচেম্বৰত অকাল বিয়োগ ঘটাত সদনৰ অনাগ্ৰ সদস্যবৰ্গৰ সৈতে মইও সৰ্বান্তৰ্ভাৱে গভীৰ শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰোঁ। শ্ৰীছাদিক ১৯৩৪ চনত পোন প্ৰথমবাৰৰ বাবে জম্মু আৰু কাশ্মীৰ বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছিল। তেখেত ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫১ চনলৈ জম্মু আৰু কাশ্মীৰৰ উন্নয়ন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু ১৯৫৩ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫৭ চনলৈ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী

আছিল। তেখেত ১৯৫১ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫৩ চনলৈ জম্মু আৰু কাশ্মীৰৰ সংযুক্ত বিধান সভাৰ সভাপতিও আছিল। সতি বছৰকাল বাজ্যৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী হিচাবে শ্ৰীছাদিক মৃত্যুৰ আগমুহূৰ্তলৈকে অনেক বাধা-বিধিনিৰ্দ্ধ মাজতো জম্মু আৰু কাশ্মীৰৰ শান্তি আৰু বাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সুখ-শান্তি আৰু প্ৰগতিৰ বাবে অবিৰাম ভাবে কাম কৰিছিল। যিসকলে স্বদেশ প্ৰেমৰ আদৰ্শ, ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ নীতি আৰু গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাসী তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰীছাদিকৰ জীৱন এটা জ্বলন্ত উদাহৰণ আৰু জাতীয়তাবাদী প্ৰাণী নোতাৰ উজ্জল জ্যোতিষ্ক। সেয়ে আমি আটাইয়ে হেৰুৱেতৰ মৃত্যুত গভীৰ শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰোঁক।

এতিয়া মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক মৃতকৰ আত্মাৰ সদগতি আৰু চিৰশান্তিৰ বাবে ভগৱানৰ ওচৰত প্ৰাৰ্থনা জনাবলৈ এক মিনিট সময় থিয় হবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

(Then the House stood in silence for one minute.)

Announcement by the Speaker :

(i) Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker : Under Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee in my Chamber at 2 P.M. on the 16th December, 1971. The Committee decided as follows :

1. The Assembly will meet for two days, i.e. on the 17th and 18th December, 1971 only.

On the 17th December, though it is a Friday, the House will sit in the afternoon from 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

2. There will be no question hour or discussion on any matter pending from the previous sessions.

3. On the 17th the following items will be taken up :

(i) Homage to the martyrs who have given their life in the war against Pakistan ;

(ii) Obituary reference to the demise of Shri G.M.

Sadiq Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir ;

(iii) Laying of Ordinances ;

(iv) Introduction of Bills substituting the Ordinances and these bills will be considered and passed by the House on the 18th December, 1971.

(v) Resolution on the present emergent situation. I hope this has the approval of the House.

(The House indicated approval)

(ii) Arrest of Member :

Under Rule 179 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I hereby inform the House that Shri Govinda Kalita and Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma elected Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly representing Gauhati West and Rangiya Constituencies respectively were arrested on 26th/27th November, 1971 under Section 143/448 I.P.C and detained in Jail hajot on their refusal to go on a P.R. Bond were convicted and left off with warning on 30.11.71.

The intimation regarding their arrest on 26th/27th November, 1971 was already intimated to hon. Members by my Secretariat.

Laying of Ordinances :

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : I beg to lay the following Ordinances :

(i) The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Orinance, 1971.

(ii) The Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Orinance, 1971.

- iii) The Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.
- iv) The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.
- v) The Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.
- vi) The Assam Amusement and Betting Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.
- vii) The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.

Shri Phani Bora :—

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যি কেইখন Ordinance দিলে, এই কেইখন Ordinance হিচাবে থাকিব নোৱাৰে, বিল হিচাবে আহিব লাগিব। এই টকাখিনি ক'ৰ পৰা সংগৃহীত হ'ব আৰু কোন শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰা সংগৃহীত হ'ব? কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰা নে বনুৱা শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব খুজিছে সেই বিষয়ে জানিব খুজিছো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— যেতিয়া বিলখন আহিব তেতিয়া সেইবিলাক কথা ওলাব। বৰ্ত্তমান এই বিপদৰ সময়ত সকলো শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহে যাতে দেশ বক্ষাৰ কামত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে এইখন অনা হৈছে। এই টেক্সৰ দ্বাৰা মাত্ৰ ১২ লাখ টকা পাম। তাৰোপৰি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ গোটেই বিলাক ৰাষ্ট্ৰই এনেধৰণে আইন আনিছে। সেই হিচাবে আমিও Tax লগাবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো। আমাৰ সাধাৰণ মানুহে দেশবক্ষাৰ নামত সামান্য বৰঙনি যাতে দিব পাৰে; সেই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে এইখন অনা হৈছে।

Shri Debeswar Sarma :—কোন তাৰিখৰ পৰা এই Ordinance খনৰ Effect দিয়া হৈছে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—৪ ডিচেম্বৰৰ পৰা।

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :—বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে সকলো ফালৰ

পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক আমি অবদান যোগাব লাগে। দেশ প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলো ধৰণৰ বৰঙনি যোগাব লাগে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি একমত। আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ বা আমাৰ ভাই ককাই সকল তাত যুদ্ধ কৰা নাই। তাত কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ লৰা মৰিছে। গতিকে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত হেচা পৰিব নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—নপৰে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami :—Tax লাগিলে অনন্ত কালৰ কাৰণে লাগি থাকে গতিকে এই সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱাৰ পিছত এই Tax বোৰ উঠাই লোৱাৰ আশ্বাস পামনে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—এই Tax বোৰ সাময়িক হিচাবে লগোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Phani Bora :—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা মাত্ৰ ১২ লাখ টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা হ'ব আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত কৈছে যে এই টকা সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ পৰা আদায় কৰা নহয়। এই কথা লৈ বাক-বিতৰ্ক কৰাৰ ইচ্ছা মোৰ নাই।

এতিয়া মই প্ৰথমতে কব খুজিছো যে দেশৰ এনেকুৱা এটা সঙ্কট সময়ত মাত্ৰ ১২ লাখ টকাহে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। ইয়াৰ পৰা প্ৰশ্ন হয় যে দেশৰ এনেকুৱা এটা সময়ত আমি কি Serious নহয় নেকি ? দেশখন এতিয়া ডাঙৰ সঙ্কটৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে, হয়তো এই সঙ্কট অতিক্ৰম হ'ব ধৰিছে কালি বাংলাদেশত থকা পাকিস্তানী সৈন্য বাহিনীয়ে আত্মসমৰ্পন কৰিছে, এতিয়া হয়তো আমি বাছিছো। কিন্তু ভবিষ্যতে কি হয় আমি কব নোৱাৰো। এই সন্ধিক্ষণত আমাৰ সৈন্য বাহিনী আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক দলে যি বিচক্ষণতা দেখুৱালে আৰু বন্ধু দেশখনে যি সহায়তা কৰিলে আমি আজি তাৰ প্ৰতি আওকান কৰিলে নহ'ব। এই সময়ত বন্ধু দেশখনে যি Veto দিলে সেই Veto-Power ৰ ওপৰত বহুতে সমালোচনা কৰা আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো। কিন্তু Veto-Power নথকা হলে আমাৰ দেশৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'লহেতেন। ছোভিয়েট ৰুচিয়াক কমিউনিষ্ট বুলি সকলোৱে কয়, কমিউনিষ্টে আজি কি কৰিলে ভাবি চাওঁক। এই সময়তহে বুজা গ'ল কোন শত্ৰু আৰু কোন বন্ধু।

(এটি স্বৰ)

কমিউনিষ্টে কি সহায় কৰে তাৰ নমুনা এতিয়া বুজিলে ।

এই সঙ্কট পৰিস্থিতিত আমাৰ সৈন্যবাহিনী, ভাৰতৰ ৰাজনৈতিক নেতৃত্ব আৰু আমাৰ বন্ধুদেশ একেলগে ওতঃপোতঃ ভাবে থকাৰ কাৰণে আমি কব পাৰো যে সাময়িক ভাবে আমি উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাবনাই দেখা দিছে । কিন্তু এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ সন্মুখীন হবলৈ আমি তৈয়াৰ হবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ দেশ, আমাৰ জাতি শক্তিশালী হব লাগিব । এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত Serious নহৈ মাত্ৰ ১২ লাখ টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ কথাহে কৈছে ।

মোৰ ২ নম্বৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে এই টকা কাৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ বিছৰা হৈছে । মই কৈছো এই টকা সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ বিছৰা হৈছে ।

এই ফালৰ পৰা মই disturbance পাইছো চাৰ.....

I am finding disturbance from there (pointing at the Press Gallery). In the past also, on various occasions I found disturbance from that corner but I did not bring it to your notice. To-day I have brought it to your notice. If there is any disturbance, action has to be taken.

Mr. Speaker : I hope the visitors in the gallery or anybody in the gallery will observe the rules of the House and discipline so that the proceedings of the House may go on uninterrupted.

Shri Phani Bora :—মই চাৰ কব খুজিছো যে সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ পৰা এই টকাখিনি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে । দেশৰ সংকটাবস্থাত আমাৰ সৰ্বসামান্য ৰাইজৰ প্ৰত্যেকেই ত্যাগ কৰিবলৈ ৰাজী আছে । আমি যদি আমেৰিকাৰ 7.Fleet এ আক্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে তেন্তে মই ভাবো আমাৰ একা সংহতিৰ সৃজোণ লৈ আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেকটো ডেকা লৰাক যুদ্ধ ক্ষেত্ৰত লগোৱাৰ এটা আৱহাৰৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে ।

এতিয়া কথা হৈছে যাৰ ৫ পইচা উপাৰ্জন তোৰো ৫ পইচা ত্যাগ কৰিব আৰু যাৰ ৫ কোটি উপাৰ্জন তেওঁ ৫ পইচা ত্যাগ কৰিব, এইটো হ'ব নোৱাৰে । মোৰ মতে যাৰ যিমান উপাৰ্জন তেওঁ সিমান ত্যাগ কৰিব লাগিব ।

মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক কব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ এই সময়ত ধান বিক্ৰী হ'ব ধৰিছে। যি হেজাৰ হেজাৰ টকাৰ ধান বিক্ৰীকৰে তেওঁৰ ওপৰত কিয় টেক্স নলগায়? আমাৰ যিসকলৰ শ শ বিঘা মাটি আছে তেওঁৰ ওপৰত কিয় টেক্স নলগায়? মোৰ বোপাইৰ ওপৰত লগাওক, মই সমৰ্থন কৰিম। কিন্তু সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ ওপৰত বিস্মাৱালাৰ ওপৰত যি ছুপইছা উপাৰ্জন কৰে তেওঁৰ পৰা কিয় টেক্স আদায় কৰিছে? যিজন এহেজাৰ মৌন ধান বিক্ৰী কৰি ২০ হেজাৰ টকা পাই তেওঁৰ পৰা কিয় ২ হেজাৰ টকা আদায় নকৰে?

