

**Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Second General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M., on
Thursday, the 20th October, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair Seven
Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and Seventy-three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Regarding Gaon Panchayat

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

*43. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Gaon Panchayats are the main functionaries according to Panchayat Act ?
- (b) If so, why no instructions were issued so far by Government for their proper functioning ?
- (c) What is the reason for not apprising the Gaon Panchayats the estimated receipt on the head of Land Revenue, Local Rate, Pound-fees, Hat Revenue, cart tax, etc., Panchayat-wise to enable them to prepare annual Budget Estimates ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that after receipt of the income till 31st March 1960 all the Panchayats of Kamrup District are functioning without Budget provision till July, 1960 beginning from 1st April 1960 ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that Gaon Panchayats are suffering much for usual delay in the approval of Budgets ?

- (f) Whether Government is contemplating any speedy procedure for according sanction of Gaon Panchayat Budgets to enable them to work smoothly ?
- (g) What other steps Government propose to take to guide the activities of the Gaon Panchayats ?

Sbri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development, etc.), replied :

43. (a)—It is one of the two main functionaries under the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959.

(b)—It is not a fact that no instructions were issued. A large number of instructions on various subjects have been issued through the Anchalik Panchayats concerned. Some of these are placed on the Library table. Further, training has also been arranged locally, and already many Subdivisions have been covered.

(c)—Government intimates Subdivision-wise figures of land-revenue and local rate, and other development grants and these are distributed by Mahkuma Parishad, Gaon Panchayat-wise or Anchalik Panchayat-wise as the case may be. Gaon-Panchayat-wise figures of collection of land revenue and local rate are not readily available now, as Mouzadars do not keep accounts Gaon Panchayat-wise. As regards hat revenue, pound-fee, cart tax, etc., these are collected by the Panchayats themselves and the probable receipts are known to them. Even the probable receipts of local rates and share of land revenue can easily be estimated by Gaon Panchayats in consultation with the Mauzadars concerned.

(d)—Government has already sanctioned in advance a part of the local rate and land-revenue that may be due to the Gaon Panchayats and Anchalik Panchayats on the basis of last year's figures, without waiting for final figures, so that there may not be any difficulty in functioning of the Gaon Panchayats.

(e) & (f)—Gaon Panchayat budgets are to be approved by Anchalik Panchayats. Government has no information that Anchalik Panchayats have delayed approval. In any case, under Section 73(2)(i), if the Gaon Panchayat budget is not approved within one month of the receipt by the Anchalik Panchayat, it shall be taken as approved.

(g)—Government is preparing an improved scheme for training of the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries institutionally. The Gaon Panchayat members and office-bearers will also be trained in camps. Further instructions for guidance of Gaon Panchayats will be printed in simple local languages and distributed. Government is contemplating publication of a journal, too, for guidance of Gaon Panchayats.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): The Audit and Accounts are very important for efficient working of Panchayats. May I know from the Government what arrangements have been made for the Audit and Accounts for all these Panchayats ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development): Sir, we have recently published the financial rules which are also being translated into Assamese and we are also making arrangement for proper audit of accounts.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): May I know from the Government whether they have made any manual for the running of the Panchayat like that of Local Boards, etc. ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: When all the instructions and rules are published they will be consolidated into a manual.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): Is it a fact that all the monetary transactions of the Gaon Panchayats have been closed down for last two months ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I find no reason why these were closed down, because all the funds under various Heads have been sanctioned and sent to the authority concerned.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: Why cannot the Government have these manuals published immediately ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I have already pointed out that unless all the rules are compiled, we cannot publish the manual.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: How long Government will take to do it ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: As soon as they are finalised, completed and translated into the local languages, they will be compiled.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: Do the Government not think that these manuals are very urgent for the running of the Panchayats ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied by the Minister.

Shri BHUBAN CH. PRADHANI (Golokganj): বেহেতু গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ চেণ্ট্ৰেলৰী সকলে টকা পয়চাৰ লেন দেন কৰে, এনে স্থলত, তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে Security ব ব্যৱস্থা আছেনে ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: So far the amounts are concerned, it should be kept with the Presidents of the Gaon Panchayats who are responsible, I think a very small amount may be kept with the Secretaries.

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri) : পঞ্চায়তৰ চেকেটৰী বিলাকৰ হাতত বহুত টকা জমা নিদিয়াটকৈ বাধি থয় বুলি চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development) : I am not aware of this fact. If specific cases are brought to my notice, we will enquire and take proper action against those who are found guilty.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur) : There are certain Gaon Panchayats which have practically no land revenue or local rates, etc. If this is the case, what will be their fate ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I fail to understand how can there be any Gaon Panchayat without any land revenue, local rates, taxes, etc. from Hats and Bazars.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Under Section 13, the Gaon Panchayats should appoint Secretaries. Whether there is scarcity of Secretaries of the Gaon Panchayats ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I am not aware of this as such matters are to be looked into by the Gaon Panchayats, and they are to take necessary action.

Mr. SPEAKER : He means whether there is any service rule ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : No rules have so far been framed. These matters are within the jurisdiction of the Gaon Panchayats. I hope they will look and take necessary action.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Do the Government know that there are Gaon Panchayat areas where no land revenue has yet been realised by the Government ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I do not know what the hon. Member means. If he means the areas covered by the fee simple grants or areas in which people pay house taxes and not revenue in that case the revenue realised from Grants, the taxes collected from the houses will be the revenue of the Gaon Panchayat.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : But there are certain areas where both taxes are imposed, though the amount is insignificant ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Those are exceptions. If all these facts are brought to our knowledge we will certainly help to those backward areas.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : In view of the difficulty faced by the Gaon Panchayats in depositing the money in a bank which is situated in a town, will the Government allow them to deposit their money to the Post Offices ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I think instructions have already been issued that where it is not possible to deposit money in Bank the Gaon Panchayats can do so in the Post Offices.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : What is the basis of distribution of land revenues, local rates, etc., of the Gaon Panchayats ? Whether it is on the basis of population or on the basis of necessity ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development) : If the hon. Member reads the provisions of the Act, he will find that every Gaon Panchayat is entitled to get such local rates as are levied from revenue villages within its jurisdiction. Similarly land revenues collected from such areas will be distributed on percentage basis between Gaon and Anchalik Panchayats. Last year *Ad-hoc* grants were given on the population basis because figures of collection village-wise were not available. But this time I hope figure will be available Gaon-wise and it will then be possible for us to know the amounts of land revenues collected in each Gaon Panchayat. We will then be able to distribute amount not on *Ad-hoc* basis but on actual collection in each unit.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA (Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)) : কৰিমঞ্জ মহকুমায় যেখানে জমিদারী এখনো আছে যেখানে কি হিচাবে সরকারী land Revenue collect করা হবে?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : In those areas the amounts which Government gets as revenue from the Zamindars will be shown as the amount collected.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : The Minister said that the Gaon Panchayats could deposit their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank. What will happen in the case of those Gaon Panchayats which have no Sub-Post Office within a radius of 25 miles or more ?

Shri FAHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I don't think there will be many such cases. My friend is probably thinking of Murkongselek or Sadiya. Apart from one or two such cases there will not be many villages from where post offices are located at such long distances.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : The tea gardens have been excluded from the Panchayat area, but Government is collecting local rate from tea gardens, who will get it ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Government will get it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Is it a fact that tea gardens which were excluded from the Panchayat area have been included in the Anchalik area ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : These matters are under consideration. We are still negotiating with the Proprietor of tea garden Estates necessary amendments to the Act will have to be brought after those negotiations are concluded.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : The outgoing Local Board staff, viz., the Road Muharrirs and Tax Collectors, are working under the Anchalik Panchayats. Can their services be utilised by the Gaon Panchayats on requisitions ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development): I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that the staff maintained by the Anchalik Panchayat is also for the purpose of giving technical aid to the Gaon Panchayats within its jurisdiction.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Are Government aware that Mahukuma Parishads are running without funds? Will Government consider the desirability of allotting the amounts collected from the tea gardens to the Mahukuma Parishad for its day to day administration?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I don't see how this can be given to the Mahukuma Parishad. As hon. Members are aware, the function of the Mahukuma Parishad is very limited. It is connected only with the distribution of funds which will be sent by Government for the subdivision. There is practically no executive function to be performed by the Mahukuma Parishad. So, the question of demarcating funds for the Mahukuma Parishad does not arise. My Friend is the President of a Mahukuma Parishad. If he lets the Government know of the practical difficulties he is facing for want of funds in discharging his function we shall certainly give our consideration to the matter.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur): পঞ্চায়ত বিলাক ভাগ কৰোতে Population ভিত্তিত কৰা হৈছিল—কিন্তু তাৰ মানুহবোৰৰ বিশেষকৈ নদী পৰীয়া মানুহ বোৰৰ বছেবেকীয়া উপাৰ্জন এ হাজাৰ টকাৰ ওপৰ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে সেইপাৰ-পঞ্চায়ত বোৰক চৰকাৰে অন্য কিবা grant দিয়াৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিছে নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a new question.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East): Do Government know that the Sorbhog town was not included in the Panchayat area in the expectation that a Town Committee would be constituted there? But the Town Committee has not been constituted. What will happen to the land revenue and local rate collected from that area?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: These will be kept with Government till the Town Committee comes into existence.

Curfew order at Gauhati

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked :

*44. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What are the circumstances that are necessary for promulgation of an order in July, 1960 restricting movement of public popularly known as Curfew order in certain places of Assam?
- (b) When such an order was promulgated at Gauhati?
- (c) What are the circumstances that necessitated such an order?

- (d) Whether it is a fact that such an order worsened the situation at Gauhati ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that such an action was contemplated at the peaceful area of Nalbari also on 13th July 1960 but was not worked out as resented to by public representatives ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

44. (a)—The circumstances calling for an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., should be circumstances of emergency. The authority empowered to pass such an order when satisfied that there are causes like danger to human life, or disturbance of public tranquility or a riot or an affray which call for immediate prevention or speedy remedy, can pass an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., restricting movement of public.

(b)—The first order was promulgated at 9-30 P.M., on 30th June 1960. It was withdrawn at 5 P.M., on 1st July 1960.

The order was again imposed at about 11-40 A.M., on 4th July 1960 and lifted on 14th July 1960.

(c)—The District Magistrate, Kamrup was satisfied that there existed very strained relations between different communities residing in Gauhati Town and in its neighbourhood and in view of the events of assault, rioting and intimidation that took place there, the District Magistrate apprehended grave risk and danger to human life and property and an emergency arose which necessitated immediate action for the maintenance of public tranquility and therefore imposed order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., on 30th June 1960. The circumstances leading to the issue of the order on 4th July 1960, were that incidents of assaults, looting, arson, etc., took place in some parts of the Gauhati Town and in its neighbourhood for a few days culminating in the police firing soon after 11 A.M., on the 4th July 1960, and the attack on the Deputy Commissioner soon after on the same day.

(d)—It is a matter of opinion.

(e)—Following the declaration of all areas within five miles of the Railway line as disturbed area, order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting the assembly of 5 or more persons, coming out of persons to public places between the hours of 6-30 P.M. and 5-30 A.M., were passed on the 12th July 1960, for all areas within a radius of five miles on either side of the Railway line throughout the District of Kamrup. Nalbari came within such an area. On the 14th July 1960, the orders were amended excluding the areas covered by the Municipalities and Town Committees of Rangiya, Nalbari, Tihu, North Gauhati, Sorbhog and Barpeta Road. It is not correct to say that action was contemplated as suggested in the question in the Nalbari area on 13th July 1960. Neither is correct to say that action was not taken due to public resentment. The amendment on 14th July 1960, was meant to exclude the Town area where previously there were no orders under Section 144, Cr. P. C., from the operation of the restriction.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): May I know whether the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. was withdrawn at Gauhati on the 1st July at the instance of the Government or the Deputy Commissioner himself withdrew that order ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The position was like this. When curfew was imposed on the 30th June I began to receive complaints from the Principals of Colleges having night classes and from the public as well on the 1st July 1961. Then I rang up the Deputy Commissioner and told him to explain to the leaders about the circumstances which have necessitated the promulgation of such an Order. In reply he said that he was going to meet them towards the afternoon. There was no instruction either to impose or withdraw the order from me.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): When such were promulgated under Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. is there any necessity to define the boundaries beyond the Municipal area also.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is done according to law.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Sir, may I know from the Government whether at the time of the disturbances there was summer holidays ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I think colleges were re-opened at that time.

Loss sustained due to the breaches of Pagladiya at Khanajan in the month of July, 1960

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked:

*45. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that a good number of villages of Mauza Khetridharmapur and Dharmapur under Police Station Nalbari have been severely affected in flood water rushed out from the breaches of Embankment of Pagladiya at Khanajan during the month of July, 1960 ?
- (b) If so, what are the villages affected and how many of the families have been affected ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that hundreds of acres of seedlings and Ahu paddy have been damaged ?
- (d) If so, what is the approximate loss so sustained ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the people have applied for seed loans but no loan has been sanctioned ?
- (f) If so, why ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

45. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Names of the villages affected in Khetridharmapur Mauza—

Amani, Kendubari, Lokhopur, Pukhura, Bari Tapa, Barhela, Khelua and Dahudi.

Names of the villages affected in Dharmapur Mauza—

Nadala, Gamerimuri, Kaithalguchi, Rupia Bathan, Khata Rupia Bathan, Pohnhpara, Madhupur, Mularkuchi, Kharsitha, Bausi para, Balijar and Phulguri.

About 1,076 families were affected.

(c)—6,100 bighas of Ahu paddy and 600 bighas of Sali seedlings were damaged.

(d)—24,400 maunds of Ahu paddy and 1,800 maunds of Sali seedlings.

(e)—Yes, the people applied for seed loan, but it is not a fact that no loan was sanctioned. Rs.16,000 has been issued as seed loan to the deserving flood affected people.

(f)—Does not arise.

Taking over of Tea garden Lower Primary Schools by the State Basic Education Board

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*46. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has decided to take over the Tea-garden Lower Primary Schools and introduce the rules laid down by the Basic Board and arrange inspection of the said Schools ?

(b) The number of Tea-garden Lower Primary Schools in Assam?

(c) How many of these were inspected during the last financial year and up till now this year ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

46. (a)—It has been decided by the Government that the Tea-garden Lower Primary Schools be taken over by the State Basic Education Board and the curriculum laid down by the Basic Education Board should be introduced in all Tea-garden Schools. It has also been decided that these schools be regularly inspected.

(b)—522.

(c)—109 in 1959-60 and 203 in 1960-61 uptill now.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোৱা ১৮ ভাৰিখে দেখোন বৰ্ণৱাম্বলী মহোদয়ে বাগানত ৭৮৯ খন স্কুল আছে বুলি কৈছিল আৰ্জি শিক্ষা-মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে ৫২২ খনহে স্কুল আছে; উপমন্ত্ৰীয়ে জানেনে যে কিছুমান বাগানত সদনভকৈ বেচি স্কুলো আছে? সেই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰি চাবনে?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS Deputy (Minister, Education): The Labour Department says that at present there are about 1400 schools in the Tea Gardens. I have already issued instruction to varify the list.

Shri SARBESWR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Is it a fact that this is astep that the Government has taken to take over all the Tea Garden L.P. schools finally.

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: This is a step preliminary to the final taking over of the L. P. Schools.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): সেই স্কুলবিনাক Inspection কৰিবলৈ কিমান Sub-Inspector নতুনকৈ নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: There are at present 6 Inspectors, I have issued instructions already to the S.I.s for making inspection.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): Sir, what are the pay scales of teachers of the Tea Garden L.P. schools?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: The scales vary from Rs.100, 150 and 100.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): In reply to (a) it has been said that the Government has decided to take over Tea Garden Lower Primary Schools. Sir some labourers coming to these schools for only 3 years after which they will go back, So Sir, what will be the midium of instructions in these schools when the Government will take over these schools?

Mr. SPEAKER: The medium will be as choosen by them.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, in view of the fact that the Tea Garden Schools are yet to be taken over by he Government finally, will the Government allow the students to appear in the next scholarship examination?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, instructions have already been issued for this purpose.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Sir, when the Government will take over the Tea Garden Schools, whether the pay scales of the teachers will be paotected or will be reduced?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: How that pay scale can be given to the teachers by the Baic Education Board.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Will the Government increase the Inspecting Staff?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: That is under consideration.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Is it a fact that there are two or three classes of Lower Primary Schools in the Tea Gardens?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister): Yes, there are two or three classes of schools in the Tea Gardens.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: What are the reasons for such classification?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It was done by the Tea Garden authorities.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Whether this classification will be done away with when the schools will be taken over by the Government?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, this will be done away with as soon as the schools are taken over.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে বাগানৰ সকলোবিলাক স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিব পৰা হব নে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: হয়, সেইটো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: বাগিছাৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰ ১৫০ টকা ২০০ টকা পোৱা শিক্ষক সকলে, চৰকাৰৰ তললৈ অহাৰ পিচত ৫০/৬০ টকা পাব লগীয়া হব নেকি?

Sri RADHIKA RAM DAS: সেইটো বিষয় এতিয়া বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): উপমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে বাগানৰ স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা চৰকাৰৰ তললৈ অহাৰ পিচত সেই দৰমহা চৰকাৰে দিবনে Management এ দিব?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: মই আগতেই কৈছো যে এই বিষয়টো বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur): Sir, there are two categories of schools one directly managed by the Government and the other by the School Boards, when the Government will take over the schools under which category schools will be placed?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: These will be placed under the control of the State Education Board.

†**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok):** এই মাত্ৰ উপমন্ত্রীয়ে কলে যে চাহ বাগিছাৰ স্কুলবোৰ Basic Board ৰ অধীনলৈ অনাৰ বিবেচনা কৰিছে

যদি Basic Board ব অধীনলৈ অনা হয়, তেখেত বাগিছান শিক্ষকে গি দৰমহা পাইছে সেই দৰমহা অন্যান্য শিক্ষকক দিবলৈ বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান ১৫ হেজাৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল আছে আৰু ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাত ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা দুগুণ হব। তাহ বাগিছাৰ স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা বহুত বেচি আৰু সেই দৰমহা বাকী-বোৰ স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকক দিবলৈ হলে বহু লাখ টকাৰ দৰকাৰ। বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ হাতত থকা স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকক ৫৭ টকাকৈ বেচি দিব লপায়া হোৱাতে বহু টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। গতিকে বাগিছাৰ স্কুলৰ শিক্ষা পোৱা দৰমহা আটাই বোৰকে দিবলৈ বৰ্ত্তমান ৰাজহে কোনো মতে ভাৰ সহিব নোৱাৰে।

†**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলেছেন যে ৩য় পৰিকল্পনায় স্কুলেৰ সংখ্যা দুগুণ হব। স্কুলেৰ য়েৱকম সংখ্যা বাড়বে শিশুৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিও কি সেৱকম বাড়বে ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** Our rate of population increase is 2 per cent per year. But one good sign is that our people have become very conscious about education of their children.

†**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ৬ জন চব্বইনচুপেট্টৰ লোৱা হৈছে; কিন্তু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ২০৩ খন স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিছে। স্কুলবোৰ Basic Board এ লোৱাৰ পিচত চনত ১০৯ খন আৰু ১৯৬০-৬১ আৰু চব্বইনচুপেট্টৰ চোৱাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** এতিয়া ৬ জন চব্বইনচুপেট্টৰে সম্পৰ্ণকৈ স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে, আনিবিলাককো কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হয়। বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ মানুহ কম আছে। গতিকে যিমান পাৰে লবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হব।

†**Shri DWJESH CH. DEV SARMA (Digboi):** একোজন চব্বইনচুপেট্টৰে কিমান স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিবলৈ লাগে ?

†**Shri RADHIK ARAM DAS:** ৪০ টাকৈ স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিব লাগে; কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান ৮০-৯০ টাকৈ কৰি আছে।

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** Whether the schools which are in the tea garden areas will remain in the tea gardens or will be shifted to Government land, after they are taken over by Government ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** It is difficult to answer this question, Sir. Some schools may remain in tea garden areas while others may be shifted.

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** Whether the buildings which have been built by the tea garden management will be handed over to Government while taking over these schools ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: As far as I know, at the first instance, when this question was taken up with tea Association, they declined to take the responsibility for building the school buildings, but the negotiations were pursued and the latest position, I suppose, is that a final decision is yet to be arrived at.

†**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOWAMI (Kamalpur)**: Under the Plantation Labour Act, it has been provided that the management of the tea gardens are also to provide educational facilities to the children of the labour population ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: Yes there is a provision.

†**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI**: What amount has been contributed by Government in running these schools in consultation with the tea garden management ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: It is under correspondence with the management of the tea gardens.

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Government cannot take a private property by force. Under the Tea Plantation Labour Act, these schools were managed by the industry. Now, there will be a change of policy. Government have assumed responsibility for the education of the labour population.

†**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI**: Whether there will be any contribution made by the Government ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: That is under correspondence.

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI**: According to art. 45 of the Constitution, it is the State responsibility for primary education. According to Labour Act, section 18, tea gardens have some responsibility to give assistance. Will Government correspond and ask them to help Government financially in this matter ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question has been replied several times.

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Labour)**: May I submit Sir, that in this connection, there was a discussion with the Indian Tea Association who manage most of the Schools. Their position is that they will continue to run the schools so long as Government will not interfere. If the Government interfere then they will take a different attitude. They said Government should build its own schools and should not bring Government employed teachers within the purview of the tea garden schools. On this question, there had been several discussions and the problem has not yet been solved. I think the Education and Labour Departments are having joint discussions with the Indian Tea Association even now to sort out the matter.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: Are the tea planters willing and ready to implement the rules and regulations applicable to Basic Schools, i. e. Indian schools ?

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Labour)**: They are.

†**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**: চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুল বোৰ চৰকাৰে লোৱাৰ পিছত বাগিচাৰ মালিক সকলে নিয়োগ কৰা শিক্ষক সকলক বাখিবলৈ আত বোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি ?

†**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: I have already replied that Government are considering.

Test relief work in the flood-affected areas

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

*47. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the flood affected people are willing to do test relief work in shape of removal of water hyacinth repairing of damaged roads and buildings ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to grant a sum of about three lakhs of rupees for test relief work ?
- (c) Whether Government also propose to start test relief work to help the flood stricken cultivators ?
- (d) If not, why ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

47. (a)—Yes. Representation has been received from some local leaders for test relief work in the flood affected areas.

(b)—There is no such proposal yet. Amount required for test relief work cannot be estimated unless the specific proposals are received. Sanction for test relief work will be given on receipt of specific scheme from the local Officers

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA: There has been an omission at the end of (b) my question is this Sir, I want to know whether Government propose to grant a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs in West Nalbari area. This portion has been dropped. I want to add that sir.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): I have traced that question, Sir. If anything new is to be added, it may be done in the shape of a fresh question.

Shri PRABHAT NARANYAN CHOUDURY (Nalbari-East): Whether any particular proposals have been received from Kamrup district, Sir ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): So far as I know, till yesterday, we have not received any.

Shri PRABHAT NARYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Is it a fact that when the test relief proposals come late, Finance Department turns down those proposal on the plea that distressed condition is over and situation normal and consequently people suffer.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is a hypothetical question.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Whether Government received any scheme for clearing water hyacinth under test relief scheme?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: We have not received any.

Shri PRABHAT NARYAN CHOUDHURY: What is the time limit for receiving test relief proposals for acceptance by the Revenue Department?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Revenue Department gives test relief money for productive schemes. If the scheme is productive, there is no time limit, but in cases of floods, when an emergency arises, then till the emergency continues, some money is given out as test relief. When the emergency disappears, normally we examine whether the scheme is productive or not. If it is productive, it is given.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: In respect of last flood, how long the emergency continued, Sir?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Test relief is not done only by the Revenue Department. E. and D. and P. W. D. Departments also do earth work. Therefore, there is no time limit.

In the last flood, it has not come yet.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Sir, as there would be a lot of repair work, whether Government will instruct the Department concerned to carry out these works also on test relief basis?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I also support that view and as far as I know the E. and D. Department has already issued instructions to that effect, now with the establishment of Shramik Bahinis, these Shramik Bahinis will carry out the work.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (R. & D.): Yes, Sir, my Department has issued a circular that as far as practicable such work should be done on test relief basis.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): May I know from the hon. Minister whether he considers clearing of water hyacinth as specific scheme?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Yes, Sir, this is considered as specific scheme.

Appointment of a doctor in the Kamarbandha Primary Health Unit

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH (Golaghat East) asked :

*48. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Kamarbandha Primary Health Unit is going without a Doctor for about a year ?

(b) If so, whether a Doctor will be placed in the aforesaid Primary Health Unit soon to avoid public clamour ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

48. (a)—No, one Assistant Surgeon I attended the Primary Health Unit twice a week from 18th April 1960 to 28th September 1960.

(b)—One Assistant Surgeon I took over charge of the Primary Health Unit on 29th September 1960.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Number of applications for Industrial Loans received and loans sanctioned by Government during the years 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

117. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries, etc., be pleased to state—

(a) The number of applications for Industrial Loans upto Rs.1,000.00 (Rupees one thousand) received by Government during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 district-wise ?

(b) The number of cases enquired into and recommended by the district officers during these years district-wise ?

(c) The number of cases where loans were sanctioned and payment actually made during these years district-wise ?

(d) The number of cases not yet disposed of with reasons thereof ?

Shri K. P. TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Industries) replied :

117. (a), (b) & (c)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(d)—Eight hundred and eighteen applications could not be disposed of for the following reasons—

- (i) The applications were not received with requisite Court Fee Stamps.
- (ii) The Schemes were found to be defective.
- (iii) Complete particulars of the sureties were not furnished.
- (iv) The applicants did not respond to the various enquiries made.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] : Sir, list থেকে দেখা যায় কোন কোন জিলায় বেশী টাকা দেওয়া হয় এই জন্য জন সাধারণের মধ্যে এই নিয়ে অভিযোগ আছে। গভর্ণমেন্ট লোক সংখ্যার অনুপাতে প্রত্যেক জিলায় এই গ্রান্ট কি ভাগ করে দেওয়ার কথা বিবেচনা করবেন কি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : It would not be wise to distribute industrial allocations in terms of area, only because industries grow on the basis of availability of raw materials technical knowledge how; enterprenurial skill, etc. But if the hon. Members can promote industries in different districts, that will considered.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) : Are Government aware of the fact that the Cachar district Cottage Industries office is running without a Superintendent for about two years and thereby cases could not be enquired into ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The difficulties have been there. As a matter of fact before there was hardly any office in the District, we had to use the district available machinery for the purpose of enquiry which involves a lot of delay as will be seen from the list. But after we appointed a district level Superintendent and Assistant Director of Industries, the enquiries have been quicker and prompter and the number of sanctions also have increased.

