

**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 Tuesday, the 25th October, 1960.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Regarding shifting of the Silchar Medical College from Gauhati

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

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

- (a) Why the Silchar Medical College has not been started at Silchar, and why it has been started at Gauhati ?
- (b) What are the difficulties on the part of the Government to start it at Silchar, and what are the better advantages to start it at Gauhati ?
- (c) Whether it will be shifted to Silchar ?
- (d) If so, when ?
- (e) What steps Government has undertaken to shift the same from Gauhati to Silchar up-till now ?
- (f) How many students have been enrolled so far in Silchar Medical College ?
- (g) Whether students of Silchar Medical College, and that of Gauhati Medical College are to sit in the same classes in the same building, and learning under the same teaching staffs ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

69. (a) & (b)—The accommodation available at Silchar was inadequate and unsuitable, whereas suitable and adequate accommodation was available readily at the Jhalukbari Ayurvedic College buildings, Gauhati. There was also difficulty in getting suitable staffs for starting the College separately.

(c)—Yes, subject to Government of India's approval and other circumstances permitting.

(d)—No definite time can be given.

(e)—Preliminary steps for ascertaining particulars of lands available have been taken.

(f)—40.

(g)—Yes.

Regarding remission of land revenue to the flood-affected people of Jokaichuk, Kowerpur, Thowra and Bokota Mouzas in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Jokaichuk, Kowerpur, Thowra and Bokota Mouzas in Sibsagar Subdivision were affected by flood last year and the year before last ?

(b) Whether the Minister, Tribal Areas Department visited the areas during that period ?

(c) Whether the sufferers applied for remission of their land revenue ?

(d) Whether Government have considered the proposal ?

(e) If so, whether the proposal was sanctioned ?

(f) If not, whether Government will consider the same ?

Shri HAREWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

70. (a) to (c).—Information have been called for, but not received due to shortness of time.

(d) & (e).—Government have received no such proposal.

(f)—Government will consider the same when received.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : May I know from Government when these lists were prepared in Lakhimpur Subdivision for remission of land revenue ? I mean in which month the lists were prepared.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : That I cannot say. The field to field survey is made but on which month the survey is made I cannot say.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : বানপানী-প্রপীড়িত ষাট্টিপৰা অঞ্চলত remission দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰৰ officer ৰ ওপৰত ভাৰ দিয়া হৈছে নে পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত ভাৰ দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) : চৰকাৰী বিষয়াৰ ওপৰত ভাব দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : যোৱা বছৰৰ Jokaichok-Kowaipar, Thowra, Bokota এই মৌজা কেইটাৰ খাজনা মাফৰ proposal আজি প্ৰায় দেড় বছৰেও নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি আৰু সোনকালে কিবা কৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : নোৱাৰি। কাৰণ এনেকৈয়েই law ত provision আছে। Law Amendment নকৰিলে সেইটো হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : খাজনা জমা দিয়াৰ সময়ৰ আগতেই যে খাজনা তুলা হয় এইটো Government এ জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : এইটো জানো কেতিয়াবা হয় ?

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) : যেহেতুকে জকাইচুক অঞ্চলত ৪/৫ বছৰ ধৰি একেৰাহে বানপানীয়ে ক্ষতি কৰিছে সেই দেখি এই অঞ্চলক দুৰ্ভিক্ষ এলাকা বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব নে ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : সাধাৰণতে মঙল কাননগুয়ে মাঘ-ফাগুন মাহত তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ যায় এনে অৱস্থাত আঘোন মাহত ২৫% নিয়ে নে ৫০% হৈ নে ৭৫% কেনেকৈ বুজিব ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : তেওঁলোকৰ record আছে।

Regarding concession in respect of royalty and monopoly fee granted to Plywood Mills in Assam

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*71. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is fact that concession in respect of royalty and monopoly fee has been granted since 1959 to a number of Plywood Mills in Assam ?
- (b) If so, what were the extent of concession granted to these Plywood Mills ?
- (c) Whether Government would furnish a list of names of such Plywood Mills in Assam with names of proprietors and their present addresses ?
- (d) Whether the Cost Accountant has finalised the total amount of benefits given by the Government to all these Plywood Mills in Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

71. (a) and (b)—After discussions with the Plywood Industry, the rate was fixed at Rs.1.37 nP. per cubic feet, from 15th November 1958 for all ;

but in case of commercial plywood a rebate of 12 nP. per cubit feet is given. There is no monopoly fee.

(c) The list of Plywood Factories in Assam is given below—

1. Messrs. Assam Forest Products (Private), Limited, Makum.
2. Messrs. Assam Valley Plywood Limited, Tinsukia.
3. Messrs. Jeypore Timber and Veneer Mills Limited, Jeypore.
4. Messrs. National Saw and Plywood Works, Tinsukia.
5. Messrs. Sarada Plywood Industries, Jeypore.
6. Messrs. Veneer Mills (Private) Limited, Tinsukia.
7. Messrs. Himalayan Plywood Industries, Tinsukia.
8. Messrs. Assam Veneer and Saw Mills, Makum.
9. Messrs. Woodcrafts Limited, Mariani (Commercial Plywood).
10. Messrs. Assam Railway and Trading Company Limited, Margherita.

The names of proprietors and their addresses are being enquired into.

(d) The Cost Accountant was deputed to find out the cost structure in order to enable Government to fix the royalty more scientifically. His report is now under examination.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): When the Cost Accountant was appointed to examine the cost structure ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): He was appointed in the last part of 1959, but for various difficulties he could not join earlier. He was appointed for three months. In the first week of October he has submitted his report.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): May I know whether all the Plywood factories mentioned just now by the Minister have received concession ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There is no concession except 12 nP. given as rebate to the Commercial Plywood. All the mills do not get that rebate as all of them do not deal with Commercial Plywood.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the difference between non-Commercial and Commercial Plywood ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Non-commercial plywood are those wherefrom tea chests are prepared and commercial plywood are those wherefrom furniture and even pictures are made.

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is the grant of this concession dependant upon any condition ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Condition is to process Commercial Plywood. It will be examined after examination of the Cost Accountant's report.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): May I know whether the products of these mills are meant for consumption in Assam or for export outside Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): There is no market for Commercial Plywood in Assam. Doors, windows, furniture are made by Commercial Plywood, which have no market in Assam. It is, therefore, exported mainly to Calcutta and also Bombay and to the Defence Department. For ordinary plywood, viz., tea chests, etc., there is market in Assam.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know why concessions were granted to the Plywood Industry ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Because the contention of the Industry is that there is dearth of labour, the labour charges are high, cost of living is high, there is no power, chemicals have to be imported for which transport charges have to be paid and then since there is no market for Commercial Plywood in Assam the finished products have got to be sent outside Assam and that also involves high transport cost. All these facts tend to make the cost of production high and they cannot complete in the market

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: What is the total production of these mills ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: For that I require notice.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries): We produce nearly 70 per cent of the tea chest required in Assam.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: What direct benefit this Plywood Industry is giving to the people of Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Many people are employed there.....

Mr. SPEAKER : That question is too vague.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): What is the policy of the Government regarding the Plywood Industry ? Do Government encourage it because of the availability of soft wood in Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Soft wood is available here but it is not used. So, we invite the industrialists to come and use our soft wood.

Non-availability of Cheque Books at Nalbari Sub-Treasury

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

*72. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that Public Works Department and other offices at Nalbari are required to bring Cheque Books meant for Nalbari Sub-Treasury from Gauhati direct ?

- (b) If so, what steps Government proposes to remove this difficulty by making Cheque Books available for Nalbari Sub-Treasury at Nalbari ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied:

72. (a)—Government is not aware. According to the existing procedure, Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers are to obtain their requirement of Cheque Books from Printing and Stationery Department, Shillong after submitting indent in time. The Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers supply afterwards Public Works Department and other Officers with Cheque Books out of their stock, according to their requirement.

(b)—The matter is being enquired into and necessary steps will be taken to make Cheque Books available to Sub-Treasury Officer, Nalbari according to the existing procedure.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): In respect of drawal of grants and other things, the Accountant General, sanctions drawal of the Gauhati portion from the Gauhati Treasury, the Barpeta portion from the Barpeta Sub-Treasury. But why in respect of Nalbari Sub-Treasury, the Gauhati Treasury retains the entire work and thus inconvenience the people who have to go to Gauhati for the purpose ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : This is an entirely different question. The original question related to cheque books. If the hon'ble Member gives notice of fresh question, the reply will be placed before this House.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Regarding the award of special poor scholarships for Scheduled Castes students of Government Aided Gurdan High School, Nalbari

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

366. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state

(a) The number of scheduled castes pupils of Government Aided Gurdan High School, Nalbari who applied for special poor scholarships year by year during 1958, 1959, 1960 ?

(b) The number of deserving pupils of above castes who secured Special Scholarships year by year during those years ?

(c) The principle followed in the award of such special scholarships for Scheduled Castes students ?

(d) Whether there are some advisory committees for the purpose ?

(e) If so, what is the composition of such a committee at Gauhati ?

Shri LOLIT KUMAR DOLEY (Parliamentary Secretary, Backward classes) replied :

188. (a)—1958—Nil.
1959—10.
1960—43.

(b)—1958—Nil.

1959—1.

1960—No fresh scholarship has yet been awarded this year but one existing special scholarship has been renewed.

(c)—The scholarships are awarded on the basis of poverty-cum-merit according to the availability of funds for each Subdivision and in accordance with the principle as laid down by the scholarships committee set up by the Government.

(d)—Yes. There is a scholarship committee for award of these Special Scholarships.

(e)—There is no such committee at Gauhati.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : If I say that the figures supplied in reply to (a) are not correct, will the Parliamentary Secretary make an enquiry ? It is shown in 1958—Nil, in 1959—10, in 1960—43. I know it will be now more than 100.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : These are the figures supplied by the Department. But if the hon'ble Member thinks they are not correct, I am prepared to make an enquiry.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : In reply to (d), it is stated "Yes. There is a scholarship committee for award of these special scholarship". Is it a State Committee ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : Yes.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : এই কমিটিখনত কোন কোন আছে ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : One member from the Scheduled Castes, in the person of Shri M. N. Hazarika, Minister for Weaving and Sericulture, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector of Lower Assam Circle and one representative from the Tribal Areas Department.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : এই কমিটিখনৰ ম্যাদ কিমান দিন ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : So far as I remember it is renewed after every two years.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: When was the Committee last constituted ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Parliamentary Secretary, Backward Classes): I think sometime in 1959.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোৱা বছৰ কোন মহকুমাত কিমান বৃত্তি দিয়া হৈছিল হিচাবটো মই জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: I have got the percentage Sub-division-wise, but I cannot give the amounts allotted just now. From the information available with me, I find that the total amount is divided among the Subdivisions on the basis of population.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: I want to know the number of students who were given scholarship.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: I want notice for that.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: এই বৃত্তিবিলাক (Special Scholarships) কত কোন স্কুলত দিব সেইটো নজনাৰ কাৰণে, বহুতো ছাত্ৰই দৰ্খাস্ত দিব পৰা নাই—এটা কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: We have no information like that so far.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj): এই Poverty কেনেকৈ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হয় ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: Those, the annual income of whose parents is below Rs.3,600 per annum.

Regarding Blacktopping the roads within the Towns of Assam

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

189. Will the Minister-in-charge of L. S. G. be pleased to state—
- Whether the roads within the towns of Assam will be black-topped ?
 - If so when ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S. G.) replied :

189. (a)—Yes.
 (b)—So far as the existing P. W. D. roads passing through the towns in Assam are concerned, the proposals for black-topping the same have been sent to the respective Mohkuma Parishad for initial consideration and allocation of priority. One receipt of their recommendation, these

proposals will be considered along with all other new proposals according to each individual priority for inclusion in the road schemes to be drawn up for the Third Five Year Plan.

So far as the roads maintained by Town Committees and Municipal Boards are concerned, with Government assistance in the form of annual communication grants, they are being progressively black-topped by Municipal Boards and Town Committees and it is expected that all the major thoroughfares in the towns will be black-topped by the end of Third Five-Year Plan.

Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): May I know how many recommendations have been received from the Mohkuma Parishads up-till now ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S. G.): I have not got the information now.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): It is said in paragraph 2 of the reply to (b) that Town Committees and Municipal Boards are given grants for black-topping of roads.....

Mr. SPEAKER. The reply is black toppings are done from the communication grants which are given. There is no separate grant for black-topping.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: So far as the Nalbari Municipal Board area is concerned, does the Hon'ble Deputy Minister know that for want of grant the Municipality was unable to black-top the roads ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: How can that question come in, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It comes in because under the Communications Department of Government Municipal Boards, Town Committees, etc., are entitled to get certain grants out of the amount set apart for the purpose.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: Let me put the question in this way, Sir. Does the Hon'ble Deputy Minister know that due to inadequacy of grant for improvement of communications in Nalbari Municipal area, the Municipal Board there were unable to black-top the roads ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I shall give the information to the Hon'ble Member after enquiry, Sir.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): May I know, Sir, whether the Municipal Boards and Town Committees have to black-top Public Works Department roads also ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: We have submitted our scheme to include certain Public Works Department roads also passing through Town Committees and Municipal areas.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morangi): Will Government consider the necessity of black-topping all Public Works Department roads in the rural areas passing through thickly populated areas like bazars, etc.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S. G.): We have submitted a proposal for certain mileage to that effect.

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Will the Government be pleased to state the mileage black-topped within the Town Committee and Municipal areas by the respective Town Committees and Municipal Boards who have taken advantage of the Government assistance up-till now?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: 133 miles.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): From the reply the Deputy Minister has said that so far as Public Works Department roads passing through towns, bazars, etc., are concerned the proposals for black-topping have been sent to the Mohkuma Parishads for initial consideration and allocation of priority, do the Government want to do away with the priorities recommended by the Development Boards where they exist?

Mr. SPEAKER: In other words, do you make any departure from the existing policy where Development Boards are concerned?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No, Sir, previously there are Subdivisional Development Boards whose work is now being taken over by the Mohkuma Parishads.

Mr. SPEAKER: The point is that, the town people are not adequately represented in the Mohkuma Parishads and they are not in a position to recommend priority for Municipal roads, why then recommendation is sought for from the Municipal Boards and Town Committees instead of from the Mohkuma Parishads?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I shall have to examine that point, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ Traffic Census লোৱাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই, মাত্ৰ P. W. D. য়ে হে লয়—তেনে স্থলত মহকুমা পৰিষদে নিখুঁতভাৱে কেনেকৈ priority নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I want notice of that question.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই road বিলাক priority দিবৰ কাৰণে মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ বাহিৰে Municipal বা Town কমিটীক দিলে কামটো সোনকালে নহব নে?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: ইয়াৰ reply বহুবাৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: মহকুমাৰ পৰিষদৰ চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্তৰ ওপৰত State Road Board এ বেলেগ সিদ্ধান্ত লব পাৰে নেকি?

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) : মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ সিদ্ধান্তই শেষ সিদ্ধান্ত নহয়। শেষ সিদ্ধান্ত চৰকাৰৰ হাতত হে।

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : যিবিলাক P. W. D. ৰাস্তা টাউন কমিটি or Municipality ৰ ভিতৰেদি গৈছে সেইবিলাক ৰাস্তাৰ উন্নতিৰ সম্পৰ্কে বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ অধিকাৰ Municipality ৰ হে, গতিকে সেইবোৰ ৰাস্তাৰ বাবে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিয়াটো ভুল হোৱা নাই নে ?