তৃতীয়তে, কব খোজো যি এটা ঘৰৰ ২টা কম ভাৰা দি ২ ১/২ শ টকা পাই তেওঁৰ ওপৰত কিয় টেক্স নলগায়? আৰু যাৰ দুই, তিনিটা ঘৰ ভাৰা দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা আছে এটা ঘৰ এৰি দি প্ৰতিবন্ধাৰ বাবে বাকী কেইটা ঘৰৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগায় আদায় কৰিলে; পাট লাখ টকা আহিব। আজি যি নিয়মে টেক্স আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেই নিয়ম বদলাওক। সংবিধানৰ ২৫ সংশোধনী মতে যি সুবিধা আছে সেই সুবিধা আজি আপোনাৰ হাতত, সেই সুবিধা আপুনি লওক।

কিয় আজি তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ যাত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগোৱা হৈছে? আজি ধনী বা ব্যৱসায়ী সকলৰ যাৰ পইছা আছে তাৰ ওপৰত কিয় টেক্স লগাব নোৱাৰে? সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থা এনে নহয়। গতিকে এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ তথা সদনক জনাব খুজিছো যে দেশৰ এই সংস্কটপূৰ্ণ মুহূৰ্তত এই Ordinance ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰি কেৱল ১২ কোটি টকাৰ চিন্তা নকৰি যিবিলাক অনাদায়ী টেক্স পৰি আছে সেই বিলাক Ordinance কৰি উঠোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে কিয়? কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি ১০০ টকাতও ৫ পইছা বা ২ অনা যাৰ আয় তাৰো ৫ পইছা টেক্স দিব লাগিব এইটো কি ব্যৱস্থা? আজি যি সকল ধনী ব্যৱসায়ী দোকানদাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা ৫% টেক্স লগাওঁক কিন্তু যিবিলাক কেবাগী বা সাধাৰণ লোক তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰতো সেই একে ধৰণৰ ৫ পইছা টেক্স লগোৱাটোত আমি আপত্তি কৰো। আজি অনাদায়ীকৰ আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই তেওঁলোকে Evade কৰি গৈ আছে কিন্তু তাতটো Ordinance ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা নাই? কিন্তু আজি মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণী যি সকলে তেজ টোপা দিবলৈকো সাজু তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত কিয় টেক্স লগাবলৈ গৈছে। যোৱা চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়তো এই সকল লোকে মহান ত্যাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰি আহিছে। এনে-

কুৱা এটা বাতাবৰণৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ গলে হয়তো শ্ৰেণীসংগ্ৰাম কৰিব বিছাৰিছো। কিন্তু আপোনালোকে জানো শ্ৰেণী সংগ্ৰাম কৰিব খোজা নাই? আজি গৰীব ধনী সকলোৰে একে অৱস্থা। এই ব্যৱস্থাত এক শ্ৰেণী নিশ্চয় হতাশ হব। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ আজি যি সকল ঘৰৰ মালিক বা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মোন ধান বিক্ৰী কৰে তেওঁলোকৰ ২৫ মোন বা ৫০ মোন বেহাই দিয়ক বাকীখিনিৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগাই পইছা Collection কৰক। যিহেতু ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নেতা সকলে এনেকৈ Collection কৰে। সেইকাৰণে মই আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছো আৰু দাবীও কৰিম আৰু তাকে নহলে। গতিকে এই নীতি বদলাব বুলি আশাকৰিলো। ইয়াকে নকৰি মই কওঁ ধানৰ ওপৰত যদি কৰ লগাই তেনেহলে ১১ কোটি কিয় লাখ লাখ টকা দেশৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে খৰছ কৰিব লাগে।

শ্ৰীশৈলেন মেধি : মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীবৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে প্ৰত্যেক-খন বিলৰে বেলেগে বেলেগে আলোচনা নকৰি আটাইকেইখন বিল একেলগে আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কথা আছিল। যিহেতু বিলকেইখনৰ Clause by Clause Ordinance আলোচনা কৰাৰ সময় নাই। দেশৰ এই অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাত যি বিল আনিছে তাত আপত্তি কৰা মনোভাৱ কাৰো নাই।

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী : এই Ordinance ৰ বিষয়ে কালি আলোচনা কৰাৰ কথা। কিন্তু আজি এই আলোচনা কেনেকৈ হবলৈ পালে বুজিলো।

শ্ৰীশৈলেন মেধি : বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰদৰে বিভূমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই Ordinance কেইখন উঠাই লব লাগে। তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে দেশৰ এই সন্ধিক্ষণত জাতি-ধৰ্ম নিৰ্বিশেষে কেনেকৈ গৰীৱ জনসাধাৰণ সন্ত্ৰাসবাদী মহুৱা বা একতাৰ দোলেৰে বান্ধ খাই থাকে তাৰ বাবে গৰীৱ জনসাধাৰণক বিপদৰ পৰা বন্ধা কৰিব লাগে। গতিকে এই Ordinance কেইখন উঠাই লৈ ব্যৱসায়ী, ধনী সকলৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগাব লাগে।

শ্ৰীছামচুল হুদা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজা চৰকাৰে কৰ কাটল সম্পৰ্কে যি Ordinance আনিছে বা উত্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেই কাৰণে মাননীয় বিভূমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে দেশৰ এই জৰুৰীকালীন অৱস্থাত কৰ-কাটল

সম্পৰ্কে নতুন নীতি লোৱাটো উচিত নহয়। যোৱাকালি ৪ বাজি ৩১ মিনিটত ভাৰতবৰ্ষই যি বিজয় লাভ কৰিলে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে যি সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক দেশে সহায় কৰিলে সেই দেশৰ যি নীতি ই তাৰ ওলোটা হ'ব। দেশৰ জৰুৰীকালীন অৱস্থাত জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এই টোকে বিভেদ মনোভাৱৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব। আজি দেশ বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে যুদ্ধ কৰিব ছুঁয়াই, টেক্স দিব ছুঁয়াই, তেজ দিব ছুঁয়াই এইটো কেনেকুৱা কথা? ধনী সকলৰ পৰা ভৰাল ভৰাওক চোন। আজি চৰকাৰে ১১ লক্ষ টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব বুলি কৈছে। বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই ইতিমধ্যে কৈছেই যে যি সকলে ধান বিক্ৰী কৰে সেই সকলৰ ধানৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতি মোনত ১ টকাকৈ কৰ লগালেও ৬ গুণ বেছি পাব অৰ্থাৎ $৬ \times ১২ = ৭২$ কোটি পাব। কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি গৰীৰ বিক্ৰাচালকৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগালে ক'ব পৰা সংগ্ৰহ হ'ব? আজি ধনী ধনী লোকৰ Ambassador ৰ ওপৰত টেক্স নলগাই কিয়? প্ৰত্যেকজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ গাড়ীত ৫ টকাকৈ লগালেও $২৫ \times ৫ = ১২৫$ টকা পাব। আকৌ সদস্য সকলৰো বহুতৰ গাড়ী আছে। Truck ৰ ওপৰত ৫ টকা লগাব পাৰে, ডিজেল ট্ৰাকৰ ওপৰত ১০ টকা লগাব পাৰে। আনহাতে মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ Tour কমাই Station ত বহি টেলিফোনত কথা পাতিলে পইচা বাচিব।

Mr. Speaker—There is no scope for discussion. Only some preliminary suggestion can be given for withdrawal. To-morrow when the consideration stage will come you will have enough time for discussion. Therefore, I request let us go to item No. 5.

তাৰ পিচত যিসকল মন্ত্ৰী আছে তেওঁলোকৰ T.A. কৰ্ত্তন কৰক। ভ্ৰমণ কমকৈ কৰক, তাৰ সলনি Telephone নতুবা Telegraph ৰ দ্বাৰা কাম কৰক তেতিয়া হলে Prompt হ'ব। এনেকৈ ঠাইতেই ১২ লাখৰ ঠাইত ১২ কোটি টকাৰ হিচাব আমি দিলোঁ-ই গতিকে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদেয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ আহে আৰু তেতিয়া বহুত কৰ পাব। আমাৰ নগাওঁ জিলাতে প্ৰায় চাৰে ঠিনি লাখ বিঘা মাটি পৰি আছে বেদখল হিচাবে। এনেকৈয়ে লাখ লাখ বিঘা মাটি গোটেই, অসমতে পৰি আছে, তাৰ পৰা বহুত টকা চৰকাৰে পাব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

শ্ৰীচামচুল হুদা :— যিখন Ordinance দিছে সেইখনেই বিল হিচাবে আহিব আৰু তেতিয়া আলোচনা কৰাৰ আগতেই মই কৈছো আৰু পৰামৰ্শ দিব খুজিছো যে ইয়াতকৈ সৰহ টকা পোৱাৰহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। পৰি থকা মাটি বিলাক পটুন দিলে বহুত Land Revenue পাব। চিলিং আইনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কওঁ যে ৩০ বিঘাতকৈ বেছি থকা লোকসকলে জৰুৰীকালীন অৱস্থাত ২ টকাৰ পৰা ৫ টকালৈ অতিৰিক্ত বাজহ দিব লাগিব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

তেতিয়াহলে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বাইজে আশীৰ্বাদ দিব। গতিকে সংশোধনী নীতি মতে বিল আনিবলৈ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

শ্ৰীকামিনী মোহন শৰ্মা :— অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, এই বিলখন আমি সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো আৰু আলোচনাতো আহিব নোৱাৰো। যোৱাকালি ঢাকাৰ মুক্তিৰ পিচত বাংলাদেশৰ মুক্তিৰ পিচত গৰীৰ সকলৰ ওপৰত কোনো কৰ লগোৱাৰ যুক্তি নাই। ২/৩ মহলীয়া দালান থকা সকলৰ flat হিচাবে কৰ লগাব লাগে। গতিকে গৰীৰৰ ওপৰত লগাব খোজা কৰৰ মই বিৰোধীতা কৰিলো। যি পদ্ধতিত Ordinance আহিছে সেই পদ্ধতিত Ordinance নানি প্রকৃত হিচাবে আনিলেহে আমি আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰিম।

মিঃ স্পীকাৰ :— বিল বিলাক Introduce কৰাই নাই। গতিকে বিল আহিব পিচত।

শ্ৰীতুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা :— অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি Ordinance lay কৰিছে সেই সংক্ৰান্তত বিল আহিলেহে কৰ পৰা যায় কিন্তু মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ স্মৰণেই স্মৰণ মিলাই কৰ খুজিছো আৰু তেখেতেওঁ জানে যে এই ১২ লাখ টকাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আমাৰ যিবিলাক আন আন tax আছে যেনে

মই কৰ খুজিছো যে বাংলাদেশ অধিকাৰ হোৱাৰ পিছতেই সকলো শেষ নহয়, তেওঁলোকৰ লগত টকা-পইচা দিয়াৰো বন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু টকা পইচা কেনেকৈ আহৰণ কৰা যায় সেইটোহে আচল কথা। কিন্তু Tax কিমান টকা সংগ্ৰহ হয় আমি নাজানো। Irrational System of Tax কেনে ধৰণৰ

পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে হৈছে আমি নাজানো। **Rational Tax System** ৰ কিবা সুবিধা কৰিব পাৰি নেকি সেইটোহে কবলগা কথা। কেইল দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰতেই সকলো **Tax** জাপি দিয়াটো উচিত হ'ব জানো সেইটোও কবলগিব। **Emergency** ৰ নামত চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত যিবিলাক টকা-পইচা গহনা-গাথৰি তোলা হ'ল তাৰো কোনো হিচাব আমি নাজানো। সোণৰ গহনা কোনে ক'লে নিলে ক'ব নোৱাৰিলো। কিন্তু **Emergency** ৰ নামত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো মিতব্যয়ীতা অহলম্বন কৰা দেখা নাই। দিনে প্ৰত্যেক **Circuit House** তে ৪/৫ জন মন্ত্ৰী লগ পাওঁ। কি কৰেগৈ একো ক'ব নোৱাৰো। বিয়া সকাম আদিতো মন্ত্ৰীসকলে **Tour** ত খৰচ কৰে। **Emergency** ৰ সময়তো মন্ত্ৰীয়ে মালা লৈ ঘূৰি ফুৰে। এইটো **Disgraceful** আজি খেতিয়কে খেতি কৰিছে, খেতিয়কৰ ল'ৰাই যুদ্ধ কৰিবলৈ গৈছে, প্ৰাণ বিসৰ্জন দিছে। কিন্তু ফাচী বজাৰৰ গোহেংকা বা অন্যান্য মহাজন কোনেও যোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ ল'ৰা যুদ্ধলৈও যোৱা নাই। গতিকে মোৰ কথাটো হৈছে মিতব্যয়ীতা সহজ ফালৰ পৰাই অহলম্বন কৰিব লাগে। আৰু যি পদ্ধতিৰে **Tax** আদায় কৰিব খুজিছে সেইটোৰ সলনি কৰি অলপ পদ্ধতি লব লাগে বুলি বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

বৰ্তমান শাসন যন্ত্ৰত কিবা নতুন নীতি নতুন ধৰণৰ চিন্তা কৰিব পাৰেন ?