Mr. SPEAKER : This question has also already been replied.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I have agreed Sir, that the difficulties have been there and we are trying to place men as quickly as possible.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : Whether the figure relates to small scale industries or other industries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : These are figures only for small industries.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golakganj) : ১১৭ (d) ত কোরা হৈছে যে ৮১৮ খন দৰখাস্ত নিৰূপিত হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে শিল্প বিভাগৰ Director জন বহুৰ বেচিৰ ভাগ সময় বাহিৰত থাকে আৰু সেই কাৰণেই নিকি সেই বিলাক case বাঢ়ি আছে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : That is not a fact.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) : May I know what action Government has taken in disposing of cases in Cachar District in the absence of officers ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You can use the agency of the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : May I point out Sir, that the number of applications received in Cachar was 45 in three years whereas the number of cases recommended was 3 only in 1957, in this has increased to 13 in 1958 and in 1959 also it was 13. I admit Sir, that placement of persons would further improve the matter.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA : I think the hon. Member is not aware that petitions are laying unattended to in the district offices ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That may be so, but he has already said that there would be improvement in the matter.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Do Government consider that due to this absence of officers some injustice has been done to Cachar people who are applicants ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : Sir, delay causes injustice, if you consider it in that light.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : দেখা যায় অন্যান্য জিলায় টাকা ভাগ ঠিক হয় কিন্তু কাছাড় জিলায় লোক টাকা পায় না। গভর্নমেন্ট টাকা পাওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করবেন কি ?

Eradication of Small-Pox in the Kamrup District

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nelbari-East) asked :

118. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health Services be pleased to lay on the Library Table a statement showing the total number of cases of small-pox since June, 1959 mauza-wise in Tihu, Nalbari, Tamulpur and Rangiya Circle of Kamrup and state—

- (a) The number of primary vaccination and secondary nation done mauza-wise (Towns to be shown separately) during the above period ?
- (b) The number of death cases mauza-wise (Towns to be shown separately) during the aforesaid period ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that small-pox cases in Nalbari area is continuing in large number even now ?

- (d) Whether Government is aware that there are many unrecorded cases of small-pox ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that cases of deaths due to small-pox in the area remained unrecorded ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to take up concentrated programme for eradication of small-pox early in the area surrounding Nalbari ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

118. (a) & (b)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—There are no small-pox cases prevailing at present in Nalbar area.

(d)—All the reported cases of small-pox have been recorded and shown in the weekly statement from time to time.

(e)—No. All reported deaths from small-pox are recorded.

(f)—A Pilot Project has since been established with its headquarters at Kalapahar, Gauhati under the Small-pox Eradication Programme. The activities of the Project will cover the whole of Kamrup District.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): From the statement placed on the Library Table regarding number of deaths from small-pox cases, it appears that the figures for Nalbari where the number of deaths had been more than 100 have not been shown and.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your question ?

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: My question is that, when I say that the statement in question is incorrect, will the Government make an enquiry ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I am prepared to accept the statement of the hon. Member.

Mr SPEAKER: He said that the figure given in the statement placed on the Table of the House is not correct and does not give the actual state of affairs in Nalbari.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: We may make an enquiry if the hon Member insists.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbtri-East) : My point is that the officer concerned has given a hypothetical figure and I want that a proper enquiry should be made ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : If the hon. Member gives me a specific area or a specific place, I may make an enquiry.

Mr. SPEAKER : He has specifically mentioned Nalbari area.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : I have not only given the specific area but I have also given the specific mauzas. Does the Minister want that I should make expeating crying and give to Government ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, the hon. member will see that the figures are recorded not on the basis of mouzas but on Thana basis. It is not possible now to give separate list on mouza basis.

Dr GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara Reserved for Scheduled Castes] : Whether any extra-staff was given to meet the situation effectively ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That was done, but at present I dot't think there is any such need.

Regarding prices of different varieties of rice in the State

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamal pur) asked :

119. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the schedule price fixed by the Government for different varieties of rice in different areas for the months of June, July and August, 1960 ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that even coarse rice was sold in the open market at Rs.26 and 27 per maund in Gauhati during the months of June, July and August, 1960 ?

(c) Whether there is no means of checking this high price of rice when the price of paddy has been controlled by the Government?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :
119. (a)—The maximum *ex-mill* price of all varieties of rice in different zones has been statutorily fixed under the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1960 as per statement placed on the Library Table. These prices do not relate to any particular period but hold good in all areas of different zones until further revision. There is no maximum prices of rice statutorily fixed for the hills areas where the maximum wholesale price is fixed on the basis of the maximum procurement price of rice in the nearest procurement zones *plus* reasonable transport cost upto destination and whole salers' commission.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): With regard to the reply at (b) whether 'No' amounts to 'Government are not aware'? Or the price of rice has not rises up.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Both Sir.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will Government enquire whether during the period Jun, July and August 1960 even coarse rice was sold at Rs.26 and Rs.27 per maund?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not necessary to enquire into it because it is not correct.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, what is the basis for fixing the price of rice of different varieties?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Please refer to Notification No.SDB. 7/60/69. dated, 20th April, 1960 embodying in the Assam Rice and Paddy Second Control Order, 1960.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: That was fixing the price of Arua and Joha rice, but my point is what is the principle for fixing the price of different varieties?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: By and large the principles enunciated in the Milling Enquiry Report which was placed before the House.

Construction of Tea Garden Labour quarters according to Government specifications

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom Dooma) asked :

120. Will the Minister-in-charge for Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that in many tea gardens houses are not constructed accordingly to the specifications provided by Government?
- (b) Whether the Government have received complains to the effect that in many newly constructed labour quarters occupants are to use umbrellas inside during rains?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that one labourer was killed by collapse of a newly constructed house at Jobaka Tea Estate in Sibsagar District, Sonari Circle?

- (d) What action Government have taken to stop such cheap type of construction and against the responsibility for the incident mentioned at (c) above ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Labour Commissioner, Shri Bonamali Sarmah visited labour quarters in certain gardens in Doom Dooma Circle last year ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Inspector of Plantations assured the Secretary, Doom Dooma Circle Mazdoor Sangha that Government would take steps to construct improved type of houses ?
- (g) What action has since been taken by the Government to improve the construction ?

Shri K. P. TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

120. (a)—Yes. It has been noted that in many cases newly constructed labour quarters do not conform to the prescribed specifications in all details.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Detailed instructions have been issued to the employers to ensure construction of better houses. Besides, the inspectorate bring to the notice of employers concerned any defects noticed in course of inspection. It has also been agreed that the Employers' Associations will look into any complaints in this respect brought to their notice.

Regarding the incident mentioned at (c) above, Government have already ordered a judicial enquiry to ascertain the cause of the collapse.

(e)—Shri B. Sarma, Chief Inspector of Plantations visited a few gardens in Doom Dooma area and inspected the newly constructed houses.

(f)—No such undertaking was given by the Chief Inspector of Plantations.

(g)—P. W. D. (R & B) is not concerned. Necessary instructions have been issued to the employers concerned by the Chief Inspector.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):

মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেন যে কিছুমান মজদুরৰ ঘৰৰ সূচি বিলাক বেয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণে ঘৰত পানী সোমায় ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: সেই কথা মই

নিজে নাজানো ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thorwa): C.I.P. এ ডুমডুমাত

যি বিলাক defect পাইছিল সেই বিলাক সংশোধন কৰাৰ কিবা ব্যবস্থা হৈছেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHAYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : কব নোৱাৰো।

Shrimati LILY SEN-GUPTA (Lahowal) : যি ষিলাক ঘৰ বাসৰ অনুপযুক্ত সেই ষিলাক ভাল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ technical personnel ৰ সহায় লোৱা হবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : সেই সম্বন্ধে কোৱা টান। কাৰণ টেকনিকেল পাৰ্চনেল পোৱা বৰ কঠিন। তাৰোপৰি সমগ্ৰ চাহ বাগিচাৰ বিৰাট ২১১০ লাখ মজদুৰৰ ঘৰৰ চাবকাৰে খৰচ কৰা টান যদি ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়ন ষিলাকে এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰক সহায় ন কৰে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : Chief Inspector of Plantation ৰ বিপৰ্টমতে যি ষিলাক ঘৰ defective সেই ষিলাক rectify কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : সেই বিপৰ্টৰ ওপৰত দীঘলীয় Circular letter চৰকাৰে দিছে। সেইখন পঢ়া টান হব—কোনো বাই বিচাৰিলে মই দেখুৱাব পাৰিম। সেই হিচাবে, কম হৈছেনে নাই—কব পৰা নাই।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : শিৱসাগৰৰ লোলোংগুৰী চাহবাগানৰ মজদুৰৰ ঘৰবিলাক বেয়া হৈছে বুলি সংঘই আপত্তি দিয়াত C. I. P.ও তদন্ত কৰি ঘৰ বেয়া বুলিকলে। এই ঘৰ বিলাক ভাল কৰা হোৱা নাই তাৰ বিয়য়ে চৰকাৰে কিবা জানেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHAYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : এই বিষয়ে নাটচ নহলে কোৱা টান।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : C.I.P. ৰ পৰিদৰ্শনৰ পিচত যি ষিলাক মজদুৰৰ ঘৰ থাকাৰ অণুপযোগী সেই ষিলাক ভাল কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : আমি নাটচ দিছো ভাল কৰিবলৈ।

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Sir, question (g) is what action has since been taken by the Government to improve the construction and the answer is Public Works Department (R. & B.) is not concerned. The answer is not quite clear to me.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Actually we do not construct the houses. The construction is done by the management and we are merely the inspecting authority.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question relating (g) is what action has since been taken by the Government to improve the construction and the reply is Public Works Department (R. & B.) is not concerned. How the Public Works Department (R. & B.) come, here ? That is not relevant.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Government does not construct the buildings. It is done by the management. If the buildings were constructed by the Government then Public Works Department would have been into the picture.

Contractors responsible for irregularities of Hajo Channel

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

121. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D) be pleased to state—
- Whether it is a fact that the contractors who were responsible for the irregularities of Hajo Channel and who were penalised by asking to refund the money drawn in excess of work have been again entrusted with the E. and D. works in preference to other contractors ?
 - If so, why the black listed Contractors have been shown this extra favour ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

121. (a)—No. There has been a decision to the effect that no new work should be allotted to the 94 Contractors who were responsible for the irregularities in Hajo Channel until the investigation of the case is completed by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Police Department. But before the said decision was arrived at two out of these 94 Contractors namely Shri Eusuf Khan, the Second lowest tenderer for Borasora Head Works and Shri Hem Kanta Das Second lowest tenderer for Borasora drop structures were allotted works by the Executive Engineer concerned in preference to Shri B. P. Chakravarty and Shri Sarafuddin Ahmed respectively, who had already too much work in hand to take any more.

(b) These Contractors are not yet black-listed because Police investigation in the matter is not yet complete.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Is the Minister aware that all those contractors who are there to be black-listed are getting 'benamy' contracts in the names of their relatives ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I am not aware of that, Sir.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister enquire into it ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, I shall look into it.

Duties of the Assistant Settlement Officers

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

122. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) What are the directions given at the present Settlement operation ?

(b) Who are the revenue officer who have to go to the villages for passing of a village ?

(c) Whether they have to go to the field ?

(d) Whether all the cases of demarcation, partition are to be made ?

(e) If so, whether this is done ?

(f) What are the duties of the Assistant Settlement Officers ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

122. (a)—No special directions were given at the present settlement operations. The Settlement Officers are guided by the provisions of the Assam Land Revenue Reassessment Act, 1936 and the rules framed

thereunder and also by the Executive Instructions as incorporated in the Assam Re-settlement Manual in conducting the settlement operations in Assam.

(b)—Ordinarily the Assistant Settlement Officers are the Attestation Officers who have to go to the villages for passing the village.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Demarcation and partition of individual dags are made only in the following cases :—

- (1) Complete new survey for traverse plot.
- (2) Complete new survey for blue print.
- (3) New survey of a part of a village and map correction of a part of a village.
- (4) Map correction.
- (5) Correction of boundaries to show present possession.
- (6) Any unoccupied land which has escaped unassessed.
- (7) Amalgamation of similar adjacent fields in the same ownership.
- (8) Undisputed partition of fields.

(e)—Yes, it is done in the cases mentioned in (d) above.

(f)—An Assistant Settlement Officer is to Assist the Settlement Officer in conducting survey and Settlement operations. Under section 136 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, an Assistant Settlement Officer has all the powers conferred by the said Regulation on a Settlement Officer subject to such restriction as the Settlement Officer may from time to time impose, provided that no Assistant Settlement Officer shall unless specially empowered by the State Government have powers—

- (a) to frame proposal for assessment under section 30.
- (b) to exclude persons under sections 35 and 36 for refusal to accept settlement, or
- (c) to assess land which the State Government has under section 45, sub-section (2), declared liable to assessment.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Do the Government know that in many cases villages are passed by the Assistant Settlement Officer without going to the villages ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): We have no such information. It is the duty of the Assistant Settlement Officer to go to the villages. But if any specific case is brought to us we shall ask the Settlement Officer to enquire into it.

Construction of Mandal's Barrack at Kamalpur Circle Office

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

123. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) What progress has been made of the construction of the Mandal's Barrack of Kamalpur Circle Office ?
- (b) When work order was issued to the Contractor ?
- (c) Why the construction work has not yet been started ?
- (d) When the Government expect to complete the work ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D.) replied :

123. (a)—The Contractor, who has been allotted the work, is collecting materials for taking up the work.

(b)—Work order was issued on 18th April, 1960.

(c) & (d)—Work is held up due to want of materials such as cement, iron, C. I. sheet, etc. Attempts are being made to procure the materials early and work will be expedited on procuring the materials.

Construction of Circle Office Building and S. D. C.'s Quarter at Kamalpur Circle

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked :

124. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) When the plan and estimate for construction of the circle office building and S. D. C.'s quarter of Kamalpur Circle was submitted ?
- (b) When the Administrative approval for construction of these buildings was received by the P. W. D. ?
- (c) What steps have been taken for construction of these buildings by the P. W. D. ?
- (d) When the Government propose to start the work of these buildings ?
- (e) Why the matter has been so much delayed ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that the Office has been run in several rented houses for the last four years ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D.) replied :

124. (a)—The estimate for S. D.C.'s quarter was submitted on 3rd April, 1959 and that of the Circle Office on 12th December 1959 by the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. to Public Works Department.

(b)—On 1st June 1960 and on 17th August 1960 respectively.

(c)—Materials are being collected to start the work soon.

(d)—As soon as the materials such as iron, cement, C. I. sheets are collected.

(e)—Due to non-availability of materials as stated above in (d).

(f)—It is not known to this Department whether some Offices are running in rented hours.

Regarding mutation cases pending in the office of S.D.C., Dibrugarh Eastern Circle

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

125. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that 5 brothers of a cultivating family purchased 20 bighas of land from a non-cultivating family in the year 1955 or 1956 and filed application for mutation and notice of mutation was issued by Sub-Deputy Collector, Dibrugarh Eastern Circle *vide* his No.255 of 1956-57 ?

(b) What were the dates fixed for hearing of this application for mutation ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Sub-Deputy Collector of the Circle visited Balijan Kathgaon in Bogdung Mauza on several occasions for field mutation and disposed of several mutation cases during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 ?

(d) If so, why the Sub-Deputy Collector concerned could not consider this case of mutation during his field visit ?

(e) Why the Sub-Deputy Collector kept this mutation case pending so long ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

125. (a)—Yes. Two mutation cases in respect of the land in question were filed in 1956, the numbers being 254 and 255 of 1956-57.

(b)—29th April 1957, 18th June 1957, 8th July 1957 and 13th August 1957 were fixed for hearing.

(c)—Yes;

(d)—The cases referred to in question (a) above were regular mutation cases and could not be disposed of in summary method while the Sub-Deputy Collector visited the villages.

(e)—The cases were struck off on 13th August 1957 as the parties were absent on that day and did not take any steps. On representation from the parties on 9th September, 1957 the cases were re-opened which were disposed of on 14th June 1960.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, in reply to (e) it has been stated that the case was reviewed on 9th September 1957 and it was disposed of on 14th June 1960. But the dates fixed for hearing of the case from 9th September 1957 to 14th June 1960 have not been mentioned here. Will the Minister-in-charge be able to give the dates?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): I could not follow the question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Hazarika, will you kindly repeat the question?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sir, in reply to (b) certain dates have been given which were fixed for hearing of the case, but no date has been mentioned between the period from 9th September 1957 to 14th June 1960. Will the Minister be able to give the dates fixed in this period for hearing of the mutation case?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There are the dates mentioned in the reply.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: No, I want the dates fixed for hearing from 9th September 1957 to 14th June 1960.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The dates are mentioned here.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: It appears no dates were fixed for hearing from 9th September 1957 to 14th June 1960. It is a fact.

Mr. SPEAKER: You mean to say that the case is still pending?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: No, Sir, my question is whether any dates were fixed for hearing of case for three years from 9th September 1957 to 14th June 1960? No dates have been mentioned here.

Mr. SPEAKER: In reply to (e) it is stated that the cases were struck off on 13th August 1957 as the parties were absent on that day and did not take any steps. On representation from the parties on 9th September 1957 the cases were re-opened which were disposed of on 14th June 1960.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: I want to know whether any date was fixed between 13th August 1957 and 14th June 1960.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It appears that no dates was fixed because the case was struck off.

Implementation of Mona Project in the District of Kamrup

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

126. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the present development of the proposed Mona Project in the District of Kamrup ?
- (b) Whether there is any objection up till now from the Bhutanese Government ?
- (c) If so, whether there is scope of early settlement of these objections ?
- (d) How long it will take to materialise the scheme ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied:

126. (a)—Preliminary surveys and investigations on the river Mana were taken up by the C. W. and P. C. in 1948 on behalf of the State Government for a multipurpose scheme and these investigations continued up to the end of 1951. Air photography of the reservoir and dams were completed. Gauge, discharge and silt observations were conducted and preliminary geological investigations of the dam site were carried out. Economy statistics in the river basin for a number of villages were collected. Land classification and soil surveys were also carried out. But as the reservoir area and dam site lie within the Bhutan territory, the remaining investigations were dropped in 1952 due to the imposition of restrictions by the Bhutan Government. However, gauge, survey and silt observations are being conducted on the Manas at Mathanguri, N. T. Road crossing and 5 miles below N. T. Road.

(b)—Yes. The Government of India could not be successful in persuading the Bhutan Government to agree to workable terms and conditions for our people to carry out necessary surveys and investigations.

(c) & (d)—Steps are being taken to move the Government of India for taking up the matter further with the Bhutan Government for their consent to conducting remaining investigations of the project. Its implementation will depend upon technical feasibility, economics and availability of funds.

Road Communication from Pachimbarigog Mouza and Eastern Part of Uparbarbhag Mauza

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

127. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R and B) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is no direct Road from the most densely populated Uparbarbhag Pachimbarigog Mauzas to Nalbari avoiding any ferry crossing over Pagladiya.
- (b) Whether it is a fact that in consideration of the difficulties of the people the Minister passed orders for providing Paikarkuchi link Road to Bormurikona Dispensary on Nalbari Kamarkuchi to ferry crossing over Pagladiya ?
- (c) Why there is delay in execution of the work even after Finance Department has accorded approval ?
- (d) Whether Government will take up execution of the work during coming winter ?

Shri G. N. GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D.(R and B)] replied:

127. (a)—There is already road communication without ferry crossing over the river Pagladiya from Pachimbarigog Mouza and eastern part of Uparbarbhag Mauza to Nalbari which of course cannot be considered as direct communication.

(b)—In consideration of the demand by the Hon. Member the proposal was considered with reference to availability of funds and it was decided to send the proposal to the Mahkuma Parishad for consideration and allocation of priority for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

(c)—Does not arise in view of the answer to (c) above.

(d)—Does not arise.

Training of office Assistants of offices of Heads of Departments

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

128 Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What arrangement has been made for training of office assistants of the offices of the Heads of Departments in office procedures, rules, regulations, manuals and codes ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Secretariat Training School cannot cater for the training of the Assistants of the Heads of Department offices ?
- (c) If so, what separate arrangement has been made for the training of these Assistants ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

128. (a) (b) & (c)—No separate arrangements have been made for training of office Assistants of offices of Heads of Departments. The Secretariat Training School, besides training the Assistants of the Secretariat also trains a limited number of Assistants from the offices of Heads of Departments. The School at present holds part time training from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. There is a proposal to introduce holding training in the School the whole day when arrangements for whole-time training are made. It would then be possible to train both Secretariat Assistants and Assistants from offices of Heads of Departments in the School.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I know the approximate time when the Government will make arrangement to introduce wholetime training in the Secretariat Training School ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : The Secretariat Training School is imparting training to the Secretariat employee. When is necessary is a training reserve and in order to over this reserve we have to increase the number of people. The Secretariat Training School is now running as a part time school but what we are proposing now is to have a training reserve and to run the school as a regular one, both for the Secretariat staff as well as for the Heads of Departments staff. With regard to time, it is difficult for me to say. But I shall try to expedite it.

Regarding load of work of Assam Public Service Commission

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East) asked :

129. Will the Minister-in-charge of Appointment be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Assam Public Service Commission of Assam is to work for N.E.F.A. and N.H.T.A. also ?
- (b) What is the present load of work of the Commission as compared to the load of work in 1951 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Public Service Commission has not been able to select candidates for all posts timely ?
- (d) Why the post of Second Member of Public Service Commission is still lying vacant ?
- (e) Whether there is dearth of suitable persons to fill up the vacancy ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

(a)—Yes. The Commission conduct certain examinations for recruitment to Services under the two Administrations and the Member of the Commission attends meetings of Selection Boards set up by these Administrations.

(b)—The work load given below is based on the number of examinations to be conducted and the number of cases referred to the Commission.

LOAD OF WORK IN 1951-52

No. of examination conducted	No. of direct recruitment cases	No. of promotion cases	Compensation and extraordinary pension cases	Disciplinary cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12	407	31	3	12

LOAD OF WORK IN 1959-60

32	811	357	3	21
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(including 17 exams. which were conducted on behalf of the U.P.S.C.).

(c)—Yes. Due to various reasons the Commission has not been able to select candidates timely in some cases.

(d) & (e)—Yes. The matter is under consideration of Government and no final decision has yet been taken.

Regarding taking up of subsidised dispensaries by Government

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

130 Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that after taking up of the Local Board Dispensaries by the State the conditions of the Government subsidised Dispensaries which filled in the gaps of Local Board Dispensaries have become precarious ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that Doctors prefer to go to State Dispensaries than to serve in subsidised Dispensaries leaving such Dispensaries in obsolete condition ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that after taking up of Local Board Dispensaries most of the useful subsidised Dispensaries have become defunct ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that in case of Bhakatram Smarak Sikitsalay, Naukarbhaira the Doctor of Health Services remarked in a petition of the Dispensary dated 6th November 1956 for taking up the Dispensary by Government as "This Dispensary will be taken over first by the State, if Government decided to take Government subsidised Dispensaries in Assam" ?
- (e) What is the impression of Government on this Dispensary ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to take up the subsidised Dispensaries in selected places giving preference to deserving Dispensaries like Bhakatram Smarak Sikitsalay, Naukarbhaira Dispensary, Bhadra Dispensary, Ghograpur Dispensary ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

130. (a)—No.
 (b)—Yes.
 (c)—No.
 (d)—Government have no information. An enquiry is however being made.
 (e)—Nothing particular.
 (f)—Not at present.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): When I have already mentioned in the question that the application in respect of 6th November, 1960 is with the Director of Health Services office, the Minister replied that an enquiry is however being made. What enquiry is he going to make when the papers and other things are already here ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have given a definite reply that the Government have no information.

Mr. SPEAKER : What enquiry are you going to make ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: We may ascertain whether these papers are there in the Director's office or in the Dispensary.

Damage done to the people by the breach of the river Pagladiya at Barkhanajan

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY asked :

131. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—
 (a) What is the total area and population affected by the breach of the right bank of Pagladiya at Barkhanajan on 20th July 1960 ?
 (b) What is the extent of damage of personal property of the villagers (information to be given villagewise) ?
 (c) Whether the reason of the breach is negligence of the Department to take appropriate measures ?
 (d) Whether Government after due enquiry fix up responsibility of the officers for the loss sustained by the people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

- 131 (a)—Total area affected—6,700 bighas.
 Total population affected—7,500 numbers.

(b)—

	Name of villages					Number of houses damaged
1. Bhuyarkuchi	17
2. Kaltabarkuchi	11
3. Bardhantali	3
4. Barkura	7
5. Haripur	2
6. Barsarkuchi	4
						44 houses

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (c) above.

Extension of Public Works Department Bridge over Pagladiya

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

132. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) When after reconstruction of the Railway Bridge the estimates for extension of P. W. D. (R.&B.) bridge over Pagladiya were approved and sanctioned ?
- (b) What is the reason of delay in extension of the Public Works Department Bridge over Pagladiya ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to complete extension of Pagladiya Bridge during the ensuing winter season before the next rains ?

Shri GERINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R.&B.)] replied :

132. (a)—Administrative approval was accorded on 21st July, 1959 and the estimate was technically sanctioned on 1st July 1960.

(b) Firstly, due to financial stringency, funds could not be made available earlier for the work. Secondly, due to dearth of contractors to take up such nature of work.

(c) Extension of one side of the bridge can be completed before the next rains, if the necessary materials are available.

Remission of Land Revenue to the flood affected people of Moderkhat Mauza, Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

133. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there was proposal to grant remission of Land Revenue to the flood affected villages of Moderkhat Mauza (Dibrugarh) for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 ?
- (b) If so, what was the actual proposal submitted by the D. C., Lakhimpur ?
- (c) To what extent remission of Land Revenue was granted to the people of Moderkhat Mauza ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

133. (a)—Yes.

(b) Actual amount proposed by the Deputy Commissioner were—

Land Revenue—Rs.8,473·36nP. ...	} Year 1952-53.
Local Rate—Rs.666·3·inP. ...	

Land Revenue—Rs.6,812·05nP. ...	} Year 1953-54.
Local Rate—Rs.532·83nP. ...	

(c)—The entire amount as at (b) above was remitted.

Regarding nomination of members to the Ad-hoc Anchalik Panchayat

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sarbhog) asked :

134. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayats be pleased to state—

(a) What is the population of each of the mauzas of Ruposi Ad-hoc Anchalik Panchayat ?

(b) How many Ad-hoc members of the said Panchayat are there from each mauza ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that members were not appointed according to the population ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat propose to nominate members according to the number of population in each of the mauzas ?

(e) If so, why this was not done ?

Shri F.A. AHMED (Minister, Community Development, etc.) replied :

134. (a)—Population of Ruposhi is 20,117, Titapani is 20,748 and D. C. Banshi (including Sorbhog Town) is 27,649.

(b)—Number of members to the Ad-hoc Anchalik Panchayat from the three mauzas are as follows:

(1) Ruposhi	...	...	...	...	...	16.
(2) Titapani	...	...	...	...	...	15.
(3) D. C. Banshi	...	...	...	...	...	17.

(c)—Members were not appointed strictly according to population figures, but care was taken to see that each area was fairly represented in the old Block Advisory Committee which ultimately became the Ad-hoc Anchalik Panchayat.

(d)—No.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Regarding holding of Panchayat Elections at Sorbhog in Kamrup District

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

135. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Panchayat election will be held at Sorbhog in Kamrup District ?