Regarding the amount sanctioned to the Jorhat Municipal Board Since 1957

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUAH (Katonigaon) asked :

190. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the amount given to Jorhat Municipal Board since 1957 (year by year) ?
- (b) What is the head under which the amount is sanctioned ?
- (c) Whether any amount is granted for water supply ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that there is no provision of water supply in Ward No. VI ?
- (e) Whether Government allots money for the entire Municipal area or for selected wards ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that Jorhat Municipal Board collected money from the rate payers in 1956 for individual water connection ?
- (g) Under the rules or orders whether the Board has got any authority to collect money and hoard the same for four years ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and do the needful in public interest ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Government) replied :

190. (a)—Amount of grants sanctioned by Government in the Local Self-Government Department since 1957-58 to Jorhat Municipal Board totals Rs.1,59,447. A loan of Rs.2,00,000 also was sanctioned for improvement of water works (Detail yearly break-down of the grants placed on the Library table).

(b)—The head of account under which the loans for water supply was granted is "Loans and Advances, etc.—II—Loans and Advances by the State Government—B—Loans to Local Funds, etc.—Loans to Local Bodies. The heads of Account under which the grants were sanctioned are (i) 57—Miscellaneous—III—Contributions—Grants to Local Bodies for General purposes, (ii) 39—Public Health—B—Grants for Public Health purposes—C—Miscellaneous Public Health purposes, (iii) 50—Civil Works —D—Grants-in-aid for communication—Grants to Municipal Bodies".

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No.

(e)—For the entire Municipal area.

(f)—Yes, the Government allowed the Board to collect premium for water pipe connections.

(g)—Government is not aware of any rule or order which allow such hoarding.

(h)—Yes.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): চাৰ, (e) ৰ উত্তৰত গৱণ মেটে কৈছে “for the entire municipal area” মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিব পাবোনে যে যিহেতু Jorhat Municipality ৰ ৬ নং ward ত আজিলৈকে পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহল, চৰকাৰে সোনকালে পানী দিবৰ বাবে Municipality ক নিৰ্দেশ দিবনে?

Mr. SPEAKER : You need not reply to that question. Municipalities are autonomous bodies ; it is for them to see as to which areas are entitled to have water supply.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua has put that question in view of the answer given to (a) that Government had given to this Municipality some grants and a loan, and these were given for the entire Municipal area, but up-till now the Municipal Board concerned has not made any provision for water supply in Ward No.IV after taking the grant and the loan from the Government for the entire Municipality will the Government make an enquiry into that ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S. G.): Enquiry may be made if the hon. Member so desires.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: উত্তৰ (h)ত কৈছে—‘yes’. এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে কেতিয়া অনুসন্ধান কৰিব আৰু কি পায় সদনক জনাবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলগা নাই ।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok): উপমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে যোৰহাট মিউনিসিপেলিটিক পানী যোগানৰ বাবে যি টকা চৰকাৰে ধাৰলৈ দিছে, সেই টকাৰে আজিলৈকে যোৰহাটৰ মানুহক সন্তোষজনকভাৱে পানী যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ? সেইটো তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : পানী যোগান ঠিক হোৱা বে নাই সেইটো সঁচা । গতিকে তদন্ত কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক নাই ।

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): চৰকাৰে এইটো কথা কবনে যে ১ম কিস্তিৰ টকা দিয়াৰ পিছত ২য় কিস্তিৰ টকা দিয়াৰ আগতে ১ম কিস্তিৰ টকা properly utilise কৰিছে নে নাই ?

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Sir, with regard to (b) may I know what amount of tax has been collected from the tax payers.

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants to know what amount of tax was collected from the tax-payers.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) : সেইটো পিচতহে দিব পাৰিম।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) : এইটো কথা হয়নে যোৰহাট মিউনিচিপেলিটিক যি টকা ধাৰে দিছিল সেই টকা যথেষ্ট নহল আৰু পানী যোগানৰ বাবে যিবোৰ পাইপ আনিছিল সেইবোৰো এতিয়া ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰৰ দায়িত্বত বন্ধকত থকাৰ দৰেহে আছে for want of funds ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : যোৰহাট মিউনিচিপেলিটিক ৯ লাখ টকা দিয়া হৈছে। সেই টকা কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰিছে আৰু খৰচ কৰি আছে।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) : সেই টকা আধা কামৰ কাৰণেও যথেষ্ট নহয়। এই কথাৰ তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI : ৯ লাখ টকা যথেষ্ট হয়নে নহয় তদন্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : সেই কাৰণেই পাইপবোৰ বন্ধকত আছে।

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI : পাইপৰ কথা কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L. S.-G.) : Sir, a loan was sanctioned and given to the Jorhat Municipality for the purpose of improving of water supply in that town. Without the approval and sanction of the Government, orders were placed by the Chairman for pipes in excess of the amount of loan sanctioned. After these pipes were received, the Chairman approached the Government for the additional amount which could not be given, because we did not know whether these pipes were actually required in absence of previous sanction of revised estimates, if any, moreover, it was not proper for the Chairman to indent for these pipes without submitting estimates and obtaining sanction of the Government. That is how the matter stands now.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Sir, is it not a fact that the present Chairman of the Jorhat Municipality approached the Government, and of course subject to correction, and requested the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister also to come to the rescue of the Jorhat Municipality particularly in the matter of water supply ? He has submitted estimates showing that the amount estimated by the previous Chairman was totally inadequate for the work that were undertaken.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Yes, Sir, the present Chairman approached me and I told him that it was not proper for the Chairman, Jorhat Municipality to place indent without obtaining previous sanction of the Government. The estimate ought to have been submitted for scrutiny and ascertaining the actual requirements.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA : Sir, may I know when the first instalment was given to the Jorhat Municipality ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : It was during the time of the Ex-Chairman.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) : The first instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs was given on 27th October 1953, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs was given on 14th December 1954 and the 3rd instalment was given in 1959.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Sir, when the amount was given for water supply for the Jorhat Municipality it is presumed that the scheme, plan and estimates were submitted to the Government for approval. If it is so... ..

Mr. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : Sir, my question is that whether was a scheme in which estimates and plans were shown and if that scheme was approved by the Government then the amount required would correspond to the scheme and naturally there should be no difficulty for the Jorhat Municipality to run shortage of the fund.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L. S.-G.): As I have already said that this scheme was sanctioned in 1953. After the Government had thoroughly scrutinised the scheme, a sum of about Rs. 9 lakhs, I do not remember the exact amount was sanctioned for carrying out this work. After this sanctioned sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was exhausted, the present Chairman of the Jorhat Municipality approached the Government for further help.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) : Sir, it is not a fact that the prices of materials have risen up since 1953. Are the Government aware as to the percentages of rise of prices of the required materials since 1953 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I agree that the prices of the materials have gone up since 1953. But all the pipes necessary for the purpose ought to have been purchased at the time soon after the scheme was sanctioned and loans were advanced. But for some reason or other this was delayed and if more fund were now required the Government is neither liable nor responsible. The Municipality authority should have further obtained prior approval of the Government before placing the indents.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Revised Scheme পিচত দাখিল কৰা হৈছিল নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: নাই পোৱা ।

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Sir, May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what are the names of the *Ex-Chairman* and the present Chairman.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The name of the *Ex-Chairman* is Barua and the name of the present Chairman is Shri K. Sharma.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : I asked the question that whether Government has verified the utility of the money that is given for water supply and the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to reply that it was still under enquiry. But subsequently we find that first instalment was given in

1953 and the last instalment was given in 1959. My only question was whether the amount which was given at different times by different instalments, the Government did take care or did enquire about the utility of the previous instalments given to the Municipality before sanction of the next instalment ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) : Municipalities are semi-autonomous Bodies and the power mostly lies with the Municipal Board and primarily with the Chairman. In spite of repeated reminders, in spite of audit account, we are not having any reply from them.

Mr. SPEAKER : When the second instalment was given to the Municipality whether Government cared to inspect or examine utilisation of the same ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L. S.-G.) : As far as I remember, the second instalment was given after the utilisation certificate was filed by the Municipality.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat) : Sir, if I understood the Deputy Minister aright, then the impression that is being created in the House is that the Jorhat Municipality is not functioning properly. Will he be pleased to enlighten the House what are the basis of his giving that impression to the House ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think those replies are given in the next question.

Complaints regarding the function of Jorhat Municipal Board

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUAH (Katonigaon) asked :

191. Will the Minister-in-charge of L. S.-G. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether some complaints were lately lodged with the Government regarding the present functioning of the Jorhat Municipal Board ?

(b) If so, what are the complaints and who lodged them ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) replied :

191. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The complaints lodged by the Vice-Chairman, Jorhat Municipal Board are the following—

(1) that the Chairman allowed Shri Santaram, a Jamadar, to draw his full pay during the period of his suspension for in-subordination and misbehaviour to the superior staff ;

(2) that the Chairman have diverted street hydrants from one place to another without approval of the Board ;

(3) that the Chairman tampered with proceedings of the Board.

(4) that the Chairman suspended the order passed by the Vice-Chairman granting permission to one Shri D. Bora for re-erection of his house ;

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) : The first instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs was given on 27th October 1953, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs was given on 14th December 1954 and the 3rd instalment was given in 1959.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) : Sir, when the amount was given for water supply for the Jorhat Municipality it is presumed that the scheme, plan and estimates were submitted to the Government for approval. If it is so... ..

Mr. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : Sir, my question is that whether was a scheme in which estimates and plans were shown and if that scheme was approved by the Government then the amount required would correspond to the scheme and naturally there should be no difficulty for the Jorhat Municipality to run shortage of the fund.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L. S.-G.) : As I have already said that this scheme was sanctioned in 1953. After the Government had thoroughly scrutinised the scheme, a sum of about Rs. 9 lakhs, I do not remember the exact amount was sanctioned for carrying out this work. After this sanctioned sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was exhausted, the present Chairman of the Jorhat Municipality approached the Government for further help.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) : Sir, it is not a fact that the prices of materials have risen up since 1953. Are the Government aware as to the percentages of rise of prices of the required materials since 1953 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I agree that the prices of the materials have gone up since 1953. But all the pipes necessary for the purpose ought to have been purchased at the time soon after the scheme was sanctioned and loans were advanced. But for some reason or other this was delayed and if more fund were now required the Government is neither liable nor responsible. The Municipality authority should have further obtained prior approval of the Government before placing the indents.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Revised Scheme পিচত দাখিল কৰা হৈছিল নেকি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : নাই পোৱা ।

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Sir, May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what are the names of the *Ex-Chairman* and the present Chairman.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The name of the *Ex-Chairman* is Barua and the name of the present Chairman is Shri K. Sharma.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : I asked the question that whether Government has verified the utility of the money that is given for water supply and the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to reply that it was still under enquiry. But subsequently we find that first instalment was given in

1953 and the last instalment was given in 1959. My only question was whether the amount which was given at different times by different instalments, the Government did take care or did enquire about the utility of the previous instalments given to the Municipality before sanction of the next instalment ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) : Municipalities are semi-autonomous Bodies and the power mostly lies with the Municipal Board and primarily with the Chairman. In spite of repeated reminders, in spite of audit account, we are not having any reply from them.

Mr. SPEAKER : When the second instalment was given to the Municipality whether Government cared to inspect or examine utilisation of the same ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L. S.-G.) : As far as I remember, the second instalment was given after the utilisation certificate was filed by the Municipality.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat) : Sir, if I understood the Deputy Minister aright, then the impression that is being created in the House is that the Jorhat Municipality is not functioning properly. Will he be pleased to enlighten the House what are the basis of his giving that impression to the House ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think those replies are given in the next question.

Complaints regarding the function of Jorhat Municipal Board

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUAH (Katonigaon) asked :

191. Will the Minister-in-charge of L. S.-G. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether some complaints were lately lodged with the Government regarding the present functioning of the Jorhat Municipal Board ?

(b) If so, what are the complaints and who lodged them ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) replied :

191. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The complaints lodged by the Vice-Chairman, Jorhat Municipal Board are the following—

(1) that the Chairman allowed Shri Santaram, a Jamadar, to draw his full pay during the period of his suspension for in-subordination and misbehaviour to the superior staff ;

(2) that the Chairman have diverted street hydrants from one place to another without approval of the Board ;

(3) that the Chairman tampered with proceedings of the Board.

(4) that the Chairman suspended the order passed by the Vice-Chairman granting permission to one Shri D. Bora for re-erection of his house ;

(5) that the Chairman allowed improvement of land belonging to P. W. D. out of the Municipal fund ; and

(6) that the Chairman entrusted repairs of Municipal vehicles to Bordoloi Motor Works in spite of its high repair charges.

(c)—Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar is enquiring into the allegation and submitting his report. On receipt of the report suitable action will be taken in the matter.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon): উপমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে শ্রীশ্রীভব (c) ত কৈছে যে শিৱসাগৰৰ Deputy Commissioner য়ে সেই অভিযোগবিলাক তদন্ত কৰি আছে। মই জানিব পাবো নে যে সেই তদন্ত কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল আৰু চৰকাৰে তাৰ report পাবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগিব?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Government): ইংৰাজী ২৮-৯-৫০ তাৰিখে Deputy Commissioner এ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত অক্টোবৰত Deputy Commissioner লৈ Reminder দিয়া হৈছে; আকৌ ১৫ অক্টোবৰত Telegram দ্বাৰা Deputy Commissioner ক স্মৰণ কৰি দিয়া হৈছে আৰু বেচি দিন নালাগিব বুলি অনুমান হয়।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): The question has not been replied, Sir. She wanted to know what is the report ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Report has not been received from the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok): গৰণ মেণ্টে মিউনিসিপালিটিক ৯ লাখ টকা পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে দিয়া সত্বেও এই কাম হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): If the materials placed under the Deputy Commissioner could not be utilised, then will not the Government go to the rescue of the Municipality ?

Mr. SPEAKER: How that question arises in connection with 191. I request the Hon'ble members that before putting any supplementary question they should go through the questions and replies put by the questioner and replied by the Minister. Without doing so I think it becomes embarrassing to the House in case supplementaries are put, which have no relevancy with main questions.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat): With your leave, Sir, I want to say one thing. Some of my friends asked whether I am the Chairman. For the information of the House I say that I have never stood as a candidate for the Ward Commissionership at any time.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Local Self-Government): I think it is not himself, but his brother (laughter).

Monthly pension of Political sufferers of Goalpara District

Md. SHAHADAT ALI (South-Salmara) asked:

192. Will the Minister in-charge of Political sufferers be pleased to state—

- (a) How many political sufferers from Goalpara District were granted pension up-to-date
- (b) Who are those persons and the amount of pension granted in each case ?
- (c) Why Shri Labanya Prasad Nath one of the political sufferers of Narangabari Bagan in Goalpara District is not getting pension in spite of his repeated applications ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, I/C., Political sufferers) replied :

192. (a)—57 political sufferers have so far been granted monthly pension in the Goalpara District.

(b)—A list of the recipients of monthly pension is placed on the Library table.

(c)—Shri Labanya Prasad Nath of Narangabari has already been granted a monthly pension of Rs.50 as relief to political sufferer, *vide* Government sanctioning letter No.CMS.251/59/14, dated 16th December, 1959.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) :

শ্রীলাবণ্য নাথক ৫০ টকা হাবৰ পেঞ্চন দিয়া হৈছে—সকলো Political sufferer ব পেঞ্চনৰ হাব একেটাই নেকি ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : নহয়।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : যদি নহয়, কি কি হাবত কেনেকৈ দিয়া হয় ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : যিবিলাকৰ কোনো খাটৈয়া নাই ৩০ টকা—যিসকলৰ ৩ জনৰ ওপৰ খাটৈয়া আছে ৫০ টকা আৰু যিসকলৰ অৱস্থা একেবাৰে বেয়া আৰু বিশেষ কাৰণত ৭৫ টকা দিয়া হয়।

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURI (Boko) : কামৰূপ জিলাৰ কিমানজন Political Sufferer ক পেঞ্চন দিয়া হৈছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Now the questions are over ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would draw your attention to the business before the House. Sir, on 28th October the Gauhati University Court will meet its annual meeting. On that day also the Assam Sahitya Sabha will have a Plenary Session. So, may I request you Sir, that on Friday as we generally sit from 9 A.M. to 11-30 A.M., we can somehow accommodate those two and half hours on some other day, if we can adjust those 2½ hours' work on some other day, then can we not have recess on Friday? Some of the members of this House are also Members of the University Court, which will be meeting on the 28th next at Gauhati.