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী : প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে আলোচনাটো বিলৰ ওপৰত হ'লে বেছি সুবিধা হ'লহেঁতেন। দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে বিলখন যিবিলাকে আনিব নালাগে বুলি কৈছে সেইবিলাকে বিৰোধীতা কৰিব। এতিয়া বক্তৃতা দিয়াৰ এয়া উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে শুনা গতিকে শুনাকে কথক। তেখেত সকলে ভালকৈ বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰি তেখেত সকলে মাত্ৰ আপত্তি কৰিছে।

শ্ৰীফনি বৰা : মই **Withdraw** কৰিবলৈহে কৈছো।

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী : মই **Withdraw** কৰিম বুলি জানিহে **Withdraw** কৰিবলৈ কৈছে নহ'লে বিৰোধিতা কৰিলেহেঁতেন। এই বিলবিলাক আহিলে গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ নিৰ্দেশ মতে এইবিলাক **Tax** লগাইছে। মই নিজৰ পৰা লগোৱা নাই। গতিকে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ নিৰ্দেশৰ পৰা ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে

লগাইছে। নহলে Position অলু ধৰণৰ হব। সেই কাৰণে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ এই কথা মানিব লাগিব।

শ্ৰীফনি বৰা : সেইটো বেলেগ Tax কৰি দিব লাগে।

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী : সেই Specify কৰি দিয়াৰ কাৰণেহে এইটো কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : On a point of order. I am not at present speaking about the justifiability or otherwise of the proposals. I am only raising a point of order with regard to the statement that the Finance Minister has just now made that the Govt. of India has directed (Shri Tripathy : not directed but suggested). So you withdraw that. There was no direction from the Govt. of India. When a Minister speaks he should be careful in using the words because this being a State subject the Govt. of India cannot direct.

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী : দ্বিতীয় প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যে ১২ লাখ টকা লব লাগে, বেচি টকা নললে কিয়? মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে মুঠ ১৩৫ কোটি টকা Tax আদায় কৰিছে গতিকে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰেও সমানে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। এইবিলাকৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু Tax আমি দিব লাগিব। গতিকে ইয়াতকৈ বেচি আৰু আমি Tax দিব নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন ছুঁয়া ৰাজ্য।

তিনি নম্বৰ কথা normal অৱস্থাত আমাৰ সদস্যসকলে যেতিয়াই Tax ব বিল আনিছো তেতিয়াই তেওঁলোকে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছে কিন্তু এতিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ ওলোতা কৰিছে, এইটো দেশৰ বাটাবৰণে পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিছে।

শ্ৰীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ছুঁয়া ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত Tax

লগালেহে বিৰোধিতা কৰো; বিৰলাৰ নিচিনা মানুহৰ ওপৰত Tax লগালে কোনো দিনেই বিৰোধিতা নকৰো।

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী : মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে দুখীয়া মানুহৰ ওপৰত Tax লগোৱা হৈছে আৰু ধনীৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হোৱা নাই। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে চাব।

Sales Tax one Percent বঢ়াই দিয়া হৈছে Total Tax ৰ ওপৰত Purchaser সকলে দিব লাগিব। আৰু লাভৰ ওপৰত দিব লাগিব।

শ্ৰীহুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদেয় শুদ্ধ কথা কোৱা নাই। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ নিচিনা এজনে এইদৰে ভুল মন্তব্য সদনত দিয়া উচিত হোৱা নাই।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : What the Finance Minister has stated is just the contrary of what is the truth because we find that the sellers realise the sales tax from the purchasers but the tax which the sellers or some of them atleast do not pay to the Govt. This we find from the Audit Report itself for year ending 31st March, 1969. Taxes to the extent of Rs. 8 Crores 9 Lakhs under Agricultural Income-tax and sales tax including taxes on liquor were realised by the traders but the amount has not been paid to the Govt. Exchequer. So it is not true that the traders will pay and will not touch the purchasers. The truth is just the contrary.

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী :— মই যিটো কৈছো সেইটো Sale Service ৰ কথাহে কৈছো 1% of the total.

শ্ৰীফণি বৰা :— ১০ অনাটো এক পইচা বঢ়াই দিব আৰু এটকাটো এক

পইচা। ইয়াৰ কিবা Justification আছে নেকি ?

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্রসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী :— কেবল বিলাসৰ ওপৰতহে Tax লগোৱা হৈছে।

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ শৰ্মা :— কাৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হৈছে ?

শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্রসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী :— নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তুৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হোৱা নাই। কেবল বিলাসৰ বস্তুৰ ওপৰতহে লগোৱা হৈছে !

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখিনি কথা কয় আমি মন দি শুনো। তেখেতে যিখিনি কথা কৈছে : তেখেতে বুজা ধৰণে কৈছে। অলপ আগতে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে Sales Tax, Sellers সকলে ভৰে। মই মনে মনে ভাছিো ত্ৰিপাঠী ডাঙৰীয়াই কেতিয়াও বজাৰ কৰি পোৱা নাই আনে বজাৰ কৰি দিয়ে। যেতিয়া বস্তু কিনা হয় তেতিয়া সোধে Cash Memo দিব লাগিব নে নালাগে। Cash Memo দিলে Sales Tax আপুনিও ভৰিব লাগিব আৰু আমিও ভৰিব লাগিব। এই ধৰণে দিল্লীৰ পৰা কলিকতালৈ চলিছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশৰ দুৰ্ঘোৰ পৰিস্থিতিত সকলোফালে চাব লাগিব। বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে যিবিলাকৰ ছবেলা ছমুঠি খাবলৈ নাই বা Unemployed তেওঁলোকক বেহাই দিব পাৰি নে নোৱাৰি ? এইটোত আমি একমত। ইয়াত কোনটো অৱস্থাপন্ন মানুহৰ ওপৰত হেচা পৰিব। Stamp যিবিলাক মানুহে এশ ডেবশ টকা ধাৰ কৰি আনে তেওঁলোকে এই Stamp দলিলত লগাব লাগে। আমাৰ পৰা টকা লওক কিন্তু চৰকাৰে মিতব্যয়ীতা কৰক। তিনি তাৰিখৰ পৰা যিখন Ordinance জাৰি কৰিলে তাত মিতব্যয়ীতা সম্পৰ্কে উল্লেখ কৰিলে আপতি কাৰো নাথাকিলোহেতেন।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— মিতব্যয়ীতা বিষয়ত ইতিমধ্যে প্ৰত্যেক Department ত Total খৰছৰ পৰা 5% Cut কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Circular দিয়া হৈছে। এতিয়া Normal Budget বন্ধ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। আৰু প্লেন বাজেট touch কৰা নাই। এতিয়া Sales Tax বিলাসৰ সামগ্ৰীৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হৈছে।

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika :—আমি শুনিছো যে মন্ত্রীসকলে এক মাহৰ দৰমহা এৰি দিব। এই এমাহ কেনেকৈ খাব ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—এক মাহৰ দৰমহাৰ সমান চান্দা দিব। Passengers and Goods Taxation ত যিটো Surcharge ধৰা হৈছে; সেইটো যিসকলে গাড়ী কিনে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হৈছে। যি-বিলাকে বস্তু অনা নিয়া কৰে সেইবিলাকৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পিচত Purchase Tax Last Purchaser এ ভৰিব। Intermediate Purchaser ৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হোৱা নাই।

M. Shamsul Huda :—টিং বজাৰলৈ এবোজা মৰাপাট বিকিবলৈ লৈ গলে Tax কাটি লয়।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Purchase Tax Last Purchaser এ ভৰিব লাগে। এইটোৰ বিষয়ত এতিয়া Court ত Case চলি আছে।

Shri Dulal Ch. Barua :—Purchase Tax ৰ Ordinance খন দিয়াৰ Legality নাই। কাৰণ Court ত Valid হোৱা নাই।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—তাৰ পিচত Subsequent Notice বিলাকৰ Stay নাই। Indian Stamp Tax per instrument ত 25 পইচা দিব লাগে, সিও বহুৰি। Amusement Betting Tax ত আপত্তি কৰা নাই। তাৰ পিচত Petrol ধনী মানুহে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। কেবাচিন পাবলৈ নাইকীয়া হৈছে, গতিকে impact কমি গৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে ছুটা ভাল পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। এটা হ'ল Paddy ৰ ওপৰত আৰু আনটো যিবিলাকৰ অতিৰিক্ত মাটি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত Tax লগাব লাগে। Building ৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগোৱা কথাটো মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানে। তাৰ পিচত যিবিলাকৰ বেছি ভাড়া ঘৰ আছে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত Tax লগাব পাৰিলে নোৱাৰি চাইছো। এই বিষয়ত মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে সহযোগ কৰিলে এখন মিটিং পাৰিম।

যদি মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে সহযোগ কৰে তেনেহলে বাধিত হম কিন্তু এখন Meeting পতা হ'ল তালৈ সদস্য সকল নাহিল।

Shri Phani Bora :—গৰীয়ৰ তেজ খোৱা সভাত আমি থাকিব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—কিন্তু যিবিলাক টেক্স উচিত বুলি ভাৱে সেইবিলাক Tax ৰ সভাত আপোনালোকতো থাকিবই।

Shri Phani Bora :—সহযোগিতাৰ কথাটো Reciprocate হব লাগিব। যদি Tax ৰ পৰা ১ কোটি টকা যোগাব কৰিব লগীয়া হ'য় তেনেহলে সেইটো যোগাব কৰি গৰীয়ৰ টকা এৰি দিব লাগে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—সেইটোৱেটো আমাৰ Taxation Policy :—আমাৰ Taxation Policy ক্ৰমে ক্ৰমে পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হৈয়ে আছে। সদস্য সকলে কৈছে যে constitution amendment কৰিছে কিন্তু এই amendment ৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যে চৰকাৰে সন্মতি পালে বজাৰৰ দাম দিবলগা নহয়। যদি সন্মতি Organize কৰি তাৰ পৰা অনা নহয় তেতিয়া হলে চৰকাৰ চলিব কেনেকৈ? চৰকাৰ চলি থাকিবৰ কাৰণেইটো আমাক আয় লাগে।

Shri Sainen Medhi :—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মিল কাৰখানা চাহবাগিছা ইত্যাদিও সম্পত্তিৰ ভিতৰতে পৰে আৰু ইয়ো আমাৰ পথ হব পাৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—মাননীয় সদস্যৰ কথাটো মই বুজা নহয়; সম্পত্তিৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰোতে Industry ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্যৰ কথা নাহে।

Shri Matilal Nayak :—সম্পত্তি অধিগ্ৰহণ নকৰি বাৰে বাৰে গৰীয় জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত Tax বহুৱাব কাৰণ কি?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :—Tax বহুৱালে বেহাইৰ কাৰণে বহুতো Procedure আছে। যেনে :— appeal Hight Court Procedure ইত্যাদি।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— সেইটো নহয় Mr. Tripathi, মাছৰ বিলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৬/৭ বছৰে Court case চলাবলগীয়া নহলহেঁতেন সেই কথাটো আপুনি জানেই কিন্তু বৰ পাক হৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— মাননীয় সদস্যৰ লগত মই একমত, কিন্তু কিছুমানে পৰিস্থিতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে মই দুখিত নহয় কাৰণ পৃথিবী এনেকুৱাই। আমি পৰিস্থিতিত কেতিয়াবা পৰাস্ত হৈ যাওঁ।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :— শ্ৰীত্ৰিপাঠীৰ কথাটো যুদ্ধত জিকাৰ নিচিনা কথা হৈছে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :— Agenda মতে এই নিৰস বস্তুটো পিচলৈ যাব লাগিছিল, আৰু Resolution টো আগতে হব লাগে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :— মই আলোচনা কৰিব খোজা নাছিলো কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে বিচাৰ কাৰণেহে আলোচনা কৰিব লগা হ'ল।

Introduction of Bills

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Mr. Speaker : Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I beg leave to introduce the Assam Passenger and Goods Taxation (Amend-

ment) Bill, 1971, the Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971, the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1971, the Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1971, the Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill 1971, the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

Mr. Speaker : "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1971". Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Purchase Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971". "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1971". "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Indian Stamp (Assam Amendment) Bill, 1971". "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Amusements and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971". "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constituti-

on of India, I, Braj Kumar Nehru, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricant) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1971".