(b) If not, what is the reason ?

(c) Whether all the towns, having proposals for town committees in Assam have been excluded from Panchayat elections ?

(d) Why elections have been held at Pathsala in Kamrup District where there is a proposal for Town Committee ?

Shri F. A. AHMED (Minister, Community Development, etc.) replied :

135. (a)—Panchayat elections will not be held in the Sorbhog town area, as already the preliminary notification for Constitution of Sorbhog into a Town Committee has been published in February 1960, but elections will be held in the Sorbhog Gaon area only.

(b)—Because, Government has decided to exclude Town Committees and Municipal areas from Gaon Panchayat areas.

(c)—Only those towns, for which notifications have been published, have been excluded and, not areas having only proposals for Town Committees.

(d)—Because no notification has yet been issued for Pathsala for Constitution of a Town Committee.

Establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Charkholabandha

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

136. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that this year also many cattle of villages Charkholabandha, Puthimari, Adurichar, Purbapara and other villages of Bagribari and Bagbar mauza of that side, died of rinderpest and other mortal diseases ?

(b) If so, the number of death ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that there is no Veterinary Hospital or dispensary on that side for the cattle population of about 75 thousand ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start one Veterinary Dispensary at Charkholabandha ?
- (e) If so, what is the present position ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied:

136. (a)—No, except in Baghbar Mauza.

(b)—In Baghbar and six other mauzas the number of cattle deaths is—

(i) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	...	...	...	2
(ii) Anthrax	..	..	...	20

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The plans and estimates for establishment of a floating Veterinary Dispensary at Charkholabandha is under preparation.

Regarding epidemics in the Sibsagar Subdivision and establishment of Dispensaries

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Saikhowa) asked:

137. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there was suffering of the people of Sibsagar Subdivision this year due to epidemics ?
- (b) If so, what were the diseases ?
- (c) The total number of persons affected (mouza-wise)
- (d) The total number of persons who died (mouza-wise) ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that in Moran area, particularly, Borpathar, Dakhim Borpathar and a number of villages were badly affected ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that there are no medical facilities, even at a distance of 15 miles, except Moran Dispensary which is also more than six miles away and is situated under Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that local people of the entire area belong to other backward classes ?

(h) Whether Government propose to establish either primary Health Units or Dispensaries in that area within this year ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

137. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Gastro Enteritis cases prevailed in Epidemic form throughout the Subdivision.

(c)&(d)— The number of persons affected and died is shown in the statement below mouza-wise :—

Mouza	No. of attacks	No. of deaths
1. Joktali	339	10
2. Mahmora	291	14
3. Sapekhati	891	16
4. Meteka Bongaon	43	1
5. Hahchara	30	2
6. Dopdar	29	Nil.
7. Athkhel	61	Nil.
8. Morabazar	59	7
9. Jakaichuk	15	Nil.
10. Thowra	130	7
11. Nitaipanidihing	126	Nil.
12. Betbari	14	Nil.
13. Solaguri	37	Nil.
14. Dhopbar	11	Nil.
15. Bokata	24	3
16. Kowarpur	27	Nil.
17. Borhat	3	Nil.
Total	2,132	60

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Medical facilities available in the area is shown below:—

Nearest Dispensaries from the affected areas—

(i) Moran State Dispensary—

Dibrugarh Subdivision 5½ miles

(ii) Lengeri State Dispensary—

Dibrugarh Subdivision 8 miles

(iii) Desangpani State Dispensary—

Sibsagar Subdivision 17 miles.

Besides the medical facilities available in the abovementioned three dispensaries, medical facilities were regularly given by—

(a) Health Assistant posted permanently at Moran from Sibsagar.

(b) Regular visit by the Health Staff from Sonari Development Block, Desangpani Dispensary, Assistant Surgeon II on Epidemic and Public Health duty under the supervision of Subdivisional Medical and Health Officer, Sibsagar, Anti-cholera inoculation, Health demonstrations, water sources disinfections and distribution of medicines to the affected persons were carried out intensively.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Not in the current year.

Regarding Mohkuti Road

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

138. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the representation submitted by the questioner to the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and the Deputy P. W. D. Minister during the Budget Session of the Assembly to include the Mohkuti road under P. W. D. from Annual Plan of 1960-61 was received by Government?

(b) Whether Government is aware that it is one of the most important roads in the subdivision?

(c) Whether the Subdivisional Development Board recommended this road for inclusion in the 2nd Five Year Plan ?

(d) Whether this road was given top priority by the Sibsagar Subdivisional Board ?

(e) Whether Government is aware that 98 per cent of the neighbouring people belong to other Backward classes and only 2 per cent belong to Minority Community ?

(f) Whether Government is aware that Nemuguri Dispensary and Nemuguri High School are situated by the side of this road ?

(g) What is the length of the road ?

(h) Whether it is a fact that this road is the only convenient one to come to Khorahat, Mohkuti and Sepon Railway Stations ?

(i) Whether Government propose to take over this road from the State Budget within this year ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI, [Deputy Minister, [P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

138. (a) A representation addressed to Minister, Finance was only received on 23rd March, 1960.

(b)—This is an important road.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No

(e)—Government in P. W. D. have no information.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—6 miles.

(h)—It is gathered that this road passes through Bokota Mauza consisting of about 20 villages and this is the only communication to Mohkuti Railway Station.

(i)—No.

**Land Compensation cases arising out of the construction of
Embankment of Pagladiya, Baralia, Nona and Puthimari**

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

139. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state---

- (a) What is the total number of land compensation cases in relation to construction of embankments of Pagladiya, Baralia, Nona and Puthimari in 1954 received by the Public Works Department (F. C. & I.) for administrative approval as required from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup since the formation of the Committee stating river-wise with dates on which the cases were received ?
- (b) How many of the above cases have since been forwarded to the Revenue Department for payment and on what dates ?
- (c) How many of the cases are still pending in Public Works Department (F. C. & I.) without giving administrative approval ?
- (d) What is the reason for such negligence causing delay and excessive hardship to the people ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer is apathetic towards payment on the ground that the (Chief Engineer) was not in favour of construction of the embankment at the time of construction of embankment, particularly on Pagladiya ?
- (f) Whether this is the only reason for the delay in payment of the compensation money ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, etc.)] replied:

139. (a)—109 cases have so far been received by this department for sanction. Of these 8 Nos. have since been sanctioned and the remaining cases are returned back to the Collector for modification of the estimates as required under the provisions of the Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion (Validation) Act, 1959. The details are as follows:—

- (1) Pagladiya—50 Nos. L. A. cases received by this department on 26th May, 1960, 13th June, 1960, 7th June, 1960, 14th July, 1960, 26th July, 1960, 29th July, 1960, 23rd August, 1960, 25th August, 1960 and 26th August, 1960 respectively are returned to the Collector to modify the same under the said Act.
- (2) Baralia—15 Nos. L. A. estimates received by the Divisional Officer on 16th June, 1960 and 23rd August, 1960 respectively are returned to the Collector for modification. 9 Nos. estimates received in this department on 14th June, 1960 have recently been returned to the Collector.
- (3) Nona—16 Nos. L. A. estimates received by the Divisional Officer on 14th August, 1960 have recently been returned back to the Collector for modification.
- (4) Puthimari—8 Nos. L. A. estimates received on 22nd July, 1959 by this department have since been sanctioned
11 Nos. L. A. estimates received on 14th June, 1960 and 16th June, 1960 respectively by the Divisional Officer have recently been returned back to the Collector for modification of the estimates.

(b)—8 Nos. L. A. estimates have since been sanctioned and returned to the Collector on 18th August, 1959.

(c) & (d)—In view of reply furnished at (a) above, these do not arise.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Cost incurred for Flood damage repair in Balilecha area on the Pagladiya Embankment

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

140. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to lay on the Library Table a statement showing the cost incurred for flood damage repair in Balilecha area on the right bank of Pagladiya Embankment for Digheli to Kardetola separately year by year from 1955 to 1959 and state ?

(b) When construction of a diversion channel of Pagladiya at Balilecha was started and why execution of the work was stopped ?

(c) What is the estimated cost of excavation of a diversion channel at Balilecha and the estimated cost of providing timber spur in the Area ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that the diversion channel has not become successful and the embankment and Balilecha-Kalisagar tank, Balilecha temple are threatened ?

(e) Why the timber spurs were not provided though timber posts are kept ready for a long time ?

(f) Who is responsible for such a state of affairs ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (F.C. & I. Wing, etc.)] replied:

140. (a)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—The work on diversion channel was started in 1952 and completed in 1953. The work was not stopped.

(c)—The estimated cost of the diversion channel originally excavated during 1953, was Rs.3,200 and that of 16 timber spurs in Balilecha area is Rs.85,500.

(d)—The diversion channel has not developed but is carrying about 1/3 discharge of Pagladiya river, and has helped greatly in reducing flood pressure on the embankment, Balilecha-Kalisagar tank, and Balilecha temple.

(e)—4 Nos. of timber pile spurs out of proposed 16 Nos. have been constructed. As the spurs already constructed have effectively diverted the current, construction of further spurs will be decided after watching the behaviour of the river.

(f)—In view of reply at (d) above, this does not arise.

**Further discussion on the Motion moved by
Shri Dendeswar Hazarika on the 13th October
1960 re encroachment in the P. G. Rs. V. G. Rs
Forest Reserves and other Sarkari hands
in the Stae**

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : চাৰ, মই সিদিনা অসমীয়াত কৈছিলো—সেই কাৰণে আজিও ময় অসমীয়াতে কম। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট policy বা পন্থা নথকাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষকৈ গৰা খহনীয়া আৰু নদী ভঙ্গ মাটিহীন প্ৰজা বিলাকক মাটি দিবৰ বাবে নিৰ্দিষ্ট নীতি নথকাৰ কাৰণে V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বিলাক বেদখল হৈছে। চাৰ, এই প্ৰসংগত সিদিনা মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীমহিকান্ত দাগ ডাঙৰীয়াই V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বিলাক স্বাৰ্গ বাজ্যক পৰিণত কৰিব বুলি কব খুজিছে—তেখেতে কেনেকৈনো এই V. G. R. P. G. R. বোৰক সুন্দৰ বাগানৰ নিচিনা কৰিব খুজিছে আমি নাজানো। তেখেতে তাৰ কোনো Programme দিয়া নাই। চাৰ এই V. G. R. P. G. R. বোৰৰ পৰা গো সম্পদ বন্ধা হোৱাতকৈ বৰং ইয়াৰ পৰা গো-সম্পদ ধ্বংসহে হৈছে। কিয়নো যেতিয়া গৰু মহৰ মহামাৰি হয় তেতিয়া মৰাশ বোৰ মানুহে V. G. R. P. G. R. বোৰত পেলাই দিয়া। ফলত যেতিয়া স্তম্ভ গৰু মহে তাত ঘাই খায় তেতিয়া সেই মহ বিলাকৰ পৰা বীজানু লাগি অন্য শ্বাস্থ্য গৰু বোৰৰো বেমাৰ হয়। সেই কাৰণে cattle mortality বেচি হৈছে। তদুপৰি যি সকলে চামৰাৰে ব্যাপাৰ কৰে তেওঁলোকে V. G. R., P. G. R. বোৰত নামাধৰণৰ বিহ আদি দিয়ে, যাৰ সহৰ সংখ্যক গৰু মহ বেমাৰ হই মৃত্যু হয় কিয়নো তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে বেচি চামৰা পাব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ চামৰাৰ বেপাৰত লাভ বেচি হব। এই মানুহ বোৰৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিবৰ বাবে V. G. R. P. G. R. বোৰ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ভালদৰে ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই বোৰ কাৰণতো cattle mortality হৈ। চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যদি কোনো definite policy থাকিল হেতেন তেতিয়া গৰখহনীয়া ভূমিহীন মানুহবোৰে V. G. R. P. G. R. বোৰত বেদখল নকৰিলে হেতেন। গতিকে V. G. R. P. G. R. বোৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ এটা definite নীতি থাকিব লাগে। definite policy নথকাৰ কাৰণে গো সম্পদ নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ নদী ভঙ্গ ভূমিহীন মানুহবিলাকৰ এটা নিকৰপায় অবস্থা দেখা দিছে। flood situation সম্পৰ্কে বক্তৃতা দিওতে মই কৈছিলো যে South Salmara ৰ ১৬ খন গাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই খহাই নিছে আৰু তাৰ ১২ শ পৰিয়াল displace হৈছে। South Salmara খানাৰ এম, এল, এ, মোহিদয় জোনাৰ কোবাদ হুচেন চাহাবে মিনিষ্টাৰক দেখা কৰি এই বিষয়ে নদী ভঙ্গ মানুহ বিলাকৰ মাটিৰ বিষয় কৈছিল। তেতিয়া মিনিষ্টাৰে কলে মাটি দেখুৱাই দিয়াতে তেওঁ তেতিয়া কলে মৰিচ বাৰিত ১২০০ বিঘা মাটি দেখুৱাই দিয়াত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কলে যে সেই বিলাক মাটি খুলি দিলে টাইবেল সকলে বেয়া পাব সেই কাৰণে সেই মাটি আমি দিব নোৱাৰো এইটো এটা কোন যুক্তি সংগত কথা জানো এনে যুক্তি পৃথিবীত কতো আছে বুলি মোৰ জনা নাই এনে। অবস্থাত মানুহৰ অবস্থা কি হব পাৰে বুজি চাওক। উপায় নাপাই মানুহে অবস্থাৰ হেছাত V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বেদখল কৰিব লগাত পৰে। যদি এটা definite policy থাকিল হেতেন তেতিয়া মানুহে বুজিলে হেতেন যে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব বুলি জানা থাকিলে হেতেন; তেনে হলে নিশ্চয় এই নদী ভঙ্গ মাটি পজা বিলাকে প্ৰথমতে গভ মেন্টৰ ওচৰত আহিলে হেতেন। কিয়নো তেওঁ জানে যে গভৰ্ণমেন্টৰ ওচৰত গলে তেওঁলোকৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা গভৰ্ণমেন্টে নিশ্চয় কৰিব। কিন্তু যেতিয়া জমি দেখুৱাই দিলেও কয় যে আমি মি দিব নোৱাৰো বাল কয় তেতিয়া এই মানুহ বিলাককলৈ যাব? সাধাৰণতে যতে পায় তালৈকে যাব। ইয়াৰ পিচত পুলিচলৈ ধৰদুৱাৰ জলাই দি মানুহবিলাকক refugee কৰিব।

সেই কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কিছুমান নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত নীতি আকিব লাগে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কও যে আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকক যাতে ঠিকমতে সংস্থাপন কৰিব পৰা যায়, দৰ্কাৰ হলে তাৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে এটা নতুন বিভাগ গঠন কৰিব লাগে। যাতে নদী ভঙ্গ মাটিহীন শ্ৰমজীবিলাকৰ কাৰণে, আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পুনঃ বসতিৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ভৰফৰ পৰা এটা ব্যৱস্থা থাকে। যদি ইয়াকে কৰা নহয় যেনেহলে আমাৰ বাইতৰ তথা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ অৱস্থা বেয়াইল যাব।

এই কথাটোক মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অতি সোনকালে নদী ভঙ্গ ভূমীহীন মানুহক ভূমি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ এটা নতুন বিভাগ খুলি এই লোকসকলৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপন কৰিব পাৰে, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়।

ইয়াকে কৈ নই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir. Enough discussion has been made on this subject. I like to place only my opinion in this vital subject. Friends here have expressed their difference of opinion. Some said that the Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves should be thrown open to the landless people while others said that these must be protected.

In my opinion, Sir, considering the enormous and alarming increase of population in all parts of the country and also the fact that the Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Grazing Reserves are not only meant for the cattle kingdom but have also served as living spaces for the society in many other ways. This is one of the most important subjects which Government should seriously consider. So I request the Government to take stringent measures to protect the Village Grazing Reserves and Professional Grazing Reserves by taking actions on the encroachers. So far encroachment in the Sarkari land is concerned, I may particularly mention the case of the Gauhati town in this case, people are encroaching this land also but the Government seem to be lenient towards these encroachers although the district headquarters and the offices of the Revenue Department are situated at Gauhati with sufficient staff. Encroachment of roadside and other lands in the town of Gauhati is going on but no action has been taken on these encroachers. We have a master plan for the town of Gauhati. We must see that people are not allowed to encroach land in this way.

It has also come to my notice that some of the employees and officers of the Government have indirectly induced or encouraged these encroachers to construct houses in Sarkari land without previous permission or allotment. This is going on for the few years past. I know this particularly about Gauhati. So I request the Government to take strict measures so as to evict these people or in the alternative let them settle in a planned way.

Some of the hon. Friends have spoken about the flood-affected people and displaced persons who have lost their land under compulsion of circumstances. I appeal to the Government to see that these people are also provided with land. They should be given land at least for their homesteads if not for cultivation or other business. Government should also consider the question of reducing the ceiling on land and taking away the surplus lands held by the tea gardens, rich people and others.

Finally I request the Government to see to the improvement in the conditions of the urban areas where the rural people have a tendency to go and settle. Now that the Government has got a plan, it should be seen that settlement be made properly. The landless people should be given land at least for their homesteads. I have found that some of these encroachers have land elsewhere but still they have come and encroached lands in towns. This must be checked and if necessary a Special Officer should be deputed for this purpose.

With these few words, Sir, I request the Government to consider this question very seriously.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ অসমৰ P G R আৰু V G R সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা হৈছে। আজি বহুতে এই V G R আৰু P G R বিলাকত বেদখল কৰি বহি আছে। এই সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰত্যেক অধিবেশনত আলোচনা হৈছে। বহুক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে বহুত আন ঠাইত মাটি থকা মানহ জমিদাৰী মনোবৃত্তি লৈ এই বিজাৰ্ড বিলাক দখল কৰিছেহি। এনেধৰণৰ ঘটনা বিলাক গভৰ্নমেন্টে ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে।

আমি জনাত গভৰ্নমেন্টৰ নীতি মতে মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দি সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদন কাম খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব আৰু গৰীব মাটিহীন মানুহক সংস্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটো হোৱা দেখা নাই।

এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে, আজি ৪/৫ বছৰৰ পৰা বিজাৰ্ডত মাটিলৈ এতিয়ালৈকে বেদখল কৰি বহি আছে। সেই বিলাক মানুহক আন ঠাইত মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি নিদিয়াত এতিয়াও বেদখল কৰি বহি আছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সেই মানুহ বিলাকক বিপদত পেলোৱা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমানক উচ্ছেদ কৰিলেও আকৌ আহি সেই ঠাইতে বহে। ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজিব পাৰি যে তেওঁলোকৰ তাত কুঅভিপ্ৰায় আছে।

তাৰ পিচত, আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক খোলা হৈছে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ সংৰক্ষন বিস্তৃতি আৰু উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে। তাৰ ভিতৰতো বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ গৈ বেদখল কৰিছে।

মই জনাত স্মৰনখাটা বিজাৰ্ডত বহুত বাহিৰা মানুহ বহি উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ গৰুৰ খুটি বিলাকৰ গোপালন আৰু গাখীৰ যোগান ব্যৱস্থাদৌল্ড বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আজি যদি সেই বিজাৰ্ডবিলাক বেদখলকাৰী সকলে বহি থাকি নষ্ট কৰে তেন্তে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ মানুহ আৰু গৰুৰ ভবিষ্যৎ একেবাৰে নষ্ট হব।

আজি বিজাৰ্ডত বেদখল কাৰী সকলে যাহনি নষ্ট কৰাৰ ফলত গৰু-মহৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱা হৈছে। সেই বাবে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি স্পষ্ট হব লাগে আৰু এই বেদখল কাৰীক অতি সোনকালে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে। যদি প্ৰত্যেক মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়া সম্ভৱপৰ নহয় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে সময়ৰ ভিত্তিত একোটা অংশ চৰকাৰী বিধিমেতে দিয়া উচিত যাতে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ ভৰণ পোষণৰ উপৰি দেশৰ খাদ্য উৎপাদনত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে। এই দৰেও চৰকাৰে মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান কিছুপৰিমাণে কৰিব পাৰে।

বন বিভাগৰ কথা কওঁ যে জঙ্ঘনেই হৈছে নক্ষল। যদি এই বন বিভাগটো বক্ষণ কৰা নহয়, তেনেহলে এই বিভাগৰ যে চৰকাৰৰ যথেষ্ট লাভ হয়—সেই লাভ নোহোৱা হব। আজি চৰকাৰে যি বৃক্ষৰোপন আচনি লৈছে সেইটোত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে যাতে বন সম্পদৰ নাটনি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এই বন জঙ্ঘনৰ আশে পাশে বহুতো খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত মাটি আছে সেইবোৰ কাষৰীয়া জনজাতি মাটিহীন লোকসকলক সমবায় ভিত্তিত দিব লাগে। যদি এই মাটিহীন সকলক সমবায় ভিত্তিত মাটি দিয়ে তেন্তে এহাতে মাটিহীনক মাটি দিয়া হ'ব আৰু আন হাতে চৰকাৰে যি ভাবে সমবায়ক উচ্চাশ দিছে সেইটোতো কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাত স্বৰ্গী যোগোৱা হ'ব। সেই সমবায় বোৰক কৃষকে কেনেকৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰা দি খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৰ্ত্তমান V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰৰ যি নীতি সেইটোলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে গ্ৰেজিং একেবাৰে দৰকাৰ নাই। অসমত যি বোৰ গ্ৰেজিং আছে প্ৰায় বোৰেই বেদখল হৈছে। গ্ৰেজিং বোৰৰ কোনো সীমা নাই। সেই কাৰণে তাক চিনিবৰ কোনো উপায় নাই। তাৰ যিজন লাট-মণ্ডল তেওঁ ইচ্ছা কৰিলে এক নাইল আঙুৰাই বা পিছুৱাই দিব পাৰে। তেৱেই সৰ্ব্ব-সৰ্ব। সেই কাৰণেই বেদখল কাৰীৰ সংখ্যা দিনে-দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। এই বেদখল কাৰীক যি হিচাপে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে হোৱা নাই। একোটা গ্ৰেজিং বেদখল কাৰী সকলে ৩ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত থকা স্বত্বেও তাৰ কোনো প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ নীতি কি? নে বাজ্জহ বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ অৱহেলাতে কৰা হোৱা নাই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। আজি যিদৰে গ্ৰেজিং পৰিচালনা কৰিব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে কৰা হোৱা নাই। গ্ৰেজিং বোৰত প্ৰায়ে গৰু-মহ চৰোৱা নহয়, কাৰণ প্ৰায়বোৰ গ্ৰেজিং উপযুক্ত নহয়, প্ৰায়ে দ আৰু পিটনীৰে ভৰা। গতিকে খৰালিহে গৰু-মহ চৰাব পাৰি বাৰিষা নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে এই বোৰ খেতিৰ বাবে দি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ যি বিৰাট চাপৰি হৈছে সেই বোৰকে গ্ৰেজিং কৰা ভাল। গ্ৰেজিং নোহোৱা কৈয়ে এতিয়া তাত গৰু-মহ চৰাইছে আৰু তাৰ পৰাহে গাখীৰ যোগান হৈছে। মই বিশেষকৈ উজনী অসমৰ কথাহে কৈছোঁ। সেই কাৰণে যিবোৰ V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত সেইবোৰ গৰাখহনীয়া বা বানপানী হৈ মাটিহীন হোৱা লোকক দিব লাগে আৰু যিবিলাক গ্ৰেজিঙৰ উপযুক্ত সেইবোৰক চাবিসীমা দি ঠিক কৰিব লাগে যাতে বেদখল কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

ফৰেষ্টত যি বেদখল হৈছে তাতো একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। এবাৰ নটিচ দিলে গুচি যায় হয় কিন্তু পিচতে আকৌ আহি বহি যায়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো চৰকাৰে দৃঢ় নীতি লৈ উচ্ছেদ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Shri DWIJESH GRANDRA DEB SARMAH (Digboi) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, P.G.R., V. G. R. আৰু অন্যান্য চৰকাৰী মাটি বেদখল কৰাৰ বিষয়ে সদনত বহুত আলোচনা হৈ গৈছে কিন্তু এই আলোচনাৰ ফল বিশেষ হোৱা নাই বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। বৰ্ত্তমানে বেদখল ইমান বাঢ়ি গৈছে যে এইদৰে বেদখল অৰাধ গতিত চলি থাকিবলৈ দিলে অদূৰ ভবিষ্যত চৰকাৰৰ ঘাণিত নীতি অনুসৰী আবশ্যকীয় P. G. R., V. G. R. বা চৰকাৰী মাটি সংৰক্ষণ কৰি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰিব। উক্ত মাটিবোৰ সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ নীতি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ বিনা অনুমতিত কোনো চৰকাৰী মাটি বেদখল কৰিলে তাক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ বা বেদখল কাৰীক শাস্তি বিহাৰ ব্যৱস্থাত চৰকাৰী আইনত আছে। কিন্তু নীতি বি

আইন পাকিলেই কাম হব নোৱাৰে। নীতি আৰু আইনক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ উচিত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে P. G. R., V. G. R. আৰু অন্যান্য চৰকাৰী পতিত মাটি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰি আইন কৰিছে যদিও কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা নোলোৱাৰ বাবে এই মাটিবোৰ অতি দ্রুত গতিত বেদখল হব ধৰিছে। অকল সেয়ে নহয় ফোনো বাধা নিষেধ নোহোৱাৰ ফলত মাটিহীন বা মাটিথকা মানুহে অবাধে মাটি বেদখল কৰাৰ বাহিৰেও মানুহক চৰকাৰী মাটি বেদখল কৰিবলৈ দিয়া এক শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ ওলাইছে যিসকলে টকা লৈ চৰকাৰী মাটি হোজা মানুহ সকলক উৎসাহিত কৰে আৰু তেনে মাটি দেখুৱাই তেওঁলোকক তাত বহিবলৈ দিয়ে। কিছুমান ঠাইত এনে ধৰণে মাটি দিয়া মানুহৰ সংখ্যা দিনক দিনে নাটি গৈছে। আৰু খেতিয়ক-সকলৰ পৰা টকা লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিছে আৰু লগতে কোনো কোনো ঠাইত সৰ্ব-সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ মাজত এটা ধাৰণা হৈছে এই টকা নোৱা মানুহবোৰে মাটি দিব পাৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ জৰিয়তে মাটি ললে উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ সাধ্য চৰকাৰৰ আৰু নাথাকে। মই এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ আৰু বেদখলকাৰীক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ লগতে এই টকাখোৰ সকলৰে শাস্তি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে বুলি পৰামৰ্শ দিও।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মানুহে অবাধে বেদখল কৰিছে, বহুদিনৰ পিচত S. D. C. ৰ পৰা এ ন উচ্ছেদ নোটিচ দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু নোটিচ নোটিচ হৈয়ে আছে। তাৰ পাছত আৰু নোটিচ অনুসৰি কাম কৰা হোৱা নাই। ফলত বেদখল কাৰী সকল আৰু উৎসাহিত হৈছে। এই নোটিচবোৰ দিয়াতকৈ নিদিয়াই ভাল। মোৰ বোধেৰে উচ্ছেদৰ নোটিচ দিলে তাক যিমান সম্ভৱ সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহলে মানুহে বুজিব আইন যে এখন আছে। কিন্তু সেয়ে নহলে এনে নোটিচৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতাহে প্ৰকাশ হয় আৰু মানুহক আইন ভঙ্গ কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহিত কৰা হয়।