Mr. SPEAKER: We want to conclude the session on Saturday next, *i.e.*, on the 29th. Therefore, if any outstanding business remains to be done that can be taken up by even sitting for longer hours on Saturday, having a recess on Friday.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat): May I know what time has been allotted for the discussion of the Draft Third Five-Year Plan? This is an important matter, and some time will be required for its discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Most probably this will come on Saturday. On Saturday there will be two items outstanding, one is Press Bill and the other one is the Draft Third Five-Year Plan. Therefore Hon'ble members will get ample opportunity to discuss it, almost the whole day.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development): Sir, I am vitally concerned with the discussion of the Draft Third Five-Year Plan. I have a plan to be away by that time. I had a plan for discussion all these days, but unfortunately I did not get a chance.

Shri DEBESWAR SHARMA: Sir, this Plan is a continued affair. So, it will be helpful.....

Mr. SPEAKER: First of all let us decide this point regarding recess on Friday.

On Friday we sit for 2½ hours. Suppose we take those items on Saturday by sitting for longer hours, that is, 2½ hours more beyond 4 P.M., then that will compensate the whole thing.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Friday's business can be taken on Saturday by sitting longer hours.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then, if necessary, we shall sit 2½ hours longer on Saturday, and there will be no sitting on Friday to enable the members to attend the Annual Meeting of the University Court and other meetings also.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, one thing I would like to submit. If this House creates a precedent of adjourning the sittings of the House for attending meetings outside, it will be a very unhealthy convention.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is not a convention at all.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): This is not an unhealthy convention. The University Court's annual sitting is on the 28th, *i.e.*, Friday. If we have a recess on Friday, we can adjust the Saturday for the business of this House. That will be the proper arrangement.

Mr. SPEAKER: As I have said this is only an adjustment so as to allow some of the members of this House to attend the University Court meeting and also the Assam Sahitya Sabha. If we have recess on Friday, we can compensate it by sitting longer on Saturday.

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER: Let it be decided in the Business Advisory Committee at 12-30 P.M. to-day.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat): As regards the draft of the Third Five-Year Plan which is coming up for discussion on Saturday, Sir, through you, may I request the Planning Minister to give us a note on the achievements during the Second Five-Year Plan so that we shall be able to know the spill-over to the Third Five-Year Plan. The achievements may be shown quarter by quarter.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I will submit it, Sir, as suggested. The point I was trying to raise was that I won't be present on the Saturday as planned. So I have thought that the learned discussions should take place today or at some other time early as I have a Conference to attend tomorrow onwards.

Mr. SPEAKER: Tomorrow we have reserved for discussions on State Trading.

Could we not sit a little longer today? Let us try to expedite.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): With regard to the discussions on planning, I beg to inform the House that the Planning Commission will be discussing the Third Five-Year Plan draft on 15th of November. It is, therefore, very important that we discuss this subject in this House before that date so that we can represent the views of this House to the Planning Commission. I would also very much like that the Minister in-charge of Planning has the opportunity of representing our discussions and also giving his own views in the matter. That is my suggestion, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Two important items of business are outstanding: (1) discussion on State Trading and (2) discussions on the Third Five-Year Plan. I propose to take up State Trading tomorrow, Wednesday, and the discussions on Planning could be conveniently shifted on to two Saturdays. I have also received requests from several members, who are willing to take part in these debates. I think their numbers will not be small; it will be about 20. Therefore it will take the whole day.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): May I give a suggestion? The discussion on item No.3 could be taken up some other day. In that case discussion on the Draft Third Five-Year Plan can be taken up today.

Mr. SPEAKER: In that case there are some difficulties. The Chief Minister will be away, I think, from tomorrow. I think that it is very important and it will be also better if the Chief Minister be present while these discussions take place.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Then it is better to extend the House upto 10 P.M. like yesterday.

(Voices : No, No.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I order that these things be reserved for discussion in the Business Advisory Committee.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Special Powers (Press) Bill, 1960

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the Hon'ble Members have received the copy of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Special Powers (Press) Bill, 1960.

(Voices : Yes, Yes.)

We can take it now.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Rangia): I beg to submit the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Special Powers (Press) Bill, 1960.

The Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Item No.7 is a very small item. I think it can be taken up now.

Mr. SPEAKER: It can be taken up and disposed of immediately as it will relieve the burden on the agenda today.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I beg to leave to introduce the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960.

(The question was adopted.)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion is moved.

The question is that the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960 be introduced.

(The question was adopted.)

(The Secretary, Legislative Assembly read the title of the Bill.)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. In placing the motion before the House, I would just like to inform the Hon'ble Members that section 289A of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, empowered the State Governments to exercise the powers vested in the Central Government in relation to Companies (which are not trading companies) with objects confined to a single State. With the enforcement of the Companies Act of 1956, which repealed the Indian Companies Act of 1913, the authority of the State Governments for constitution, regulation and winding up of Companies falling under the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India disappeared. A point was raised as to the constitutionality of a Parliamentary legislation repealing the provisions of an existing law which pertained to the State's sphere. Government of India, however, expressed the desires that the State Governments not to pursue this point but to make independent legislations of their own to remove the anomaly. Many State Governments have already acted upon that advice. Accordingly, the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960, has been prepared and placed before this House for approval.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motions moved. The question is that the Assam Non-Trading Companies Bill, 1960, be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted.)

Motion

Further discussion on the motion or the Statement made by the Chief Minister on the floor of the House on 7th October, 1960 regarding last July disturbances in the State

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in discussing here the report on the last disturbance, we are rather making a *post-mortem* examination of the matter. We are here to analyse the matter and analyse it with some object in view and not to undo what has already happened, but to see that there is no recurrence of such events in future. This House has decried and condemned the atrocities that took place in our State. We have condemned it as we did when there was great killing in Bengal. That killing in Bengal took the toll of about 40,000 lives. We condemned it as we did condemn when there was loss of innumerable lives on this very language issue in Bombay. But we find that these things are not the creation of the common men who are involved in the disturbances, who have become the victims of the disturbances. The incidents. These incidents are not the creator or not the author of these section of intelligent people, and the effect comes to the common and innocent people. What happened in Bengal did not touch either Shri Hasan Surawardy or late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. The ordinary panwalla, bidiwalla in the street have been affected. But here also the victims are very poor people who had nothing to do with the language issue. While the Chief Minister was pleased to give his statement on the 23rd of June there was nothing for the Assamese people to be sorry for. They were rather glad and happy that the official Language Bill will be coming. Then, who was the author of these happenings? Necessarily, when the people were happy over having an official Bill being introduced in the State Assembly,

it is people other than the Assamese section who were the authors of these incidents. That meeting of Silchar and the publications in some sections of newspapers who were not at all happy with the Language Bill, exaggerated the news, which has been discussed in the floor of this House and which have been repeated times without number. When our Finance Minister went to Goreswar, and travelled with the Union Law Minister, one man who was said to have the victim of the disturbance himself denied the matter and said that it was absolutely wrong. Therefore, we must not take the offensive camp from the side of the innocent people and particularly on the Assamese section of the people. Yesterday, in the floor of the House, my friend Shri Bhattacharyya said that if we do something and drag the people to the scene, then it is those people who aggravate the situation and not the common people. We feel something here which is harmful to the harmony and unity and it is those people who are responsible and not anybody else. So far personal knowledge goes, in respect of the incidents at North Kamrup and Kamrup District, there was administrative failure no doubt, but that was a failure of leadership as well. Myself, my friend Shri Deka and Mr. Talukdar had been moving about all through. We had a meeting with Finance Minister at Rangiya, discussed things and it is clear that our leadership also failed and also we are equally responsible for the occurrences. We were the first batch of people to go to Mandia. What we found there is that none of our leaders went to the place and we were apparently the first batch visitors. We found the victims and we were told none of the leaders earlier made a visit. When we heard on the 4th evening with great regret about the Gauhati shooting, we were holding meeting at night. But people were very much agitated. We knew that something would happen in Goreswar and we asked the Magistrate in-charge to go to Rangiya. He had been to Rangiya actually and contacted the Police authorities. It was reported later that Police did not proceed to the place simply on the ground that they had only ten muskets for use. Jurisdiction of the Magistrate was not extended to Goreswar and therefore he was in difficulty. All these created the situation as it happened at Goreswar. It is extremely painful and sad that the police administration did not rise to the occasion and also, as I have stated earlier, the absence of leadership and its failure has also aggravated the situation. Here in Nalbari, we were holding a meeting on the 6th when we heard that a batch of military was coming. We met the Police Officers and told them this is the time when you actually require our help. The people of Nalbari were very much calm and cool, but it was apprehended that the presence of military at this situation would only serve as a provocation. The people said they do not require even any police help and they themselves undertook and offered to maintain absolute peace and order. Ultimately, we approached the military officer-in-charge and insisted on him that unless civil authorities require, military should not be go to the spot. The presence of military, I submit, Sir, has also aggravated the situation to a great deal.

We understand that the curfew at Gauhati was also partly responsible for the occurrences. This holocaust was the result not only of the language issue or communal feeling, but it was the result of the 4th shooting. It spread everywhere like fire. The language issue was the immediate result of this holocaust, there were, as has been explained on the floor of this Assembly, other reasons also, such as, frustration among the Assamese people, landlessness among the peasants, the unemployment problem and so on and so forth. To bring about a psychological change among the minorities, we must also study these things. How can we remove the problem and

landlessness and also how can we solve the problem of unemployment? These things are also to be considered. One other thing, I must say, is that these delegations are sometimes good, useful and necessary. We have seen in the Parliamentary Delegation, we have seen in the visit of the Congress group led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that they were useful and there were also voluntary organisations who came here to render their services. We find that there are too many goodwill missions which only fomented the wounds and did not heal up and I hope the number of goodwill missions and the number of such delegations should not be encouraged in future. All these things only and insult to injury and it does not pacify anyone.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, at the outset, I think our Chief Minister who has placed before us a correct picture of the recent unfortunate happenings. I am not going to dilate about the extensiveness of the disturbances, but I would like to speak particularly on certain important points raised by some of our friends. Shrimati Joytshna Chanda said that the happenings were pre-planned and pre-organised, but it is not so. It was a spontaneous outburst spontaneous. If she agrees we may discuss the matter and I hope I will be able to convince her because I was from the very beginning moving throughout the State in this connection for the maintenance of peace. The second thing that I am unhappy to see that most of the Members were referring to the students' conduct. But, Sir, this is a very important matter and we must be very careful about the role of the students. May be that one or two students behave improperly, there may be misconduct, but thereby we must not pass such remarks about the student community as a whole. If we find in a family a child is notorious, we must not and cannot say that the whole family is notorious. We must not blame the student community in such a manner. Of course, in a society, there may be bad people. Similarly, in the students community, there may be both good and bad students, but that percentage is negligible. So far as Gauhati is concerned, I am associating with the students there and therefore I can say that the students behaved very properly and in a dignified way. I was equally glad to see the conduct of the teachers and professors who tried their level best to restore peace. But one fact we cannot deny is that the students generally become the victim of environmental circumstances. Therefore, we, the peace loving people must remain alert of these things and we should try to bring a universal code of conduct which is conducive to the maintenance of peaceful conduct.

Now, I want to suggest certain points so that we may see that such unhappy and unfortunate disturbances may not occur in future. The primary responsibility in this regard is that of the Government's. From the administrative point of view I have seen that the Departments concerned were not very much alert from the very beginning and took all these agitations very lightly and of course as the Chief Minister has said, the Police administration staff were inadequate to cope with the situation. I have from very private source learnt that the C. I. D. Department of the Government could not function efficiently. We have heard about the bomb explosion case in Dibrugarh and Shillong. All these incidents were very suspicious. How could the people get these explosive substances which contains nitro-glycerine and other explosive substance? These things are not available in the market, except from the Public Works Department or other sources. So, how could these things be made available to the public?

It is a matter for investigation. Then again, in the telephone and in the Railway Department, probably most of us know that it is practically monopolised by one community, who take active part of the use of the Telephone and Railway Department. I was at Bongaigaon and know how these people misused the Department. During the disturbance we could not contact anybody but from private source we could learnt that all these people who were interested in divulging many information to the interested people and not to the people who wanted to know that thing themselves for public interest. About the shooting incident at Gauhati on the 4th, I got the information very late because I could not get any telephone connection. Unfortunately I could go there only after one hour. Therefore, I request the Government to take up these matters with the Union Government about the inefficiency and misuse of the Telephone Department, they had connection with Calcutta and other places. Thirdly, we should be alert about false rumours published or spread throughout not only the State but outside also. I just cite an instance. A report which runs as follows—“A good number of male inmates are quite boisterous and have imaginery stories to tell about alleged atrocities in their districts. According to them over one lakh Bengali population have left Assam and about 30,000 have been killed”. It is not known from what source this fantastic report sprang up. Secondly, Sir, some of my Medical friends in Calcutta have accused us that two doctors have been killed and thrown into Brahmaputra. They also passed condolence resolution. Therefore, they said that they were not coming to attend the proposed Medical Conference in Assam. I at once contradicted this news and they could not substantiate this. So, Sir, all these rumours should be dealt with firmly. Therefore, I think it will be better if our Government take up the matter with the Bengal Government and stop publication of such false news. I do not know whether there is any legal procedure or not to stop publication of rumours, but I say that must be stopped. Similarly, rumour was speared that 7 boys were killed at Gauhati but actually only one boy was killed.

I also want to mention about another point with regard to the last disturbance. I know, Sir, that there are some habitual offenders and they always try to take advantage of such a situation and as a result some innocent people are made to suffer. These habitual offenders should be rounded up and dealt with.