Has the hon. Minister leave of the House to introduce the Bill? (Voices: Yes, yes).

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: I beg to introduce the Bills.

* Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Sir, I would like to make a few observation even at this stage on all the bills together. Generally at the introduction stage we do not enter into a debate on such bills. But today we have notices that even before the leave to introduce the bills was sought for there was some sort of a debate. This shows that there is great deal of apprehension about the justifiability and utility of the proposed measures.

The Finance Minister was pleased to say there were certain ordinances promulgated on the 4th of December last on the suggestion of the Government of India. The purpose as informed to us is for raising additional resources for the relief of the evacuees from Bangladesh. Now Sir, with regard to the relief given to the refugees and the responsibilities of their upkeep all the States of India did not for months together share equally. The brunt of the responsibility, I should say the duty fell on the neighbouring States viz Tripura, West Bengal and Assam including Meghalaya. All these States have, to the best of

* Speech not corrected.

their capacity borne the brunt. Though the Government of India has sent some assistance quite a portion of the responsibility had to be borne by the State Governments concerned and to that extent the State exchequer had to pay or foot the bills. Having seen this the Government of India felt that it was not justified and proper that only the neighbouring States should bear the brunt and all the States in India should share the responsibilities more or less and accordingly the Government of India gave suggestion or advice that on certain matters all States should take steps to realise some extra money so that this can be given for the relief and upkeep of the evacuees. Now, the Government of India itself also have imposed certain surcharges, as for example, even for an Inland envelop costing 15 paise has to be paid 20 paise, 5 paise being the surcharge for the relief of the evacuees. The revenue stamp of 10 paise has been increased by another 10 paise. All these came as a burden on the common people and yet the people bore the entire burden ungrudgingly because there was not only the humanitarian cause but also a political responsibility.

Now if the Government of Assam would not have been on the behalf of the people of Assam sharing a quite portion of the burden it would have been justified to promulgate ordinance not on 4th December but earlier. Therefore, if this State does not recommend or does not take to this additional burden on the people, I think the Government of India will take no objection. Therefore, in my humble opinion it is not very just and proper to say that it is not

from our own feeling, not on our own urge and necessity, but simply because the Government of India has suggested, we had to promulgate these ordinances. I want to dispel this argument of the Finance Minister. If we really do not feel the urge, the necessity then we should, we ought not to come with this proposal of taxing the common people. The second point that I want to urge is that though the Finance Minister has said that it would bring about 12 lakhs but he has not given the span (Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—within the current financial years) That is up to 31st March, 1972 he expects to get only 12 lakhs of rupees from this taxation measures. Now I find from the financial state of affairs of our State and I find that in one single year that is the year ending 31st March, 1969 shows that Government has left unrealised Rs. 174.11 crores. If I make a break-up it comes to this ; in land revenue alone we had to realise 5.53 crores. Of this probably some has been realised in the meantime. But even then to the best of my information more than 3 crores is outstanding land revenue is yet to be realised. That is not a tax. That is a revenue already there which ought to be paid has not been paid. There are other arrear taxes such as agricultural income tax, taxes on sale of liquor etc. These came to 8.9 lakhs. Then taxes on goods carried by road and inland water ways—Rs. 1.71 lakhs. Taxes on motorvehicles 7 lakhs, forest revenue 1.45 lakhs. Other taxes, such as professional tax, electricity tax, electricity duty, immovable property 4.9 lakhs. Together under head arrear of revenue we have got 17.34 lakhs. Then under the head

recovery of loans and interest I find that we have to realise 156.77 lakhs. This includes overdue interest on loans, arrear on overdue loans interest due from Assam State Electricity Board, unrealised sundry duties loans unrealised in the matter of State Transport organisation etc.

There are many others. Altogether the total comes to 156.77 crores. It would have been better, Sir, in my opinion, that if there would have been a drive for realising the arrears rather than imposing new taxes. I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the Govt. needs money and at this critical juncture definitely Government needs more money. But that more money can be had not by collecting this 12 crores of rupees—there will be some expenditure, in collection charges etc, and this 12 crores will not serve the purpose at all. We need crores and crores and we can have that crores if we realise the unrealised. This is the second point.

The third point is that I feel that in our State there is a lot of wasteful and infructuous expenditure, avoidable expenditure. Some members have said with regard to the tours of the Ministers. I am not very keen about that from the monetary point of view because that does not involve a very huge amount and sometimes the tours of the Ministers also is necessary because these Ministers are not only the heads of the Government but they are also political leaders and in this national crisis and national situation these chosen political leaders, I say chosen because they have become Ministers being chosen as the leaders of the majority party by the people. Their presence

in the midst of the people is warranted. Even then I feel that can be rationalised and that can be to some extent minimised. Wherever the tours are unnecessary or avoidable these may be avoided but whether it is necessary, particularly, for gearing up the patriotic sentiments of our people, for gearing up the productive efforts of our people, there probably their presence may be called for. But apart from the Ministers tours, I have noticed in going through the accounts that the tours of our officers are colossal. That is not always discussed here on the Floor of the House but if you glance through the pages of the Circuit Houses, not to speak of the State, but the Circuit Houses in Calcutta and Delhi (The Assam Houses) you will be astounded. I do not personally see any reason why so many officers should have the pilgrimage to Calcutta and Delhi. In last one year from the P. W. Department alone quite a large number of Executive Engineers tracked to Calcutta. I do not know what these Executive Engineers have to do in Calcutta that they should be on tours outside the State and that also at State's expenditure. In connection with seeing certain accounts I had to go through it and it struck my mind that quite a large number of unnecessary tours are being undertaken in different places and by different types of people, not only Ministers, but others as well. There I think there should be some amount of cut. I think the Chief Minister should know or at least the Ministers concerned should know with regard to the tour programme of the officers. If they are justifiable, if they are in the interest of the State, I do not object

to it but I feel that quite a large number of such tours are not justified or are at least avoidable. Then, I have also seen that quite a lot of expenditure is there in the administration which probably should be rationalised or curtailed. Here, there is a time when our people, our Jowans, many of whom have given their lives, many have spent days and weeks or even months in bunkers and great sacrifices have been made, it is not proper that at this juncture we should not work here. All of us should make it a point to work here and if we make it a point to work at least one hour more than we do, then there will be a great deal of production and when it will be stated in terms of money, probably it will be many many lakhs and not this 12 lakhs. Unfortunately, though it may not be very popular, and, I may be badly criticised for it, yet, I must say that in our offices Secretariat downwards, though on papers the duty hours are 6, useful work I feel, probably for 3 hours are done. The punctuality in the arrival in the offices is not maintained, quite a long time is spent in lunch or in tea breaks or in gossips and also that the officials do not remain in their seats till the last minute of the working hour. They go away much earlier—quite a number of them. Of course, there are a few who work very hard but the larger number while away their time. Our Government should see that in this national emergency our offices function properly and thereby quite a lot of money is saved and more is produced by productive work. Therefore, in short, I would like to say that wasteful and avoidable expenditure should be avoided rather than new taxes brought. Then there is another aspect. That aspect is

that I am sorry that I could not agree with the formula of our Finance Minister. He has said that there has been an order of a blanket cut of 5%. I think this is a very wrong theory. There are some expenditure which may be cut, why by 5% even by 50%, as I said, but there are some where there should not be any cut rather there should be increase. For example, in the matter of our agricultural products. This is a matter on which all of us at least formally, verbally give utmost importance. The speech which the Prime Minister delivered bringing the news of the hostility on the 4th of this month contained a declaration of this.

She urged that our peasantry should rise up to the occasion and produce more. If our peasantry is to produce more which production, in fact, will be the biggest, because our country is predominantly agricultural and our population overwhelmingly greater. Therefore, agricultural production is the most important factor. If agricultural production is to be increased, I think, there should be no cut, rather Government should provide more money to the agriculturists in short term and also in long term for production not only of food grains but also cash crops, if these agriculturists need land Government should try its best to give land, if they need water Government should not be tardy, if they need variety of seeds and pesticides these should be provided and if they need marketing facilities these should also be there, not 5 per cent less but if possible 50 per cent more, because this is the primary products and on primary production depends the national wealth. I have given

this as an example. I beseech that the Government will consider that there is no such blank reduction of 5 per cent. Let there be flexibility, let there be no cut, rather there should be increase. Only those which are not productive only there may be cut even more than 5 per cent, if necessary. Sir, these are the few suggestions I wanted to place and I should like to say that now the people are in a mood of jubilation and people are now enthused by a spirit of patriotism and also satisfaction over the victim—that is a big thing, this is the psychology and enthusiasm of the people. This should be channelised and canalised for productive purposes for going ahead. Let there be no measure which will throw cold water and harm enthusiasm. That is the observation, which I wanted to make and I would like to request the Government to consider whether inspite of all these Government proposes to push on with the proposed measures. I hope they will not. But even, if they do so, let us have the assurance that this will not last longer than the emergency.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, may I suggest one point. I do not know how I created impression that there is going to be a cut on productivity. But there is no cut on production. In point of fact there has been no measure for reducing agricultural development or even industrial development in the plan, that has been retained as it is. What has been directed is to cut only normal departmental expenditure by 5 per cent and that can be met either by reducing the contingency or reducing the staff or not filling up of vacancies—that would be adequate.

Now, I hope, the suggestion made by Shri Bhattacharyya that there shall be no cut in respect of production can be accepted. Number 2, Shri Bhattacharyya seems to say that this suggestion of the Government of India was unilateral, actually there was no unilateral decision.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, this was from the fact that some States do not make any taxation.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : There was a discussion at Delhi where the Chief Ministers were present and there this idea was formulated and as a result this taxation have come.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : There might be discussion. Bihar pays taxes, we also pay taxes as well as other States. But I do'nt know what Bihar pays on crude oil sent from Assam to Bihar. What about the poor people of Assam ? Assam does not get anything, any benefit from different oil fields, from forestry. Now, this taxation touches the rocked bottom of the society.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I do'nt think that this touches the rock bottom of the society. I am limited to the discussion of the Chief Ministers with Finance Minister and the ideas formulated there. I agree with Mr. Bhattacharyya that the States which are neighbours, of Bangla Desh, like Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, had to bear more than the rest of India. I agree that the burden has been unequal ; but the nearest States have to bear more than the distant States. Therefore, there is some

logic in considering this taxation. We are not unwillingly undertaken this measure of taxation, but willingly we are going to bring this measure.