আনহাতে দেখা যায় যিসকল নীতি পৰামৰ্শ মানুহে চৰকাৰী আইন মানি মাটি পাবৰ কাৰণে দখাল কৰে তেওঁলোকে মাটি পোৱাৰ হুকুম নাপায় আৰু পালেও বহু বছৰ লাগে। কিন্তু জোৰ কৰি বেদখল কৰিলে তেওঁলোকে মাটিৰ মালিক হয় আৰু এই মালিকৰা স্বত্ব বিনা আয়াসতে পায়। গতিকে যিসকলে মাটি সঁচাকৈয়ে বিচাৰে সেই সকলে আইন মানি আইনমতে যোৱাতকৈ এনেধৰণে বেদখল কৰিব পাৰিলেই সুকলমে অভিশ্ৰু সিদ্ধি হয়। চৰকাৰে উচিত ব্যৱস্থা লব নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত মাটি বেদখল কৰিবলৈ মানুহক পৰোক্ষ উৎসাহিত কৰা হৈছে। মই ভাবো যে চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈ তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে নহয় মানুহক শুনাই দিব লাগে যে যি যত যেনেকৈ পাৰে চৰকাৰী মাটি বেদখল কৰি লওক।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বহুত মানুহ আজি ভূমিহীন হৈ পৰিছে আৰু কিছু মানৰ মাটি নৈৰ গৰা খহনীয়াত বিধবস্ত হৈছে। এই ভূমিহীন হোৱা সকলে মাটি খুজিলে মাটি দেখুৱাই দিবলগীয়া হয় আৰু বৰ বেছি ৩০০ ধৰলৈ পায়। এই টকাৰে মাটি কি নি লোৱা সম্ভৱ হয়নে? এনে ধৰণে চলি থাকিলে চলি থাকিবলৈ দিলে আমি ভূমি সমস্যাক কেতিয়াও সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰিম। মাটিৰ বেদখল গুচাবলৈ হলে আমি facts ওপৰত কাম কৰিব লাগিব। মই এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰলৈ এটি পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াব খুজিছো।

আমাৰ S. D. C. সকলেই মাটিৰ বিষয়ে সকলো কাম কৰে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ কাম ইমান বেছি যে মাটি বেদখলকাৰীৰ উচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ সময় তেওঁলোকৰ নহয়। সেই দেখিয়েই বহু সময়ত অকল নোটিচখন দিয়েই তেওঁলোক ক্ষান্ত থাকে। ফলত

উচ্ছেদৰ কাম কাৰ্য্যকাৰী নহয়। সেইদেখি চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ নীতি কাৰ্য্যকাৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰতি জিলা বা মহকুমাতে S. D. C. প্ৰযোজ্যৰ একোজন অফিচাৰ অকল সেই কামৰ কাৰণেই নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। আৰু যিমান নোব বেদখল আছে তাৰ এটা তদন্ত কৰি সেই সকলক উচ্ছেদ কাৰ্য্য সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে। সেয়ে হলে চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ পাছত নিজ পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী ভূমিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব পাৰিব আৰু চৰকাৰী আইনো বন্ধা পৰিব।

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [[Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. সম্বন্ধে এই সদনত বিশেষ ভাবে আলোচনা হৈগৈছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিজৰ নিজৰ অভিমত দাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু ময়ো এই সম্বন্ধে দুই চাৰিখাৰ মান কব খুজিছো।

মই প্ৰথমতে সদনৰ দুটি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো যে, বহুতো সদস্যই, দেশৰ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ নীতি নিয়ম নাইকিয়া হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। মই কওঁ যে নীতি আছে, আইন আছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সময় মতে কাৰ্য্যকাৰী কৰিবলৈ পৰা নাই আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই গোটেই অসমতে, V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বিলাকত আজি বেমেজালীয়ে দেখা দিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিছো যে, চৰকাৰৰ নীতি নিয়মতেই অকল শিথিলতা দেখা দিছে এনে নহয় তাৰ দলত জনসাধাৰণৰো যথেষ্ট জ্বলম্ব হৈছে। আজি আমাৰ যি দৰে V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বিলাক বৰখাৰ দৰকাৰ, ঠিক সেই দৰেই, আমাৰ ভূমি হীন কৃষক সকলক মাটি দিয়াও অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কথা। আৱশ্যকীয় P. G. R. আৰু V. G. R. বিলাক সংৰক্ষণ কৰি, ভূমিহীন কৃষক সকলক মাটি দিয়াৰ কথাই আজি প্ৰধান চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যদি নতুন আইনবো প্ৰয়োজন হয়, তেন্তে নতুন আইন কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আৰু চৰকাৰে জানে যে, আমাৰ শতকৰা ৮৫ জন মানুহ খেতিয়ক আৰু খেতিৰ বাহিৰে এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ অন্য কোনো উপাৰ্জনৰ পথ নাই। এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ নতুন নতুন পুনালীয়ে যেনেকৈ অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰি অথবা কম মাটিত, বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিক কেনেকৈ বেচি খেতি উৎপন্ন কৰিব পাৰি, তাৰ উপযুক্ত প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু হাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গৰু মহ বিলাকৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কাৰণেও V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. বিলাকৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশত গৰু মহ পালনৰ পদ্ধতি বেলেগ আৰু সেই মতে গৰু মহৰ কাৰণে ঘাহ কই, কৰা বাহ গৰু মহক খুৱায়। ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰৰ কথাই নকও, উন্নত পুনালীয়ে গৰু মহ পালন কৰি, অন্যান্য দেশত একোজনী গায়ে দিনে ১৫।২০ সেৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত গাখীৰ দিয়ে। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত সম্পূৰ্ণ চৰনীয়া পঠাৰৰ ঘাহৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আমি দিনে ২।৩ সেৰ গাখীৰ পাবলৈও অসমথ। আজি এঘৰ মানহৰ যদি ১০০ জনী গাই আছে আৰু যদি তেওঁক সোধা হয় তেন্তে তেওঁ কব যে গাখীৰ মাত্ৰ তেওঁৰ দুই সেৰ বা চাৰি সেৰ হে হয়। এনে অবস্থাত, P. G. R. আৰু V. G. R. সংৰক্ষণও কৰিব লাগে আৰু আন হাতে প্ৰবল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা ভূমি হীন খেতিয়ক সকলকো জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহৰ কৰণে, মাটি দিব লাগে। মাটি হীন খেতিয়কৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে কাৰণ খেতিয়ক পৰিয়াল বাঢ়িছে, তাৰো পৰি প্ৰতি বছৰ, প্ৰবল বান পানী আৰু মাটি ঋহাইনি, বালি পেলাই মাটি নষ্ট কৰিছে। এই বিলাক কথাও চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। এই সকলো বিষয় আজি আমি সদনত আলোচনা কৰিছো, কিন্তু কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত, সেই বিলাক হৈ উঠানাই কাজে কামে। আজি মাটিত বেদখল কাৰ্য্য চলিছে, বহুতে কৈছে যে মাটি থকা মানুহেও ব্যৱসায়ৰ কাৰণে বেদখল কৰিছে মাননীয় সদস্য কিছু মানে কৈছে যেতিয়া কথাটো মিছা নহবও পাৰে। যিবিলাক

মানুহ প্রকৃততে ভূমিহীন সেই বিলাক মানুহক মাটি দিব লাগে বুলি মই কৈ আহিছে। সেই বুলি মই কব খোজানাই যে বেদখল আইন সম্বন্ধে বেদখল সকলোৰে কাৰণে বেআইনী আৰু এই কাৰ্য্যত চৰকাৰৰ ভৰফৰ পৰা সদায় discourage কৰা দৰাৰ । আমাৰ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চল বিলাকৰো ভূমিহীন মানুহ ভবি আছে। সকলো মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে আৰু লগতে কিমান পৰিমাণৰ মাটি উলিয়াব পৰা যায় আৰু কিমান মানুহৰ মাটি নাই তাৰ সংখ্যা উলিয়াই মাটি দিয়াৰ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। বানপানী বিশ্বস্ত আৰু গৰা খহনীয়া মাটি হীন মানুহ বিলাকক অচিৰে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এটা কথা কও যে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া বিশ্বস্ত, ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোক বহুত অঞ্চলত আছে। এই বিলাক মানুহৰ মাজতো মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ বিলাকৰ আধিক অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয় আৰু সিবিলাকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে জীৱিক নিৰ্বাহৰ কোনো উপায় নাই। অৱশ্যে এই ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ বিলাকৰ কাৰণে আচুতীয়াকৈ বেলেট বা ব্লক দি দিয়াটো ভাল হৈছে কাৰণ অৰ্ধনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত ট্ৰাইবেল বিলাক একেৰাৰে পিচ পৰা। তৃতীয় পক্ষ বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত দেখা যায় যে অসমীয়া মানুহৰ Percapita income Rs.276 যদি ট্ৰাইবেল লোক সকলৰ Percapita income উলিওৱা হয় তেন্তে দেখা যাব যে তেওঁলোকৰ Percapita income Rs.150 ওপৰ নহব।

ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ শতকৰা এক শ জনেই খেতিয়ক। অৰ্ধনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত খেতি বাহিৰে এওলোকক অৰ্ধনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত আগুৱাবলৈ উপায় নাই। সেইবাবে—

(১) আধিক উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথমতে এই মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি দিব লাগিব যাতে, মানুহ বিলাকে খেতি ৰিকব পাৰে। তাৰ পিচতে উন্নত ধৰণৰ খেতিৰ প্ৰণালী শিকাৰ লাগে।

দ্বিতীয়তে আজি অসমৰ Percapita income ২৭৬ বুলি ধৰা হৈছে। মই জানো জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ Percapita income ১৫০. ৬ ওপৰ নহয় যদিও বন্ধা কৰচ দিয়া হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো মাটি বিতৰণ প্ৰয়োজন।

দৰ্কাৰ অনুসৰি P. G. R. আৰু V. G. R. বিলাক সংৰক্ষণ কৰিছে, মাটি মানুহক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই মাটি প্ৰসঙ্গত ভূমিহীন মানুহে পাব লাগে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে আচল সংখ্যা উলিয়াব লাগে।

চৰকাৰী মাটি সম্পৰ্কে মই কব খোজো যে যি চৰকাৰী মাটি P. G. R. or V. G. R. আদিৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যক সেই বিলাক মাটি তৎক্ষণাত V. G. R. or P. G. R. ত সোমাই ল'ব লাগে আৰু যি ধিনি অনাৱশ্যক সেই ধিনি প্ৰকৃত মাটি হীন মানুহক বিতৰণ কৰি দিব লাগে।

মই আৰু বক্তৃতা বিশেষ দীঘল নকৰো। শেষত মই অনুৰোধ জনাও যে যি মাটি V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. ৰ কাৰণে অদৰকাৰী সেই মাটিবোৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক যাতে দিয়া হয়।

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Mr, Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak a few words on the motion moved by Shri Hazarika. It is true that there have been encroachments in the PGRs, VGRs, Forest reserves, etc. But there are reasons for such encroachment. One of the

reasons is that in many places people have been eroded and these eroded people have to seek shelter in the PGRs, VGRs, or Government khas lands. Due to floods also people have to seek protection in the PGRs. and VGRs. I think Government should take steps in a planned manner to settle lands to these people. If this is done then these sorts of encroachments will not be there. We also have seen Sir, that in many cases there are PGRs. and VGRs where people have occupied for 15 or 20 years and it is very difficult to evict them. If they are evicted so many problems crop up. So it is for the Government to open some PGRs. and VGRs. where these people may be settled in a planned settlement. I say in a planned manner so that deserving people should get settlement and those non-deserving people should not be allowed to encroach. Sir, I know of many cases where non-deserving people encroach on PGRs. VGRs. and Government khas lands and subsequently work out for settlement whereas some people because they are gentle, because they are mild and because they think that to encroach is illegal, their cases were denied. So all these things should be seen by the Government so that deserving people who do not encroach should be provided with land in a planned manner.

Then again Sir, in the settlement policy of the Government we have seen that our Government settle lands with those people who encroach. I want that a list should be prepared of all deserving landless indigenous people. It is high time that the Government prepare such a list of those people who are really landless and so that land should be provided to them in PGRs and VGRs. In town lands also, Sir, we have seen that many people build houses and occupy the land and then they approach the Land Settlement Advisory Committee and subsequently get settlement of the land. These sort of things are going on in many towns, When such people were allowed to do so it becomes very difficult to evict them and if they are evicted then it will create many problems. So from the very beginning Government should see that such people are not allowed to build houses or illegally occupy town lands. Government have their Mandols, Kanungoes and Settlement Officers, it should be their prime responsibility to immediately report to Government if there are such encroachments.

Then another thing Sir, even in certain cases the Forest Department themselves encroach upon PGRs and VGRs. I can cite many instances in this connection, but I would only like to cite the case of Bogidhar PGR in Goalpara district in which the people could not graze their buffaloes because the Forest Department has encroached upon that PGR. I think it is high time for the Government to take a strong policy so that Forest grazing reserves, PGRs and VGRs are not encroached by the Forest Department or any other Department. If the Forest or any other Department want lands for their purposes they should first get permission from the Government. In regard to this Bagidara PGR I submitted a Question in this House but up till now for the last 3 or 4 years nothing has been done. It is high time for Government to take strong action not only in Bagidara PGR but also in other places.

Thus the Forest Department has encroached upon the Bagidara PGR. A huge portion of this PGR has been encroached by the Forest Department.

Lastly Sir, I want to say that settlement of land in the PGRs and VGRs should not be done in a haphazard manner but a plan should be evolved and a Statewise list prepared so that deserving people only can get land and they can live peacefully without any interference.

With these words Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDALAI (Titabar): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় গ্ৰেঞ্জিং বিলাক বহুত দিনৰ পৰা বেদখল চলি আছে আৰু এই সদনত ইয়াৰ আগতে বহুবাৰ এই সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা হৈছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ এটা সমাধান আজিলৈকে নহল। এই গ্ৰেঞ্জিং বিলাক বিশেষকৈ V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. কিছুমানত খেতি কৰিব পৰা যায় অৰু মহ চৰাবৰ বাবে অনুপযুক্ত। সেইবিলাক বাখি লাভ নাই। সেইবিলাকত বসতি দিব লাগে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এটা আচনি কৰি সেই বিলাক মাটিহীন মানুহক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই যে মাটি বেদখল হৈছে এইটো কিয় হৈছে চাবলগিয়া কথা। মণ্ডল কানানগু আদি কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে সদায়ে পচন্দমতে মানুহক দখল দিছে কাৰণেই বেদখল হবলৈ পায়। এই ধৰণে আছি কত দিনৰ পৰা চলি আহিছে। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰা ইঞ্জিত নাপালে কেতিয়াও বেদখল হব নোৱাৰে। এইটো একেবাৰে বন্ধ হব লাগে। যোৰহাটৰ এটা গ্ৰেঞ্জিংৰ কথা। মই নিজে জানো যেআ জি 80 বছৰ ধৰি বেদখল হৈ আছে। চৰকাৰ থকা অবস্থাত সেইটো কেনেকৈ হবলৈ পায়—যদি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী জৰিত নাথাকে—এইটো একেবাৰে বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে বেদখল কেতিয়াও বন্ধ নহব। V. G. R., P. G. R. ৰ পৰা গৰু মহৰ একো উন্নতি নহয় বুলি বহুতে ভাবে। সেইটো পিচ কথা কিন্তু V.G.R., P.G.R. বোৰ অবাধে বেদখল যৈ থকাটো চাই থাকিব নোৱাৰি আৰু আন হাতে মাটি থকা মানুহে মাটি লৈ থাকিব আৰু মাটি নথকা মানুহে হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিব সেইটো চাই থাকিব নোৱাৰি।

মোৰ নিজ সমষ্টিত চৰকাৰী মাটি আৰু V. G. R., P. G. R. বেদখল হৈছে। চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব খুজিলে যি সকল অফিচাবে মাটি দিছিল সেই সকল অফিচাব বহুতবে পেঞ্চন লৈ থকা মানুহ বিলাকে আপত্তি কৰিব যে ইমান দিনে দখল কৰি থকা মানুহক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব খুজিছে। সেই কাৰণে V. G. R., P. G. R. বোৰ ঠিকমতে বাখিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰী মাটি বোৰ আচনি কৰি মানুহৰ বিলাই দিব লাগে।

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have taken part in this debate and the trend of discussion is that the P. G. Rs., V. G. Rs. and the Forest Reserves should be maintained and encroachment should be cleared. Now, individual reply is not possible. I shall give here a picture of the V. G. Rs. P. G. Rs. and the Forest Reserves. Some of the hon. Members observed that there was no Government policy in regard to these reserves. That is not correct. The Government policy with regard to P. G. Rs., V. G. Rs. and Forest Reserves is clearly stated in the policy resolution of Government, published September, 1958, and the Government, still sticks to that policy. Sir, I shall confine myself to the motion.

As regards the P. G. Rs in our State the total area under P. G. Rs is 5,75,262 bighas and the total area under V.G. Rs is 8,74,292 bighas. Now, according to Desai's report 10 bighas of land for a buffalo and 5 bighas for a cattle is necessary. If that is taken as the basis then taking into consideration the tax paying cattle population the requirement of P. G. Rs is short by 43,868 bighas. Moreover, some of the P.G.Rs have also been eroded and that figure is not here. With regard to V.G.Rs we have got 8,74,292 bighas, but considering the cattle population we require, according to Desai's report, 2,86,31,375 bighas of land. So, our short-fall is about 35 times of the actual requirement. That is the position with regard to P.G.Rs and V.G.Rs.

There is also heavy pressure on our land. The population is increasing. To-day here in this House the Chief Minister said that the population in our State is increasing by 2 per cent per year which means of 2 lakhs per year. And 2 lakhs increase in population means an increase of about 1,73,000 cultivators per year. So the population is increasing in that way, and there is a tremendous pressure on our land. Now to meet that pressure we have de-reserved 3,00,561, bighas of land from the P. G. Rs. and V.G. Rs.

The P. G. Rs. not only supply fodders to the cattle but these have another function. The P. G. Rs generally lie in the riverine areas and so they control flood and soil erosion. If all the P. G. Rs are opened the country will go barren and there will be no control on flood. There were jungles inside the country and these jungles have now been cleared. So the P.G. Rs are now protecting soil and preventing flood and if all the P. G. Rs are opened there will be no cultivation.

Sir, my friends said that all the P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. are under encroachment. That is not correct. There is encroachment in some of the P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. and we appointed a Committee to report on it. This Committee worked from last November to February and according to the Committee's report at present the encroachment into P.G. Rs. is 47,195 bighas and encroachment into V. G. Rs in 43,612 bighas. During the year 1959-60 the local officers carried out eviction in 3,540 cases involving ejection of 23,801 encroachers, and the number of cases still pending for eviction is 15,508. I admit that the number of encroachment cases still pending is fairly big. But Sir, there is a lacuna in the law. We have got to follow the procedure laid down in the law. According to law we have to give 90-days notice to the encroachers. After the expiry of 90 days when our people go for eviction, they find that another set of people are occupying the land and they also claim 90 days notice. Possibly it is the first set of people who have set up the second group, but we cannot say because we do not keep any record. In this way delay occurs. So in this session we have introduced an amendment Bill to the Assam Land & Regulation Act to do away with the lacuna.

There is also encroachment in Sarkari lands and according to that Committee's report over 7 lakhs bighas of Sarkari land is under encroachment. Instructions have already been issued to all the officers to clear these encroachments. But in the instructions a provision has been made that while examining these encroachment cases in Sarkari land if any deserving case is found, that should be considered. But the people who have got enough land and who are not deserving should be evicted and deserving people should be inducted there. That is the instruction issued, but I agree that in the implementation there may be some irregularities and delay here and there.

Some of my friends, particularly Shri Tarun Sen Deka, remarked that those people who have encroached into the Sarkari and other Reserve, have done it for want of land; so they should not be evicted. The Government policy is that when there is erosion and when people lose land by acquisition for starting industries or for University or similar purposes, in those cases if the affected people approach the officers, they point out some land. If there is no land available even P.G.R. and V.G.R., lands are pointed out by them for temporary occupation, and in that case until alternative land can be provided they are not evicted from these lands. Now, some of my friends suggested that anybody occupying land should not be evicted. That

comes this that everybody will occupy land and everybody will say that he has no land, and actually there is a large number of landless people, and so there will be no eviction and no VGR and PGR.

With regard to Forest Reserve, some of the hon. Members remarked that there are some area fit for cultivation there having no trees. Now we want such land for plantation. Trees are born to be cut down. Matured trees are cut down and converted by to the use of man. So there is plantation. If we do not do plantation then there will be a day when all the matured trees will be cut down and the country will be converted into a desert. So, according to plan, the Forest Department does plantation, and for plantation open land is necessary. Under big trees plantation cannot be done. So, there may be land within Forest Reserve which may be suitable for cultivation—there may not be any tree—but still that is wanted by the Forest Department for doing plantation. But we accommodate a large number of people as forest villagers. The principle of starting a forest village is not to provide land to the landless, but the principle is to get labourers to meet the needs of Forest Department. The labourers will get land within the Forest Reserve and they will do some job. That is the principle. But still a large area from the Forest Reserve had to be opened to meet the needs of other people.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটি কথা জানিব বিচাৰিছো। এই Forest Village বিলাকত মানুহ বহোৱাৰ কিছুমান নিয়ম আছে; সেই নিয়মতে সেই Forest Plantation Labour বিলাকক চৰকাৰে Forest ৰ মাটিত বহুৱাইছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় কিছুমান Forest Villager এ সেই নিয়ম মানি চলিব নোখোজে। সেই Forest ৰ ভিতৰত থাকি কিছুমানে তাৰ Villager বিলাকৰ মাজত কিছুমান নীতিহীন প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাইছে আৰু যিমান পাৰে Forest ৰ মাটি বেদখল কৰিছে। সেই মানুহ বিলাকে Forest ৰ নিয়ম নাজানে অথচ বাজহো নিদিয়ো। সেই বিলাক Forest ৰ আইন মনোৱা কিবা আইন আছে নে নাই?

(Voice—Forest ৰ নাম দিয়ক ?)

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : Sir, Forest law is very clear. Those People are summarily removed from the Forest Reserves.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : এতিয়া চৰকাৰে কোনো Action লোৱা দেখা নাই। মই জানিব বিচাৰো যে তেনে বকমৰ কিবা আইন আছেনে নাই ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Whenever such things occur, the D. F. O. has got enough power to drive away that man from the village. But this rarely occurs and the magnitude is not like as my friend says. Here and there it may occur. Now the general agitation is to do away with the 5 days' labour. These forest villagers get certain amenities from the Forest Reserve and in lieu thereof they give five days' labour for which they get no wages. The problem is under consideration of Government and we also are almost agreeable to do away with that under certain conditions.

As regards people living in the Forest village violating Forest Law the D. F. O. has got enough power to drive away summarily that man. There

has been encroachment into Forest Reserve but Forest Laws are clear; Encroachers can be summarily evicted, prosecuted and imprisoned. The Committee which was appointed for this purpose submitted its report in March last, and according to that Report these are not encroachments.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok): নই জনাওঁ যে নৌবহাট, গোলাঘাট forest reserve ত নিয়ম নমনা বহুত মানুহ আছে।

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is not the subject matter of to-day. To-day's Motion is confined to a particular subject, and the hon. Members are to act according to the Legislative Assembly Rules; when a motion comes, they are to confine to that motion. I am replying to the motion. Many hon. Members digressed, I am not replying to them. I have confined myself to the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : Right, go on.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Now, I give below details of encroachments :—

A.—Lakhimpur Division

(a) About 400 acres were encroached upon in the Tarani Reserve and order for eviction had been issued.

B.—Sibsagar Division

(a) About 25 acres land had been encroached upon in the Panidching Reserve and the people have since been evicted.

(b) Similarly 12 acres in Doyang Reserve had been encroached upon and the people have since been evicted.

(c) Large-scale encroachments had taken place in the Deroi and Abhayapur Reserves. People once evicted and arrested had re-entered again and again during the period of bail or trial. Hence, it has been arranged with the Civil Authorities that immediate trial and conviction would be arranged and a section of the Police Guards along with a couple of dozens of Forest Guards are constantly patrolling the boundary of the Reserves to prevent further encroachments.

(d) Encroachment has taken place in the Doigurung Reserve and the encroachers have since been evicted.

C.—Nowgong Division

(a) Some people entered into the Lumding Reserve but they were immediately caught and evicted.

(b) Encroachments took place in the Solabar Reserve in about 450 acres but the people have since been evicted.

(c) Some people have entered into Doboka Reserve, but this is not a case of encroachment in the strict sense of the term because here there is some dispute with regard to the boundary of the Revenue Department and the matter is under discussions between the Revenue Department and the Forest Department. So, here the encroachers have not been evicted.

D.—Darrang Division

(a) About 660 acres in Gohpur Reserve had been encroached upon but the people have since been evicted.

(b) About 30 acres in the Rowta Reserve were encroached upon and the people have been evicted.

E.—Kamrup Division

About 30 acres in Jorasol Reserve were encroached upon but the people have left the Reserve amicably.

North Kamrup Division

About 300 acres were encroached upon in the Bornadi Reserve and the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, has been requested to enquire into the matter.

Dhansiri Valley Division

About 50 acres in the Daldali Reserve of this Division has been encroached upon. The matter is under negotiation with the District Council, Mikir Hills, as they claim that the Reserve boundary is wrongly fixed.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division

About 25 acres of Laban Water Catchment area and Short-round forests had been encroached upon and the matter is under negotiation with the Deputy Commissioner.

Cachar Division

Some areas in Longai Reserve had been encroached upon. Eviction orders were issued but Government have issued Stay Order. It is now under consideration of the Government.

This is, Sir, a report of the Forest Area under encroachment. It is not correct that all the Forest Reserves have been encroached upon. The encroachments are cleared in accordance with the Government policy as laid down in September, 1958 Resolution.

This, Sir, is all that I have to say.

Mr. SPEAKER : One thing. There is a complaint from Shri Ghanshyam Talukdar that the Forest Department also encroached upon some Professional Grazing Reserves.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is not correct. The Bagidhora Professional Grazing Reserves was completely washed away. There is a proposal to keep an area, that is also named Bagidhora a Forest Reserve. Public opinion was called for. Some of the public wanted constitution of the reserve and others opposed it. No settlement of land to individuals was given. There is no encroachment by the Forest Department on revenue land.