I am citing another point which is very important. This is with regard to the non-official organisations. Sir, we the public workers were very alert during the last disturbances and we did our best. But unfortunately we did not get proper co-operation, particularly at Gauhati from the Police Department. Sir, I was not given a pass to move about on the 4th July and also I approached the Police Officer on the 4th July but one officer refused. I being a Doctor and a social worker should have been given a pass immediately. Then, Sir, I approached the Deputy Commissioner and after two days I got a pass. The Police Department should know the persons who have got control over the people and who have close contact with the people and who can maintain peace. Sir, I am sorry to mention about this but I could not help it as I could not move about at Gauhati on that day. So, in future all these points should be taken into consideration.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the Railway Department, and I do not like to give the details again. But I would request the Government to take the matter up with the Central Government so that such things may

not occur in future. I may suggest here that all the employees of a particular community should not be posted in one place. The employees should be of different communities in every place. Sir, it is reported that the Railway employees at Lumding and Moriani and other places gave shelter to some bad elements and they created trouble. So I suggest that the employees in a particular place should be mixed up.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ প্ৰতিবেদনত এটা কথা দেখুৱাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেইটো হৈছে যে ভাষা সমস্যাক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি যিটো গণ্ডগোল হ'ল সেইটো হৈছে পুঞ্জীভূত স্বাৰ্থৰক্ষাৰ বাবে হৈ গ'ল। অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু দিল্লীৰ পৰা কোৱা হৈছে যে—While these riots were apparently the result of the language agitation they are manifestations of a deep-seated social and economic malady and of a sense of frustration which unfortunately have afflicted the people of Assam. অৰ্থাৎ তাৰ দ্বাৰা কবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে যে, জনসাধাৰণৰ মনত যি বেদনা পুঞ্জীভূত হৈ আছিল সেইটো ব্যক্ত কৰা হল। মোৰ কথা হৈছে চৰকাৰে কিয় ব্যৰ্থতা প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে? চৰকাৰে তাৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগিছিল। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰতিবেদনত যদিও চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্বলতা ঢাকি ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে তথাপি সেই দুৰ্বলতা ইতিহাসে কেতিয়াও ঢাকি ৰাখিবলৈ নিদিয়। সময়ৰ সোতত প্ৰকৃত ঘটনা প্ৰকাশ হৈ যাবগৈ। ২১ মে তাৰিখে শ্বিলঙত অসমীয়া-বিবোধী শোভাযাত্ৰাকাৰীয়ে অসমীয়া ভাষাক গাধাৰ ভাষা বুলি গালি পাৰিছে। ২৬ মে'ত গুৱাহাটীৰ জালুকবাৰিত ছোৱ কৰি ছাত্ৰক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছে, ১৬ জুনত নৰিয়ানীত অসমীয়া ছাত্ৰৰ ওপৰত বঙালীয়ে অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে, ১৮ জুনত লামডিং চহৰত অসমীয়া কথাচৰি 'পুৰেকপ' বন্ধ কৰি গণ্ডগোল সৃষ্টি কৰিছে আৰু সৰ্বশেষত গুৱাহাটীত ৪ জুলাইত পলিছে গুলিয়াই ৩ৰঙিত বৰপুজাৰীক হত্যা কৰি চাঞ্চল্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি এই গণ্ডগোল চাৰিওপিনে বিয়পাই দিলে। ক্ৰমান্বয়ে ইমানবোৰ ঠাইত ইমানবোৰ ঘটনা ঘটাব পিচতো চৰকাৰে কিয় এই অৱস্থাৰ কথা আগতে ভাবিব নোৱাৰিলে? কিয় আজি অসম চৰকাৰ সকলোৰে উপহাসৰ পাত্ৰ হবলগা হল? পালিয়েমেন্টাৰী ডেলিগেচনৰ আগতে নিজৰ দুৰ্বলতা আৰু অকমন্যতা স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে। আজি সকলোৰে পেছক দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ বেচি দোষী। চৰকাৰ যদি সজাগ হ'লহেতেন তেনেহলে এই ঘটনা কেতিয়াও ঘটিবলৈ নেপালেহেতেন। অৱশ্যে সমাজ-বিবোধী শক্তি বহুত আছে যি এই স্থবিধাত ৰাইজক সজাগ কৰি দিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ সতৰ্কতা থকা উচিত। সেই কাৰণে মই প্ৰথম দোষ দিছো অসম চৰকাৰক আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰো ইয়াৰ বাবে নিৰ্দোষী নহয়।

তাৰ উপৰিও যিটো কথা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ইতিপূৰ্বে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰে অথচ অসম চৰকাৰে সেইটো চিন্তা কৰিব নোৱাৰে এনে কথা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। অসম চৰকাৰে শেষত ঘটনা সৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। শ, শ মানুহ উৎপীড়িত হৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দলৰ পৰা দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিয়েই মুক্ত হ'ব।

আজি মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে বিবৃতিত কৈছে যে, ইয়াত অফিচাৰসকলৰ দুৰ্বলতা আছিল, কিন্তু অফিচাৰসকলৰ দুৰ্বলতা বা শিথিলতাৰ কাৰণে দায়ী কোন? চৰকাৰ দায়ী নহয় নে?

আজি আমি ৪ বছৰে এই সদনত কৈ আহিছো যে, এই বিন্দুৰ্দ্ধ খিলঞ্জীয়া লোকসকলক ঠিকমতে সংস্থাপন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। উট ডাঙৰীয়াই ঠিকেই কৈছে যে, ইও এটা এই অশান্তিৰ মূল কাৰণ।

আজি একদল লোকে কিছুমান ঘৰ জ্বলাই দ্ধতি কৰিলে। চৰকাৰে যথা-সময়ত অকামিলা হৈ বহি থাকি, সকলো দোষ কিছুমান নিবিহ লোকৰ ওপৰত জাপি দিব পাৰিলেই যেন চৰকাৰে নিষ্কৃতি পালে।

ঘটনাৰ পিচত যেতিয়া বিত্তমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীআহমদ কাসমীৰৰ পৰা ঘূৰি আহিল, তেতিয়া তেখেতক মই ৮ জুলাইতে লগ ধৰাত তেখেতে কৈছিল যে, তেখেত নাছিল, কিন্তু মই জানিব বিচাৰো যে, এই দায়ীঘ অকল তেখেতৰহে আছিল নেকি? অন্য মন্ত্ৰীসকল দায়ী নহয়, অকল শ্ৰীআহমদহে দায়ী? তেখেতহে অসম চৰকাৰৰ একমাত্ৰ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল নেকি?

(Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North)—

হা হা, এখানে সরকার কিছুই করে নাই, কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টি সব করেছে——।)

মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীবৰ্ণেন্দ্ৰ দাস অধৈৰ্য্য হৈ পৰিছে। মই কওঁ তেখেতৰ নিছিনা কংগ্ৰেছ নেতাসকলেই আজি অসমত হোৱা ঘটনাত ইন্ধন যোগাইছে। দুঃখৰ কথা যে, শান্তি, সম্প্ৰীতি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে সেই সময়ত চৰকাৰৰ অসমৰ্খতাৰ কাৰণে কিমান লোকৰ দুগতি হল এইটো এটা চৰকাৰৰ শোচনীয় অৱস্থা। তাৰ উপৰিও কংগ্ৰেছী লোকসকল নিৰ্বিকাবে চাই থাকিল। তাৰ ফলত কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্যৰ সমষ্টিতে সৰহ ভাগ অশান্তি হল। সবভোগ আদি ঠাইত শ্ৰীঘনশ্যাম তালুকদাৰ আৰু কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ তৎপৰতাৰ কাৰণেই শান্তিবন্ধা হৈছিল। দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে, বৰপেটাত এজন গৌৰাঙ্গ বিশ্বাস বুলি কমিউনিষ্ট কৰ্মীক শান্তি-দুঃখলা বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে চেপ্টা কৰাৰ বিনিময়ত অভিযুক্তহে কৰা হৈছে। এই কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ কৰ্মীসকলেই নলবাৰীত আৰু ধমধমা আদি ঠাইত শান্তিবন্ধা কৰিব পাৰিছে। তথাপি বৰপেটাত কিছুমান মানুহে ৪২ জনৰ ঘৰ পুৰিলে আৰু এজনী তিবোতা পুৰি মৰিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এই শান্তিভঙ্গকাৰী মানুহবিলাকক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিবলৈ চেপ্টা কৰা নাই।

টিহৰ মুৰমেলাত কিছুমান ঘৰ পুৰিছিল! তাৰ ফলতে কিছুমান দুখীয়া মানুহ আজি বাস্তাত আশ্ৰয় লবলগা হৈছে। এজনৰ মূৰ ফালি দিছে। আমি নলবাৰী হস্পিটাললৈ আনি চিকিৎসা কৰোৱা সত্ত্বেও ১৫ দিনৰ পিচত মৃত্যু হৈছিল। সেই ঠাইত পুলিছে নাছিল বা কংগ্ৰেছৰো কোনো মানুহ নাছিল যে, শান্তিবন্ধা কৰে।

বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক দুগতিও এই অশান্তিৰ এটা কাৰণ। আজি স্থানীয় লোকে বেল, ডাক, তাৰৰ চাকৰী নাপায়। বহুতৰে আনকি খকাঘৰৰ কাৰণেও মাটি-বাৰী চৰকাৰে দিব নোৱাৰে। এই যে বাইজৰ ভিতৰত অসন্তুষ্টিবিলাক হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে কোন দায়ী? চৰকাৰেই নহয় জানো?

তাৰ পিচত, ৩০ আগষ্টৰ চৰকাৰী বিবৃতিত আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-সমাজক এই অশান্তিৰ কাৰণে দোষ দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে যে সেই সময়ত একেবাৰে inactive আছিল আৰু সেয়ে যে অশান্তিৰ মূল কাৰণ, সেই কথাটো স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ টান পাইছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা যিটো ঘোষণা কৰিছে সেইটো ভুল।

এই ছাত্ৰ সমাজৰো দেশপ্ৰেম আছে—দেশপ্ৰেম চৰকাৰৰ একচেটিয়া সম্পত্তি নহয়। দেশৰ অন্যাগ দেখিলে, সেই অন্যাগক বাঁধা দিয়া ছাত্ৰসকলোৰো কৰ্তব্য। কিন্তু যোৱা অশান্তিত ছাত্ৰসকলে সক্রীয়ভাৱে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা বুলি যে দোষাকপ কৰিছে, সেই ছাত্ৰসকলেই পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ কামত দেহে কেহে খাটি দিয়া নাই জানো ?

অৱশ্যে একদল ছাত্ৰ হয়তো থাকিব পাৰে, কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণে সকলোৰে দোষাবোপ কৰা ঠিক নহয়। যিসকলে দোষ কৰিছিল, সেইসকলক শাস্তি দিয়ক—“The Government has already issued instructions to formulate a code of academic discipline specifying there in that acts such as organising strikes, demonstrations, hartals, demand days, etc., will be penalized by cancellation of Government Scholarships and stipends and expulsion from the educational institution.”

চাব, মই এই কথাত প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো যে, যদি ছাত্ৰবিলাকে কোনো সাম্প্ৰদায়িক বা এই ধৰণৰ কোনো ঘটনাত সচেতনভাৱে যোগ দিয়ে তেনেহলে সেইবিলাকক বন্ধ কৰক জোৰ কৰি হলেও। কিন্তু ছাত্ৰবিলাকে শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধীয় বা শিক্ষাৰ কেৰোণ আতৰ কৰিবলৈ যদি Strike কৰে তেন্তে এইটো তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যাযসঙ্গত দাবী আৰু Constitution এ দিয়া fundamental right বুলি মই ভাবো। ইয়াৰ ওপৰত হাত দিয়াৰ চৰকাৰৰ কোনো আইন বা যুক্তি নাই বা অধিকাৰ নাই। বৰং ছাত্ৰ-বিলাকক আইনসঙ্গত কামত উৎসাহ দিয়াহে উচিত। এই ধৰণেৰে আমাৰ জাতীয় আন্দোলনতো ছাত্ৰই আগ ভাগ লৈছিল। তেনেকুৱা আন্দোলন repression কৰা উচিত নহয়। (পুনঃপুনঃ সময় সঙ্কেত)।

আৰু এটা কথা বিহেবিলিটেচন সম্বন্ধে। এই সম্বন্ধে আমি একমত। কিন্তু দেখিছো চৰকাৰৰ যিটো নীতি কেবল নিজৰ লোকলৈ পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ কাজ চলাব বিছাৰে। C. P. I. ৰ নিচিনা এটা শক্তিশালী Party ক পত্তা নিদিয়। আমি Goreswar ত দেখিছো যে তাত যেতিয়া ঘটনা হৈছিল Communist Party একমাত্র party আছিল যি বাইজৰ মাজত গৈ Camp স্থাপন কৰি শান্তি স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সচেষ্ট হৈছিল।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that the topic disturbance is a very delicate one. We have seen that since the outbreak of the disturbances, there were great strains on us. Not only the Social workers were strained but also the Government employees were strained with over work. Sir, we regretted very much for the happenings. I do not know whether there is any appreciation of our regrets. The Chief Minister and the Leaders of Assam regretted this happenings

The Members of Assam in the Parliament also regretted this. I do not know whether they could get appreciation from the other Members of Parliament on the other hand our regrets have been utilised against us.

Sir, I, in this connection, I like to point out that in a leading Calcutta Daily yesterday published that our regrets were a second thought. But I like to say that what we regretted was never the outcome of our second thought. We regretted as soon as we came to know of these happenings. We have got responses from both the victims and the aggressors to our regrets. Sir, when I regretted on the spot and shed tears I like to tell the House that some very appreciable thing happened. For example in a locality of my district we could bring back the suffering people of 10th and 11th, the Bengali victims on 13th July and they are now living peacefully.

Sir, the reasons of the disturbances have been explained in different ways. It has been said that the aspirations, frustrations and fears of the local people are the sole reasons of this disturbance. Sir, what are the frustrations, what are the aspirations and what were the fears. Sir, I do not like to discuss the Civil List of 1958 nor of 1960 nor of 1935. If somebody goes round the State he will find the real picture. I do not find appreciation of our aspirations, frustrations and fears by Bengal papers and the leaders of the West Bengal. They want that entire Assam should be included in Bengali speaking zone. If such things are allowed to be published in the press or allowed to float by interested corners the fear might increase in the minds of our people, specially in the minds of the those young men. So, I requests that our utterings should not be which would increase fear and frustration. When I speak about fear and frustrations it is not only for the Brahmaputra Valley but for the people of the entire State specially the indigenous people of the State.

Sir, in the first part of July last the disturbances occurred was unprecedented during the last 100 years. Of course before 150 or 200 years ago something greater than this happened in the State. Sir, when we try to analyse the reason of this development of the disturbance we find that the relations between the different areas and different communities strained after the adoption of the Resolution by the A. P. C. C. making the Assamese as the State Language. The leaders who wanted to make Assam into a Bengali speaking area and a section of Calcutta press opposed the A. P. C. C. Resolution and excitement infused amongst their followers.

I like to cite an example of Mariani, where on the 18th of June a large number of Assamese students and young men were assaulted by the railway employees and their relatives who were all Bengalees. Why that assault was made? What was the fault of the young men? Because they joined in a procession and some of them rebuked the Bengali language. At Shillong, Assamese language was rebuked saying that Assamese language is donkey's language (গাধাৰ ভাষা) and at Mariani they called Bengal language as goats language (ছাগলীৰ ভাষা)। To me all these were childish. We should try to bring a stoppage of such childishness. Those railway employees who assaulted the students should share the responsibility of the violent disturbances of Assam. Those people who had encouraged those Bengalee employees and Bengalee students should also be responsible. Those leaders both outside and inside Assam encouraged such feelings, should also be responsible. Due to their utterings, or due to publication in Press those people were inspired and the outcome was that they resorted to violence and counter-violence started in different parts of the State.

Similarly we find that at Tinsukia there were attacks and counter-attacks and that spread to other places in rural areas. Sir, I denounce all these violence. I condemn the violence from either side, and this violence was nothing but something like revenge on the fault of some body else. I am proud to say Sir, that the sainer section of our people were not victims to such a feeling of revenge. Sir, the poor and innocent people suffered. Those poor and innocent people living in villages who took that place as their hearth and home perhaps they did not have any alternative place to go also—they became the victims due to the fact that some of us created this language controversy. A feeling of fear was created that as if the Assamese language is going to be extinguished from Assam. Sir, I like to request all, specially the leaders of Bengal, Calcutta Press, as well as our Bengalee leaders who used to held the view that Assam should be included in Bengali speaking area to restrain from their feeling, utterings and speeches so that normalcy can be restored and which will help us in removing the fear amongst the victims. Some of our friends quoted the Parliamentary Delegation's Report. I do not know how far they were correctly informed about the origin of happenings.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up Mr. Hazarika.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): I am just finishing, Sir.

Now, we are trying how we can rehabilitate the victims, and I request all to create a proper climate so that we can speed up the rehabilitation and strengthen the relation between the different communities in Assam.

With these words, Sir, I support the statement made by our Chief Minister.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very carefully gone through the statement of the Chief Minister on the floor of this House. The statement of the Chief Minister is not a comprehensive one and is not upto the mark.

The disturbances which started in Assam during July and immediately preceding to it resulted due to the agitation over the language issue and some other issues like unemployment, etc.

There was a demand from the people of Assam for the last couple of years that Assamese should be declared as the State Language. But this was not being done. Had it been done earlier much of the subsequent trouble could not have occurred. On the 3rd of March, the Chief Minister invited opinion of the minorities. Consequently much agitation arose over the declaration of Assamese as the State Language of Assam; there was action and counter-action, and subsequently the trouble arose.