With regard to realisation of taxes, arrears, we are to realise about 17 crores of rupees including land revenue, efforts are being made for the purpose of realisation and in the last Budget Session I quoted the figures to show how improvement has been registered. Our Cabinet has also discussed the question as to what should be done with regard to unrealisable arrears.

The State Government, i.e. the Cabinet has taken decision to write off some of the arrears and if this decision is implemented I think the arrears will come down. So far as realisation of loans are concerned of different categories, these loans can be repaid but this depends upon the capacity to pay. If the loans are withdrawn pre-maturely then the organisations, industrial or commercial, are bound to fall. Therefore, we have tried our best and pressed hard as far as possible, but has not been possible for us to realise from the industries concerned which have been set up. Now, we are also trying to gear up machinery for realisation through courts and Bakijai. In this matter also certain progress has been registered. There are other elements also for which we could not make much headway. In some cases, the Courts issued stay orders.

With regard to Bakijai cases we have registered some progress. With regard to detection and other things we have already gone forward to set up check posts in Bengal border

and we are trying to connect them with teleprinters, and as soon as this is done, we will be able to keep track of the movements.

Now, with the coming in of Bangladesh the transport system of our State may undergo a change in the sense that the river transport may come up again and the shorter rail route through Parbatipur will reduce the time by 12 hours from 36 hours now taken. Now, if that happens then in that case there will be considerable economy in the transport and that will have an impact on our trade and commerce. The Bangladesh Government promised full co-operation in this regard and I have no doubt that a great deal of economy and advantage will accrue to us, and greatest advantage will accrue to Cachar. A distance of 1,000 miles was added from Cachar to Calcutta as a result of the partition of the country and also because of the attitude of Pakistan but now the distance will come down to only 300 miles. Therefore, our commerce and trade will considerably improve. Therefore, for the sacrifice that we have made for Bangladesh we will be a party to the advantage that will accrue now. We have been bearing the burden of taxation so long gladly and happily and we have borne the burden of so much taxation all these years; our taxation is about Rs. 30 crores and this Rs. 12 lakhs is negligible. Therefore I hope there will be no lack of enthusiasm in sharing this burden. The people are enthusiastic in sharing the burden of the Bangladesh refugees and war.

In this matter the discussion that has taken place is

from the point of view of social justice rather than unwillingness to pay. Social justice is a long term measure and our State Government is trying to accomplish it. But so far as the willingness to pay is concerned, the people are willing to pay and even if it be more, they will pay.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, one point raised by our leader has not been replied to, and that is in respect of gearing up the administrative machinery. We want to know what the Government is thinking about it at this juncture. Mere asking people to produce more will not do unless the Government machinery is geared up.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I am thankful to the hon. Member for pointing it out, Sir, the State Government employees have agreed to contribute one day's salary, so also the Central Govt. employees.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I did not ask that.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I am coming to that. This is only a preface to what I am going to say. After all it is the great events that shape the human mind. The event that has taken place has completely changed the psychology of the nation and the psychology of the employees. I have no doubt that at this juncture the psychology of the employees will be for working more. The psychology of shirking is the psychology of peace and the psychology of working is the psychology of war. What I am saying is that great events shape the nation. The great efficiency of the West is the result not of chance. The efficiency of Europe, America, Japan and Germany is not the result

of chance. Continuous hammering by way of wars has raised the efficiency of the Nations to the peak.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : I disagree with your theory. This sudden enthusiasm is just like the enthusiasm of intoxication. The real enthusiasm is the enthusiasm that is there in time of peace.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : What I am meaning is that the tradition of efficiency grows and once that tradition is there, the efficiency goes to the peak. Now, it is the war that raises the efficiency and this is to be stabilised. I have no doubt that this war which has brought glory to the Nation will raise the efficiency of the Nation. I agree with Shri Bhattacharyya this war should be an eye opener I hope the employees will not gossip away their time but will utilise all the six hours so that the number of employees necessary for doing the same work may be reduced so that more employees for this same work may not be necessary. I have no doubt that the effect of the victory will be of permanent nature. In this matter Government alone cannot do much. All the political parties and the Government combined can create this atmosphere.

Resolution on the present emergent situation in the Country.

* Shri Debanswar Sarma : I have hurriedly gone through the resolution, there is room for improvement. I think after the resolution is moved, improvements by way of

amendments will not be good. When it will be moved the sentences and phrases will have to be improved by piecemeal way. But my feeling is that if this resolution is written by our Chief Minister aided by Shri Bhattacharyya, I think, that will be a little better. For example, I am reading one paragraph. I am not opposing; I am suggesting that there may be room for improvement. Will they care for it? Paragraph—2 says—"The House feels that the resounding victory has re-established the moral and military authority of India in support of a right cause and against terrible repression and genocide in human history".

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: There are amendments.....

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhary (Chief Minister): I beg to move that the House puts on record its deep appreciation of the gallantry with which our Defence Forces fought shoulder to shoulder with Mukti Bahinis and led the country to victory on land, air and sea in record time, and thereby led to complete extinguishment of Pakistani authority over Bangla Desh and her liberation, thus vindicating the stand of India on this issue.

The House feels that the resounding victory has re-established the moral and military authority of India in support of a right cause and against terrible repression and genocide in human history.

The House congratulates the Prime Minister in having led the country unwaveringly, step by step to unblemished and brilliant diplomatic and military victory in most difficult circumstances.

The House further records its deep appreciation of the powerful support, diplomatic and otherwise, given to India by Russia in liberation of Bangla Desh from one of the cruelest and most systematic repression, genocide ever practised by man.

The House congratulates the people of Bangla Desh in being born into a new nation through travails of nine anxious and terrible months, and wishes them including evacuees god speed and good neighbourliness. The House also sympathises with the sorrows and sufferings that the evacuees had to go through and wishes their speedy and happy rehabilitation in their Home land.

The House congratulates the people of India in having stood firm and united and borne the sufferings and sacrifices courageously throughout.

The most outstanding development that has taken place in the wake of the national emergency is the unparallel demonstration of unity and solidarity by all sections of our country's population irrespective of caste, creed or community and political affiliations. At no time perhaps in the history of our nation did the people come forward to fight a threat to the country's honour with such unity of purpose and determination.

It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction that the country at all critical hour like the present has the benefit of wise and courageous leadership provided by our respected Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Her inspiring leadership and determination to uphold the country's honour and self-respect at any cost brought about a sense of unity and solidarity which has been our real strength during

a critical period of our country's history. Never before did the nation stand firm and united as one man behind a strong and wise leader in accepting courageously a grave challenge to national sovereignty.

I have no doubt that the foundation of our national unity and solidarity built up on the present occasion under the guidance of our great Prime Minister will continue to grow stronger as time passes. We are deeply grateful for the powerful support, diplomatic and otherwise given to India by Soviet Russia both Government and the people. We hope the friendship so demonstrated by them at this grave hour of our National crisis will ever be cherished by the people of India in their heart with deep gratitude. We very much deplore the betrayal the U. S. A., has committed towards democracy and human rights. The circumstances under which the Emergency had to be declared are too well known to need any elaboration. A grave threat to the country's security was posed by the sudden and treacherous Pakistani attack on 12 air-fields in the Western Sector on the 3rd December, 1971. The Indian Armed Forces were immediately directed to take all necessary steps to defend our territorial integrity and national sovereignty and a State of emergency was declared by the President. Since then all branches of our Armed Forces had to be engaged in a serious conflict with Pakistan in both the Eastern and the Western Sectors. As known to the House, our valiant Armed Forces have inflicted crushing blows on the enemy's war machine. In the Eastern sector, Pakistanis air force was virtually wiped

out soon after hostilities commenced. With massive support from the Navy and the Air Force, our ground forces have already liberated the entire area of Bangla Desh in which task the valiant members of the Mukti Bahini of Bangla Desh also rendered invaluable assistance.

In the Western Sector, our Forces have dealt serious blows to the enemy all along the front and have succeeded in gaining military control over large strategic areas in West Pakistan.

On behalf of this House and the people of Assam I would like to take this opportunity to place on record our deep and grateful appreciation of the magnificent work done by our Armed Forces in defending the country's territorial integrity and national honour. But for their determined fight against a ruthless enemy and their readiness to undergo any amount of hardship and sacrifice in the services of the nation, the security of our country might have been placed in jeopardy due to the blatantly hostile actions of Pakistan's military dictatorship.

In expressing our appreciation and gratitude to the Armed Forces I would like to assure that the whole country is solidly behind them in this hour of national peril. The people of our State will consider no sacrifice too great to extend all necessary help and cooperation to our heroic Armed Forces. I would also like to stress that our brave Armed Forces are not only defending our territorial integrity and sovereignty in their present task but are also helping in establishing our basic ideals of secular democracy and socialism as embodied in our sacred

constitution.

It would also be necessary to refer with respect to those members of our Armed Forces who laid down their lives or sustained injuries and damage in the task of defending the country. Our deepest sympathy goes to the families of those valiant fighters who have suffered in the cause of the country's defence. We would also like to assure that the welfare of the families of those valiant fighters would be a sacred trust for the nation.

On behalf of this House and the people of the State I consider it as my duty to pay our respectful homage to the memory of those who have laid down their lives for the motherland.

I need not have to emphasise that we in this part of the country would be called upon to tackle with efficiency and care many special problems created by the National Emergency. The repatriation of a large number of evacuees from Bangladesh will be a stupendous task to which all our energies would have to be directed. The Government of India have been working on concerted and co-ordinated plans for early return of Bangladesh evacuees in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh. It has also been advised that those evacuees who desire to return on their own to their original places in Bangladesh should be assisted to return to their homeland as quickly and conveniently as possible. Necessary instructions in the that connection have been issued to all concerned in pursuance of advice received from the Government of India from time to time.

As known to the House, from long before the declara-

tion of National Emergency serious tension was created in our borders by consistent hostile activities of Pakistani authorities. The Pakistani army was moved right up to the border in violation of the accepted Ground Rules thereby posing a serious threat to our security. Large scale sabotage activity had been engineered in strategic areas in our border regions and indiscriminate shelling our border villages was a regular feature during several months prior to declaration of the National Emergency. There have been grave acts of sabotage in our vital communication links in particular. In connection with acts of sabotage our police arrested as many as 78 persons of whom 9 are Pakistani nationals. For espionage activity within our borders 388 persons had to be taken into custody of whom 350 are Pakistani nationals.

As advised by the Government of India steps have also been initiated to take into custody persons likely to act in a manner prejudicial to the integrity and security of the country during an emergency.

The question of building up a sizeable buffer stock of essential commodities within our State had all along received utmost attention from Government as known to the House, due to disruption in communication links following certain natural calamities and the extra strain placed on the available transport resources, the stock position of some of the essential commodities which we receive from outside the State had not been quite happy for some time. Through the special assistance provided by the Government of India, special movement programmes were undertaken as a result

of which there was some improvement in the situation. Due to some unavoidable booking difficulties during recent weeks the continuity of that movement suffered a set back to some extent but this difficulty is expected to be overcome shortly.

The railway authorities have been moved at the highest level for special movement programmes to build up a sizeable buffer stock for this entire region and supplies have since started coming to the State. There has of course been some local difficulty from time to time with regard to salt in particular. Steps have however been taken to rush supplies from neighbouring areas and from buffer stock to ensure that due even to a temporary scarcity in respect of any essential commodity people may not suffer and anti-social elements do not get a handle to indulge in hoarding and profiteering activities.

It may be mentioned that Food Corporation of India has been given the responsibility to maintain a buffer stock sufficient to meet three months' requirement of this area and the Corporation has started moving supplies from outside the State.