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Regarding Resolution passed in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on 2nd September, 1960 which amounts to interference by another State in the internal affairs of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I take the next item, i. e. before I request the hon. Mover of the motion, Shri Hareswar Goswami, to move the motion, I like to make a few observations.

The motion before us is an extraordinary one and this august House is not accustomed to discuss any such or similar motions in the past. In the Union of India the States enjoy a certain amount autonomy in the spheres of legislations, etc. This autonomy is confined to only matters relating to one's own State. It is rather unusual to bring under fire of discussion by way of a motion of this kind of any legislative proceedings of a sister State. We are today going to discuss certain proceedings of the West Bengal Legislature on the question of their propriety to discuss matters relating to Assam on the floor of their Legislatures. Both Houses of West Bengal Legislatures had their emergent sittings on 2nd and 5th September 1960 respectively. Being swayed by a gloom that overcast the sky of Assam then, the hon'ble Members of Legislatures of West Bengal discussed about failures and shortcomings of the Government of Assam. They demanded interference in the internal administration of Assam by the Central Government. They cast sweeping aspersions and hurled abuses against the people of Assam. While we condemn all violences committed in Assam in June and July 1st and extend our deep sympathy to the victims of those violences we cannot accept lying down as an honourable people having sense of justice, equity, and love for neighbours all the maligning tirades the West Bengal Legislature did indulge in. In the beginning I was hesitating whether this motion which is not strictly in consonance with our Rules should be allowed. Giving a further thought on the matter I have decided to allow the motion for discussion. Because I feel that this Assembly is the only forum wherefrom hon. Members can rightly and appropriately reply to the charges levelled against the people of this State by a sister state Legislature and also question the propriety of them.

Nevertheless I like to request the hon. Members that as the cloud that gathered in the sky has melted away and as a peaceful atmosphere now prevails, not to be extravagant in their remarks and that they, while taking part in this debate, should exercise restraint and forbearance. I also would prefer that there should not be more speakers and long speeches on this occasion. I request the Party Leaders to limit the number of their speakers. I request all hon. Members of the House to maintain a high standard in their observations and would not speak anything which may degrade the high level of the debate.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholly endorse what you have just now said, Sir, this is rather a very unusual motion. We are living as a matter of fact in extraordinary times and sometimes circumstances compel us to bring matters before this House which we do not usually discuss. Sir, we shall try to maintain the dignity of this House in discussing this motion and also shall not indulge ourselves in an inter-State acrimonious debate. That is far from my intention. We held in respect the West Bengal Assembly as much as this House. The motion I have been compelled to bring before this House is a very

serious one because it involves a very important constitutional point, and it is necessary that we know our limitations. It is also important that the precedent created by the West Bengal Assembly be tested because if that resolution was not a proper resolution, then, every State should be informed about their limitation. After all we want to live in peace and amity, maintain good neighbourly relations with all States. So far West Bengal is concerned, we are wedded to each other geographically and it is impossible to do anything without the help of the other and, therefore, I am conscious that if by this resolution we embitter our relations with West Bengal, that will be the worst part of it and far from our intention. I would humbly submit that my intention is to solve the common problems together by putting our heads together so that both of us, West Bengal and Assam, may prosper, may develop so that we do not create problems each for other and at the same time we do not strain our feelings by doing things which we are not required to do.

Sir, my motion reads as follows:—

“This Assembly do now take into consideration the Resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September, 1960 which amounts to interference by another State in the internal affair of the State of Assam and particularly in matters which fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of a State.”

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m.

After Lunch

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, what happened in Assam in the early part of July last was really most unfortunate, most shocking and most degrading and certainly very condemnable. West Bengal, as the next door neighbour, to which flew the man-made refugees was vitally concerned with what had happened in Assam. Sir, I do not deny the right of the West Bengal people or for that matter people of another State to take an active and intelligent view of what had happened in Assam and express their reactions. As a matter of fact, I would have appreciated if Dr. Roy or some other important leaders of West Bengal and had flown to Assam and had consulted the leaders here as to how to put an end of the things and happening here, devised ways and means to prevent their future recurrence. Sir, it is one thing to express one's sentiment and express condemnation by holding public meetings and quite another thing to discuss the same matter on the floor of the House and suggest certain things which fall within the jurisdiction of another State by a Legislative measure. I could have also appreciated, Sir, if the West Bengal Assembly had only passed a resolution condemning what had happened in Assam and asking the Government of India to take necessary steps for preventing its further recurrence. That would have been fully within their competence and we would not have suggested that they were wrong. But to spell out one by one what we should do is another thing, Sir, to-day, I do not propose to go into the various speeches made by the Honourable Members of the West Bengal Assembly. They were perfectly at liberty to say what they liked. We cannot make them to say what we want them to say. But, Sir, what I have not been able to understand is that although in the Constitution there are provisions for bringing these:

matters to the notice of the President why those provisions were not taken aid of. Sir, before I dwell on this aspect of the question, I would like to place the resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly on 2nd September 1960 which reads as follows :—

Resolved that.

Whereas there has been mob violence in Assam during the past few weeks, resulting in destruction of property and life and in people being forced to leave their homes and either to take shelter in camps in Assam or to migrate to West Bengal ; and

Being convinced that the actions of the mob in Assam created a new class of refugees in the Indian Union and are in direct violation of the Fundamental Rights of Citizens guaranteed under the Constitution of India ; and

Realising that as a result of these violent incidents in Assam, there has been created a sense of insecurity particularly in the minds of the Bengalees resident in Assam which prevents them from returning to their original homes and places of business and that without a complete sense of security the problem of rehabilitation of uprooted humanity cannot be solved ;

This Assembly recommends to the Government of India to take the following measures to restore confidence and a sense of security amongst the Bengalees resident in Assam so that they can willingly go back to Assam, namely :—

(a) Erection, as an emergent measure, of houses to which those who have lost their houses during disturbances can return immediately ;

(b) In order to speed up rehabilitation of the displaced persons the grant of adequate compensation to those who have during the disturbances lost their property and to the dependents of those who have lost their lives and disbursement of such compensation by representative of the Central Government ;

(c) *Re-enforcement of law and order in Assam which has been badly shaken ;

(d) Arrangements to hold a judicial enquiry into the disturbances preferably by a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court for the punishment of those found guilty of creating them and for suggesting measures to prevent recurrence of such disturbances ;

(e) Postponment of decisions regarding the Language problem in Assam until the matter has been discussed in a Conference, in which members representing groups speaking different languages in Assam can take part, and some agreement arrived at ;

(f) Arrangements for deputing a Member of the Central Government to Assam to supervise generally all measures required to restore normalcy.

Sir, this resolution is a far reaching one and it has far reaching Constitutional implications and therefore, if we are debating today the resolution it is not with a view to say that the West Bengal Government is not competent to express their sympathy with those who suffered, but only with a view to see that in matters which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of a State, whether another State can and should pass a resolution of this nature. Sir, the disturbances which resulted in the death of so many people, damage to property and also creation of a new class of refugees is most shocking. We have condemned it. From Darjeeling, on 5th July, 1960, when I heard about it, I issued a statement saying that whatever might be the provocation and whoever may be provocateurs the majority community has the responsibility to safeguard the minority. Sir, when a frenzy overtakes the people, they do not know what they do whether it is in Andhra, whether it is in Bombay, Gujerat or in Bengal. The frenzy overtook every people. They know not what they did. The most important problem of the majority in our State is how do we have a permanent solution of the problem of the minorities without affecting the rights of the majority. Sir, the problem which confronts us today is not a problem between West Bengal and Assam, but it is a problem for all people. It is not just a problem of Assam *versus* West Bengal that we should fight each other on this score. By doing so West Bengal Assembly has minimised its all India importance. I feel that this Resolution while it might have done some good in West Bengal has in a way created misgivings in our people when the need is to remove misunderstanding. I say so, Sir, because some days before this Resolution was passed the Hindusthan Standard, a West Bengal paper, wrote an editorial on 15th July, wherein it said. "The Bengalees in Assam consider West Bengal to be their home and look to the West Bengal Government for protection when they are subjected to indignities and violence in the Assamese dominated State. The Government of West Bengal also considers those people to be its charge and feels distressed and dejected if it cannot do more for these helpless victims of this linguistic frenzy." Yesterday my Friend, Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty, hit the right point when he said that problem of Assam must be solved in Assam. If we fail to do it ourselves and if we look to some one else outside it creates unnecessary irritation and complicates the problem itself. Therefore, Sir, read with the editorial of the Hindusthan Standard, the Resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly has created this feeling and what is essentially an All-India problem has been relegated to a problem between West Bengal and Assam. That should not have been done. You must have also read, Sir, in the papers that it was not only in Assam that these things happened; such things happened in North-Bengal also. I condemn the things that happened here and I equally condemn such things wherever they take place. In North-Bengal some such things happened. Assamese people by hundreds had to leave Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Coochbehar, Alipurduar and other places. These things should also have been mentioned in the West Bengal Assembly because that would have given a proper balance to the whole problem. Over and above this, even in Calcutta on the 8th of August a Resolution was passed at a mass convention and a programme of action was chalked out. "The immediate programme, apart from mass boycott of Independence Day celebrations will be: (1) silent procession on August 15, (2) wearing of black ribbon for seven days from August 15, to mourn the tragic happenings in Assam, and (3) taking appropriate action' against active participants in outrages against Bengalees in Assam 'as and when opportunity arises'. This was an open call to lawlessness by the mass convention. Sir, I do not blame the people. They

may do something in emotion and anger, but when we come to the Legislature we must take a balanced view of matters. We have to adhere to the provisions of the Constitution and we should give such lead which the people will not take amiss. When I go through the speech of Dr. Roy, I find certain things which no one can accept. I will confine myself to his speech in the Legislature and will read a few passages from his speech. Dr. Roy said, "I am a man who has lived in Assam off and on, for about 40 years, more than any of you have done, and yet I feel that this sort of approach towards a fellow citizen of the same State would be killing any attempt at integration of that important State." The whole purpose of that Resolution arose out of a sense of insecurity in the minds of Bengalees residing not in West Bengal but in Assam. It was said that the unity of India was being attacked. I agree, but when we go into the whole thing we find that there is at least a lurking intention of making Assam a subordinate State of West Bengal and there is an attempt to interfere in matters which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of this State, its own internal affairs. Dr. Roy said, "My argument is that I want to create a sense of security in the minds of those who have come away, if they can feel they can go back although those who have created the disturbances and were responsible for the holocaust of the last few weeks may be punished. But if there are conditions present which continue to operate, then the sense of security does not come". Dr. Roy said, some Central Government man should be there so that the sense of security may come. He said, "the second idea behind this proposition is that the compensation shall be payable under the supervision of Central Government. It is not that we want to insult the Assam Government. It is not the proposition that we feel that all Assam officials are so incompetent as not to be able to distribute the compensation with justice and fairness, but it is because of the very fact that a Central Minister is there to look after the method of distribution of compensation". This reveals the real intention of the resolution. Then he said, "I have heard it criticised by various people that the Assamese think that the Bengalees should not look forward to West Bengal Government for protection. It is not that you can always control or direct the ideas of the people. It is a question of feeling and if the men feel, as I know that they feel, that there are sufficient reasons not to depend merely on those who are partly responsible for creating the disturbances and also those officers who are not alert enough to prevent the disturbances, they should not make them responsible for paying compensation". Herein the distinction between the miscreant and others has been lost of the whole people and the Government have been condemned. Then discussing the implications of Article 355 of the Constitution, he said, "The duty is there of the Central Government to find out what will be the machinery which the Union Government can employ in order to ensure that the Government of Assam is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution". Sir, here the whole Government has been blamed. There in the West Bengal Assembly all the parties united to pass this Resolution. At one stage the Government was left alone and now that line has been given up and the Government has also been made responsible. Mr. Jyoti Basu said that Government was involved in this and therefore this Government could not be relied upon. In demanding Central action Dr. Roy said, "I think it is nothing wrong to ask for this. I have seen comments in certain papers saying that it would be an insult to the Assam Government. I can only refer my friends to the incident which happened in Howrah in 1957 when we called the Military and asked them to take charge of certain areas". I also agree with him. If the Assam Government needed military help and had called for it there was nothing to say. But when the Government of West Bengal say that

the Assam Government cannot be relied upon and some people should be brought from outside, we feel that this is the unkindest cut from our neighbouring State the Chief Minister of which we all respect and look upon for matured advice. Dr. Roy continued, "Admittedly the Assam Government was not capable to ensuring the provisions of law and order in that State and if that be so why should we not welcome the help that the Central Government Minister can give under the Constitution?"

Dr. Roy then went a step further and spoke about the coming Census operations. This is what he said: "The last point that I have not touched is the question of Census. I find that the members of the Parliament who went there—the Delegation also urged that effective precautions should be taken to ensure impartiality in the 1961 census preparation which may inspire confidence amongst all sections of the people of Assam and that a Special Officer for linguistic minorities should keep a careful watch over matters relating to the interest of the linguistic minorities in Assam and keep the President informed in order to enable him to take prompt action".

Therefore, Sir, I do not dispute the right of the West Bengal Legislature far less of the people and the Government to discuss the Assam situation and express their sympathy to the people. I do not mind Dr. Roy and or anyone writing to our Chief Minister by way of advice as to what we should do and I am sure Mr. Chaliha would have accepted his advice. Personally I like to have advice from a senior man like Dr. Roy ; but when it comes to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, we have to see whether it conforms to the provisions of the Constitution of India. Sir, India is a Federal State. All the States are equal. They have equal powers and there are matters in their own spheres. Under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subjects have been enumerated as State, Central and Concurrent. The State Government have power to regulate the subject like law and order and such other subject as Language provided under Article 345. For this the State Legislature have the right to decide and the Union Government have nothing to say as to how we decide our language problem. Law and order is also like that.

Sir, Article 356 provides that if the Government is not carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President, the President of the Indian Republic can assume to himself the functions of the Government of the State by a Proclamation. Therefore, Sir, whether there was actually a violation of the provisions of the Constitution or not it was for the President of the Indian Republic to determine and it was not so determined. No President's rule was imposed as the President thought that there was no violation of the Constitution in Assam of a degree that called for his intervention. I do not think the Assam Government has in any way encouraged the creation of this new class of

refugees. I do not think any sensible man would like the creation of such a new class of refugees. I do not know if anybody would like the situation that prevailed here in July. I do not like that the fundamental right of movement should be denied by any body to anyone. This right should always be there. This right should not be denied to any people. There may be lapses and there may be temporary breakdown of law and order, but that will have to be viewed in the proper perspective Sir, under another Article, *i. e.*, Article 263 the West Bengal Assembly could have done something. This Article says, "If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of:—

- (a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States ;
- (b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest ; or
- (c) making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister): That relates to the disputes between two States.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Yes, that relates to the dispute between States. They could have proceeded under that Article if they so desired. But they did not do so. They proceeded in a wrong line by passing the resolution. I cannot appreciate the position taken by the West Bengal Government. Sir, there was also reaction to Assam happenings in the North Bengal such as in Bakura, Darjeeling, Siliguri, Cooch Behar and Alipur Duar and in some other places. And therefore, perhaps the West Bengal Government tried to put a stop to these disturbances and also tried to bring normalcy by passing this resolution. I appreciate their purpose. But in doing so, they have not done in the manner they should have done. The West Bengal Government treated the Assam Government as if Assam was a subordinate State and there is a tendency to dictate to us what we should do when confronted by a situation as in July last. Recommending that to Delhi does not take away that character of the resolution. If the West Bengal Government behave like this, the unity of India cannot be maintained. This sort of smoke screen plea will not restore sense of security amongst the Bengalis living in West Bengal and Assam. In the name of restoring peace, the West Bengal Government have done many uncalled for and unwarranted things.

Therefore, Sir, whole my submission in this—if such things go unprotected, then this will create a very bad precedent. This is to be decided whether the West Bengal Legislature can behave like this. As I have said already that something said in the platform is different from the something said within the four walls of the Assembly. Sir, what is spoken in the Assembly, must conform to the provisions of the Constitution. If we allow one State to pass resolution against another State, thereby it will not be paving the way for better relation between people of these two States; but it will worsen the very relation. Supposing there is a Hartal at Calcutta and it continues for three or four days. This strike will definitely affect the people of its neighbouring States because they will be deprived of communication facilities and supply of goods. Under such circumstances, the neighbouring State Assembly may pass a resolution. Well should that be allowed? On some other pretext also a similar resolution may be passed but that will flout the Constitution and threaten the unity of India which we all want. That will be creating some bitterness amongst us. I would therefore, like that the West Bengal Assembly to ponder over this matter and say whether they have done right thing or not. Sir, what I have in my mind is this there are certain things in the speeches of Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose which require immediate contradiction. I say that this should be immediately contradicted by our Government. I read the relevant portions—in one place he has said, “In the Parliament they have tried to give an impression that on economic grounds, on grounds of language consideration or on grounds of services, this movement has been there in Assam. It is entirely wrong. I went through the Civil List of Assam. Even yesterday in the Parliament the President of the Assam P. C. C. said that because there are not many Assamese Police Officers in the higher ranks, this has happened”. A.P.C.C. President is not a member of Parliament and therefore he could not have said this. I am sorry in his enthusiasm to damn Assam he forgets to keep this much of information. In another place he said—“You know Sir, that even the images worshipped by the Bengalees during the riot were desecrated. Before the riot actually took place, Bengali ladies were threatened for giving *Uludhawany* and *Sakhayadhawani* during the time of worship. I have heard from a reliable source because somebody told me that even after the riots when he had been to Assam, he found that in his presence the President of Assam Mahilla Samity rebuked the Bengali ladies saying—‘why are you on sari—you must put on Mekhela. That means if you are to remain in Assam, you must put on Mekhela.’” I say this is a great lie and it never happened. Again Sir, he has also said, “they want the whole service for them. I think even then they will not be satisfied. I know that there are people who are not even graduates. They are Deputy Magistrates in Assam. They have the condition.” This is another master-piece of lie. I challenge Dr. Ghosh to point out where is that undergraduate magistrate.

Similarly, Sir, in one case, Shri Jyoti Basu has said that, “Such a dangerous situation that has arisen in Assam is not so much the continuation of the riots but the fact that some of the rioters in different areas have all over night become leaders of peace squads with disastrous consequences for the refugees. Neither the Government of India nor the Parliamentary Delegation seem to have considered this aspect of the matter.” A sweeping remark was made in this manner and nobody contradicted. Therefore, Sir, I do not want to make any observation on what they say because they

got their informations from sources which they failed to verify. I am told that some Ministers of West Bengal contacted our Deputy Commissioners and other important officers and they got certain information through them. Whether these informations are correct or incorrect I do not want to make any observation, but if you say our officers are incompetent or inefficient, I would say that when they have taken informations from our officers in the manner alleged then encouraged them to be inefficient, they have encouraged them to be incompetent. However, Sir, I do not want to dilate on these points. What I would like to say that in Article 143 of the Constitution there is a provision as "If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon". Sir, I think this is a matter not between West Bengal and Assam. This has only given us a cause to go to the President to seek the clarification of the Supreme Court whether in such matters a State Legislature can pass a resolution covering such a subject as law and order and language. It is very important. Every State must know its own limitation. I was going through the American Constitution and I found there that so far as internal things are concerned, there is a clause—"full faith and credit" clause—by which every State respects every other State. I would have liked, Sir, if in this matter, West Bengal and Assam could have come to an agreement to see how normalcy could be restored—how minorities could be protected. I think they had done that I would have hailed them, I would have followed them. Instead, a thing has been done which has far-reaching implications, as I said. If this is allowed to be done today, tomorrow something more may be done and thereby the powers that have been given to the States—exclusive powers—may be made illusory and meaningless. Therefore, Sir, I have raised this discussion; if the Members present in this House feel in the same way as I have done—I do not mean any disrespect to West Bengal Assembly any disrespect to Dr. Roy,—I would only request that a resolution should be passed by this House saying all these things and requesting the President of Indian Republic to move the Supreme Court under Article 143, and also to give directions to the State, so that for cordial relations between States, for better understanding between States, we desist from passing resolutions which gives us pinprick and strain relations, with these words, Sir, I move my motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is: "This Assembly do now take into consideration the Resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September, 1960 which amounts to interference by another State in the internal affairs of the State of Assam and particularly in matters which fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of a State.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekijuly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise with sense of a hesitation to take part in this debate. Hesitation because the motion before us relates to certain actions taken by the neighbouring State of ours;

hesitation because, I feel it is necessary for both of us, Bengal and Assam, to have improved relations. There has already been a strain on our relations and as such I feel I am in an embarrassing position, but, on the other hand, I cannot be indifferent to the motion which has been passed by the West Bengal Assembly on the 1st and 2nd of September. It has been forced on us. I approach this subject with my appreciation for Dr. Roy and the Government of West Bengal for effective control of the situation in spite of the fact that there have been certain attempts to cause breaches of peace in certain areas. I have to mention the incidents which occurred in Siliguri on the 9th of July in which my Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami and his party, was involved. I thank the Government for the effective control of the situation.

We are living in a very difficult time. Our feelings are roused over incidents which have taken place elsewhere hundreds of miles away. We have not seen the culprits, but in spite of that, we feel we must do something to take revenge on persons who are innocent, because he or she belongs to that particular community. In that state of feeling, the people of Siliguri tried to take revenge on our Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami. The spirit of revenge comes out of a feeling of frustration because we cannot catch hold of the culprits and that is why, we must fulfil our revenge on other persons. And in this way these incidents again react on the other community. Thus it works like a chain. Sir the atmosphere is thus vitiated and it is surcharged with passion. In such atmosphere men lose sense of right and wrong. Desire for revenge comes out of a feeling of frustration, as I have already said. Revenge is the law of jungle. We know that, but in spite of that, we find that civilised men do fall victims to this feeling of revenge very often. I remember I was passing through Calcutta on the 26th September and many friends came to meet me at the airport and they narrated to me how passions had been roused in certain sections of the people and how they tried to take revenge on non-Bengali residents. But they also narrated how the Government of Bengal controlled the situation. I have my admiration for Dr Roy and his Government. I have my personal contact with him. I met him after that at New Delhi. My admiration for him, my respect for him is not limited to politics alone. This is a legacy from my forefathers. His father was a religious personality, he used to come to Assam. He was inspired by lofty ideals. He tried to instil these ideals to others and while I had been a student of school, he came to Assam and stayed in our family with us and I listened to his speeches. I was also inspired by his ideals.

As such I would mention that my admiration for him is not confined to him alone, it is the legacy from my forefathers. In the same way I have a large circle of friends in Bengal as I happened to spend many years there as a journalist. I also happened to attend political conferences and so I know the feelings of many friends there. With this sense of respect for them, I approach this subject. I must say that it pained me to read the motion which was passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. I cannot but feel that these respectable friends fell victim to the same spirit of revenge. I use the word 'revenge' purposely because revenge is not merely confined to deeds and acts of physical injury but it is also extended to words and or speech. As such my mind goes back the teaching

Mahatma Gandhi when he emphasized on non-violence in thought, word and deed. Our National movement was not only confined in not doing acts of violence but also in our speeches we were asked to be non-violent and, therefore, when I look at the motion I felt that it was this spirit of revenge which had moved them to take up this motion. Besides I agree with my Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami, that this motion was not proper. I question the propriety of this motion besides its Constitutional legality. While questioning Sir, I realise the difficulties of West Bengal. I realise the difficulties of the West Bengal Government which they have to face not only in this situation but in the background of refugee problem. The refugee problem is still there. A large number of refugees had not yet been settled. The West Bengal Government are still looking for lands for settlement of the refugees elsewhere. They are still approaching the Government of India for settlement of the refugees in Dandakaranya. As such I know their mind and in this context of their anxiety they were rather perplexed with this additional burden of refugees falling on them this additional burden of refugees which they call a new kind of refugees. But then, they ought to have realised the difficulties through which the Government of Assam have been passing. I feel that it had not been proper for them to criticise the actions which the Government of Assam had taken in refugee relief and rehabilitation. The Government of Assam was confronted with many difficulties. They had very little stock of C. I. sheets at their disposal, nor was the season favourable for procuring locally available thatch and bamboos. That is why the Government in their anxiety to protect these persons from sun and rain tried to give them a few pieces of C. I. sheets and a little money so that these people will not migrate to West Bengal. I have found since July last when I have moved throughout the length and breadth of the country, the sufferers, the people who are really affected, whose houses have been burnt down, have not actually moved out in large numbers. On enquiry I found a large percentage of the non-affected persons whose houses were not burnt down, actually moved out because of economic disruption. In Nowgong alone, on enquiry from the Relief Officer, I came to know that more than a thousand of families weavers had to go because they lost the credit which they used to have previously. In this way, a large number of migrants to West Bengal comes from this category of persons whose economic life had been disrupted. I feel instead of this motion which the West Bengal Legislative Assembly had passed they ought to have confined it to certain specific object and that object is return of the migrants and their rehabilitation. Sir, I have sympathy with these sufferers and I earnestly desire speedy their rehabilitation. But the West Bengal Assembly have made a wrong approach to achieve this object. They criticised the Government of Assam and condemned it.

I was touring in the District of Darrang on the 11th of July last and I met the sufferers whose houses were burnt down in Tezpur. I was accompanied by my Friends Shri Tripathy, Shri Bijoy Bhagavati and others who were then at Tezpur. We approached the local people to help these sufferers and I must say that the response had been very favourable. Students came out and the local people also came out with bamboos and tried to help these sufferers to build shed to protect them from sun and rain. That was the anxiety of the Government. Again Sir, on the 13th July last while we were passing through Dholpur to North Lakhimpur at

night, our car was stopped on the way by people from the village. They came to know that we would be passing that way and so they waited for us. They told us that they would bring back the refugees who had taken shelter in the neighbouring forest and they also told us that they would construct the houses and that the students had been going to the forest where these sufferers had taken shelter daily with supply of rations. Sir, the motion mentions that for speedy rehabilitation the army must be called in and the army should take up construction of houses. Yes! the army can immediately construct houses but what about permanent rehabilitation, what about mental rehabilitation of these people, they will have to live in Assam, they will have to live amidst their Assamese neighbours, how can we ensure permanent mental rehabilitation. Does not the Government of West Bengal think that until and unless the local people can be moved to an attitude of sympathy there can be no permanent rehabilitation?