On the 21st of May there was a procession at Shillong and in that procession where it was stated that the Assamese was a "donkey's language". Still no action was taken about it by the Government.

Again on the 26th May, one Dulal Barua, a student of Gauhati University was arrested by the I. G. P. and this also excited the students community of Assam. There were incidents at Mariani and Luming where

the Assamese people were humiliated and assaulted. But the Government was very incompetent to take any action over these incidents. The table was turned while there was firing on the 4th of July at the Cotton College Hostel violating all the cannons of civilisation. I believe, had there been no firing on the 4th July the trouble in Assam could not have been widespread and when there was firing on the 4th July the situation throughout Assam became tense and there were arson, looting, assault and rape, and Government could not protect the Bengalees against the miscreants. Rather we see that there were more violence at Goreswar, which is the Constituency of our Congress President, and in that Constituency much of the trouble arose. There was trouble in Jorhat, Krisnai and in others places which are represented by the Congress M. L. As. During the time of the disturbances the Government failed absolutely. Since 4th of July to 12th of July the people thought that there was no Government. There was utter failure of the Government.

During the disturbances the Ministers were very much afraid to face the public. They could not go to the public; they could not make the people understand that they should not do all these things. Had they gone to the people, then, I think much of the trouble which have arisen could have been lessened. The police system in Assam failed utterly. Had they discharged their duties properly there I believe much of the violence could have been prevented.

But it will not be proper to say that all the places of Assam were involved in violence. I can not boldly say that places which are represented by Opposition M. L. As were not affected. In my Constituency there are about 20,000 Bengalee refugees and in that Constituency there was not a single case of assault. In the Constituency of Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury or Shri Prokritish Ch. Barua or Shri Tarun Sen Dea and some other constituencies also which are represented by Opposition M. L. As there was no trouble. In the Constituency of Shri Hiralal Patwari, there was also no trouble, and we see, Sir, that in those areas the local M. L. As and local leaders prevented disturbance. Had similar efforts been made in other places also much of the trouble could have been averted. Again, Sir, when there was trouble at Mandia which is the Constituency of our Finance Minister. No Congress men went there before. It was Mr. Tarun Sen Dea and Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury who went there first to see the condition there. I think our Congress Leaders and Ministers should have visited Mandia.

But nobody went there, during the trouble period. I think, perhaps, for fear or for some other reasons we do not know. Even the D. C., S. P. or S. D. O. did not go to Mandia. But all these troubles could have been averted if timely action was taken. If these Officers would have visited the places of occurrence they could have saved the situation. The Government have now arrested about 20 Officers and I think some more Officers who defaulted should have been arrested even now. These Officers should not only be suspended but the guilty officers should be discharged from service.

Again we have come to know that about 4,382 persons have been arrested in connection with the last riots. Of course those persons who created these troubles should be arrested and prosecuted but I am afraid

these arrests have been made indiscriminately. I can give an example of a person who has been arrested for nothing. He is Shri Gouranga Biswas of Barpeta Road. In this way students, teachers including Headmasters of schools and even Presidents of Panchayats have been arrested.

Now I come to rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of the refugees has not been done in the way it should have been. The refugees should have been given a substantial amount of relief; Rs.50 is not sufficient. The landless refugees should have been provided with lands wherever possible. Government should consider the question of settling them in the P. G. Rs, V. G. Rs and also in Government Khas lands.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আসামে যে ভয়াবহ কাণ্ড ঘটয়া গেল এবং বাহার বিষয় অতি পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খরূপে লোকসভায় আলোচিত হইয়াছে, সেই কথা নূতন করিয়া পুনরোধান ও আলোচনা করার বিশেষ প্রয়োজন আছে বলিয়া আমি মনে করি না। বিশেষতঃ সময়ের প্রলেপে অনেকের মন থেকে উঠা মুছে যাইতেছিল কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় এই সदनে কোন কোন সভ্য যেভাবে আলোচনা করিয়াছেন এবং আমার নাম উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন তাহাতে বাধ্য হইয়া অনিচ্ছাসত্ত্বেও দুই-চারিটা কথা বলিবার জন্য দাঁড়াইয়াছি।

অনেকে বলেছেন ভাষার জন্য এই গোলামাল ঘটছে, আবার কেউ কেউ বলেছেন উহা রাজনৈতিক কারণ হইতে উদ্ভিত হইয়াছে। বাহার যেভাবে সুরক্ষা হয়, যে দল যেভাবে অপর দলকে চাপ দিতে পারেন সেই ভাবে তাহারা এই নারকীয় ঘটনার কারণ প্রদর্শন করিয়াছেন। আমি একজন অতি নগণ্য সভ্য। নিজের কোন মতামত জাহির করিতে চাই না। আমি শুধু সভ্যদের এই কথা স্মরণ করিয়া দিতে চাই যাহা ভারতের সরাফ্ট মন্ত্রী শ্রীগোবিন্দ বল্লভ পঞ্চজী লোকসভায় আসামের ঘটনাবলীর আলোচনার সময় প্রকাশ করেন। তিনি বলেছেন—“But, what happend in Assam, whatever be other causes, who the gruesome manifestation of the spirit of fanatical linguism, regionalism, parochialism and a greed or desire, whatever you call it, to monopolise all public officers with in the State. These are at the root..... we must learn a lesson from what has happend in Assam.” সুতরাং এই কথার পর যদি কোন সভ্য আসামের ঘটনাকে অতি সাধারণ ও তুচ্ছ বিষয় বলিয়া আখ্যা দেন তাহা হইলে আমরা তাহার সাধু বুদ্ধির প্রশংসা করিতে পারি না।

কোন কোন সভ্য বিশেষভাবে বিরোধী দলের নেতা শ্রীযুক্ত গোস্বামী তাহার মতামত ব্যক্ত করিতে গিয়া বলিয়াছেন যে এই ঘটনা পর্বপরি-কল্পিত নহে; হঠাৎ স্বতঃস্ফূর্তভাবে ঘটিয়া গেল। সরকারী তরফ হইতেও বলা হইয়াছে যে তাহারা এই রকম ঘটনার কোন পূর্বাভাস পান নাই এবং এইজন্য সরকার প্রস্তুতও ছিলেন না। এই মতগুলির আমি ঘোর প্রতিবাদ করি। লোকসভায় আলোচনা-কালে ভারত সরকারের তরফ হইতে স্বীকার করা হইয়াছে যে প্রত্যেক জিলার ঘটনাবলী লক্ষ্য করিলে দেখা যাইবে যে ঘর জ্বালান, গ্রাম জ্বালান, লোটপাট, খুন-জখম, মর্টার ট্রাকে গোণ্ডাদের যাওয়া-আসা, পেট্রল, কেরোসিন পাম্প দিয়ে spray কর

ইত্যাদি সমস্তই পূর্বপরিকল্পিত এবং তাহার পিছনে যথেষ্ট খরচ করা হইয়াছে। অজিত প্রসাদ জৈন কমিশন ও তাহাদের রিপোর্টে এইভাবে মত ব্যক্ত করিয়াছেন। আমি শ্রীযুক্ত গোস্বামী মহাশয়কে অন্য কাহারও কোন কথা না বলিয়া তাহারই দলের নেতা আচার্য কৃপালনীজীর উক্তির উল্লেখ করিতেছি। তিনি লোকসভায় বলিয়াছিলেন—আসামের ঘটনা কি ভূমিকম্প, জলপ্রাবন প্রভৃতির ন্যায়ও আকস্মিক স্বাভাবিক দুর্ঘটনা মাত্র, যাহা পূর্বে অনুমান করা যায় নাই? কোন কোন সদস্য ভারত-বর্ষের অন্যান্য স্থানের ছোট-খাট দাঙ্গার সঙ্গে তুলনা করিয়া উহার বিভৎসতা ও ব্যাপকতা কমাইবার চেষ্টা করিয়াছেন। আমি শুধু তাহাদের এই কথা উদ্দেশ্য করিয়া বলিতে চাই যে দেশ-বিভাগের পূর্বে ও পরে ভারতবর্ষে ছোট-বড় দাঙ্গার যত খবর আমরা পাইয়াছি সমস্ত এক সঙ্গে যোগ দিলেও আসামের দাঙ্গার নিকটেও আসিতে পারিবে না। অন্যান্য স্থানে যে কোন কারণেই হউক দুই দলে মারামারি হইয়াছে, কিন্তু আসামে একদল শুধু মারিয়াই চলিয়াছে, অন্য দল শুধু মার খাইয়াছে। নোয়াখালীর দাঙ্গা এক জিলাতে গীয়াবদ্ধ ছিল কিন্তু আসামের দাঙ্গা ছয় জিলাতে একই সময়ে একই ভাবে প্রসার লাভ করিয়াছিল।

সরকার বলিয়াছেন, এইভাবে যে ঘটনা ঘটিতে পারে তাহার কোন খবর পান নাই। কিন্তু জৈন কমিটির রিপোর্টে পরিষ্কার লেখা আছে যে **Inspector General of Police** পহেলা জুন তারিখে একটা সার্কুলার চিঠি দিয়া সকলকে সতর্ক করিয়া দিয়াছিলেন কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয়, কি সরকার, কি তাহার কর্মচারী কেহই উহার গুরুত্ব দেন নাই অথবা ইচ্ছা করিয়া কাজের গাফিলতি করিয়াছেন। এখন বলিতেছেন যে তাহারা এই ভয়াবহ ঘটনা কল্পনা করিতে পারেন নাই।

জৈন কমিটি আরও বলিয়াছেন যে, যেহেতু মুখ্যমন্ত্রী অস্বস্থ হইয়া পড়িয়াছিলেন এবং অর্থমন্ত্রী কাশ্মীর চলিয়া গিয়াছিলেন। সুতরাং সবচেয়ে বেশী গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সময়ে নেতৃত্বের অভাব হওয়ায় অবস্থা আরও খারাপ হইয়াছিল। কিন্তু আমি বলিতে চাই যে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী পাঁচ তারিখ অস্বস্থ হন এবং অর্থমন্ত্রী ছয় তারিখ কাশ্মীর হইতে আসিয়া পৌঁছেন। সুতরাং যদি সত্যই নেতৃত্বের অভাব হইয়া থাকে তাহা হইলে উহা মাত্র কয়েক ঘণ্টার জন্য হইয়াছিল। এই দুই মন্ত্রী ছাড়া আসামে আর কি কোন মন্ত্রী ছিলেন না? আমি জানিতে চাই তাহারা ঐ সময় কি করিয়াছিলেন। জনসাধারণের অর্থে এতজন শ্রেতহস্তী পুষ্টিয়া রাখার প্রয়োজন কি? যদি না দেশের দুদিনে তাহাদের নেতৃত্ব পাওয়া যায়। তাহারা কি মনে করিয়াছিলেন যে, যেহেতু স্বরাষ্ট্র দপ্তর তাহাদের হাতে নয় সুতরাং তাহাদের কিছু করিবার নাই। ভগবান না করুন যদি একজন মন্ত্রীর বাড়ীতে আগুন ধরিয়া যায় তখন কি তিনি ইহা বলিবেন যে আগুন নিবান **Fire Brigade** এর কাজ, আমার কোন কর্তব্য নহে। পরিষ্কার কথা যে আসামের ভয়াবহ কাণ্ডগুলি যখন ঘটিয়া যাইতেছিল তখন মন্ত্রীসভা নিশ্চল পাঁথরের মত বসিয়াছিলেন। তাহাদের নিকট হইতে কোন সাহায্য বা পরামর্শ কেহ পান নাই। ইহা অস্বীকার করার উপায় নাই।

কিছুক্ষণ পূর্বে এই বিধানসভার কয়েকজন মাননীয় সদস্য বলিয়াছেন যে, আসামের বাঙ্গালীরা আসামকে নিজের দেশ বলিয়া ধরিয়া নিতে পারে না। তাহারা **Inspiration** এর জন্য বাঙ্গালার দিকে তাকাইয়া থাকে। এই কথা ভারতের কয়েকজন বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিও বলিয়াছেন। কিন্তু আসামের বাঙ্গালী হিসাবে আমি ইয়ার ঘোর প্রতিবাদ করিতেছি। আমরা এখানে বংশ-পরম্পরা হিসাবে বাস করিতেছি। আমাদের কি বঙ্গদেশে কোন স্বার্থ আছে? আমাদের কি সেখানে কোন ঘর-বাড়ী, জায়গা-জমি কি কোন রকম স্বার্থ আছে যে, আমরা আসামকে নিজের দেশ না ভাবিয়া বঙ্গদেশের দিকে তাকাইয়া থাকি। **Cabinet Mission** এর সময় আমরা কি আসামকে **grouping** হইতে বাঁচাইবার চেষ্টা করি নাই? সিলেট গণভোটের সময় যাহাতে আমরা আসামে থাকিতে পারি তার জন্য কি আশ্রয় চেষ্টা করি নাই? অবশ্য আসামের একদল প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল সিলেটকে পাকিস্তানে দিবার চেষ্টা করিয়াছিলেন এবং কৃতকার্যও হইয়াছিলেন। আমি জোর গলায় ইহাই বলিতে চাই যে আমি আসামের নাগরিক। আসামের উন্নতিতে আমার উন্নতি, আসামেই আমার জন্ম, আসামেই আমার মৃত্যু হউক, ইহাই কামনা করি। আমার পিতা বিশ বৎসর যাবত এই বিধানসভার সদস্য ছিলেন। তাহার মৃত্যুর পর সাত বৎসর যাবত আমার একটি ভ্রাতা এই সদনের সদস্য ছিলেন এবং বর্তমানে আজ প্রায় নয় বৎসর যাবত আমি উহার সদস্য। তবুও যদি আপনারা বলেন যে আসামের স্বার্থের সঙ্গে আমার স্বার্থ জড়িত নয় তাহা হইলে আমি ইহার কি উত্তর দিব ভাবিয়া পাই না। এইভাবে আমার মত লক্ষ লক্ষ বাঙ্গালী আসামে আছেন যাহাদের বাড়ী-ঘর, কাজ-কারবার জীবিকার উপায় সমস্তই আসামের মাটির সঙ্গে অঙ্গাঙ্গিভাবে জড়াইয়া আছে এবং আসামের বাহিরে যাহাদের কোনো স্বার্থ নাই তাহাদের প্রতি এইভাবে ইঙ্গিত করা বা বলা অত্যন্ত অন্যায্য। আমি একটা কথা জিজ্ঞাসা করিতে চাই যে আসামে যে কয়েক লক্ষ বিহারী বা অন্যান্য প্রদেশের লোক চা বাগানের মজদুর হিসাবে কাজ করিতেছেন; রেল ষ্টেশনে, টিমার ষ্টেশনে, মটর ষ্টেশনে মজুরী করিতেছেন, ঠেলাগাড়ী, রিক্সা প্রভৃতি চালাইয়া এবং নাড়োরারী সম্প্রদায় যাহারা ছোট-বড় ব্যবসা করিতেছেন; নেপালী সম্প্রদায় যার বড় একটা অংশ আসামে আছে, এইসব অবাঙ্গালী সর্বস্তরের লোককে ত বলা হয় না যে তাহারা অন্য প্রদেশের দিকে **Inspiration** এর জন্য তাকিয়া আছে। মজার কথা এই যে এইসব অবাঙ্গালী লক্ষ লক্ষ লোক যাহারা আসামে আছেন তাহাদের প্রায় সকলেরই বাড়ী-ঘর, জোত-জমি, আত্মীয়-স্বজন, পরিবার সবই ভিন্ন প্রদেশে আছেন এবং আসাম হইতে রোজগার করিয়া টাকা তাহাদের দেশে পাঠান ও বৎসরে দুই-একবার নিজেও দেশে যান—কিন্তু তাহাদের বেলায় আসামের কোন নেতা ছোট কি বড় কোন ইঙ্গিত বা নিন্দা করেন না—ইহাই আশ্চর্যের বিষয়—শুধু বাঙ্গালীর বেলাই তাহাদের মনে খুব জাগিয়া উঠে। এইবার আমি সরকারী তরফ হইতে **enquiry** এবং অন্যান্য শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা নিতেছেন তাহার সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করিব।