Following declaration of emergency, the Defence of India Rules have been promulgated under which all necessary powers have been delegated to the District authorities for regulation of prices and control of hoarding and profiteering. It may be assured that there will be no hesitation to take drastic action against any one for indulgence in hoarding or profiteering. Powers have also been delegated for controlling the prices and regulating the distribution of

other essential commodities like drugs and medicines.

The Military authorities required a large number of vehicles in connection with diverse operational task for which the State Government had to requisition a large number of vehicles. Due to paucity of tyres many vehicles could not be put to maximum possible use for which the Government of India had been moved for a special quota of tyres for use in connection with the emergency works.

The Government of India have since made a quota available which is expected to go a long way in removing one of our major difficulties in meeting the full transport requirements of the military authorities.

I have no doubt that persons affected by the requisition of vehicles will fully appreciate the circumstances under which it has become unavoidable and will gladly put up with any difficulty or inconvenience in the larger interest of the country.

Government have also adopted a policy to render special assistance to the families of serving personnel and ex-service men. I am sure the House will fully agree that the welfare and rehabilitation of families of serving personnel is a sacred national obligation for which no efforts should be spared.

Although due to the brilliant success of our armed forces and the Mukti Bahini, the immediate possibility of air action has been eliminated, steps have been taken to ensure that Civil Defence measures in different directions continue to be maintained in proper trim and that no sense of complacency hinders the building up of an

efficient Civil Defence Organisation.

To mobilise people's support and assistance in our defence efforts a high level Citizen's Council has already been constituted which is expected shortly to take up comprehensive programme of troops welfare and amenities besides other useful work towards the furtherance of the national effort.

We have already started collections for the National Defence Fund and it is hoped that in this hour of trial all sections of people in our State will readily come forward with liberal contributions to the fund.

The State Government also propose to mobilise additional resources by imposing some new levies. In that direction as known to the House, the Central Government have already taken comprehensive measures in the meantime, I feel sure that people in our State will also gladly accept whatever sacrifices they may be called upon to make in the larger interest of the country at this hour of national emergency.

In conclusion I appeal once again to you all my honourable friends of this August House and to all our people in general irrespective of our differences political, religion communal, linguistic etc to stand solid and united. We have not won our final battle yet, we must be fully prepared with courage and determination to face any onslaught from whatever corner it may come and stand by our great leader, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who has occupied today the heart of our people as

the Mother of the Nation. We should remember that we are fighting for a right cause and victory is bound to be always ours.

With these words, I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker—The resolution is moved.

* Shri Gourishankar Bhattacharyya—I support the resolution and in supporting it I feel that to-day is a day of great events. Yesterday at 16-31 hours the armed forces of the reactionary military junta of West Pakistan surrendered in Bangla Desh and the valiant and patriotic Indian Army in company with the Mukti Bahini accepted the surrender. The Prime Minister has declared that with effect from 8 P.M. this evening there will be unilateral cease fire by all the Indian armed forces in the western sector as well. We hope that even now the military junta will understand that it is only proper on their part to accept the ceasefire and we hope that there will be no shedding of blood in this peninsula. Let us hope that the strife in the battle field is going to be over. In this house it is moment of thanks giving, jubilation and rededication on our part. The spirit in which this resolution has been drafted confirms to that idea. Our homage and salutes go to our officers and men who have laid down their lives for the cause of the country. We do pay our homage to the valiant fighters of the Mukti Bahini who

with their bare bodies, so to say, have challenged and fought with the repressive and wanton military machine of the military dictatorship. Sir, we also feel proud of the unity and solidarity that the entire Indian people have shown at this time. India was never as united as it is in this juncture. Let us hope that this unity will be going stronger and stronger in days and years to come.

It is also a great day for the lasting friendship of the Indian people with the neighbours. The people of Bangla Desh are our neighbours; the people of Pakistan are our neighbours. The Indian people have got no quarrel whatsoever with the people of Pakistan, or, as a matter of that with the people of any country in this world. Our quarrel was with the military junta, particularly for its behaviour with the people who are our immediate neighbours, namely, the people of Bangla Desh. This victory has proved to be the victory for democracy. It was the people of Bangla Desh who had chosen their own leaders. These leaders who were chosen by free vote had decided that they should be free to chalk out their own way of life. At the beginning—

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

The House reassembled at 2-30 P.M. after Lunch with Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Re : Leave of Absence to member.

Mr. Speaker : I hereby inform the House that Shri

Bishnuram Medhi, an elected member of the Assam Legislative Assembly representing Hajo constituency has duly submitted an application for leave of absence from attending the current session of the Assam Legislative Assembly due to his indisposition. He, therefore, requested that the House would grant him leave of absence from sitting of the Assembly Session commencing from the 17th December, 1971 till it is adjourned or prorogued.

I think the House has granted the leave.

(Voice—yes, yes)

Resolution on the present emergent situation in the Country.

Mr. Speaker, : Now, we come to debate on the resolution moved by the Chief Minister. As the hon. Members know the time at our disposal is very limited, I, therefore, request the hon. Members not to exceed the allotted time of 5 to 10 minutes as suggested by the Advisory Committee.

Shri Debeshwar Sarmah : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know if there is certain amendment about the resolution which the Chief Minister has moved, whether that can be amended now or later on when the debate will be over. I want to suggest one or two amendments to improve the resolution. I have verbally already suggested about this amendment to the Finance Minister who is the architect of this resolution. If you do not like, I may not suggest.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : If there is no major change and only there is some addition or alteration of certain words, there should not be any objection.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I have major amendment to add. It is about nuclear power. My idea is that without nuclear power, India cannot strive.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : If the hon. Member wants to speak, he may speak. a few words.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I am taking permission of the hon. Speaker.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : What I want to say is that if the hon. Member wants to amend the resolution he can do. I think when the resolution is adopted unanimously and if there is any amendment, that should be done in consultation with the mover.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I have taken the opinion of the Chief Minister. If the House does not like, I may not move the amendment.

After reading the amendment, I find that the paragraph is unhappily worded, specially the word—"resounding victory"—

চাৰ, মোৰ এটা সংশোধনী আছে সেইটো আগতেই Move কৰি লোৱা ভাল হ'ব। আৰু এটা কথা এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ wording বোৰ মোৰ মনপুত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াত বৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শব্দ দিছে যেনেঃ—resounding, Victory, moral authority আদি শব্দ সংযোজনাবোৰ ভাল লগা নাই; কাৰণ resounding Victocry বুলি কেনেকৈ কব সিফালে যুদ্ধটো চলিয়েই আছে আৰু Moral Victory ও হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। এই Bravedo বিলাক বাদ দি আমাৰ জোৱান সকলকহে প্ৰশংসা কৰা উচিত।

The House feels that the victory of India in the clash of Pakistan in Bangla Desh has re-established the moral and military authority in support of a right Cause.

অনহাতে আমাৰ চৌধুৰীয়ে AICC টো ভাল draft কৰিছিল আৰু ত্ৰিপা-

দীও ভাষাজ্ঞান থকা মানুহ। তেখেতে বেগা বেগীকৈ লিখিছে বোধকৰে।

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury: Military শব্দটো ভাল নহব নেকি।

At the end of the last paragraph another paragraph should be added—Further considering the lack of scruples of certain big powers in their international relations as evidenced recently and in view of the fact the day is not within foreseeable future when the right will prevail over the matter without unfurling the battle flag and that without nuclear weapons no country can have security in the world, this House is of considered opinion that no cause is to be considered too great without ensuring security and sovereignty of our country and without any further delay we should develop nuclear weapons.

মোৰ কথা হৈছে সদনত যেতিয়া প্ৰস্তাব লোৱা হৈছে আৰু খবৰ কাগজতো প্ৰকাশ কৰিব, গতিকে তাৰ ভাষা ভাল হোৱা উচিত আৰু সেই ভাষা সকলোৰে গ্ৰহণযোগ্য হোৱা উচিত।

I must put it on record unstinted praise on our Prime Minister's courage and unbounded admiration of her diplomacy. It has been shown to the world at large that an Indian lady can really do something. Our Jawans even during the last two great wars shown their fighting spirit and they have shown the same thing in this war also. Therefore, we must all be grateful to the military people of India, army, navy and air force. Therefore, in this connection I would humbly submit that this House can lend support to certain voices of the Parliament for developing nuclear power.

তাৰ পিছত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই কব বোধ কৰোঁ। মই মাত্ৰ সংশোধনটো দিলো।

১০ বছৰৰ আগতে কেনেডী Administration এ এবাৰ আমন্ত্ৰণ দিছিল। সৌভাগ্যবশতঃ কহিয়াই সহায় নকৰা হলে ভাৰতৰ অস্থায়ী কাউন্সিল শক্তিয়ে নোখোৱা হ'লহেঁতেন।

শ্ৰীপ্ৰমোদ চন্দ্ৰ গগৈ—
অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা সংশোধনী দিব খুজিছো। চতুৰ্থ পৃষ্ঠাত বাঢ়িয়া বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু দেশখনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সাধাৰণতে U.S.S.R. বুলি কোৱা হয়।

শ্ৰীচান্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ—
দ্বিতীয় পৃষ্ঠাত মই এটা সংশোধনী দিব খুজিছো— “To establish moral authority” গতিকে এই ঠাইত colony শব্দটো আনিব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker : Now certain words are to be expunged.

গতিকে শক্তিয়ে নোখোৱা শব্দটো শৰ্মা উঠাই লোৱা ভাল হ'ব নেকি ?

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ শৰ্মা—

এই কথাটো লাচতে আহি গ'ল। I withdraw these words.

* Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, as I said the general election in December last year there was victory of democracy and the military Dictatorship of Pakistan instead of realising the writing on the wall wanted to reverse the popular verdict by drowning the people of East Pakistan in their own blood. It was in the blood of the people of East Bengal the Bangladesh is born and by yesterday that Bangladesh has come to be a state. We wish Bangladesh to live for ever and live as our good neighbour. Sir, we are also overwhelmed with gratitude to our friend in need the Soviet Union who has all along been proving to be true friend of India not only in this crisis, but in previous occasions

as well including our crisis in Kashmir, Not only this time, at that time Soviet Union used its veto in favour of India. We are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union. Poland and to other socialistic and democratic countries who have in some form or other expressed their support and solidarity to the cause of India and have stood with us and for the suffering people of East Bengal. We have in this crisis seen how perfidious and treacherous imperialism is. The leader of the world's imperialism namely, the United States of America, who have professed friendship and goodwill towards India and who had, in a very cunning manner some 10 years ago, in some way, wanted to enslave India by offering the umbrella as they have wanted Pakistan by military pact for a base at Peshwar and other places. This leader of the world's imperialism has come in true colour has been exposed. Thoroughly we shall have to be always watchful about their movement. It is good that this crisis has given us an opportunity to see the character of imperialism. Sir, as I have already said, the present victory is not a military victory as such. This victory is a victory of principles; this victory is a victory of the historic process and that historic process is that the old order of capitalism, colonialism, exploitation, racialism, communalism. All these are dying gradually and a new era is dawned. This incidence is a very small incidence in the world process. It is good that this part of the world has played a part in moulding and developing this new process.