Sir, the motion also mentioned about the judicial enquiry. I cannot understand how the judicial enquiry will help the cause of rehabilitation. I must admit that at the earlier stage I had a feeling that there must be judicial enquiry. But while moving about in the villages and mixing with the affected people my opinion changed and I could realise that judicial enquiry would not help rehabilitation. The displaced persons themselves told me after mass arrests and many of whom are innocent persons that they were feeling insecure. There may be a feeling that they have given information. On the other hand I have a contrary feeling that Government cannot leave the culprits because Government has certain duties to perform. The Government must arrest the culprits. While we are persuading the local people to come forward to construct the houses for the displaced persons which they have started since the third week of July there were some arrests made and as a result the attitude of the people changed. Some of the local people came to tell me that their offer of help to construct the houses for the refugees might be construed as evidence for their guilt, and it became very difficult for us to persuade these people to come forward again to help the refugees in constructing their houses. We have also to take into account the reason. It was the cultivation season and the people had hardly any time besides cultivation and that is why there has been some delay in the construction of houses. I feel that instead of judicial enquiry we should try to create an atmosphere for rehabilitation and an atmosphere of peace and goodwill. We need a situation of restraint and we should be careful about our speech also. But how we have been re-acting to this situation? How the Press has been conducting itself? It is no use criticising the Press in Assam alone. The West Bengal Press is also conducting itself in a manner which is not conducive to bring about an atmosphere of peace. I have already stated that there is a spirit of anger in the air everywhere and each one of us is feeling how we can satisfy this anger. It appears there is a cold war. When we are in this frame of mind and when we are in a spirit of anger we cannot look forward with a clear vision. I do not propose to quote Bhagawat Geeta, but I must say that we must always remember the teachings of Geeta that anger destroys our vision. In this situation we the social workers who have been earnestly working to bring about an atmosphere of peace and goodwill and an atmosphere for rehabilitation, we find ourselves perplexed and in despair. I ask my Friends on what should

we give primary importance on judicial enquiry or on rehabilitation ? What should be the correct approach ?

The motion makes other recommendations too. They want to suggest postponement of the decision on the question of language. I feel this is an interference on the affairs of a neighbouring State. I would ask my West Bengal friends to look into the other side of this question. In Assam it is the question of Assamese and Bangli language and as such the West Bengal Government ought to have kept itself apart from it.

The motion also mentions about deputation of an Union Minister to supervise the measures that would be taken for rehabilitation. Even the payment of compensation to the displaced persons should be taken charge by the Union Minister. This is a feeling of mistrust and mis-understanding and in this atmosphere how can we rehabilitate the displaced person ? I appeal to my West Bengal friends not to indulge in a feeling that all persons in Assam, that is, all the Assamese are wicked and guilty of these mis-deeds. There are many instances, I know, where many local people tried to befriend the displaced persons at the risk of their own lives. I came to know about an incident which took place in a place 31 miles from Gauhati and the name of the place is Nibirā. There I came to know that a Bengali person's house was burnt at night because the man left the house in the evening. It was the cultivation season and so what the local people did ? They immediately cultivated his 14 bighas of land and he was brought back and given shelter in an Assamese house. Is it not a good deed ? Should not the Bengal friends take into consideration all these ? There are other instances too. In Jaluguti in Nowgong a Muslim gentleman gave shelter to Bengali families. In Simultala, in Goalpara District a Muslim teacher named Riajuddin—I do not now exactly remember his name but possibly his name is Riajuddin—gave shelter to more than 325 families in his own house.

In North Lakhimpur, in a Miri village on the bank of the river Subansri, I came to know that the Gaon Bura, an old Miri man, gave shelter to all the displaced persons, and his family members had to take shelter elsewhere. These are the things we must take note of. In Misa in Nowgong a Bengali boy came to relate how he was saved by a Muslim teacher. He showed me that Muslim teacher who took the lathi blow on his head to save him. At that time he was with a bandage and the boy told that this teacher saved him. These are the instances where the Bengalis had been befriended by the Assamese, and these are like a bridge between these two sections of the people, and we must try to strengthen this bridge, and see how it can be narrowed down. Already there has been a strain on our relationship, and I feel that it is in the interest of both of us—Assam and Bengal—this relationship should be improved. I feel sad at the happenings in Assam. I condemn those who were responsible for this. But the happenings which have taken place in Assam is not due to language alone, and as the Government of Assam in its communique stated, that there are deep-rooted causes. Analyse this deep-rooted cause ? I ask my Bengal friends to approach this problem with a spirit of self-introspection, with a spirit of sympathy, and try to solve the problem. The [problem of Assam is India's problem, and Assam is a challenge to India.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Motion for consideration of the resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gaubati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is really embarrassing on our part to discuss the situation which has arisen as a result of the Motion passed by the West Bengal Assembly unanimously. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly in its wisdom has considered it necessary to take into account what had happened in Assam in July and August last, and they have passed the resolution giving certain recommendations and also making certain observations. I find it difficult to disagree with the suggestions they have made, because these are the suggestions which we, on our part also, feel should be done. For example, I think in Assam there is no two opinion to the fact that the problem of rehabilitation of those Indians who have become refugees in their own country should get priority and urgency over any other matter. I do feel that those who have become the victims of mass frenzy, those who have lost during the last holocaust, should be properly compensated. I do feel that those who are guilty for those things, not only those who acted as tools but also those who were engineers of those holocausts, should be found out by a proper enquiry, by a proper probe, and they should be properly punished. I do feel that all the problems that are here in Assam including the linguistic problem should be discussed and decided in a spirit of love and accommodation, and it should be solved as far as practicable by mutual understanding and mutual consent. All these things, I do agree. But my difficulty is whether the West Bengal Government or the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in its wisdom should come in to these affairs to discuss and decide to probe and suggest.

I do feel that so far as our Constitution is concerned, it is not fully a federal Constitution like that of the United States of America, and yet there is some amount of federalism in our Constitutional structure, and there are some spheres of activities earmarked for the different States; there are some again which are for the Union, and there are still others which come into the concurrent list. But there are no such subjects wherein a particular State can enter into the spheres of another State, and thereby create a peculiar situation which has been created today. It is purely from that point of view that I have found it difficult to appreciate the wisdom of West Bengal Legislative Assembly in certain things that it has done.

Sir, before I proceed further, I think, I should salute the people of Bengal, the organised working class of Calcutta, all the Political Parties and Government of West Bengal, for saving Calcutta during those days of frenzy and unrest and agitation; I salute them all for the performance they had shown on the 16th July last and it is a matter for us to emulate, and I convey through you, Sir, to our friends in West Bengal, that in future we also shall try to face such a critical situation in that manner. I also cannot but mention the friendliness which the people of Bengal have often been showing to us in our difficulties, be that during the earth-quake or the floods, and we always feel that these two neighbouring States should live in friendship, in amity, mutually loving each other and helping each other. Our economy is to a very great extent dependant on the industrial and commercial centre of Calcutta, and similarly, for the glory and growth of Calcutta Assam also is a very important factor. We are complimentary

to each other. If we begin to quarrel, if we begin to mistrust each other then there would be difficulty for both of us, and therefore, none of us should do any such thing or say any such thing which would embitter our feelings, rather than cementing the differences, which unfortunately have cropped up just at this moment.

Sir, it is a fact that the unfortunate incidents in Assam are unprecedented. It is a fact that all of us here are more or less responsible. I do not propose to defend the Government of Assam in those days; nor do I propose to defend myself. I think every one of us is more or less responsible, some may be due to commission and some may be due to omission. Therefore, while we are protesting against what the West Bengal Legislative Assembly decided, let this not be understood in any quarter that we want to cover up the misdeeds that we have done. I call them misdeed, and I repeat it, because it is really a calamity that thousands of people, almost half lakh, should be compelled to leave their hearth and home not for any crime of theirs but simply because they happened to talk a particular language. It is a shame to us that houses in hundreds and thousands should be burnt by the miscreants, and yet the Government and the organised political parties and public opinion, should be incapable to give protection to those people. It is a shame to us that our womanhood should be dishonoured—does not matter whether the instance is one or one thousand. It is a great shame to us, and if the West Bengal friends have shared with us this feeling of shame and agony, I do congratulate them, I do salute them, for their feelings and for their agony. But I do hope that they will come forward with a helping hand, that they will create an atmosphere, which will help in creating a situation which will never allow a recurrence of this sort of incident.

Now, what has the West Bengal Assembly done? They have, apart from giving certain observations which are not true, generated a particular feeling which is very unhelpful for the development of our Indian Society and for the development of the community in this country. Some of those have already been referred to. Let me mention only a few here.

I beg to submit that the Assamese people are as good or as bad as any other people of India. We have our good qualities as we have evil propensities. That is only human nature. We always wish that our evil propensities become less and less and we go forward in our goodness. But even then if at some time there be some amount of popular frenzy, if some sections of the people are misled in a particular situation, then, Sir, it is improper to malign the entire people and to give that people the bad name of Nazi. I am extremely sorry that a leader of the stature of Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh who is not only the leader of the Praja Socialist Party in West Bengal Assembly but is also considered to be a great Gandhian could go to the extent of saying:

"I could prove it to the hilt that the indoctrination was, like the Nazi indoctrination in Germany, that they belong to one land, one race, one language and one faith that dominated the Assamese for so many years and that is wholly responsible for this trouble."

To call the Assamese indoctrinated in the doctrine of Nazism, I should beg to submit, is too much and we did never expect that this sort of heat would be generated and that this sort of remark would be passed to an entire people

Not only the leader of the P. S. P. but also the leader of the R. S. P. Shri Jatindra Chandra Chakravarty went so far as to say:

“পণ্ডিত নেহেরুর গতকালের বক্তৃতায় আমরা দেখেছি যে তিনি ঐ বর্বর অসমীয়া যারা এই ধরণের নারকীয় হত্যাকাণ্ড এবং না, বোনদের উপর অত্যাচার করছে তাদের সাথে বাঙ্গালীদের এক পর্যায়ে ফেলে বলেছেন যে তারা পরস্পর হানাহানি করেছে। বাঙ্গালী এবং বর্বর অসমীয়াদের একই পর্যায়ে ফেলে তিনি যে জঘন্য প্রচার করেছেন তার শেষ হতে পারে যদি জুডিসিয়াল এনকোয়ারী হয় এবং এই জুডিসিয়াল এনকোয়ারীর মধ্য দিয়েই পুরান হবে যে বাঙ্গালী এবং অসমীয়ারা কোনক্রমেই একই পর্যায়ে পড়তে পারে কি না।”

I am extremely sorry that a leader of status should call a people বর্বর and all that. I cannot imagine, I cannot even dream of giving a bad name to the Bengali people. It may be that there are some bad people amongst the Bengalees here and there but if we want to live in amity and peace, then there must be tolerance and there must be mutual respect for each other.

This State of Assam is peculiarly situated. Here in this country we have a composite character in its people. Here different linguistic groups live and shall have to live. Here we are, so to say, in a plural society. If the different linguistic and religious groups do not consider this country as their own home and do not take interest in its progress and do not try their best to improve it but instead go to Calcutta or run to West Bengal, then this Country cannot have the thing it desires. This State of Assam is as much the land of Assamese speaking people as that of the Khasi speaking people or the Garo speaking or the Bengali speaking people. My Friend, Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra is no less a citizen of this land than I am. She has no less a claim than I have, and, therefore, as in difficulty I have no other place to go, she has also no other place to go than here in Assam. The University Institute Hall of Calcutta cannot give her shelter for ever. Even Dr. B. C. Roy, however broad shouldered he might be, cannot do that. The Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha, however humble he might be in comparison with Dr. B. C. Roy, is the person to whom she should go in case of difficulty. If any Bengali has any complaint against the Government, he has every right to make it against the Government. If any Bengali living in Assam is persecuted by anybody, by any section of the people, he has got every right to fight for his existence. He must have at the same time loyalty to this country.

I am not holding any brief for anybody for what has happened during the last holocaust in Assam. I am extremely sorry that people

had to run to West Bengal for succour. I cannot blame those people who when they found that they were not safe ran helter-skelter and went to West Bengal. I cannot blame those panic-stricken people—those suffering people. But what should be the attitude of the leaders of Bengal towards those people? They should teach them, they should request them to go back to Assam, to agitate for their own liberty, to live amongst the people with brotherly and civilized manner. Instead, excitement was created which naturally was helpful neither to the people of Assam nor to the people of West Bengal nor it served the cause of Indian unity.

We have found so many references in those West Bengal Assembly debates—high, tall talks about Indian unity. It is very good that our friends from West Bengal are now singing songs of Indian unity instead of “Bengal for Bengalis”. That is very good. As our elder brother we should very much like to emulate them and we should very much like to feel as Indians. But there is one thing—we cannot forget the lessons of history. However much we may talk of Indian solidarity—rock-like solidarity—we cannot forget that Indian unity is unity in diversity. Even in Bengal they sing. “বঙ্গ আমার, জননী আমার শ্রী আমার আমার দেশ”। and similarly we say in Assam “হে আই অসম, জননী অসম অসম, আমার দেশ”।

When we speak of ‘mother Assam’ we mean Assam and when they speak of ‘mother Bengali’ they mean Bengali. There is nothing wrong in it. While we consider ourselves as Assamese, we also consider ourselves as Indians—we are Assamese Indians and there are Bengalee Indians, yet all of us are Indians. Here, we all belong to Indian Mahajati. That is why Netaji Bose thought it proper to give the name to his cherished hall “Mahajati Sadan”. Here, we have so many Nationalities, so many full-fledged and so many budding. All these together make the great Indian Nation. That is why the great poet of Bengal who is not only the poet of Bengal or a poet of India but who is a poet of the Universe, I mean Kabiguru Rabindra Nath Tagore called this India as “Maha Tirtha”. When we consider India as our “Maha Tirtha”, we do not ignore the specific identity of Bengal, Assam, etc. Let them take pride in considering themselves as Bengalees—there is nothing wrong in it. If the Assamese people take pride in considering themselves as Assamese—there is also nothing wrong. If I take pride in being an Assamese, it should not be misconstrued. Hatred pleases no-body. Love begets love. Therefore, when the Assamese people feel themselves as Assamese, rather very strongly, it should not be considered that they are narrow-minded. At the same time, it must be seen that in this Assam where there are lakhs of Bengalees they can live without fear as equal citizens and that they are not in any disadvantage on position with regard to their mother tongue and culture.

There, particularly in the speech of Dr. Ghosh, we find that there are certain allegations against the President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and against the Assam Mahila Samiti.

So far the President of the A. P. C. C. is concerned, it is quite apparent that the allegation is ridiculous. He was never a Member of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Therefore, he could not deliver any speech there. I do not know whether the Assam Prodesik Mahila Samiti President would come to give any suggestion which has been referred to by Dr. Ghosh.

One thing I can say is that there is quite a large number of people in Assam who with love and admiration read Bengali literature of writers like Snrat Chattarjee, Bankim Chandra, Rabindra Nath Tagore and others. One's love for a language enriches one's knowledge. Therefore, so far as the healthy aspirations of Assamese people are concerned, they will be fulfilled not by hatred towards Bengalee people, but by love and mutual understanding. If they feel otherwise, they will relegate the position of their own culture. Their complaint in West Bengal is that Bengalees in Assam are regarded as second grade citizens and they are almost like refugees. It is, therefore, the duty and responsibility of West Bengal to look after their interests. If they act and behave like this, then I am sure, they will push down all Bengalees in Assam to a position of helplessness though they constitute the second biggest group of population in the State. If Manipuris in Cachar and Hindi speaking Beharis and Marwaris can live in Assam with equality, unity, and uprightness, why should not Bengalees who constitute about 20 per cent of the population of Assam have the courage, determination and spirit to live honourably and peacefully here? Therefore, I feel that the way the West Bengal Assembly approached the problem, I am afraid, will not be helpful and conducive towards the refugees. I can say that so far the refugees who have gone from Assam to the camps in West Bengal are concerned, they become a liability there. When West Bengal leaders of different political parties feel very strongly about these people, it is only natural and legitimate to think that it becomes a problem of their own.

The West Bengal Assembly was surely competent to discuss those matters for which West Bengal was particularly concerned. Now, so far as the refugees there are concerned, they become a permanent responsibility to the West Bengal Government. If they had approached the problem from that point of view, they were justified in bringing a resolution in the Assembly Session. That Assembly was not due at the time, but the West Bengal Government thought it proper to convene an emergency session of the Assembly to discuss the situation which developed in Assam. I quite appreciate that by giving expression to certain feelings and sentiments they could control the mass fury in Bengal. But I feel that instead of bringing the internal administrative questions of Assam in the Assembly of West Bengal it would have been better if these were explained to their furious people outside. Their feelings as well as sentiments, and their appreciation of the position could have been expressed outside instead of raising the demands pertaining to internal administration of Assam from the forum of the Bengal State Assembly. When the matter goes to the Legislature it becomes a serious matter. It comes under the purview of Articles 131 and 143 of the Constitution which means a quarrel between two States. The State of Bengal is accusing the State of Assam. They have come not only as an accuser, but they have come as a prosecutor State against the State of Assam. Not only that. They have passed a judgment and have forwarded it to the Government of India for execution.

That is a very serious matter, because if such tendency is developed by one State against another State—if the State of West Bengal behaves like that what will happen to the unity of India? It is said that the people of West Bengal are very far-sighted, that what West Bengal thinks today, the people of the rest of India will think tomorrow. Sir, Dr. Roy stated in the Bengal Assembly that in 1957 there occurred serious incidents at Howrah. Probably the incidents were between Biharis and Bengalees. This riot had completely paralysed the administration. Dr. Roy had to call for Military aid at that time. If the Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Srikrishna Singha, passed a resolution and sent some Lathi Party to West Bengal, what would have happened?

I am told that on or about the 16th of July, some non-Bengalis were seriously beaten, at Bankura and some other places and that their properties were either looted or destroyed and that particularly men from Rajasthan suffered terribly. If the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly had convened a special Session of the Assembly and passed a resolution like this and advocated an economic boycott to this region and shops were closed down, what would have happened to the people of Assam, Bengal and other neighbouring areas? I am told, that in Calcutta, some Punjabi drivers were also prosecuted by some Bengalees. Would it be proper for the Punjab Government to convene a special session of their Assembly in order to consider this matter and dictate ways and means? If such things are allowed to happen, where will be the unity of India? Therefore, while appreciating the sentiments and feelings of our respected elderly leaders of West Bengal, we have found it extremely difficult to line up with them with the line of their argument. We, therefore, most fervently pray that there should be a final decision on this matter. May be that their wisdom is perfect. May be that they are perfectly within their rights to discuss the Assam affairs and pass such resolution. May be that our Assam Government is incapable of maintaining law and order and that we may be required to learn a few lessons from our elder brothers of West Bengal so that the Government of Assam may know how and in what manner the law and order should be maintained.

Therefore, Sir, we want a final decision on this matter. Let the President send this matter to the Supreme Court of India for a final decision. We do not grudge to learn from the people of West Bengal. Sir, we are the representatives of those people of Assam who are called barbarians. May be that we lack in wisdom to consider something which according to the leaders of West Bengal is not at all proper because we may be required to take some lessons on civilization. If that be the case, let the West Bengal Government give us some doses of civilization. If that be the thing, let it be tested by the Supreme Court. Whenever we are faced with some difficult problem in our State although that is in the exclusive jurisdiction of the State List, we are not competent to discuss rather we cannot decide it because we are still immature; we are not properly civilized, we are to take some lessons and directions from outside. If that be so, let there be a dictum to that effect from the highest Judicial Functionary in the country. With a sense of humility, I beg to submit that there should be a proper decision on this matter. It is not proper that two State Governments or State Assemblies fight each other.

Let me again stress that while I am complaining against all these rather I am questioning the justifiability of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly's decision. I am not at all helping in briefing for the Government of Assam or any section of the people who are in any way responsible for the holocaust. Therefore, I still insist for a proper probe and there must be a proper probe. I cannot accept the view that the work of rehabilitation is complete. The rehabilitation work has not yet been completed. Innumerable houses were burnt down, huge properties were destroyed and many lives were lost. Only a few of these houses have been rebuilt. So I am not one who is going to say that rehabilitation work is complete and that the affected people are adequately compensated. In fact, the rehabilitation work is far from complete and the people are still suffering. All this is true. As I have already said that we like to have advice from our elderly brother, but that should be from a different forum. Our Chief Minister, Shri Chaliha and our Finance Minister, Mr. Ahmed also perhaps welcome Dr. Roy here. Let him give us his mellowed advice. Let him give us his instructions as an All India Leader. We shall, with all respect listen to his advice and we shall definitely try to follow his directions if he gives in the capacity of an All India Leader. But, if as the Chief Minister of West Bengal he comes to dictate us, well, I cannot agree to this dictation however high his position may be. That will set a very bad example.

Sir, today the West Bengal Government is run by the Congress Party and the Assam Government is also run by the Congress Party. Supposing in the next term the position in West Bengal is reversed, and Shri Jyoti Basu comes to power and Congress remains in power in Assam, Shri Jyoti Basu comes to dictate Shri Chaliha like the present Chief Minister of West Bengal Dr. Roy, what will happen? What would be the situation? In the present situation in India, there may be another Kerala in India again. It may be that Proja Socialist Party may rule in one State and Communists may also rule in another State. There may also be another party in the Centre. In such case, if the present tendency of West Bengal prevails, what would be the relations between the States? If one government begins to dictate or advice another Government in the manner as it has been done by the State of West Bengal, what will be Constitutional position of the States in our country?

Therefore, Sir, though as I have said already at the beginning that in India federalism has not come to the same degree as that of the United States of America, yet to the extent it is there, we must respect it, we must nourish it and we must fight for autonomy of the States that is already there. Of late there has developed a tendency of the Centre interfering in the affairs of the State because we are passing through a stage of planned economy, because for various development programme we are to depend on the subvention and help of the Centre. So, there are of late extra-Constitutional powers in the hands of the Centre. This is because he who pays the piper calls the tune. Now, in addition to that, if the use of Art. 355 of the Constitution of India be too often used in the affairs of different States, then though some might feel happy to-day because that was proposed in relation to Assam, when it would come in turn to others, perhaps, they would find the pill too bitter to swallow. Therefore, one should remember before going to take certain very

serious steps through some exceptional Constitutional measures, what might be the consequences of such a step. Then again, Sir, I should say that the way in which the West Bengal Assembly approached the people of Assam of made discussion about them is not very helpful. They have seen only the holocaust. They have not seen the other part of the picture which my respected elder Friend Shri Das has just now said. While some people became furious, while some people became victims of mass frenzy, who for the time being lost their heads, there were again many others in a much larger number who did not lose their head. While there were some Assamese people who had perpetrated crimes for which all of us hang our heads in shame, there are again others who gave protection to the people in panic, in distress, endangering their own lives. Such instances are there, some have been mentioned by respected Shri Das. There are many others. I know some at Rangiya, Nalbari, Hojai, Jaluguti, Titabar, Khowang, etc. People not only of our party, the Communist Party, but others also including those who are not wedded to any political ideology came forward to give protection to the people who were in distress or were in panic. It must be remembered that while half a lakh of people left their homes, several lakhs more remained. If 16 or 17 lakhs of Bengales people could remain, that itself shows there was the spirit of help and accommodation in this State. So, while we are all sorry for the suffering of this half a lakh of people we cannot lose sight of the safety that was there for the remaining 16 and half lakh. The people who surrounded this 16 and half lakh of people, who stood shoulder to shoulder with these people, those people who had tilled their lands, who had harvested their paddy and rebuilt their houses or are rebuilding, even those who temporarily might have lost their heads and gone astray, but who are repentant and who have come forward to make compensation, if this is not appreciated, then we shall lose our faith in humanity, in human goodness. No human being is an unalloyed evil. In every one of us there is a God and there is a devil. For some time, it might be that the devil gets the upper hand, but it is our constant endeavour as human being, to suppress the devil and bring out the God that is in us. Then, Sir, I say that might be in certain section of the Assamese people also for this devil propensities got the upper hand, but what is very important not only for us who are in Assam but also for our elders in Bengal is that the good side is not lost sight of. It is, therefore good that some of the leaders and public workers of Bengal come here after the holocaust. One of the All India Congress Committee Secretaries, a lady, who comes from West Bengal, Miss Ava Maiti, with whom you and I had the privilege of dining or taking lunch, was welcome. One of my friends, who was with me in the same camp there at Mussorie in the Community Development Study Centre, is here in Assam and is working for the people. He is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly. All of them are welcome. Shri Sakti Bose is also here, who has become a worker of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. He is also welcome. Shri Charu Ch. Bhandari, who is here, is also welcome. We always welcome those friends, the humanitarian personages from West Bengal who have come here to help us, to help those distressed people and are working here. If without appreciating the difficulties, if simply by reports circulated, certain strong feelings are expressed and very strong measures are suggested to be brought through the Central Government, I do not think that rehabilitation will be very much expedited. Because after all, there in a thing known as human factor and I appeal to the elders who are in West Bengal, to appreciate this factor—the human factor may be we are immature, may be we are more or less guilty either of commission or omission, may be we deserve punishment. Let there be a probe, let th

guilty be found out and punished. But for Heaven's sake, let not the entire people, the entire nationality, the Assamese nationality be called barbarous people. That will not help anybody, far less the suffering humanity, who have suffered a great deal in the last holocaust.

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to say that this is the last non-official day and this is a very important motion which we should dispose of today. Unless we are prepared to sit late hours, then this motion cannot be disposed of today. Therefore, I want to know whether we are prepared to sit late hours.

(The House agreed to sit upto 5-30 p. m.)

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate my friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami for bringing this motion for consideration of the constitutional propriety or otherwise of the special motion adopted by the West Bengal Assembly on 2nd September 1960. It raises a Constitutional issue apart from the question of propriety otherwise involves therein. Now, as regards constitutional issue that has arisen Mr. Goswami has clearly stated that if such things are allowed to pass and if one State sits in judgment over the affairs of other States and condemns the people and Government of those States and if this process goes on, then there will be disunity, chaos and confusion throughout the whole of India. Therefore, hon. members here have questioned the Constitutional propriety of the special motion that was adopted by the West Bengal Assembly. I am surprised that the Members of the West Bengal Assembly, or for the matter of that, the West Bengal Government appears to advocate the welfare of a particular section of people inhabiting in Assam, thus creating a presumption, that the Assam Government is unfit or unable to look into the welfare or well being of that particular community. Sir, if that process goes on, then I cannot understand how will the integrity and autonomy of the Legislatures and States within the Constitution can be maintained? I consider that the motion of the West Bengal Assembly is unconstitutional and improper. During the debate in that Assembly many things have been said by different honourable speakers condemning the Assam Government, the Assamese people, the students, the Assam Congress and the Assam officials and there had been sweeping remarks. Now, if these things are allowed to go unchallenged then the impression will be that these things are correct. Some of these statements have been placed before the House by some of my hon. Friends but there are many more things, some of which I would like to place before the august House. Shri Banerjee said:—

“সেই সমস্ত কংগ্রেসী কল্লকর্তা, যারা তাদের উচ্ছানি দিয়াছেন, আসামের মন্ত্রারা বারা প্রত্যক্ষ এবং পরোক্ষভাবে তাদের সমর্থন করেছেন, আসাম এডমিনিষ্ট্রেশনের বড় বড় অফিসার যারা এই সমস্ত কাজে ইন্ধন জুগিয়েছেন তাদের নিন্দা করলেন না ?

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তিনি জানেন না যে আসাম কংগ্রেসের এক বিরাট অংশ এই দাঙ্গাহাজায়ায় প্ররোচনা দিয়েছে প্রত্যক্ষ ভাবে এবং পরোক্ষ ভাবে এবং আসাম সরকার নিষ্ক্রিয় থেকে এই দাঙ্গাকারীদের সাহায্য করেছে, আসামে সরকারী কন্সটারীরা বিশেষ করে পুলিশ বাহিনী এই ব্যাপারে উচ্ছানি দিয়েছে, আগুন ধরিয়েছে”—ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি—

(At this stage the Speaker left the Chamber and Deputy Speaker took the Chair.)