Additional Chief Secretary যেভাবে **enquiry** করে সরকারী কর্মচারীদের উপর শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিতেছিলেন তার জন্য আমরা সম্ভেষ প্রকাশ করিতে চাই, কারণ এইভাবে শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা না করিলে **Administration** এর কাঠামো ভাঙিয়া পড়িবে ও ভবিষ্যতে আবার নাটকের পুনরাবৃত্তি হইতে পারে।

কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয়, আমরা লক্ষ্য করিলাম দরং জিলায় আসিয়া সেই enquiry র গতি হঠাৎ মন্দীভূত হইয়া গেল। ইহা শুনিয়াও আমরা আশ্চর্য্য হইয়াছিলাম যে দরং জেলার enquiry র সময় কিদুওয়াই সাহেবকে শিক্ষিত লোকেরা বিক্ষোভ প্রদর্শন করিয়াছিল, এই enquiry র প্রতিবাদও করিয়াছিল। আমি সরকারকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিতে চাই যে এক মাসের অধিক গত হইয়াছে, দরং জিলায় রিপোর্ট কেন প্রকাশ করা হইল না। সরকারের পক্ষের কি কোন রুই-কাতলা সেখানে ধরা পড়িয়াছেন? নানা জনে নানা কথা বলে; স্মৃতনাং সরকারের নিকট হইতে আমরা সত্য বিষয় জানিতে চাই।

আমার এক বন্ধু, এখানে সরকার যে দুষ্কৃতকারীদের প্রেপ্তার করিতেছেন, সেই নীতির প্রতিবাদে অনেক কথা বলিয়াছেন। তিনি বলিয়াছেন নিদ্দোষ লোককে সরকার মিছামিছি প্রেপ্তার করিয়াছেন। আমি তাহাকে পরিষ্কার ভাষায় জিজ্ঞাসা করিতে চাই তিনি কিভাবে জানিলেন কে দোষী, কে নিদ্দোষী; যদি তিনি ইহা সত্যই অবগত থাকেন তাহা হইলে সরকারের হইয়া আমি অনুরোধ করিব যেন তিনি সমস্ত দোষী ব্যক্তিদের একটা তালিকা সরকারের নিকট পেশ করেন, তাহা হইলে নিদ্দোষীরা মিছামিছি হয়রান হইবে না। নতুবা আমি তাহাকে দৃঢ়ভাবে আশ্ফালন করিয়া বলিব—যার বিষয় তুমি নিজেই জান না তার বিষয় আলোচনা করা ষ্ট্রুতাই নয় বাতুলতার সমান। পক্ষান্তরে আমরা শাস্তির ব্যাপারে সরকারকে হাত দৃঢ় কারবার জন্য অনুরোধ করিব। সরকার দুষ্কৃতদের এমনভাবে শাসন করিবেন বাহাতে ভবিষ্যতে এই নারকীয় ঘটনার পুনরাবৃত্তি না হয়।

একটা কথা দুঃখের সহিত না বলিয়া পারিতেছি না যে আসামের Intelligence Department সম্পূর্ণ ভাঙ্গিয়া পড়িয়াছিল এই বিষয় আমাদের প্রধানমন্ত্রী উক্তি করিয়াছিলেন—স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রী শ্রীপদ্ম আসাম সফর-কালে Intelligence Department এর বড় কঠাকে অতি তীব্র ভাষায় দোষারোপ ও তিরষ্কার করিয়াছিলেন, তাহার অযোগ্যতার জন্য তাহাকে degrade করার প্রয়োজন বলিয়াছিলেন। আমরা এই খবর বিশ্বেস্তসূত্রে জানিয়াছি; কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় এই যে বর্তমান সরকার এই অযোগ্য অফিসারকে degrade না করিয়া বরং অন্য Department এ নিয়া প্রমোশন দিয়াছেন এবং ইহাও শুনিতেছি এ প্রমোশন দিতে আরও সিনিয়ার লোকদের superside করাইয়াছেন। এই অফিসারকে বর্তমানে পুলিশ বাহিনী reorganisation করার দায়িত্বে নেওয়া হইয়াছে। ভারত সরকার হইতে লক্ষ লক্ষ টাকা উক্ত বিষয়ের জন্য এই condemned Officer এর মারফতে ব্যয়িত হইবে। যিনি গোয়েন্দা বিভাগ কলঙ্কিত করিয়াছেন তিনি যে কিভাবে Police Reorganisation করিবেন তাহাই ভাবিবার কথা। আবার সরকারকে অনুরোধ করিব, সময় থাকিতে এখনও ছসিয়ার হও।

আমি দেখিয়াছি ছোট-বড় সকল নেতারা ছাত্রদের উপর সমস্ত দোষ ঠেলিতে চাইয়াছেন। আমি ইহা স্বীকার করি না যে কেবল ছাত্রেরাই দোষী। হয়ত কতিপয় ছাত্র খারাপ হইতে পারে, তাই বলিয়া আসামের সমস্ত ছাত্রকে দোষী ও দায়ী করা অন্যায়। আসামের ছাত্র ভগবানের আলাদা করিয়া স্থষ্টি নয়। ভারতবর্ষের সমস্ত প্রদেশের ছাত্রদের মতই তাহারা বিদ্যালয়ে অধ্যয়ন করিতেছে। আমরা যারা দেশের ছোট-বড় শিক্ষিত অর্ধশিক্ষিত নেতারা আছি তাহারা ছাত্রদের দিয়া আমাদের কার্য্য করাইয়া থাকি।

যাহাতে আমাদের উপর কোন দোষ না পড়ে, তাই ছাত্রদের সম্মুখে রাখিয়া নানা দল হিসাবে কাজ করাই। সুতরাং আমি দৃঢ়স্বরে বলিব প্রকৃত দোষী যারা নেতাদের মধ্য হইতে তাহাদিগকে বাহির করুন। মিছামিছি ছাত্র সমাজের উপর দোষারোপ করিবেন না।

একদিকে যেমন দুষ্কৃতদের শাসন, অন্যদিকে এইসকল উদ্বাস্তদের অতি সত্ত্বর পুনর্বসতির প্রয়োজন। করিমগঞ্জ কেম্পে যত উদ্বাস্ত ছিল তাহাদের সকলকে আমরা আসাম পাঠাইয়া দিরাছি। শিলচর হইতেও উদ্বাস্তরা আসামে ফিরিয়া যাইতেছে। কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় কোন কোন রাজনৈতিক দল যাহারা সর্বস্ব হারাইয়াছে, তাহাদের নিয়া নানাভাবে খেলা করিতেছেন। আমি যাহা খবর পাইরাছি তাহাতে জানিরাছি যে কেবলমাত্র কংগ্রেস কমিটিরাই পুনর্বাসন কাজে সরকারকে ও উদ্বাস্তদের সাহায্য করিতেছে।

আমি অন্যান্য দলের নেতাদিগকে অনুরোধ করিব তাহারা যেন এই বৃহৎ কাজে তাহাদের দলের কর্মীদের দিয়ে সর্বতোভাবে সাহায্য করেন। কারণ লোকের মনে বিশ্বাস ও সাহস আনিতে হইলে সকল রাজনৈতিক দলের নেতা, কর্মী ও সরকারের সহযোগিতার প্রয়োজন। অতি সহজেই এক ঘরে আগুন লাগাইয়া দেওয়া যায় কিন্তু তাহা নিবাইতে কত শক্তির প্রয়োজন তাহা আপনারা সহজেই বুঝিতে পারেন।

আমি একটা কথা বলিয়া আমার বক্তব্য শেষ করিব। পৃথিবীর বুকে যখন এই নারকীয় তাণ্ডব চলিতেছিল, শিক্ষিত অশিক্ষিত সকলেই উন্মত্তের ন্যায় আচরণ করিতেছিল, তখন এই বিভৎসতার মধ্যে, এই নারকীয় হত্যাকাণ্ডের মধ্যে সত্যিকারের মানুষের পরিচয় মাঝে মাঝে পাওয়া যায়। আমি একটি ঘটনার কথা না বলিয়া থাকিতে পারিতেছি না। শ্রীঅম্বিকাগিরী রায় সম্বন্ধে বাঙ্গালীর ধারণা কোন দিনই উচ্চ ছিল না। সকলেই মনে করিত তাহার মন সংকীর্ণ এবং তিনি বাঙ্গালীবিদ্বেষী। কিন্তু তিনি যে কিভাবে তাহার পাড়ার বাঙ্গালী নরনারীকে এই দাঙ্গার সময় গুণ্ডাদের হাত হইতে নিস্তার করিয়াছেন; বাঙ্গালী পরিবারদিগকে আশ্রয় দিবার জন্য গুণ্ডারা তাহাকে কিভাবে শাসাইয়াছে; এইসব বিবরণ একজন বাঙ্গালী Executive Engineer শ্রীবীরেন দেব মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে শুনিয়া আমরা আশ্চর্য হইয়াছি, এবং মনে মনে বলিয়াছি ভগবান তাহার মঙ্গল করুন। যাহা হউক আমি সরকারকে আর একবার অনুরোধ করিব—পুনর্বাসনের জন্য হত্যাকাণ্ড প্রভৃতি ভবিষ্যতে যাহাতে না হইতে পারে, জৈন কমিশন যে সুপারিশ করিয়াছেন তাহা যেন সরকার গ্রহণ করেন ও কার্যে পরিণত করেন।

Shri BAIKUNTHA DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোরা অসম জুবি হোরা

অশান্তির বিষয়ে আমার চৰকাৰে যি Press Note প্রকাশ কৰিছে, তাৰ এঠাইত কৈছে—In view of the large scale nature of disturbance as our police force was found to be inadequate to deal effectively at that time.

এইটো চৰকাৰে স্পষ্টকৈয়ে ঘোষণা কৰিছে যে ঘটনাৰ প্ৰখৰতা অনুসাবে আমাৰ পুলিচ বাহিনী যথেষ্ট নাছিল। কিন্তু তাৰ পিচৰ পৰা সকলো ঘটনা দক্ষতাৰ সৈতে আয়ত্বাধীন কৰি শান্তি স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে।

আমাৰ কিছুমান সদস্যই গোবেশ্বৰৰ ঘটনাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মই সেই বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা কব খোজো।

এজন সদস্যই কৈছে যে আমাৰ কামৰূপত অকল কংগ্ৰেছ সদস্য-সকলৰ সমষ্টিতে ঘটনা ঘটিছিল। তেখেতৰ এই উক্তিত নিশ্চয় আন এটা অৰ্থহে লুকাই আছে। এই অশান্তিত নানা ঠাইত নানা ঘটনা ঘটিছে; কোনো ঠাইত কম আৰু কোনো ঠাইত বেচি। তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁ জানি-শুনিও কংগ্ৰেছক অকল দোষাৰোপ কৰাটো সন্মীচিন হোৱা নাই। ঘটনা ঘটাৰ পূৰ্বে কোনোৱে গৈ ঘটনাস্থলত উপস্থিত থাকিব নোৱাৰে। এই ঘটনাটো কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে ঘটি গৈছে। তাৰ পিচত কংগ্ৰেছী লোকসকলেও তৎপৰতাৰে সৈতে কাম কৰাৰ ফলতেই সোনকালে শান্তি স্থাপন হৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্য “পাটোৱাবী”য়ে কৈছে, আমাৰ অশান্তিৰ কাৰণে তিনিজন ঈশ্বৰ-প্ৰখ্যাত হ'ল—দেৱেশ্বৰ, হৰেশ্বৰ, গোবেশ্বৰ।

মই আমাৰ পাটোৱাবী ডাঙৰীয়াক কব খোজো যে, এই Assembly চলিথকা সময়ত যদি কিবা এটা দুৰ্ঘটনা তেখেতৰো ঘটে তেন্তে, তেখেতেও সেই স্থান পুৰাব পাৰিব? যেতিয়া গোবেশ্বৰৰ ঘটনা ঘটে তেতিয়া আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতি ঘটনাস্থলত নাছিল—এইটো কোনোও ভবা নাছিল যে গোবেশ্বৰত তেনে এটা ঘটনা ঘটিব পাৰে। গতিকে আগৰ পৰা কোনোৱেই সাজু নাছিল।

এই সদনত আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য্য শ্ৰীমতী জোৎস্না চন্দই কৈছে যে গোবেশ্বৰৰ ঘটনা গোহাটীত গুলি হোৱাৰ আগতে ঘটিছে। কিন্তু সেইটো ঠিক কথা নহয়। ৩ৰঞ্জিৎ বৰপূজাবীক গুলি কৰিছে ৪ তাৰিখে ১১।। বজাত আৰু গোবেশ্বৰৰ ঘটনা হৈছে ৪ তাৰিখে ১২।। বজাত। ঘটনা ঘটাৰ লগে লগে গোবেশ্বৰ ষ্টেচনৰ মাষ্টৰজনো তেতিয়া ষ্টেচন বন্ধ কৰি গুচি যায়। গতিকে টেলিফোন কৰিবৰো সুবিধা নাছিল। তাৰ পিচতে সকলো যানবাহন চলাচল বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে। গোহাটীতে বাচ, টেক্সি আদি সকলো বন্ধ, আনকি মানুহ বাস্তুত ওলাব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে কোনো ঠাইৰ খবৰ কোনোৱে নাপায়। এই খবৰ পোৱা হৈছে ৬ তাৰিখে আৰু আমি তৎক্ষণাত ঘটনাস্থলত উপস্থিত হৈছো; আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতিয়ে ৭ তাৰিখে তালৈ গৈছে। তাৰ পিচতে সেই ঠাইৰ অবস্থা শান্ত কৰা হৈছে। বঙ্গিয়া সমষ্টিত মাত্ৰ গোবেশ্বৰতে বিফিউজি নাই। আমাৰ সমষ্টিতে এটা colony কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰ ওপৰিও ধমধমা অঞ্চলত, বাগলা পৰাত, ধোঁৰামাৰা আদিতো বহুত বিফিউজি আছে। সেইবিলাক ঠাইত আমি আৰু কংগ্ৰেছকৰ্মী-সকলে যত্ন কৰাৰ কাৰণেই কোনো গণ্ডগোল নহল।

নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ বিধান-সভাৰ সদস্যসকল, মই আৰু নলবাৰীৰ Magistrate সকলোৱে সেইবিলাক ঠাইলৈ গৈ মিটিং কৰি—শান্তি-কমিটি স্থাপন কৰিছিলোঁ, আৰু সেই কাৰণেই গোবেশ্বৰৰ বাহিৰে আন ঠাইত কোনো ঘটনা ঘটিবলৈ নাপালে।

এনেকুৱাও কিছুমান কথা আমাৰ কিছুমানে কৰি বিচাৰিছে যে কিছুমান অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাত অভিজ্ঞ হৈ স্থানীয় জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে গোবেশ্বৰত সেই ঘটনা কৰিছিল। কিন্তু মই কও যে, গোবেশ্বৰত ১৪০০ টা পৰিয়ালৰ ভিতৰত ৮০০ যব পৰিয়ালক সেই জনজাতীয় লোকসকলেই আশ্রয় দিছিল আৰু এতিয়াও দি আছে। সেই জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে যদি আশ্রয় দিছে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াও আশ্রয় নিদিলেহেতেন ও ৰিফিউজিসকলেও তেওঁলোকৰ আশ্রয়ত থাকিবলৈ সন্দেশ কৰিলেহেতেন।

মই আনন্দ পাইছো যে লোকসভাই যোৱা অশান্তিৰ বিষয় তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছে আৰু সেই তদন্ত হলে, বহুতো গোবেশ্বৰত হোৱা ঘটনাৰ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰিব। মই জনজাতীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ এজন হিচাবে কও যে স্থানীয় জনজাতীয় লোকসকল সেই ঘটনাত তেনেকৈ সংশ্লিষ্ট নাছিল। অবশ্যে সকলো ঠাইতে দুৰ্বৃত্ত আছে আৰু জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ ভিতৰতো নাই বুলি মই নকও। কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণে সমূহীয়াভাবে এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ক দোষ দিয়াটো গোটেই সমীচিন নহয় মোৰ সময় কম—গতিকে এইখিনি কৈয়ে সামৰণী মাৰিবলগা হলো।

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

(After Lunch)

Speaker's Statement *re*: Business Advisory Committee's recommendation of allowing Friday, the 28th October 1960 as Recess

Mr. SPEAKER: Two requests were received in the House to-day from two Hon'ble Members to have a recess on Friday, the 28th October 1960 on two different grounds. The first one was on the ground that on the 28th October there would be the annual meeting of the Assam Sahitya Sabha and an important meeting of the Gauhati University Court so that the M. L. A. members of the Court might attend both the meetings at Gauhati on that day. The other request for the recess was on the ground that as the House agreed to sit for a full day on Wednesday, the 26th October which ought to have been a recess day under the rules, the members might be given the benefit of recess on Friday, the 28th October on which day the Assembly is to sit only for 2½ hours. The Committee considered both the requests to-day and held that the request for suspending the business of the House on the first ground was untenable. The Committee, however, taking into consideration the stress and strain fallen on the members due to continuous and prolonged sittings of the House agreed to the second ground and recommended that Friday, the 28th October might be observed as the recess day provided all the outstanding Government business are disposed of on Saturday, the 29th October 1960 even by sitting beyond the scheduled hours.