Sir, now that we expect that not only in the eastern

sector, but also in the western sector there will be cessation of armed hostility, let us hope and pray and strive for a lasting peace between the people of India and Pakistan. I have already stated and reiterate that there is not and there cannot be and there should never be any animosity among the people of India and Pakistan. We should be good neighbours working in co-operation ; work in harmony and never again commit the folly of going to armed clashes. We have a great task ahead. We should not be forgetful of the important tasks that are lying ahead. If we are forgetful of this then we shall be failing in our duty. The people who are away from the battle field are not in the know of the things and they may not be fully appreciating the fact that a single day's war means crores of rupees of expenditure. In this last fortnight India has had to spend several crores of rupees. It may be several hundred or may exceed thousand. This war machinery is a very costly thing and if we are to be in perpetual armed conflict, not to speak of nuclear way, but in the conventional way that itself is a great expenditure. The country like India which is one of the poorest in the world cannot have the luxury of very costly war machine. We sincerely want peace and not for a big or bigger war machine, but for peace in this world and peace for ever and that should be our endeavour. This is my humble submission (at this stage Mr. Speaker left the Chamber and Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the chair). In order to regenerate our resources, our economy and our social progress, our plans and plan

development we shall have first of all, to bring in our country national integration and enthusiasm. There may be some quarters who might be trying to give this victory a particular shade or a particular character. We should try our best to see that this sort of sectarian approach is avoided and any such effort is defeated. That we can do in our own country. We can firmly establish national integrity, unity and national solidarity. There must be a common understanding and justice to every constituent unit of India, to every section of Indian people. That will be the best guarantee for such national integration. Second thing is that we shall have to strengthen our base of democracy, secularism and socialism. That we can do by exerting all our nerves and other efforts for better and more production and for stopping of exploitation of man by man, of community by community. We shall have to see that there cannot be at the cost of the people any profiteering, hoarding or blackmarketing. These are difficult tests. Let us see that any where people may not take advantage of the difficulty of the vast mass of the people. With regard to this not only the Government, the public men shall have to be quite alert and vigilant. In this respect different organs of public opinion should gear up their effort. Lastly, I beg to submit that in this hour we should remember that we shall have to work more vigorously for increasing our agricultural and industrial output. Not only shall we have to feed our own people we can very well apprehend, or we can rather expect that America will not be sending us the helps that she used to send in the past. Though in the

matter of food production we are almost on marginal self-sufficiency, we cannot say what the weather, the monsoon will be in India in the next year or in the years to come. Remaining in such marginal stage of production we cannot be very complacent. For our own need we require more food, cereals but that is not all. We shall have to do whatever we can and we shall have to do quite a lot for feeding our friends in the devastated Bangladesh. The military machine not only persecuted the people there, not only killed thousands of lakhs of people there, not only forced millions of people away from their homes but they have also ruined the economy of our neighbour. Now that we have been so closely associated with them in a bond of friendship we shall have to do whatever bit we can to feed them, to cloth them, to rehabilitate their economy and for that purpose also we shall have to produce more in our own country both in fields and in factory. We shall have to work more sincerely and more strenuously in all our offices and establishments. If we are to do that we shall have to be moving in a direction which gives the people a purpose and also a hope and that purpose and hope can come only when the State policy is directed towards the building up not only of a character and national wealth but also a more equitable distribution, not only a society of abundance but a society also of egalitarian service, of social service, of social justice, of democracy and socialism. Let us hope that in this day of our jubilation we do not forget these important things and basic tasks. With these few words, Sir,

I support the resolution.

* Shri Phani Bora : First of all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think if this amendment as suggested by Hon'ble Shri Sharma is accepted then it will go against the national policy of India and we cannot subscribe to that amendment. That is my first point. The second point is, this second paragraph was sought to be amended. If I may suggest, it may be acceptable to the mover also, I want to cut out other things and keep only this. "The House feels that a victory..." because victory is also said in the first paragraph, so, second paragraph will be sufficient if we say, "The House feels that a victory has established the moral authority of India in support of a just cause, full stop, and nothing else. This will meet the objection also and it will be in conformity with the general line in the resolution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to begin my observation on this resolution by saying "Joy Bangladesh" and I greet the People's Republic of Bangladesh because it is the liberation struggle of Bangladesh which brought about this war, it is the focal point centering on which the whole crisis developed. I also hope that the people of Bangladesh will still more be united as they were during this struggle for liberation and I hope and wish that all the fighting forces of Bangladesh will combine together at the time of reconstruction of their country as well as they combined at the time of fighting against the Yahiya Khan

* Speech not Corrected.

regime. Secondly, I want to pay my homage to those who laid down their lives in their struggle for liberation of Bangladesh, to those young boys who joined in the Mukti Bahini from Bangladesh. I also pay my homage to those valiant soldiers of the Indian Army—in the Air Force, in the Navy and in the ground Force—who laid down their lives together with the Mukti Bahini for a very great cause, cause of the liberation of the suppressed and oppressed people and this will give a new character to the army of our country as a whole. The army has performed a very important, a very laudable and noble job in helping the liberation of Bangladesh. I want to assure and I hope the whole country will assure our Jawans that the entire country will stand behind them as they stood unitedly behind us at the time of the struggle—the war (and the war is still going on). The entire country will stand behind the families of those jawans who had to lay their lives in the battle field. I want to say that the country as a whole the State must take the entire responsibility of the families, the children, their education, their widow wives, the country will have to take the responsibility for those who offered mighty force for our Defence, for the integrity of the country. I also want to congratulate the people of India, because this is really a matter of right, this is really a matter of joy that the Indian people despite their internal differences, despite their contradiction stood as one man at this moment of national crisis. It is an example that the Indian people can really stand up and become big not for sub-

jugation of other country, not for becoming a super power or whatever it is called ; but to become a really strong independent secular socialist country. At this time of crisis we have proved that we can do it for the unity, solidarity of the entire nation. At this moment of crisis, it is a pride I congratulate the unity of our people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be failing my duties if I do not extend my heartfelt greetings and congratulate our friends who stood by us as the real friend in need. The Soviet Union, I believe and I always believe that this country which was the first in the human history to establish socialism, which was the first to break sluggish slavery, the exploitation of millions and set up an example to the entire people of the world. This country is a real friend of those who are oppressed, those who are suppressed, attacked. This is the country which made the history of help without any self-interest. In the case of Vietnam, U.A.R. war, Liberation movement of Algeria, Chinese Liberation movement, it is proved and now of course it is like 'Nimakh haramy'. Nobody on earth can change the economy of the whole world. Of course there will be change. I knew when in 1965 and even in 1948 when Pakistan attacked India in Kashmir, it was the Soviet Union who stood by India, offered their 'veto' power in favour of India. It was in 1966, when the Soviet Union helped with Migs. I do not have been to say there is loss. They not only supported Migs they also make factory as well. It is the American supply of sabre jets, which did not help for production of sabre jets. Why they have not

supplied for our production ? I would like to remind my Hon'ble friends those who have still hesitation to believe, what I say, compared to mig supply to India by the Soviet Union together with mig factory for production of migs have many proofs of requirement of migs by Indian defence. The American also supplied sabre jets to Pakistan. But did they care to supply for production ? They will never do it because they always consider themselves as a bigger power and wanted them to beg at their doors. It was the Soviet Union which suggested Why should we bother about migs, When you have got brilliant technicians, you start production of migs. That is how they have done it. They helped to strengthen India not for subjugation but to keep Pakistan in bondage of America. This was the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, when she spoke at Ramlila Ground, she stated it. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope you will not ring the bell early. What I want to say is that with the help and friendship of Soviet Union we can really strengthen, built on the basis of India's independence—strengthening hands of India not on the basis of subjugation. India's interest to a bigger power is a different. They would do well. Those who have prejudices or still might have prejudices about the role of Soviet Union they will realise that this is a truth and sooner they realise it is better for India. I may speak from the interest of India itself. In this connection I congratulate Srimati Indira Gandhi, she is not a leader of India by anybody's grace, by anybody's worship or anybody's publicity. She can take decision, a timely decision of

coming to agreement with the Soviet Union, i.e. the Soviet Treaty. Nobody can deny one fact, till the day of the announcement India was perturbed America from that side and what is going to happen on the other side who stood as war posture. Let us not be ungrateful to our real friend. This Prime Minister understood in time and she did not care for her critics, what was her courage of leadership—she could do it without caring for anybody. But don't try to blaze in a reflected ray of that great lady. Be great. I think, those who do not understand this truth and sermon they will never understand it till the last day of life. Greater by communism, is so exposed that the pad friends, the United States of America, they are not opening their mouth today. I would like to remind my friends of the other side including my Hon'ble Sarma that this America, who betrayed us at this time of crisis, who sent seven fleet to frighten the Bangla Desh liberation movement, they may again show loaves and fishes to India, they will again say, well come on, let us help. I know that this America is betraying and they are planning to place the C.I.A. agents in the Congress party. I am telling that with authority. Not only in our party, I may tell you with authority there may be great subversion from within. This America is trying their level best again from today, they are trying to recover their lost ground. If I feel, I associate myself with his interest, the Hon'ble member, Mr. Sarma and I agree with him. We cannot be such a poor State, but a great State, which nobody can dare to threaten in collaboration with China. What has

happend to Yaha Khan and everybody who has collaborated with America failed. Any section of people, India or Bangla Desh will have to feel. Let us learn. Chiang Kai Sek is known to everybody. Let us not feel that every thing is over. What I feel is change of a State. I want to remind to those friends who are very fond of revolution, I may tell them, well, revolution was coming out of gun barrels in East Pakistan, i.e. to our younger generation who are very much influenced by this gun barrel revolution policy as that of Mao Se Tung. I would definitely expect that the friends of Chinese, the friends of Mao Se Tung will realise how holey it is joining hands with paper tiger America opposed Soviet Union, opposed Bangla Desh movement for liberation. Nobody should try, what is I am saying, some people who want to tag with Soviet Union and the Chinese, who are misguiding our village people. Chinese communism is betraying us. Let us not think that our young people are somewhat dumb million cattle.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would say now some other points. Number one, is that war is not, ended, if it ends, as Shrimati Indira Gandhi has called for cease-fire. If Pakistan agrees to this proposal and if they go back, it will be good, it will be welcome and after the liberation we have no quarrel with Pakistan, of course, at a time, when Yaha Khan Government will accepted cease fire. If they do not agree we cease fire unilaterally as there is no other way. If liberated Kashmir, i.e. occupied Kashmir is liberated, then it is also morally, economically it is our right to establish our regime there. We do not want Paki-

stan but part of Kashmir, no village of Pakistan but occupied Kashmir, we have got a parallel right. Now, in this background I would say we should not hesitate to go in for nationalisation of the American oil companies, we should not hesitate even the British Oil Companies. The people of Assam, the parties of Assam, let us be united and tell that we are for the nationalisation for the strengthening of our own country. We do not bother if they become our enemy. Secondly, we have to go for, with a heavy hand, the black-marketeers, profiteers and hoarders and we have to ask the bank not to give any loan to any speculators. I can tell you that despite the emergency we are not going to sit idle and we are going to deal with them and we are not going to tolerate them. If you want to arrest us, please do but we are going to pounce upon the black-marketeers, profiteers and hoarders. Even in this emergency they must learn how to behave in these days. When our Jawans are dying and when we are making sacrifice, they are minting money and are becoming fat. That cannot be allowed. I say, let us all combine and raise a force against them. If we cannot control them through our police and Government machinery, let us organise some volunteers from all the political parties and let them help the police. This is how we will have to deal with them. I would also suggest that in this emergency all the food-stuff and other essential commodities must be controlled and their proper distribution must be ensured and no mercy should be shown to the anti-social elements. If we proceed in this direction, I believe that

the situation created now can be utilised for the strengthening of the country as a self-respecting and dignified country so that no country can dare threaten us every now and then.