These are very serious allegations, Sir, which should be met by us in this House who are in the know of things. I would like to tell my friend in West Bengal that there are many instances in which the Congress workers and others at the risk of their lives gave shelter to many displaced persons or the persons affected by the riot. At Tezpur also there are many such instances. Again Sir, even the Parliamentary Delegation has said that there are many officers in the State of Assam who did their duty creditably though there were some who could not give good account of themselves. They never said that the whole administration failed or that all officers had taken no steps to prevent the riots. So far as the Ministers are concerned, this House knows that our Finance Minister when he came back from Kashmir took all possible steps and in a very short space of time brought the whole situation under control. Even before that the Chief Minister from his sick bed issued instructions to different officers to take all possible steps to control the situation. In spite of this our honourable friend Subodh Banerjee and some other Members of West Bengal Assembly by their speeches sought to create the impression that neither the Assam Government nor the Assam Government and its officers nor any body else took any step that they were not active and that they were idle spectators only. If all that has been said is accepted may I ask my friends in West Bengal what is the population of Bengalees in Assam? It may be 10 or 12 lakhs but those affected so far who have gone to West Bengal are less than 50 thousand. This shows that with the limited resources and with the help of the police and the military the Government of Assam could prevent the riot spreading to other areas within a very short space of time. In spite of this our Communist friend Shri Jyoti Basu has insinuated that without acts of commission and omission by the Government or the police or part high places being involved, large scale riots would not have been possible for days together and weeks together. Sir, it is very easy to sermonise from the floor of the Assembly that there were acts of commission and omission and that a section of the administration are responsible for this holocaust. May I tell my friend Mr. Basu that if it is known to him that any officer or anybody in Assam or any Congressman were responsible for this holocaust he should have forwarded to our Government such information and our Government would have taken all possible steps for the purpose of bringing to book those who are responsible. But instead of doing that he has generalised and given the impression that Assamese people, Assam students, our Ministers, the Congress Organisation, and the Congressmen are responsible for this holocaust. It is very easy to make such sweeping remarks of this nature but would not help in the solution of the problem. At a time when tension was high, Sir, I feel such speeches were not conducive to the restoration of normalcy and attainment of physical and mental rehabilitation of the victims of riots. Instead of trying to suggest ways and means for the mental rehabilitation of the displaced persons which was so essential as my friend Shri Omco Kumar Das has emphasised, such speeches calculated to worsen the situation that was prevailing then. No mention was made anywhere in the debates in

that Assinbly about the relief work that was done by the students and by the Congress workers and other political organisations in different parts of the State during and after the disturbances. Not a word of appreciation was even spoken about the rehabilitation work carried on by our Government or about measures taken by Government for the purpose of bringing the situation to normalcy. Some of the honourable Members of West Bengal have severely criticised our Prime Minister that Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha that the Assamese people are a fine set of people and he expressed surprise how a section of Assamese students went astray. That was his fault and for that he was criticised that he was making an attempt to cover up all the misdeeds that were perpetrated by a section of the people in Assam. Suppose, Sir he made a mistake, as Sir, to err is human. Mahatma Gandhi also committed mistakes. But for that mistake, was it fair on the part of some of the honourable Members of West Bengal Assembly to denounce our accredited leader Pandit Nehru whose leadership has been recognised by the world? Pandit Nehru has raised the prestige of India to the highest summit in the world. Sir, He was not only been dencu:nced but some people of West Bengal burnt the effigy of Nehruji. Can there be more regrettable thing than what has been done in West Bengal? Even Mrs. Gandhi was also insulted at Cooch Behar, but I do not find a word of condemnation for all these acts. Surja Bora was murdered at Siliguri but not a word of condemnation was found in their speeches. Our honourable Leader of the Opposition, Shri Hareswar Goswami, and his wife were belaboured mercilessly but not a word of condemnation was found in the speeches of the Hon'ble Members there. Therefore, Sir, this is not the way in which we should proceed under the circumstances. We should be sober in our speeches and dealings and our West Bengal friends should realise the gravity of the situation. In the interest of the affected people they should extend their hand of co-operation so that communal harmony and peace is maintained and mental and physical rehabilitation may be possible in our State.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय !

विगत २ सेप्टेम्बर १९६० का पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा में हमारे राज्यकी आभ्यन्तरिक परिस्थिति और भाषा समस्या पर बहस चली थी। इस सिलसिले में पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्रस्ताव पर सर्व सम्मति से स्वीकृत हुआ जिस प्रस्ताव में हमारे राज्य की आभ्यान्तरिक विषय निहित है। आज इस सदनमें मैं पश्चिम बंगाल की जनता वहाँ की सरकार और पश्चिम बंग विधान सभा के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणोंकी आलोचना या प्रत्यालोचना नहीं करना चाहता। मैं और पश्चिम बंग विधान सभा के सदस्यों के कार्यकलापों पर ही कोई आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि अपना चाहता। उसे मैं उचित भी नहीं समझता। कारण यह है कि भारतीय संविधान की मान्यताये इसके विपरीत हैं।

जहाँ तक पश्चिम बंगाल का सवाल है वहाँ की सरकार और उनके मन्त्र-मन्त्री माननीय डाक्टर राय बघाई के पात्र हैं। उनका राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण व मानवीय विचार प्रशंसनीय है। जहाँतक प्रशासन में दृढ़ता का प्रश्न है, वह सर्वोच्च है कि वे यथा-समय जरूरी कानून का सहारा लेकर विध्वंसात्मक एवं प्रतिक्रियावादी समाज विरोधी तत्वों का हर-हमेशा दमन करने में सफल रहें हैं। शांति और श्रृंखला की रक्षा हेतु हाल ही में सिलीगुड़ी में आप ने जो कुछ किया और जिसके फल स्वरूप उन गंदन के हमारे लोकप्रिय साथी श्रीहरेश्वर गोस्वामी की मृत्यु संभव हो गयी। यह भी आम जानकारी की बात है कि एक जान की रक्षा के लिये वहाँ की सरकार ने अनेकों जानों को जोखम में डालने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं की। इस प्रकार के अनेक प्रयत्न आये जैसे कूचबिहार, दीनदहा, बांकुड़ा, हावड़ा, आर्लापुर द्वार आदि उदाहरण हैं। उन सब स्थानों में जब कभी भी शांति और व्यवस्था का खतरा उत्पन्न हुआ, तो वहाँ की सरकार ने दृढ़तापूर्वक कारवाई की। लेकिन जिन लोगों की मर्ति लूटी गयी, जिनकी मृत्यु हुई जिनके घर जले, उनको वहाँ की सरकार ने किसरूप में क्षतिपूर्ति की, यह उनकी बात है इन प्रश्नों को यहाँ, हम इस पवित्र सदन में उपस्थित करना नहीं चाहते। इसे हम अपने अधिकार से परे समझते हैं। इसी प्रकार पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न दलों और राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को भी उनके द्वारा सामाजिक सूझ और समाज विरोधी तत्वों का मुकाबला करने में उनका जो हाथ रहा, उसके लिये भी हम उनको धन्यवाद दिये वगैर नहीं रह सकते। जहाँतक पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोगोंका सवाल है, मैं इनका ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब भारतीय हैं, और इस दृष्टि से हम सब भाई-भाई हैं। हर क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि में एक दूसरे के अभिन्न अंग हैं। असम सरकार और पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के बीच भी हम उत्तरोत्तर पीहार्दपूर्ण सहयोग की वृद्धि हो, यही हमारा कर्तव्य है। हम ऐसा कोई भी कार्य न करें जिससे इन राज्योंके बीच किसी प्रकार की कटूता के बढ़नेका अवसर मिले। हम सब देशवासी मिलकर अपने देश को उत्तरोत्तर शक्तिशाली, परिपूर्ण और अभेद्य बनायें। हमने प्रण किया है, साथ ही एक दायित्व भी लिया है कि हम सब मिलजुलकर इस देशकी गरीबी और अभाव को हटा देंगे। देश के हर नागरिक के लिये समान न्याय का रास्ता प्रशस्त करेंगे।

उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति एवं दायित्व पालन करते समय संविधान की मान्यतायें और न्याय की परंपरायें हमारे समक्ष रहना चाहिये। मैं आज देखता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा में जो प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया है उस प्रस्ताव में हमारे राज्यकी आभ्यन्तरिक मामलों की चर्चा की गयी है। असम में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके लिये हम बहुत ही दुखी हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को भी दुखी होना स्वाभाविक है। इस घटना से सारे देश के लोगों को दुख पहुँचा है। आज हम और हमारी सरकार उन पीड़ितों की सहायता और पुनर्वास के लिये आप्राण चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। उपद्रवकारी लोगों को समुचित दंड देनेकी पूरी व्यवस्था कर चुकी है।

अब हमें देखना है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभा की कार्यवाही जिसमें वहाँ के विधायक हमारे प्रति क्या भाव कर रहे हैं। विधान सभा की यह कार्यवाही पढ़ने पर यह आभास मिलता है कि उन्होंने बंगाल में घटी घटनाओं का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है जो उनका कर्तव्य था। इन विधायकों ने ऐसे कुछ शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है जो असुन्दर ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत ही अशोभनीय हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्यमें वे इस तरह की अशोभनीय अभिव्यक्ति नहीं करेंगे जो हमारे पारस्परिक मेल मिलाप और आदान-प्रदान में बाधा स्वरूप होगी। अपितु, उनकी अभिव्यक्ति ऐसी हो जिससे हमारे आपस का संबंध सुदृढ़ हो सके, हमारे मेल-मिलाप की भावना पैदा हो।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में घटी घटनाओंका जिक्र कलकत्ते के समाचार पत्र भी प्रकाशित करनेमें चुप रहे। कलकत्ते के समाचार पत्र समाचार संग्रह करनेमें बहुत तत्पर हैं। हमें मालूम नहीं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में अल्प संख्यको के प्रति हुए दुर्व्यहारों की खबरें उन-तक कसे नहीं पहुँची। हमें विश्वास है कि भविष्यमें समाचार पत्र अपना महान दायित्व पालन करेंगे।

पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के सदस्योंने असम की जनता के प्रति जो उक्ति की है मैं उनकी कोई प्रत्यालोचना नहीं करना चाहता। किंतु हमारे राज्य के सुयोग्य और महान मुख्य मंत्री श्रीचलिहा के प्रति डाक्टर प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र घोष जैसे सर्वविदित और सर्व मान्य नेता ने जो उक्ति की है वह हमारे लिये बहुत ही कष्टदायक है। भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्रीनहरूजी ने चालिहा की भूरी प्रशंसा करते हुए कहा है कि वे एक Cementing factor है। इस महान व्यक्ति, इस Cementing factor के प्रति घोष महोदय का मन्तव्य यह है "इलिश"। मतलब यह है कि इस सिमेन्टपर पानी पड़ गया है और उसके सिमेन्टिंग गुण चला गया। इसके अलावा मैंने पेज १३ में एक सदस्यको ऐसा कटू मन्तव्य करते हुए पढ़ा है कि असम की जनता बर्बर है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह उक्ति कहाँतक उचित है। किंतु फिर भी हमें उत्तेजित होना या आवेश में नहीं आना चाहिये। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि अपनी सरकार के पास ये चीजें लावें और सरकार ही इसके लिये आवश्यक कारवाई करे। हमारा कहना यह है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल विधानसभा की वह कारवाई सर्वथा अनुचित है। डाक्टर राय हमारे सम्मानीय है। व्यक्तिगत रूप से हमें कोई उचित सलाह द तो मानन्न के लिये हम तयार हैं। किन्तु हम नहीं चाहते हैं की वे हमें डिक्लेट करें।

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জুলাই মাহৰ পৃথক ভাগত অসমত যি দুৰ্ভগীয়া ধুমুহা বৈ গল সেইটোত অসমবাসী জৰ্জৰিত, লজ্জিত, অপমানিত আৰু দুঃখিত। অসমীয়া জাতিটো আজি ইমান দুৰ্ভগীয়া যে জুলাইৰ অশান্তিয়ে জুকলা কৰাৰ পিচতো অসমৰ পৰিস্থিতি সম্পৰ্কে লোকসভাত আলোচনা-সমালোচনা কৰি অসমীয়া জাতিক এটা কাঠগৰাত ঠিয় কৰাইছিল। এনেকি প্রধান মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীনেহেৰুৱে অসমীয়া জাতিক প্ৰকৃত স্বভাৱৰ দুটা ভাল কথা কোৱাতে ডাঃ প্ৰফুল্ল ঘোষ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ নিচিনা দেশৰ কেইজনমান নেতাই অপ্ৰীতিকৰ মন্তব্যৰে অভিহিত কৰিছে। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে যেয়ে যি মন্তব্য নকৰক আজি প্ৰত্যেক অসমীয়া এই আপদীয়া ঘটনাৰ কাৰণে লজ্জিত হৈছে আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাইজ একাগ্ৰ-ভাবে লাগি গৈছে। যিসকলে অসমীয়া জাতিৰ অন্যায়ৰ কাৰণে চক্ৰান্তক্ৰমে গৰিহন। দিছে সেইসকলৰ মনোবৃত্তি অসমৰ বাহিৰত এদিন পৰিকাৰ হৈ ওলাই পৰিব। কিন্তু অসমীয়া জাতি আগৰ দৰেই থাকিব। এই অপ্ৰীতিকৰ ঘটনাৰ কাৰণে অসমবাসীক যিমানেই দোষাৰোপ নকৰক বা গালি নাপাবক তাক অসমবাসীয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে আৰু দায়িত্বও গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই সমালোচনা আৰু দোষাৰোপৰ লগতে অকথা আৰু অসত্য কথাৰে বিদ্ৰূপ কৰাও হৈছে। শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো কৈছে আৰু মোৰো মত যে সকলো কথাৰে একোটা সীমা আছে এই সীমাৰ ভিতৰত থাকি দোষাৰোপ কৰিলে, সমালোচনা কৰিলে বা গালি পাৰিলে সহিব পাৰি, কিন্তু সীমা পাৰ হৈ অমাজ্জিত হলে সহিবলৈ আৰু মানিবলৈ টান হয়। যোৱা চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ দুই তাৰিখে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বিধানসভাই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে তাত এনে ধৰণে প্ৰকাশ কৰা হৈছে যেন প্ৰত্যেক অসমীয়া নাগৰিক আৰু দলেই এই আপদীয়া ঘটনাত যোগদান কৰিছিল। মই আচৰিত হৈছো শ্ৰীম্বেদ ৰানাৰ্জী ডাঙৰীয়াই অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছকৰ্মীৰ এক বিৰাট অংশক ইয়াতলৈ টানি আনি দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে। ডাঃ প্ৰফুল্ল ঘোষৰ নিচিনা ব্যক্তিয়েও উক্তি কৰিছিল যে পালিয়ামেণ্টত ভাষাৰ লগতে economic ground, চাকৰিৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম,

আদিও এই আন্দোলনত জ্বিত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল।” তেখেতে তাত কবলৈ বিচাৰিছিল যেন এই আন্দোলনৰ লগত এইবোৰৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধই নাছিল। তাতকৈও ডাঙৰ কথা তেখেতে কৈছিল যে তেখেতে বোলে প্ৰমাণ কৰিব পাৰে যে “The indoctrination was like the Nazi introduction in Germany” তেখেতে কলিকতীয়া কাগজৰ অপপ্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে congratulation দিছিল। ই বৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা। এইবোৰ কথাৰ পৰা সুজা যায় তেওঁলোকে আচল অৱস্থাতো বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰাৰ কাৰণেই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে। অৱশ্যে ডাঃ বিধান বায়ে কৈছে যে সকলো দলৰ আমন্ত্ৰণ ক্ৰমেহে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে জোন দিছে অসমৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত চোকা নজৰ ৰাখিবলৈ আৰু আনকি ভগনীয়াক পুনৰসংস্থাপন কৰা আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া বিষয়ত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত বিশেষ চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। ইয়াত কৈছে “It is not that we want to insult the Assam Government. It is not the proposition that we feel that all Assam officials are so incompetent as not to be able to distribute the compensation with justice and fairness, but it is because of the very fact that a Central Minister is there to look after the method of distribution of compensation. There should be a guarantee for creating a sense of security. What I want to emphasise is that a sense of security should be instilled in the minds of the people.....” এইটো আচৰিত যুক্তি। আশাৰ চৰকাৰে compensation দিলে sense of security নাই। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ চোকা দৃষ্টিৰ তলত দিনেহে আহে। পুনৰ সংস্থাপন আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণ কামত কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীজন কিয় লাগে ?

ভাষাৰ প্ৰশ্নত ৫৫ দফাত কোৱা হৈছে যে এতিয়া এই প্ৰশ্ন সমাধান কৰিব নোলাগে পিচত ৰবিব লাগে। ডাঃ বিধান বায়ে কৈছে যে ১৯৬১ চনৰ পিয়লৰ পিচত এই ভাষাৰ কথাটো সমাধান কৰাৰ ইচ্ছিত দিছে। মই আচৰিত হৈছো পিয়লৰ লগত ভাষাৰ কি সম্বন্ধ ? কিয় ভাষাৰ কথা পিয়লৰ পিচলৈ নিব লাগে ? সদনত শ্ৰাজ্জ্যোতি বসু ৰানুৰ উক্তি উল্লেখযোগ্য। তেখেতৰ Riot সম্বন্ধে ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰে অতি জোৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। শ্ৰীৰসূৰে কৈছে যে এক শ্ৰেণীৰ চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই বাইজৰ লগত সহযোগ নকৰিলে কেনেকৈ ইমান বিস্তৃত ভাবে এই আন্দোলন বিয়পিব পাৰে—আনকি ডাক আৰু তাঁৰৰো ব্যাঘাট জন্মাব পাৰে ? Sir, বঙ্গদেশৰ কলিকতাৰ গত Food movement ৰ সময়ত মই কলিকতাত আছিলো। সেই ৰাতি কলিকতাৰ উপদ্ৰত অঞ্চলত বিজুলী বাতিৰ সংঘাট ঘটিছিল আৰু ফোনবোৰ অচল হৈ পৰিছিল। সেই বুলি মই কম নেকি যে সেই Food movement ত Bengal গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ অফিচাৰে যোগদান কৰিছিল ? তেখেতে আৰু কৈছে যে ৪০ হেজাৰ মানুহ কেনেকৈ বঙ্গদেশলৈ আহিব পাৰে ? এই ৪০ হেজাৰ মানুহৰ এটা বিৰাট অংশৰ যে এই আন্দোলনত কোনো ক্ষতি হোৱা নাই সেইটোৰ তেখেতে খবৰ লৈছেনে ? এই ৪০ হেজাৰ মানুহৰ কিছুমানৰ ঘৰ নষ্ট হৈছে, কিছুমানৰ কাৰবাৰ নষ্ট হৈছে সেইটো সঁচা। কিন্তু বহুত মানুহ কলিকতাৰ বাতৰি কাগজ আদিৰ নাহান প্ৰবোচনাৰ কাৰণে গৈছে সেইটো তেখেতে খবৰ লৈছেনে ? সেই মানুহ বোৰৰ ধাৰণা হল যে বঙ্গদেশৰ কোনো এটা কেম্পলৈ গৈ এখন কাৰ্ড লব পাৰিলে বহুত টকা পাব। যোৰ কাম কৰি থকা এটা মিস্ত্ৰী হঠাৎ নাইকিয়া হল। কিছুদিনৰ পিচত যেতিয়া ধৰি আহিল তাক স্মিলিলো কটলৈ গৈছিলি ? সি কলে যে কলিকতালৈ গৈ এটা কাৰ্ড আনিব পাৰিলে এহেজাৰ টকা সি পাব—এই কথা তাক লগৰ বন্ধুৱে কৈছিল আৰু সেই কাৰণেই সি বঙ্গদেশলৈ গৈ এখন কাৰ্ড আনিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। তাৰ পৰাই জানিলে

যে সেই শ্রেণীৰ বহুত মানুহ তাত আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ বাতৰি কাগজৰ প্ৰকাশতো প্ৰমাণিত হৈছে। গতিকে ৪০ হেজাৰ মানুহ যাব পাৰে; কিন্তু ৪০ হেজাৰ মানুহৰ সম্পত্তি কেতিয়াও নষ্ট হোৱা নাই বা বহুতৰ এই ঘটনাৰ লগত কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই। ড': প্ৰফুল্ল ঘোষ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে অসমৰ Civil List তালৈ জানিব পাৰিব অসমত বঙালী অফিচাৰ আৰু অসমীয়া অফিচাৰ কিমান। কিন্তু তেখেতে পাহৰি গৈছে যে বেল, ডাক, তাৰ আৰু অন্যান্য কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিভাগত কিমান অসমীয়া অফিচাৰ আছে। পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ প্ৰত্যেকজন সদস্যৰ ভাষণত ভাৰতৰ unity ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি ভাষণ দিছে; কিন্তু তেখেতসকলৰ ভাষণবোৰৰ ভাষা আৰু ভাৰতৰ প্ৰকাশে ভাৰতৰ unity অনাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে Disunity অনাৰহে দিহা কৰিছে আৰু বন্ধু ডাঙৰীয়াৰ "The Bankrupt rulers of Delhi may not destroy the unity of India" কথাষাৰে নিজৰ ভাৰখাৰ Bankruptcy প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। ভেঙলোকৰ তাত যে অনা-বঙালীৰ ওপৰত উৎপীড়ন চলিছিল আৰু অসমৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ চলিছিল সেইবোৰ কথাও দেশৰ নিমিত্তে বৰ অমঙ্গলসূচক। মই শ্ৰীগোস্বামীৰ লগত এক মত যে যদি এখন ৰাজ্যই ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া আন এখন ৰাজ্যৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এনে অনাস্বামূলক প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰে তেনেহলে সম্প্ৰীতি আৰু ঐক্য কেনেকৈ গঢ়ি উঠিব মই বুজি নোপাওঁ। সেই কাৰণে শ্ৰীগোস্বামীয়ে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক অসমীয়া জাতিৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে, ভাৰতৰ ঐক্য দৃঢ় হবৰ কাৰণে আৰু ওচৰ-চুবুৰীয়া লোক সকলোৰো মনৰ ভাৰ স্তম্ভ হবৰ কাৰণে মই সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। মোৰ বিশ্বাস পশ্চিম বঙ্গত থকা লোকসকলে আমাক বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব, আমাৰ উন্নতিৰ সহায়ক হব আৰু সৰ্বভাৰতীয় ঐক্যৰ হেঙ্গাৰ নহৈ পৰস্পৰে পৰস্পৰক সন্মান কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰি ঐক্য আৰু প্ৰগতিৰ বাটত আগবঢ়াত সহায় কৰিব।

(At this stage the Speaker occupied the Chair and the Deputy Speaker vacated it.)

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, as regards the motion before us I do not like to dilate on those points to which my friends here have already referred to. But as regards the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to probe into this matter, that is the most important point. As a matter of fact, as has already been discussed in this House, under Article 263 of the Constitution if there be any dispute between two State Governments, here in this case between the Governments of West Bengal and Assam, the matter may be referred to the President of India for its solution. But in this case there is no question of dispute between the Government of Assam and the Government of West Bengal and as such there is no need to refer the matter to the Centre under the provisions of Article 263.

As regards the proceedings containing the speeches delivered on that special motion the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, I beg to submit that Assam cannot rival Bengal either in the use of tongue or the pen. So far as the speeches are concerned, abuses have been hurled not only on the Government of Assam and its officials but on the people of Assam as a whole. Now, as some members have already said if these speeches were made inside the University Institute Hall or in some other public places, that would have been not much of our concern here. As a matter of fact leaders, educationists, historians and others have expressed their views that they will take appropriate action if and when opportunity arises against the Assamese people. Such speeches have been made and resolutions adopted by Bengali people. Well, at the moment I have not much to say on this point.

It has been published that 40,000 people went to Bengal and Rs.1½ crore was raised for the relief of the evacuees from Assam. This was an additional inducement for going to West Bengal as refugees. If the leaders of Bengal would have been sincere in their desire that this migration should be stopped they should have come to Assam with their resources and establish camps here and there with the help of the local people, there would have been the real psychological rehabilitation of which so much has been talked of and tension would have ceased.

Sir, I have with me certain documents, for instance, in regard to things that took place at Goreswar, the worst affected area. I have evidence that 4,600 maunds of paddy have been purchased by the Karara Co-operative Marketing Society this year of this year's Ahu crop and practically most of this paddy was harvested by the local Assamese people who in fact rose to the occasion in order to help the distressed and suffering people there. But not a word of praise or appreciation was said in the West Bengal Assembly for these people.

Now, Sir, it appears from the speeches made by Dr. Ghosh that he compiled certain figures from the Civil List in respect of employment of Assamese in various services. These figures are, Sir, absolutely misleading and one sided. I cite only one example. In the Central Excise Department at Shillong there are 837 employees in the whole cadre. Only 18? out of them are Assamese. That is the ratio is only 20 per cent. This is the case also in respect of employment under the Railways, A. G.'s Office, Posts and Telegraphs and some other departments of Central Government.

I think Shri Jyoti Basu said that the last disturbance was an organised one otherwise the telegraphic and telephonic communication could not have been disrupted. I beg to submit that perhaps it is not known that almost—the greater part or high percentage of the employees—in the Posts and Telegraphs Department are Bengalis and these officers paralysed the communication lines. In this life-line of communications, the Telephone Exchange and Telegraphs—they are the Bengalis who practically hold the key positions and they control the whole affair. It will be seen, therefore, how unfortunate and unjust such remark have been that the last holocaust was an organized one and all that. This was sudden mass up surge.