Another thing is that to accommodate the Planning Minister, the Business Advisory Committee has recommended that the House may also sit to-day upto 5 P.M. so that he can complete his introductory speech on the Third Five-Year Plan. I think all the Hon'ble Members are agreeable to these recommendations.

(Voices—Yes, yes.)

Then there will be recess on Friday, the 28th October 1960 and the House will sit upto 5 P.M. to-day.

Now, Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.

Shrimati LILY SEN-GUPTA (Lahowal): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাষাৰ আন্দোলনত অসমত যি অশান্ত পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভব হৈছিল সেই অশান্তিৰ উন্মাদনতে ঘটৱা ক্ৰিয়া-প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াই অসমে ধন-জন-খ্যাতি যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে হেৰাবলগীয়া হৈছিল। যিসকল নিৰ্ব্যাতিত হল তেওঁলোক বঙালী হ'ক অসমীয়া হ'ক, তেওঁলোক এই অসমৰেই আমাৰ ভাইভনী। এই ঘটনা দোহাৰিব পাই মই নিজেই বৰ বেজাৰ অনুভব কৰিছো। ভাষাৰ আন্দোলনেই মুখ্য আছিল যদিও ইয়াৰ সুত্ৰ পাছত কেইবাটাও ওলাইছিল। সাহিত্য সভাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আদি লৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত আমি ভাষাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সংখ্যালঘুৰ পৰা যি সমৰ্থন স্বাগত কৰিছিল, আমি সংখ্যালঘুসকলে তাৰ মৰ্যাদা আংশিক হলেও সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে দিব নোৱাৰিলো। বৰঞ্চ সভা-শোভাযাত্ৰা কৰি অসমীয়া ভাষাক ঘোৰ অপমান কৰা হল।

বৃটিশ শাসনতন্ত্ৰৰ কালৰ পৰা বঙালীয়ে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে শীৰ্ষস্থান অধিকাৰ কৰি বৰখাত সাধাৰণতে এটা অসন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব আছিল। আজি যেনেকৈ জমিদাৰ বা ধনী ব্যৱসায়ীৰ ওচৰত থকা দেখা যায়। ই সম্প্ৰদায়িক নহয়, অৰ্থনৈতিক ভাৱ-সাম্যতাৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম মাত্ৰ। এই অবস্থাত অসমীয়া ভাষাকো আমি কণ্ঠবোধ কৰিছো বুলি যেতিয়া এটা ভাবৰ সৃষ্টি হল, দুই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত সভা-সমিতিৰ তুমুল বাদ-প্ৰতিবাদ চলিল! বিশ্বাস কিছু পৰিমাণে সন্দেহত পৰিণত হল। আৰু বিশ্বাস কৰো দোষী সাব্যস্ত হলে আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগিব। কিন্তু এনে এটা উত্তপ্ত পৰিস্থিতিত University hostel ৰ দুৱাৰ ভাঙি শ্ৰীদুলাল বৰুৱাক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰাৰ ধৰণ যুক্তিসঙ্গত হোৱা নাই বুলি মই ভাবো। মই ভাবো এই ঘটনাই ছাত্ৰসকলৰ বিবেকত দাৰ্শন আঘাত দিলে। ছাত্ৰসংহাই দুলাল বৰুৱাক শ্ৰদ্ধা কৰিছিল।

দোষী বুলি জানিবৰ তেতিয়া কাৰোৱেই উপায় নাছিল। গতিকে এই ঘটনাও উত্তেজনাকাৰী এপাট শ'ৰ বুলি কব পাৰি। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ লগে লগেই অশান্তিৰ ভাৱৰে আৰবি পেলালে, বিজুলীৰ চাৰুৰ দৰে ঘনে ঘনে বাতৰি কাগজত দেখিলো লামডিঙত, মৰিয়ানীত বঙালীৰ অত্যাচাৰ, চিলচৰত অত্যাচাৰ, সাহিত্য-ভৱন জলাই দিয়া আৰু বিধান-সভাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য মাননীয় হৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী দেৱ আৰু তেখেতৰ সহস্মিণীক কৰা লালনা। না অসম না কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ কাৰো প্ৰতিকাৰ বা কাৰ্যকলাপৰ কোনো সম্ভৱ আমি নাপালো। আমি অত্যন্ত লজ্জিত আৰু দুখিত হৈছিলো এই ঘটনাৰ বাবে কিন্তু উপায়তো পোৱা নাছিলো। তাৰোপৰি বজ্জাঘাত, কটেন কলেজত পুলিচৰ গুলিৰে বঞ্জিত বৰপূজাৰীৰ হত্যা। ৰাইজৰ মুখত এই কথা যে, জালিনৱালাবাগৰ হত্যা কাণ্ডৰ ডায়াৰ্কে ৫ মিনিট সময় দিছিলে কিন্তু বঙালী অফিচাৰজন তাতোকৈ নীচ! গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা শিৱসাগৰলৈকে বঞ্জিতৰ কেচা তেজে ৰাইজৰ অন্তৰত কি ইঞ্জিত থাকিব পাৰিলে চৰকাৰে হৃদয়সঙ্গম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। মই তাৰ নিতীষিকা দেখি-ছিলো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেতিয়া শোক আৰু বেজাৰত ৰাইজ অস্থিৰ

হল। এনে ছাত্ৰসকলে আত্মসংৰণ কৰা চান হল। তাৰ পাছত খাণ্ডবদাহন পৰ্বৰ দৰে বঙালীৰ গৃহদাহন পৰ্বৰ আৰম্ভ হল। এনে স্থলত চৰকাৰে কি কৰিব পাৰে? ডকাইত, চোৰ আৰু দুষ্কৃতিকাৰীসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ স্বার্থ পূৰণ কৰিলে। তেতিয়া শান্তিৰ কথা কোৱাৰ স্থল একেবাৰে নাছিল। আনফালে যিসকলে ডাঙ্গৰ ডাঙ্গৰ কথা কয়—একে বাতিতে মাটিহীনক মাটি দিয়াৰ আৰু চাকৰী দিয়াৰ বাদু তেখেতসকলৰ হাতত গল, তেখেতসকল মহানতা হৈ পৰিল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ ছাত্ৰসকলক দোষাৰোপ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। মই জানো যে তেওঁবিলাক নবীন আৰু একো ভয় নকৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ উত্তেজনা আছে কিন্তু সমাধানৰ দায়িত্ব আমি কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত অপণ কৰিব পাৰো? তেওঁবিলাক এইবিলাক কথাত উত্তপ্ত হৈ উঠিল। যি কি নহক, ঘটনাবিলাকৰ কাৰণে গোটেই অসমীয়া বাইজকে জগৰীয়া কৰি বাতৰি-কাকতাবলাকে অশোভনীয় ভাষাৰে দুজ্জন আৰু গুৱৰণী বিচাৰত লাগিল। এনেকৈ ঘটনাবিলাকে অসমীয়া আৰু বঙালীৰ ভিতৰত অশান্তি ভাবৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আহক আমি সকলোৱে একেলগে শান্তি আৰু সম্প্ৰীতিৰ কাৰণে কামনা কৰো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বহুতে কয় যে শাসনয়ত্ৰ অচল হৈছিল। কিন্তু মই এইটো সমৰ্থন নকৰো। মই কব খোজো যে, শাসনয়ত্ৰৰ নিৰপেক্ষতাৰ অভাৱ হৈছিল। অসমত জনসংখ্যাৰ অনুপাতে Police Station বহুত কম আৰু তাত এজন Sub-Inspector, এজন Assistant Sub-Inspector আৰু কেইজনমান কনেষ্টবলহে থাকে।

মফস্বল থানাৰিলাকত ফ'ণ, গাড়ী বা সদৰ ষ্টেশ্যনত ৱাৰলেছ আদি একোৱে নাই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা হোৱা উচিত। এইবিলাক কাৰণতেই বহুতো মানুহ ভয় খাই পলাই গৈছিল। মাননীয় শ্ৰীবিধান ৱায় মহোদয় মানবতাৰ ধৰ্ম বা কৰ্তব্য হিচাবে, এই নিৰ্যাতিত লোকসকলক এটা অভয়ৰ আশ্ৰয় জনাইছিল! ইয়াৰ স্বেযোগ লৈ দলে দলে স্বার্থপৰ মানুহ তালৈ গুছি গল আৰু অসমৰ বিৰুদ্ধে তেখেতক ভুল গুণ্ডেদ দিলে, বাতৰি-কাগজবিলাককো এওঁলোকে প্ৰবোচিত কৰিলে। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত নিৰ্যাতিত লোকসকল পলাই নগৈ নিৰাপদ আশ্ৰয়ত থাকিল আৰু কেম্পত আশ্ৰয় লৈছিল। যিসকল লোকৰ এই অশান্তিত দৈনিক কাজ-কাৰবাৰ বন্ধ হৈছিল, তেনে মানুহো কেম্পত আছিল। কেম্পত মই দেখিছো, চৰকাৰী সাহায্য যথেষ্ট ভাল আছিল। পুনৰ্বাসন আৰু শান্তি স্থাপনৰ বাবে শ্ৰীবিজয় ভাংৱতী, শ্ৰীখগেন্দ্ৰনাথ শৰ্মা, কংগ্ৰেছকৰ্মীসকলে অক্লান্ত পৰিশ্ৰম কৰিছে। আমাৰ গাঁওৰ বাইজেও তাত যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিছে। গতিকে মই ভাবো যে, পৰম্পৰৰ বিশ্বাস আৰু সম্প্ৰীতিয়েই প্ৰধান। মই মোৰ জিলাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ কথাও নকলে অন্যাৰ হব। Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police আৰু Assistant Commissioner সকলৰ অক্লান্ত পৰিশ্ৰম ও প্ৰচেষ্টায় আমাক বহুতো সাহায্য কৰিছিল।

Mr. SPEAKER : এইবিলাক কথা নকৈ নোলোৱা কথা যিবিলাক আছে সেইবিলাক কওক। সময় শেষহৈ আহিছে।

Shrimati LILY SEN-GUPTA (Lahowal): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে, আজি আমাৰ ভিতৰৰ যিবিলাক অশান্তি আৰু অস্থিৰতাৰ ভাবৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ পৰিষ্কাৰভাবে সমাধান হোৱা সম্ভাৱনা দেখা নাই। সংখ্যালঘুসকলৰ এই মনোভাব দূৰ কৰা আজি আমাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। বহুতে কৈছে অসমৰ বঙালীবিলাকে, তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰাপত্তা বা অন্যান্য দায়িত্বৰ কাৰণে, পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ চৰকাৰলৈ চায়। মই এই কথা বিশ্বাস নকৰো। কিছুমানে হয়তো Hero হবৰ কাৰণে এনে মনোবৃত্তি অবলম্বন কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ দ্বাৰাই অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সম্ভাৱ আৰু সৌহাৰ্দ্যত কিছু বাধা আনিব পাৰে, সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, উভয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সম্প্ৰীতিৰ কাৰণে, ব্যক্তিগত স্বার্থ আৰু গৰুসুৰা বিবাদবিলাক বাদ দি উভয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভুল-ত্রুটিবিলাক, নিজ দেশৰ ভাই-ভনীৰ দোষ-ত্রুটি বুলি মানিলে বৈধ্যসহকাৰে বিশ্বাসেৰে আগবাঢ়িলে, সমস্যা যিমান ডাঙৰেই নহওক সমাধান শান্তিপূৰ্ণভাবে হব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement of the Chief Minister, I find that he said "by and large, it can be said that we were not prepared, nor could we anticipate such widespread disturbances". This is not the first time that this Government has advanced this argument. Sir, on previous occasions also this Government advanced the same argument. Sir, when a portion of our territory was occupied by the Pakistani forces, this Government advanced similar arguments. When we approached the district authorities and the State Government when a portion of our district, *viz.*, Tukurgram, was occupied, they said the same thing, though we informed them of the danger long ago. Then, Sir, when we were discussing the Longju affair, at that time also this Government advanced the argument that the Government of India were not prepared for it, that they were taken unawares. So, Sir, I said that we heard this kind of argument from the Government on previous occasions also.

Sir, I have not taken my stand to accuse the Assamese people or the goondas—political and ordinary. I have taken my stand to accuse the State Government. I hold this Government responsible. It was the inaction of this Government which had allowed the disturbances to reach such a proportion. Some charges have been levelled that there was provocation from our side from Cachar, Shillong and some other areas. We have been accused of sending a telegram to Delhi. Perhaps the hon. Members do not know under what circumstances we sent this telegram from Karimganj. I repeat the telegram:

"Extreme rowdyism lawlessness including stabbing or looting arson run rampant in many places of Assam Valley on State Language issue jeopardising security of non-Assamese particularly Bengali speaking people. Even ladieschildren not spared Railway Mail service employees Rail employees at different stations, Income Tax Officer and Aviation Officer at Dibrugarh severely injured."

MR. SPEAKER. What is that book from which you are quoting?

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA : This is a copy of the telegram which was sent to the President, Prime Minister, Home Minister and others in Delhi and repeated to Governor and Chief Minister, Assam.

To continue "Railway colonies attacked. Bengalee passengers irrespective sex age manhandled. State Government practically failing maintain peace and security. Immediate intervention solicited before it is too late."

Mr. SPEAKER: Please place a copy on the Library table.

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): All right, Sir.

Now, why we sent that telegram? Why were we so much alarmed? Why did we send it to the Central Government and not the State Government? The reason is, Sir, we got very alarming news about happenings in the Assam Valley.

Mr. SPEAKER: Was that telegram sent by you?

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA: No, Sir, it was sent by the Secretary, Bar Association, Merchants' Association, People's Association, Proja-Socialist Party and Editor, *Jugasakti*, Karimganj.

Why this telegram was sent?