* Shrimati Pushpalata Das : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while endorsing the resolution I oppose the verbal amendment moved by Shri Sarmah, and I told him also that I am going to oppose his amendment. Sir, I will stick my argument only to the resolution. I bow down my head with gratitude to the valiant Jawans who have defended our country and made so much sacrifice. While remembering them I cannot but express my sincere feelings to the Pakistani soldiers who were also discharging their duties. Sir, I do not blame that country or any country in the world. Sir, we heard about the attitude of certain country which represents power but we have no quarrel with the people of that country. Sir one thing I want to remind ; it is little personal but what I said has come true. Perhaps many of my friends here do not know that 19th November is also the birth date of the Rani of Jhansi. The Rani of Jhansi died for the unity of the land. She fought for the unity of the country, and died. Indiraji is also fighting for the unity of this country. Sir, I am not flattering her simply because she is the Prime Minister and my personal co-worker, but because she was able to electrify the Nation. During the 1965 Pakistani aggression also Shastriji could also electrify the Nation in the same way. Why they could do so because every word they uttered came from the bottom of their heart. Sir, why I am opposing the amendment

* Speech not corrected.

of Shri Sharma that India must be a nuclear power because it is not the military victory for which we are proud of but it is the moral victory. Pakistan had better weapons than us but they could not win because they did not have a just cause. Sir, I am told that one paper has said that Indiraji combines the personality of Chanakya and Churchill. But I say that she also has the matured thinking of Gandhiji. Teachings of Gandhiji have contributed to her matured thinking. She did not lose her nerves during the last 8 months. Even Chanakya and Churchill would perhaps have lost their nerves but she did not because she had the teachings of the Father of the Nation. Our civilisation has described an Indian woman as 'kathina' as a 'Bajra' when situation demands and as tender as a flower when sympathy and motherly care is called for. Indiraji has fulfilled that description of an Indian woman. She has the strength of mind and power against injustice. Indian civilization says that when injustice wants to dominate the world, mother's mind revolts for the protection of her children.

I also congratulate the Indian people because forgetting their differences they stood as a man to protect the honour and dignity of the Nation.

Sir, there is complaint about the rise in the prices of commodities and the businessmen were charging more. I do not know about it; Government will know better. But the shops I visited during the last few days I did not find any increase in the prices of commodities. Tomorrow the Citizens Council will meet at Gauhati and they will

discuss about it, because the danger is not yet over. Yesterday there was jubilation in the country. Yes, we are also happy but we must not be complacent. Sir, I feel sorry for the defeated Pakistani soldiers because they were also discharging their duties. Like Ashoke I want to say that victory must be such that both the parties feel victorious. Let me narrate an incident at Gauhati. In one women organisation at Gauhati we went to see some wounded soldiers. There they requested me to write a few lines in a card. The Major said 'in batches I will take you in'. As soon as we entered, one Pakistani Major who is wounded, got up seeing the ladies enter. He asked our Major, 'are you going to take us from here?' The Major replied, 'No, some ladies have come to wish you speedy recovery.' We said, after all you have done your duty. We wish you speedy recovery. When we were coming out, the Pakistani Major looked back and tears roll down his cheeks. That was a touchy scene, and that is why our civilisation has described the Indian woman as a combination of 'Bajra' and 'Komal'.

Today, Russia has helped India; even if India had nuclear power, Russia would have helped. In future, I hope, good relations will be established with other countries also. The birth-place of Pakistan is Dacca and not Lahore or Rawalpindi. Some of the Hindus, who were well-off exploited them and they revolted and they wanted to unify under the banner of religion. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman also revolted against injustice. The experience shows that

he was the man who could unite his men against all sorts of exploitation and injustice under the banner of language. I hope all the nations of the world will support this. Events are changing in China and even in America, Senator Kennedy and others are revolting. The Newyork Times which formulates the government policy of America has revolted against the decision of the American administration, and they are writing editorials against the policy of American administration. So we have to try to secure the justice of the masses of all the nations. The ideals which India has set for generations, for time immemorial, these ideals must be kept. So I am not very much enamoured whether we are nuclear power or not. What counts is not nuclear power but the soul force and I wish that soul force will be strengthened and with that force let us show light to the members of the nations of the world. That heritage, our people, our government, and all the political parties have shown to the world that a mature nation decides things in a mature way and not emotionally. I wish that in future also, India will also stand that heritage. We should respect the dignity of the masses and the sufferings of the common men must be redressed not on any political level but with nobility.

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনৰ নেতা শ্ৰীচৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাবটো মই মোৰ দলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সৰ্বান্তঃকৰণেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিলো। মই এই প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কেইটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো।

জয় জয়তে যি সকল ভাৰতীয় সেনা বা জোৰানে এই ন্যায় যুদ্ধত ন্যায়

নীতি বন্ধাব কাৰণে নিজৰ জীৱন আছতি দিলে সেই সকলৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলী জনাইছো আৰু লগতে যি সকল জোৱানে এই ন্যায় যুদ্ধত অবতীৰ্ণ হল আৰু যুদ্ধ জয়ৰ আনন্দ আমাক দিলে তেখেত সকললৈ আমাৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। অত্ৰপৰি আমাৰ নিচেই ওচৰতে উদ্ভৱ হোৱা বাংলাদেশৰ নতুন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নাগৰিক সকলৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ অভিনন্দন জনালো আৰু লগতে যি জনৰ মানস পতত এই বাংলা দেশ গঠনৰ বাবে মন জাগ্ৰত হৈছিল সেই জন বাংলা বন্ধু মজিবুৰ ৰহমানৰ প্ৰতি শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু তেখেতৰ সৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা প্ৰাৰ্থনা জনাইছো। এইখন ন্যায় যুদ্ধত দুটা পক্ষ ভালদৰে চিনি পাইছো আৰু চিনি পোৱাৰ ভিতৰতে আমাৰ সমাজবাদী দেশসমূহ বিশেষকৈ ছোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নে ভাৰতৰ ন্যায় নীতিৰ প্ৰতি যি সমৰ্থন দেখুৱালে তাৰ কাৰণে ছোভিয়েট ইউনিয়নৰ নেতৃবৃন্দলৈ আমাৰ অভিনন্দন জনালো। আনহাতে ইমান দিনে গণতন্ত্ৰৰ নীতি আৱৰাই অহা আমেৰিকাই যি নীতি দেখুৱালে (অবশ্যে এই কথা কোনেও উল্লেখ কৰা নাই) তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ দলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা গৰিহণা দিব বিচাৰিছো। ইয়াত আমাৰ জ্ঞানবৃদ্ধ, বয়োবৃদ্ধ ভীষ্মপ্ৰতীম শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো সংশোধনী আনিছে সেই সংশোধনীত সমৰ্থন আমাৰ দলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিব পৰা নাই। কাৰণ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত এটা কথা দেখা যায় সদায় ন্যায়ৰেই জয় হৈ আহিছে। কুৰুক্ষেত্ৰৰ যুদ্ধতো ন্যায়ৰেই জয় হল। সেই কাৰণেই মই ভাবো আজি ততাতৈয়াকৈ এই কথা জানিব নিবিচাৰো। এই বিষয়ে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰক। ইয়াতকৈ মই বেছি ক'ব বিচৰা নাই। কাৰণ বাংলা দেশ মুক্ত হ'ল যদিও এতিয়া লগে লগে ভাৰতৰ দায়িত্ব বাঢ়িল। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ সম্পৰ্কত আমি ইয়াতো সুখী হ'ব লাগিব। এতিয়া সকলো দায়িত্ব আমাৰ হাতলৈকে আহিছে। যুদ্ধৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিকোনো দায়িত্ব হল জোৱান সকলক উৎসাহ দিয়া। এতেকে মই আশাকৰো যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সকলো মানুহ একগোট হৈ ঠিয় দিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই প্ৰস্তাবটোৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Re : Film show on the wild life of Assam.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Before I call upon hon. Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar to speak I have an announcement to make at the request of the hon. Minister, Forest. I am making this announcement for the knowledge of the

hon. Members with the request that they will accept the invitation.

A film show on the Wild Life of Assam, composed and narrated by Dr. Robin Banerjee has been arranged at Pinewood Hotel, Shillong to-day at 5 P.M. which will be inaugurated by the hon. Chief Minister, Assam. There is arrangement for light refreshment before the show made by the hon. Minister, Forest. Mr. Mazumdar.

Resolution on the present emergent situation in the Country.

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar, (Minister, P.W.D.).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, In support of the resolution I desire to express my feelings. 75 million people of Bangla Desh are free from the tyranny of the most ruthless military junta of Pakistan. Bangla Desh has come into reality. Our hearts throb with joy. We congratulate them for their heroic struggle and for this momentous victory we wish them early reconstruction peace and prosperity. We congratulate our beloved Prime Minister for bold decision she made from time to time and the guidance she has given to the country. We were carried at time by emotion, we were impatient at times for decisions but events have proved that every decision was timed in such a manner that it was neither a moment early nor a moment later. I must pay my homage to the brave people of Bangla Desh, particularly the members of the Mukti Bahini who laid down their lives for a great cause, for democracy. We feel proud for the brave soldiers of ours who fought for a great cause of

democracy and for which they have demonstrated their valiant courage and I express my homage to those who have laid down their lives and I am sure the country will remember for generations their sacrifice for this great cause. The compulsions of events have given new direction to the course of history in this sub-continent which will have far reaching consequences. It is not only a re-direction but the correction of the wrong course of history that has set in 1947. Pakistan was created on the so-called slogans of Islam and also the so-called muslim brotherhood but the stark reality is that within a few years of its inception crisis developed due to conflict of elements inside the country coupled with exploitation of the people of Bangla Desh, the then East Bengal, in the field of politics, administration and economy. Exploiters in Pakistan began to feed the people with anti-Indian propaganda day in and day out systematically depicting India as their sole enemy. Some confusion was created for some time in the mind of some people but it failed to conceal the naked exploitation of the people of Bangla Desh by the military junta and the administrators of West Pakistan. The voice of protest though thin at the beginning ultimately became louder and concentrated under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. The people of Bangla Desh found in him expression of their hopes and aspirations and under his far sighted leadership and statesmanship they realised that the people of India are not the enemy of Pakistan, the Govt. of India is not the enemy of the people of Pakistan. This realisation on the part of the people in that country has brought

about a new chapter in the history. Our great country also responded readily to their hopes and aspirations and as we all know that this country shared with sympathy in their struggle of freedom and democracy. India, a great democracy under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi acted with determination and courage, in consonance with the wishes of the people of this vast country who stood like a single man and it goes to the credit of this democracy and it shows that democracy has come to stay in India and can stand the stresses and strain of critical times. Threats direct, threats indirect, threats veiled from some big powers failed to psychologically make India weak. It did not deflect India from the path it decided to follow and as a result Indian forces went on fighting along with the Mukti Bahini inspite of the presence of the Seventh Fleet near our sea. The United States of America tried to psychologically demoralise the people of India and those who are fighting for this great cause of Bangla Desh, but they completely failed. Our treaty of friendship with Russia stood us in good stead. Our frindship has opened a new era. The credit goes to the statesmanship of our Prime Minister in coming to a treaty of friendship and also the credit goes to the administrators of Russia who also felt that India, the vast democracy in the sub-continent cannot be ignored and their friendship should be accepted and statesmanship of both these countries brought about this treaty of friendship. This treaty of friendship was criticised by some noisy voices but within so short a time it has been proved that the critics were not justified and some of them realised the

efficacy of it. India has demonstrated to the world that the Army of India is not for aggression but to fight for peace and democracy. Our valiant Army has proved that they are not only capable for fighting for preservation of the integrity of our land but they are equally capable of fighting for democracy and secularism. This great victory, leading to the liberation of Bangla Desh, will undoubtedly ensure democracy in this sub-continent. Secularism and socialism will get boost. We wish and pray that this victory will wipe out the communal virus from the country and let us open a clean slate in this regard. I quote, Shri Bhattacharjee, who has said 'the best guarantee for national integration is justice to all sections of the community' and let us see that there is justice to all and this will undoubtedly make the country stronger. Evacuees who have suffered a lot, but with our limited resources we tried to console them. I am sure they will go back to their country with honour and dignity and they will forget their sufferings here and they will carry the message of best wishes to the people of Bangla Desh. Long live Bangla Desh. Long live Indo-Bangla Desh friendship.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 18th December, 1971.

Shillong

17 December, 1971

U. Tahbildar,

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.