So, Sir, I beg to submit that the present state of affairs in Assam is practically due to the fact that the Bengal leaders have chosen to be the guardians of the Bengali population in Assam. As a matter of fact, I feel that that the greatest disservice has been done to the Bengalis outside Bengal by the Bengal leaders and the Bengal Press. If they do not pose to be the guardians and protectors of the interests of the Bengalis everywhere, if the Bengalis living here look to the Government of Assam and the administration of this State for their protection and their rights then certainly this kind of things would not have happened. Sir, the glory of the past is sometimes a liability of the posterity for which they suffer. Unless we can shake off the past and look to the future, the integration we are seeking will not come. With these few words I fully associate myself with the views and sentiments expressed by the Mover of the Motion and I very strongly feel that this Assembly should voice unanimous protest against the special motion adopted by West Bengal Legislative Assembly and the Supreme Court of India should be moved to declare the propriety or otherwise of one State meddling in the affairs of any other State over which they have exclusive jurisdiction.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীমত হৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামীয়ে আজিৰ এই সদনত যিটো আলোচনা উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই আলোচনাত তেখেত আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীমত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য প্ৰমথো আন আন যি সকল সদস্যই মনোভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে সেই সকলোবোৰ কথাকৈই নই সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু নই নিজেও তাৰ ভাগী হিচাবে গণ্য কৰিছো। নই নিজে যেতিয়া এই কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰো তেতিয়াই মোৰ মনলৈ এটা ভাব আহে যে, অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু অসমীয়া বাইজক বঙ্গ দেশৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু বঙ্গদেশৰ বাইজে কেনেকুৱা ভাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে? আমাক তেওঁলোকে এখন সমপৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্য হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই; আৰু কি হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে— সেইটো ভাবিলে এই কথাত উপনীত হ'ব পাৰি যে তেওঁলোকে (পশ্চিম বঙ্গই) আমাক উপনিবেশিক ৰাজ্য মাত্ৰ। আমাক শাসন কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে যেন ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানত বহুতাই তেওঁলোকৰ extra territorial অধিকাৰ নিৰ্দেশ কৰিছে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ জৰীয়েতে। তেওঁলোক যেন অসমৰ Caretaker আৰু অসমৰ প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাত যেন অসম চৰকাৰৰ কোনো অস্তিত্ব নাই আৰু সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকে প্ৰয়োজন বুলি ভাবিলেই হওক নহওক অসমক, অসমৰ নাইজক গৰিহনা দিব পাৰে। অসমক সেয়ে নহয় সকলো ফালৰ পৰা অনধিকাৰ চৰ্চা কৰি, অসম চৰকাৰক নাকচ কৰি দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে, আৰু সংকট সৃষ্টি কৰি অসমৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা বদ কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ শাসন দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰস্তাবৰ যোগেদি ভাৰত চৰকাৰক এই কথাও জনাইছে যে অসমত সহায় কৰিবলৈ, পুনৰ সংস্থাপনত সহায় কৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ মানুহ পঠাব আৰু অসমৰ ঘটনাৱলী সম্পৰ্কত Judicial enquiry আদি চলাব লাগে ইত্যাদি। এই সম্পৰ্কত সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যথাযথ আলোচনা কৰিছে, নই আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ পুনৰুক্তি নকৰো।

অন্যপ দিনৰ আগতে বাতৰি কাকতত ওলাইছিল, যে বঙ্গদেশৰ চৰকাৰে এজন চেক্ৰেটাৰী অসমৰ ভূগনীয়া সকলৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে পঠাব পাৰে। কিন্তু এই প্ৰস্তাবত দেখা গ'ল যে, ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ মন্ত্ৰী স্থানীয় এক ব্যক্তিক এই দায়িত্ব দিব লাগে। নই ভাবো ভাষা সম্বন্ধত যি ঘটনা অসমত হৈ গ'ল— আজি বঙ্গ চৰকাৰৰ আলোচনা আৰু প্ৰস্তাৱত ভাষা জড়িত হোৱা নাই; ভাষা আন্দোলন যে অসমীয়া বাইজে কৰিছে সেইটো বেলেগ কথা আৰু বঙ্গদেশৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু তাৰ বিধান সভাই যি প্ৰস্তাব গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে তাত ভাষাৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক নাই— সি এটা নতন আন কথা। তেওঁলোকে (বঙ্গদেশে) যে অসমক উপনিবেশ হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে— এই কথাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি, অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু বিধান সভাই স্পষ্ট ভাবে বঙ্গদেশৰ চৰকাৰক জনাই দিয়া উচিত হ'ব যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ৰাজ্য সমূহৰ ভিতৰে সাংবিধানিক অধিকাৰ থকা অসমো এখন বঙ্গদেশৰ সমপৰ্যায়ৰ ৰাজ্য। আৰু এইটো জনাই দিয়া উচিত হ'ব যে তেওঁলোকে (বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে) যেন তেওঁলোকৰ সীমা পাৰ হৈ extraterritorial অধিকাৰ এটা বিচাৰি অনধিকাৰ প্ৰবেশ কৰি অসম আৰু অসমীয়া বাইজক তিত্ত কৰি নোতালে।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আইন ব্যাপাৰে বিশেষজ্ঞ নহি কাজেই, সংবিধানৰ কোন ধাৰা মতে পশ্চিম বঙ্গ বিধান সভা আমাৰ অৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে যে আলোচনা কৰে সংবিধান বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য কৰেছেন সেটা আমি বিচাৰ কৰতে চাইনা। আমি একজ্ঞ সাধাৰণ নাগৰিক হলেও

আসামের মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী শ্রীযুক্ত চন্নিয়া বা শ্রীমহীকান্ত দাস থেকে এই আসামের উপর দাবী বা অধিকার কোন অংশে কম নয়। কিন্তু আমি আবার একজন সংখ্যান্বু সম্প্রদায়ের লোক। যে সংখ্যান্বু এই আসামের নাগরিক হয়েও এখানে উৎপীড়িত এবং এখানে নিরাপত্তা বোধ করতে পারছেন না।

আমরা এই বিধান সভার বিগত অধিবেশনের সময়, ৬ই এপ্রিল, দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার শার্পে ভেনীর কৃষ্ণাঙ্গদের উপর সেখানকার শ্রেতাঙ্গ সরকারের নির্মম অত্যাচারের তীব্র নিন্দা করে প্রস্তাব গ্রহণ করেছি। সেখানকার সরকারের কার্যের আমরা কেন নিন্দা করি? এটা তো তাদের আভ্যন্তরীণ ব্যাপার। law and order এর প্রশ্ন। না প্রস্তাব গ্রহণ করছি বিপন্ন মানবতার পক্ষে মহান ভূতি জ্ঞানাবার জন্য? "Policy of racial discrimination and upspression of African people in their home land." আমরা তার নিন্দা প্রস্তাবে ঐক্যবদ্ধভাবে দাঁড়িয়েছিলাম। আইনের দিক আমরা এত বড় করে দেখিনি।

পশ্চিম বাংলার ব্যাপারটাকেও সেই ভাবে দেখতে হয়। পশ্চিম বাংলা এই প্রস্তাবে সেখানকার সকল পার্টি ঐক্যবদ্ধ ছিলেন। আমাদের পার্টিও এই প্রস্তাবে মত দিয়েছেন। কেন—কোন অবস্থায় সেখানকার সব পার্টি ঐক্যবদ্ধভাবে এই সিদ্ধান্ত নিলেন তা একটু তলিয়ে দেখা প্রয়োজন।

দেশ ভাগাভাগিতে বাঙ্গালী জাতির সবচেয়ে সর্বনাশ হয়েছে। অনেক লোককে উদ্বাস্ত হয়ে অন্যত্র আশ্রয় নিতে হয়েছে। এই আসামের একটা জিলা গ্রীহট আসামের সংগে নাই। আসামের আত্মীয় স্বজন বা অন্যান্য অধিবাসী এই জিলা থেকে উদ্বাস্ত হয়ে আসামে আসতে বাধ্য হয়েছেন। আজ যদি আবার আসামের দাঙ্গায় পশ্চিম বঙ্গে চলে যেতে হয়, তার নশ্ব বেদনা কতটুকু সহজেই বোঝা যায়। কাজেই পশ্চিম বাংলার মানুষ তাদের একান্ত আত্মীয় এই ভাইদের জন্য খুব ব্যথিত হবে তার মধ্যে আ চর্ষ্য হবার কি থাকতে পারে?

একটা দাঙ্গা যখন হয়, তখন সর্ব প্রকার প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল শক্তি নাথা চাড়া দিয়ে ওঠে। আমি নিজে প্রত্যক্ষ করেছি আসাম উপত্যকার গুণ্ডগোলার সময় আমার জিলায় State machinery কিভাবে সেখানকার বিভিন্ন সম্প্রদায়গুলির মধ্যে গুণ্ডগোল বাঁধবার চেষ্টায় ছিল।

পশ্চিম বাংলায় ও তার অভাব ছিল না। সেখানেও বিভিন্ন প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল শক্তি একটা সাম্প্রদায়িক সংঘর্ষ সৃষ্টির জন্য খুব সচেষ্ট ছিল। আসামের ঘটনা সম্পর্কে যখন কমিউনিষ্ট পার্টি এবং অন্যান্য বাম পন্থী দলের আহ্বানে সর্বাত্মক ধর্মঘট পালন করা হয় সেদিন কমিউনিষ্ট পার্টি কলিকাতায় বিভিন্ন মহল্লায় দশ হাজার ডলারটির নিয়োগ করে। সরকারের ব্যবস্থাতো ছিলই। তবুও সেখানে কিছু প্রচেষ্টা চলিছেন, সাম্প্রদায়িক দাঙ্গা বাঁধবার। সরকার নিরাপত্তা আইনে সেখানে এক ব্যক্তিকে গ্রেপ্তার করেছেন। এই খবর আমরা খবরের কাগজে দেখেছি। সেই শক্তি যদি সফল হত, আর পশ্চিম বাংলার মত রাষ্ট্রে একবার সাম্প্রদায়িক হাঙ্গামা শুরু হয়ে যেত তবে কল্পনা করুন তা কতদর গড়াতে পারতো। আজ অনেক সদস্য পশ্চিম বঙ্গ বিধান সভায় আসাম সম্পর্কে প্রস্তাব নেওয়াই রাজ্যে রাজ্যে ঠুকা ঠুকি এবং ভারতীয় ঐক্য এতে বিনষ্ট হবে বলে মত প্রকাশ করেছেন যে পশ্চিম বঙ্গে ৪০/৪৫ লক্ষ অবাঙ্গালী লোক রয়েছেন সেখানে যদি একবার সাম্প্রদায়িক হাঙ্গামা আরম্ভ হয়, পরদিন হবে বিহারে এবং উড়িষ্যায় আর তার পর দিন হবে অন্যান্য প্রদেশে। কোথায় যাবে তখন ভারতীয় ঐক্য—একবার চিন্তা করে

দেখুন। সেই অশান্ত এবং ব্যথিত জনমতকে channelise করে দেওয়ার প্রয়োজনের তাগিদে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সর্বোচ্চ ধর্মঘট এবং বিধানসভার জরুরী অধিবেশন ডেকে প্রস্তাব গ্রহণ করার প্রয়োজন ছিল কিনা সেদিক থেকে এটাকে বিবেচনা করে দেখা প্রয়োজন। আইনতঃ না হলেও সাধারণ মানুষের প্রতিনিধি হিসাবে প্রথম থেকেই আবার ধারণা যে বোধহয় পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বিধানসভা তাদের এজিয়ারের বাইরে চলে গেছেন। আমি আজ ও এই ধারণা পোষণ করি। কিন্তু পশ্চিমবঙ্গের বাস্তব অবস্থার কথা চিন্তা করলে, এ ধরণের প্রস্তাবের প্রয়োজনীয়তা ছিল বলেও মনে হয় না।

অনেক বন্ধু সদস্য বলেছেন যে আগামের অবস্থায় ক্ষুদ্র পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বিধানসভা এই ধরণের প্রস্তাব না করে Public meeting এ এর নিন্দা করতে পারতেন। আগামের কি সোটা চিন্তা করা উচিত নয় যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ বিধান সভা যদিই বা অধিকার ভঙ্গ করে থাকে বা বিধান সভার অধিকারের এজিয়ারের বাইরে গিয়ে থাকে তবে আমাদের জননেতারা জনমতের কাছে এই দাবী উত্থাপন করতে পারতেন। তারা অধিকার ভঙ্গ করে থাকলে আমরা কি আবার পশ্চিমবঙ্গের বিধানসভার কার্যবিবরণী আলোচনা করে আবার অধিকার ভঙ্গ করব—সেদিক থেকে এই সম্পর্কে বিবেচনা করা প্রয়োজন বলে আমি মনে করি।

Shri RADHA KISAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! हमारे अध्यक्षजी विरोधी दल के नेता माननीय श्रीहरेस्वर गोश्वामीजी तथा कई माननीय सदस्यों को सदन में गत २ सेप्टेम्बर १९६० को पश्चिमी बंगाल विधानसभा में हुई आलोचना एवं प्रस्तावों पर आलोचना करने एवं अपने विचार प्रकट करने का जो अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ। असम में गत कई महीनों में जो जो दुखभरी दुर्घटनायें हुई, उसपर पश्चिमी बंगाल विधानसभा में आलोचना करके प्रस्ताव भी लिया। यह ठीक है हमारे प्रदेश में जो जो घटनायें हुई उनके लिए हम सब दुखी हैं। इस तरह की घटना होगी, इसकी कल्पना तक कोई नहीं कर सकता था। खैर! जो भी हो, जो घटना घटी उसके लिए हमें बड़ा दुख है; हमने पश्चात्ताप भी किया एवं अब भी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन असम में हुई दुर्घटनाओं को लेकर पश्चिमी बंगाल के समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा भ्रामक तथा बढ़ाचढ़ाकर एवं मनगढ़ंत जो अपप्रचार हुआ और जिसकी प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप वहाँ के कई स्थानों में अल्पसंख्यकों पर दुर्वृत्त लोगों ने जो अन्याय एवं अत्याचार किया, वह भी हमारे लिए कम लज्जाजनक और कम दुखद नहीं है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के कई स्थानों में विशेषकर सिलिगुड़ी, जलपाइगुड़ी आलीपुर-द्वार, बांकुड़ा आदि स्थानों में जो अत्याचार, उत्पीड़न हुआ उनसे वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा और कईएक लोगों को अपने प्राण तक खोने पड़े एवं सैकड़ों व्यक्ति घायल हुए तथा सैकड़ों दुकाने जलाई एवं लुटी गई। उससे उन स्थानों की स्थिति ऐसी भयंकर हो गयी थी कि वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों को अपनी सुरक्षा का कोई मार्ग दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों को चारों तरफ अंधकार ही अंधकार दिखाई दे रहा था। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में अल्पसंख्यकों को उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए काफी दृढ़ता के साथ आश्वासन दिया था। जिसकी प्रशंसा केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल में ही नहीं परंतु समग्र देश में हुई। उनकी इस दृढ़ता और कर्तव्यपरायणता के लिये हम दिल से उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। इससे वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों में काफी साहस भी हुआ था। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस की तरह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं को रोकने के

लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने काफी दृढ़ता के साथ प्रयास किया था; फिर भी मुझे दुःख है कि इन घटनाओं के विषयमें पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभा की गत बैठक में कोई भी आलोचना नहीं हुई। यहाँ तक कि जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ कि इस विषय का कोई जिक्र तक नहीं किया गया। यह बहुत ही खेद की बात है। मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि इस विषयमें वहाँ आलोचना करके उन दुखी परिवारों के प्रति दो शब्द महानुभूति और नैतिक कर्तव्य के नाते कम से कम बोलने चाहिये थे। लेकिन, माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय! पश्चिम बंग की गत विधान सभा में इस दुःखद विषय में कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया। हमें इसका अपार दुःख है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय! मैं नहीं समझता कि पश्चिम बंग विधान सभा की बैठकमें असम की आन्तरिक समस्याओं पर आलोचना करना और इस तरह का प्रस्ताव ग्रहण करना कहाँ तक उचित है? मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी इस कारवाही द्वारा किसी भी प्रदेश की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। बल्कि यह हमारे ही अधिकारपर एक प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप है। इससे हमारे अधिकार पर कुठाराघात किया गया है। जहाँतक मैं सोचता हूँ इस तरह की आलोचना करना एवं प्रस्ताव लेने का अधिकार उनको नहीं था।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय! पश्चिमबंग विधानसभा की आलोचना के प्रसंग में कई एक माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषण में बर्बर असमीया एवं बर्बर औफिसर आदि शब्दों का व्यवहार किया है। यह भी कम दुःख की बात नहीं है। उन्होंने असम की जनता और अफसरों को बर्बर की आख्या दी है। क्या यह उनको शोभा देती है? हम जानते हैं कि असम में जो कुछ हुआ वह बड़ा ही खेदजनक है। किंतु हमें मालूम है कि हमारे गाँव की जनता ने कई स्थानों में अपने प्राणों को जोखीम में डाल कर भी वहाँ के अल्प संख्यक जनता की जान व माल की रक्षा करने के लिए हर तरह से प्रयास किया है।

एसी हालत में यहाँ की जनता और यहाँ के अफसरों को बर्बर कहना बड़ा ही अनुचित और खेद जनक है। अतः अब मैं सदनका ज्यादा समय न लेकर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

अब रही सरकारी औफिसर के कर्तव्य की बात। यह ठीक है कि इस दुःखद दूर्घटना के अवसरपर कई स्थानों में उन्होंने अपना कर्तव्य नहीं किया। लेकिन इसमें यह मतलब नहीं कि सब औफिसरोंने ही अपना कर्तव्य नहीं किया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे औफिसर भी हैं कि अपने प्राणों को जोखीम में डालकर भी अपना कर्तव्य किया है। उदाहरण के तौरपर डिब्रुगढ़ सब डिबिजन के उच्च पदाधिकारी जैसे डेप्युटी कमिसनर एवं सुपरिण्डेन्ट महोदय ने जो कार्य किया है वह प्रशंसनीय था। इस के अलावा तिनसुकिया थाना के सर्कल इन्स्पेक्टर एवं औफिसर इंचार्ज महोदय ने भी काफी प्रशंसा का कार्य किया।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall speak only a few words about this resolution. Many hon. Members have spoken enough about it. Sir, in this very House we have discussed the affairs of South Africa and condemned the action of the South African Government. The Chief Minister in presenting the following resolution on the 6th April, 1960 said as follows :—

"I beg to move the following resolution for consideration of the hon. Members in regard to the wide spread and deliberate suppression of fundamental human rights in South Africa.

'This House records its profound sorrow and concern at the tragic incidents which occurred in Shaper Ville and Langa townships near Cape-town in South Africa on March 21st 1960 resulting in the death of a large number of African people from police firing. It deplores the deliberate and ruthless suppression of human rights in South Africa and sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and suppression of the African people in their own homeland.'

Sir, in moving this resolution before this August Assembly, I wish to bring on record that it is not customary for us here to express or take note of situations prevailing in other countries. The present situation, created by wide spread repressive measures in South Africa and especially the Police firing in Shaper Ville and Langa is so abnormal and tragic that it is bound to touch the feelings of self respecting people all over the world. A wave of shock has been produced and the leaders of our Country have already un-equivocally condemned this outrage. There have been expressions of resentment, concern and regret from various countries."

Sir, we discussed this resolution and passed it in this Assembly. I want to know from the hon. Members of this House whether it was not an interference by us in the domestic affairs of South Africa. But when a sister State discussed incidents which had occurred in our State we express our resentment and question the validity of their action. Sir, let us examine whether the West Bengal Assembly has really interfered in our domestic affairs.

We find that the purpose of this resolution is to invite the attention of the Government of India that the fundamental rights provided in the Constitution of India have been denied to a section of the citizens of our Country in Assam. They have nothing to say against the Government of Assam. They are accusing the Government of India—the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Ballav Pant as under Article 355 of the Constitution of India it is their responsibility to protect the country from the external aggression and from internal disturbances. So, Sir, it is not the Government of Assam who is in the dock but it is the Government of India, because they have miserably failed to maintain law and order in Assam.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, on a point of information. Is the hon. Member encouraging disputes between two States ?

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : Certainly not. I want to tell this House under what circumstances the West Bengal Assembly had to pass this resolution.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Sir, does the hon. Member like the interference of the West Bengal Government in our affairs

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Sir, I do not maintain that there is an interference. And here I am speaking as an Indian and not as a Bengalee or as an Assamese.

Mr. SPEAKER : Please say as a Member of this House or Assembly.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA : Yes as a Member of this Assembly. Sir, there was apprehension of a serious breach of peace on the 16th July, 1960. Law and order could not be maintained. The Bengalee minority in Assam seriously suffered as a result of the riot. Houses were burnt down, properties were looted and destroyed and womenfolk molested.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Sir, is the hon. Member comparing South Africa with Assam?

Mr. SPEAKER : You may interpret any way you like. Let him speak.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA : Sir, a question has been raised as to why West Bengal is interfering in our domestic affairs and it has also been said by some of the hon. Members that this resolution should not have been passed in that Assembly. Sir, I personally feel that every Indian has a right to raise his voice individually, collectively in the Legislature or outside the Legislature. Besides, there are some other reasons. In this connection, I want to refer to the speech made by hon. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty in the Parliament on the 3rd September, 1960. She said, "Some friends have asked us why Bengalees are so interested in Assam. We are interested not only because there is a Bengalee minority in Assam, not only because there are so many refugees in West Bengal—of course, it is a big problem—but we are also interested because we have very big minorities in West Bengal itself to protect."

So, I think there is nothing wrong in adopting this resolution by the West Bengal Assembly and I do not think there is any interference on their part in our domestic affairs.

Thank you, Sir.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : Sir, I had no mind to speak on this motion. But after hearing Shri Gopesh Namasudra and Shri Upadhaya, I feel that I must say something. Shri Namasudra and Shri Upadhaya have brought the question of South Africa and Assam. The question of South Africa is quite different; in that the Government and the extremist sections of the people supported their action, whereas in the case of Assam, the people and the Government never supported the action of some of our hot headed people. So the question of condemning the Government of Assam does not arise. So, there is a difference which I hope the Hon'ble Members will try to understand. Sir, the Assam Government has not supported the action of some miscreants. The Assam Government is not behind the action of those miscreants. But the Government of Bengal has gone beyond their limits in advising what action the Assam Government will take and requesting the Central Government to intervene

in the internal affairs of Assam, that is law and administration. Had the Assam Government asked for any help from the Centre, for help to put down the disturbance, that would have been a situation when the law and order had gone beyond the capacity of the Government of Assam. That was not the situation here, except for a few days. The Government of Assam was able to restore peace and brought the situation under control. So the resolution that has been passed by the Bengal Government is beyond their legitimate right under the Constitution and I hope the Hon'ble Member who has compared the situation with South Africa will realise his mistake. The Second point he mentioned that the passing of this resolution by Assam Assembly also will interfere with the internal affairs of Bengal Government. We are not passing any resolution against the internal affairs of West Bengal. We are only wanting to have a clarification about the action of Bengal Government which they have taken by the Supreme Court of India, which is the highest authority to give the final verdict.

Mr. SPEAKER: I now request the hon'ble Chief Minister to reply.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief-Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition for bringing in this Motion in this House today. It gives us an opportunity of expressing our views on this important subject. Sir, as has already been stated by many Hon'ble Members in this House and I also believe that in the interest of both the States, West Bengal and Assam, and in the interest of both the Bengalees and Assamese and other communities living in this State, to have a very friendly relation, not only at the Governmental level but also between the communities. If we fail to maintain that friendship, the friendly relations, it is not only Assam that would be weakened but West Bengal also. As a matter of fact, the whole of the North Eastern region will be weakened. Therefore, it should be our endeavour at all times to maintain that friendship, to maintain that cordial relationship among the different communities. We have degraded not only once but many times, all that has happened in Assam for which we are all very sorry. We are not only very sorry, but so far as I am concerned, I take the full blame for it. All these holocaust could take place on account of the administrative failures or due to the wrong behaviour of some of our people. We cannot shirk our responsibility. We have to take full share and the responsibility for the same. The next question is: is it not our duty now to restore and improved relationship between these communities and between these two States? Sir, when I was in Delhi, when I first learnt that such a resolution was going to be adopted in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the question that occurred in my mind was not about the law points or the Constitutional side, but was, how far this resolution if, passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, would be conducive for better relationship between these two communities and between the two States. I had no doubt in my mind at that time that the object for which this resolution was adopted in the West Bengal Assembly would be defeated. I am sure and I believe in their bona fide. I believe that what they intended was good but nevertheless, I have no doubt that this resolution instead of improving the relationship between these two States, between the communities living in these two

States, will rather harm the relationship. I fully appreciate the grave burden which fell on the Government of West Bengal as a result of happenings in Assam. Sir, to shoulder the burden of 40-50 thousand refugees is not a matter of joke. This burden has fallen on them on account of certain happening in Assam but nevertheless at such a critical period when grave excitement was prevailing not only in Assam but as well as in Bengal, some of the hon. Members have referred to the situation that was prevailing in West Bengal, is it not the duty and responsibility of our leaders not to be swayed away by this excitement and to take a balanced view of things? I feel that this resolution of the West Bengal Assembly was more of a product of excitement than a product of reasoned argument. Nevertheless, what has been done cannot be undone now. When the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition sent this motion for your approval, you were kind enough to consult me about this motion. I felt that it will be proper for this House to express its reactions, how at least it feels about this resolution. Therefore I submitted to you that I agreed to the discussion of this motion. I only cautioned that in the interest of both the States it would be very necessary to exercise great restraint. Sir, many things have been said in the various speeches. I do not like to refer to them. I will strictly confine to this resolution and by doing so I would like to submit that may be a very small percentage of our population misbehaved, but nevertheless, we have great faith in our people. We have great faith in the people of Assam as well as in the people of Bengal. Therefore, let the leaders of Assam as well as the leaders of Bengal proceed in such a manner so that this essential need, as I said before, the friendship between the two States, the friendship between the communities living in this eastern region is fully established for the mutual benefit of all the people of this area. Therefore, with your permission, I would like to move the following Resolution for consideration of this House :—

“Having perused the special Motion on Assam Situation as moved by the Chief Minister West Bengal on the floor of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September, 1960 and considered the official report of the debate on the said special Motion; and

While appreciating the competence of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to discuss the grave situation then prevailing in West Bengal owing to the heavy influx of refugees to that State consequence on the widespread and unforeseen display of mob violence in some districts of Assam; and

While not speaking to minimise the gravity of the situation that gave the occasion for the said special Motion :

This Assembly regrets that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly while recommending to the Government of India to take certain measures to restore the confidence of the Bangalee residents of Assam should have encroached however unwittingly, on certain matters falling entirely within the competence of the State of Assam such as by requesting the Government of India to take *inter alia* the following measures, namely :

- (1) Re-inforcement of law and order in Assam.

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(2) Postponment of decisions regarding the language problem in Assam until the matter has been discussed in a Conference, in which members representing group speaking different language in Assam can take part and some agreement arrived at.

(3) Disbursement of the compensation to those who had, during the disturbance lost their lives by a representative of the Central Government.

(4) Arrangement for deputing a member of the Central Government to Assam to supervise generally all matters required to restore normalcy.

This Assembly, without meaning any disrespect to the said august body is of the opinion that such encroachment into matters within the special competence of the Government of another State on the part of any State Legislature can only serve to set an unhealthy precedent and tend to create unnecessary discord in the matter of inter-State amity and friendship which it should be the endeavour of all States to avoid.

This Assembly therefore requests the Government of India to move the President for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of propriety and validity of the said special motion as adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September, 1960 by referring the same under Article 143 of the Constitution of India and to issue necessary directives in the interest of good relation and better understanding among the States so that no State may discuss matters which exclusively fall within the jurisdiction of another State."

I hope that this Resolution would be considered by this House.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : I support this Resolution, Sir, as substitute of mine.

(The Resolution moved by the Chief Minister was then put from the Chair and adopted).

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Friday, the 21st October, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Assam Legislative
Assembly.