I am reading here a letter from an Army Captain who was stationed at Mon, Naga Hills and Tuensang Area. This letter appeared in the *Statesmen* of July like this :

"On June 19, my family consisting of my wife, two daughters aged 18 and 14 and three sons aged 16, 10 and 8 started for Calcutta by train from Bhojo Railway station on N. E. F. Railway. When the train reached Simulguri station at 12 noon they found the station and yard full of men, most of them carrying sticks. The men surrounded the train and began shouting anti Bengali slogans. All on a sudden a mob of over 50 entered the compartment and began assaulting my family indiscriminately with sticks, shoes and what not. Some of them pulled at the saris the ladies were wearing. There was no help from anybody—even from the police who were on duty at the station.

After the assault was over, police constables and officer entered the compartment and asked my wife and daughters to remove their saris and put on Mekhla, the Assamese dress, and advised them to move their spectacles and not to talk. When the children in tears caught hold of the hands of the police and appealed to them not to leave the compartment but save them from further attack, the police replied it was not their duty and left the compartment. Thank God, nothing further happened at Simulguri. The mob left the compartment after looting whatever they could get.

Medical aid, which was essential for every one of them, was not available at the station. Neither was it possible for them to get down at Simulguri platform in search of medical aid. The mob, loitering on the platform, threatened them that when the train reached Moriani they would meet them again.

To save themselves and get medical aid my family got down at Amguri station instead of proceeding further. Everybody at Amguri appeared to be

hostile. Fortunately they found a Government of India vehicle belonging to N. H. T. A. there and came back to Mon by road in the vehicle.

On the road too, the demonstrators had kept some gates closed in order to stop vehicular traffic and harass non Assamese passengers and driver. Everywhere Assam police officers and constables were seen in uniform but nowhere were they rendering any help to the passengers. If there was an attack they turned away from the scene and disposed the attacked persons.

Lawlessness is at its climax and no one is coming forward to save the innocent Bengalees who, irrespective of age and sex are being assaulted everywhere.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Is there no remedy? When will the Government wake up and protect these tortured people, especially the women.

Sir, this sort of telegram was sent to the Government of India, because there was insecurity of life and property in the Brahmaputra Valley.

The organisers of the Shillong procession tendered apology (*Bell rang*) Sir, I think that I will get sufficient time because I tabled the Ajournment motion on the 6th of September 1960.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have ten minutes and I think it is quite sufficient to ventilate your feelings. You have only one minute more.

Shri BIWANATH UPADHAYAYA: So, Sir, let me finish. The Chief Minister, Mr. Chaliha, was spoken very highly by the Prime Minister but I do not agree with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister said that Mr. Chaliha was a good administrator. I do not hold this view although I am highly of the opinion that Mr. Chaliha is a very good, sincere and honest man. I am not aware of any member of this House who offered to resign his seat in favour of Mr. Chaliha. But I offered my seat in favour of the Chief Minister because I know that he is a good, sincere and honest man. But I beg to submit, Sir, that he is not a good administrator at all. I personally feel that the future of Assam is safe in his hands (*Bell rang*) again.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমত যোৱা disturbance সম্পৰ্কে অনেক সদস্যই নিজ নিজ অভিমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। সেই সন্দৰ্ভে মোৰ কবলগীয়া কথা বিশেষ নাছিল, কিয়নো বৰপেটা চাব-ডিভিজনত তিমান বেচি দুৰ্ঘটনা হোৱা নাই। বিবোধী দলৰ শ্ৰীতৰুণ সেন ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই বৰপেটাৰ S. D. O. ৰ বিপক্ষে অভিযোগ কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই দুটামান কথা কবলগা হ'ল। তাৰ S. D. O. ই নিজে বুদ্ধি-কৌশল কৰি কমসংখ্যক পুলিচৰ দ্বাৰাই যিভাবে তাত কোনো দুৰ্ঘটনা বেচিকৈ বাঢ়িব নিদিয়াতকৈ বাখিলে তেনে বোধ হয় অসমৰ কোনো দুৰ্ঘটনা হোৱা ঠাইত কমসংখ্যক পুলিচৰ দ্বাৰা শান্তি কৰিব পৰা নাই।

বৰপেটাৰ S. D. O. মহোদয়ৰ লগত আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ সভ্যও বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁক সহায় কৰা দেখা গৈছিল। তাকে নকৈ তেওঁ তেওঁৰ দলৰ মানুহৰ সলাগ লোৱাত দুখ পালো।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat): কথাটো ভালৈ হৈছে, কিন্তু চাব, আমাৰ M. L. A. এজনে যদি তেনেকৈ কোনো চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়ালৰ নিন্দা বা প্ৰশংসা কৰে তেনেহলে administration ৰ কি হব সেইটো ভাবি চোৱা উচিত।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: চাকৰী কৰা মানুহক যদি এই সদনত নিন্দা কৰিব পাৰে তেন্তে ভাল কৰ্মচাৰীক সলাগ লোৱাটোও আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য। সেই কাৰণে মই ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি অসত্য অভিযোগ আনিছে তাৰ বিপক্ষে হে বিবোধিতা কৰিছো।

তেখেতে কৈছে, মন্দিয়াত ৪৫টা ঘৰ জ্বলিল আৰু এজনী বুঢ়ী পুৰি মৰিল কিন্তু S. D. O. ই কোনো action নললে।

মই কওঁ তাত ৪২ ঘৰৰ ঘৰ পোৱা সঁচা, বেমাৰী বুৰি এজনো পুৰি মৰা সঁচা আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা কন্মচাৰীয়ে যত্ন লোৱাটোও সঁচা।

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): পুলিচ কন্মচাৰী ওচৰৰ পৰা যুৰিআছিল অথচ কোনো action নললে, সেই কথাহে কৈছে।

Shri MAHADEB DAS: চাব, মই জানো মন্দিয়া বৰপেটা খানাৰ অধীনত নহয়। সেই ঠাই খণ্ড তাৰাবাৰী খানাৰ অন্তৰ্গত। গতিকে পোন-প্ৰথমে তাৰাবাৰীৰ পৰাহে পুলিচ আহি সহায় কৰা দৰ্কাৰ, যদি তাৰ পুলিচে সহায় কৰিব নবে তাৰ পিচতহে বৰপেটাৰ পুলিচে সহায় কৰা দৰ্কাৰ বুলি ভাবোঁ। তথাপি বিপদত নিয়ম নেৰাখি বৰপেটাৰ S. D. O. তেওঁৰ খানাৰ পৰা পুলিচ দি সেই বিপদত কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহ আৰু বাইজৰ সহায়ত সেই বিপদত পৰা লোকসকলক সহায় কৰা হৈছিল। বৰ্তমানত তাৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰা আৰু লাগতিয়াল সহায় আদি দিয়া হৈছে। বৰ্তমানত তাৰ অৱস্থা শান্ত। সেই শান্ত হোৱা অৱস্থাৰ পিচত যদি এই সদনত তাৰ বিপক্ষে আমাৰ M. L. A. সকলে ভুল আলোচনা কৰি বাইজক জনায় তেন্তে সেই ঠাইৰ সহায়কৰা মানুহসকলৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায়ে কৰা হব। গতিকে অনুৰোধ আমাৰ কথাত আছে “যে অতীত মৰিগল তাৰ পৰা অন্ত হ'ল মনৰ পৰায়ে কৰা বিসৰ্জন”। সেইয়ে হে মই এই সদনত থকা সভ্যসকলক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যে যি হৈ গ'ল ভবিষ্যতে যাতে তেনে নহয়—আৰু যিসকল বিপদ-গ্ৰস্ত লোক বৰ্তমানতো আছে তাক পৰস্পৰে সহায় সহানুভাৱিতা কৰি সহায় কৰিলেহে আমি এই সদনত আলোচনা কৰাৰ সাৰ্থকতা হব। মই বিশেষ গুণ্ডগোল হোৱা ঠাইবিলাকৰ কথা ক'ব নেজাওঁ, মোৰ বৰপেটাৰ কথাটোৱে কওঁ। আমাৰ তাত বিশেষ ক্ষাত হোৱা নাই, আৰু যি হৈছে সেই ক্ষতি বাইজ আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সহায়ত পূৰক কৰা হৈছে। বৰ্তমানত তাত থকা বা বসবাস কৰা বাইজৰ মাজত কোনো বিপদ দেখা নিদিবোক। দুৰ্ঘটনা হোৱা ঠাইৰ ওচৰত থকা কিছু কিছু লোক এবেষ্ট আদি কৰিছে—তাৰ কন্মচাৰীসকলে কাম কৰিয়ে আছে। মোক সময় নিদিয়াত গোটেই শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো মহাশয়।

***Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনত মুখ্যমন্ত্রীয়ে যোৱা গণ্ডগোলৰ বিষয়ে বিবৰণ এটা ডাঙি ধৰি তাৰ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ যিটো সুবিধা দিছে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। দুঃখৰ কথা যে অসমত অসমীয়া ৰাজ্যভাষা হব লাগে বুলি কোৱাৰ পিচতে এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতি হব পাৰে বুলি ভাবিব পৰা নাছিলো। আমাৰ নীৰ্বিহ মানুহ কিছুমানে বহুত কষ্ট পালে, ৪০ জন মান মানুহৰ মৃত্যু হল আৰু প্ৰায় ৫২ হেজাৰ মানুহ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈ বিপদাপন্ন হল। দুঃখৰ কথা যে চৰকাৰৰ ভুলৰ কাৰণেই এই অবস্থা হবলৈ পালে। এটা কথা সকলোৱে কৈছে আৰু ময়ো কওঁ যে ৰাজ্যভাষা লৈ গণ্ডগোল হোৱা যিবোৰ ৰাজ্য আছে তাৰ দুই-এখনত ইয়াতকৈও বেচি ক্ষতি হৈছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ঘটনাৰ কাৰণে আমি আজি আচাৰীৰ দৰে কাঠগৰাত ঠিয় হবলগা হৈছো। আমাৰ ওপৰত কত বকমৰ বিচাৰ হৈছে তাৰ অন্ত নাই। অসমৰ কথা সেইটো ভাবতৰ্ঘৰ আনকি ভাবতৰ বাহিৰতো ফুটি-ফাটি গৈছে।

বৰপেটাৰ কথা তাৰ বাহিৰৰ সদস্যয়ো আলোচনা কৰিছে আৰু শ্ৰীমহাদেৱ দাসেও কৰিছে আৰু ময়ো অলপ কওঁ। বৰপেটাত শ্ৰীমাধৱ দেৱৰ সত্ৰ আছে। তাৰ মানুহবোৰ ধৰ্মভীৰু। মই তাত ১২ বছৰ কাল আছো আৰু এই কালছোৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো উদ্ভঙালী দেখা নাই, আৰু বেয়া কামলৈ কেতিয়াও আগ নেবাঢ়ে। কিন্তু ৪ জুলাইত গুৱাহাটীত পুলিচৰ গুলিত কটন কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰ ৩ৰঙিত বৰপজাৰী মৰাৰ খবৰ পাই কিছুমান মানুহ উত্তেজিত হৈ কেইখনমান দোকান লুটপাট কৰে—মাত্ৰ আধা ঘণ্টা মান। মহকুমাধিপতি তৎক্ষণাত গৈ সাম কটালে। বাতি জুই দিছিল আৰু ৪টা মান সাধাৰণ ঘৰ পুৰিলে। এজন বেমাৰী মানুহ মৰিল। ৭ তাৰিখে বাতি এখন দোকান লুট হৈ অলপ কাপোৰ নষ্ট হল আৰু সেইটো তদন্ত কৰি আছে। ন-নেৰ কালে দুঘৰত জুই লগাইছিল। পিচত খবৰ পোৱা গল, নাৱৰীয়াৰ লগত কাজিয়া থকাৰ কাৰণেই জুই লগাইছিল। তাৰ বাহিৰে বৰপেটাত ঘটনা ঘটা নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বৰপেটাত যিবোৰ ঘটনা ঘটিছিল, সেই ঘটনাৰ পিচত যিবোৰ মানুহ গুচি গৈছিল তেওঁলোকে বেচি সুবিধা পোৱাৰ আশাত গল। মোৰ ঘৰৰ সমুখৰ চাউলখোৱা নদীৰ পাৰত থকা মানুহবোৰো গুচি গৈছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰবাৰী আমিও ৰাখিছিলো আৰু চৰকাৰী বিষয়াও ৰাখি আছিল। তেওঁলোক যুৰি আহি কৈছেহি প্ৰতিজন সাৰালকে সপ্তাহত ১৮ টকা পায় আৰু নাৰালকে পায় ৯ টকা। গতিকে এইটো ঠিক যে তেওঁলোকে বেচি সুবিধা পোৱাৰ আশাত গৈছে। চাপৰি ৰাখৰৰ মোজাত কোনো ঘটনা ঘটা নাই; তথাপি তাৰ পৰা ১৩২ ঘৰ মানুহ চেপেটম্বৰ মাহৰ ১৭, ১৮ আৰু ১৯ তাৰিখে গুচি গল। মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে কলে, কিন্তু নৰল। তেওঁলোক গুচি গল, কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে গাইপতি ১৮ টকা সাৰালকে পাব আৰু নাৰালকে পাব ৯ টকা। গতিকে এইদৰে বেচিকৈ টকা পোৱাৰ আশাত গুচি গলে চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ ৰাখিব? গুচি যোৱা বেচিৰ ভাগ মানুহেই যুৰি আহিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিছে। যিবিলাক মানুহ চালি যোৱাৰ পৰা গৈছিল, তেওঁলোক নিজে গৈছিল আৰু নিজেই আহিল।

मन्दिराब विधिलाक मानुह धुबि आहिछे तेउँलोकक ५० टककै दिछे । एनेकै सुविधा दियार पिचतो तेउँ कबा आपत्ति एकेबाबे अमूलक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, এইখিনিতে মই কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ দিব খুজিছো যে মানুহৰ যদি পেচত বা মূৰত বিষ হয়, তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও মনে মনে থাকিব নোৱাৰে । তেওঁলোকৰ মনত বেচিকৈ সুবিধা পোৱাৰ আশাত বিষ হৈছে । সেই কাৰণে অসমীয়া মানুহে ভাল কথা কলেও তেওঁলোক মনে মনে থাকিব নোৱাৰে । আজি অসমীয়া মানুহৰ সুবিধাবোৰ—যেনে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ চাকৰী, বেঙ্গৰ চাকৰী আৰু অন্যান্য চাকৰী আদি তেওঁলোকে পোৱা স্বত্বেও মনে মনে থকা নাই । কাৰণ তেওঁলোক সদায় অসুখীয়া । তেওঁলোকে আকৌ আপত্তি কৰে যে চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই ঠিক মতে কাম কৰা নাই । আমি জানো তেওঁলোকে নিয়ম মতে কাম কৰিছে । মন্দিয়া মৌজাৰ বিয়াৰ মানুহ গুচি গৈছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ আমাৰ অফিচাৰসকলে অভয় দিয়া সত্বেও গুচি গল আৰু আমাৰ অফিচাৰসকল ধুবি আছিল । এনেকুৱা বহুত ঠাইত হৈছে । সেইটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে ।

যদি এই কথাটো গচা হয় তেন্তে সেই লোকসকলক শাস্তি দিব লাগে ।

মই শুনিছো যে এখন ঠাইত বাস্তা শাল বাধি গৈছে, আৰু অফিচাৰসকল যাব নোৱাৰি ফিৰি আহিছে ।

এইখিনিতে মই এটা কথা কও—যেতিয়া কোনো ঠাইত বানপানীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত মানুহ মৰে—তেতিয়া বৰপেটাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা উচিত আছিল । তাৰ বহুত মানুহৰ ঘৰত বেমাৰ হলেও বৰপেটাৰ লোকসকলেই পৰস্পৰে পৰস্পৰক সহায় কৰে—তাৰ বাহিৰে মানুহৰ সহায় নাই ।

মই তাৰ মহকমাধিপতিকো সেই একে কথাৰে কৈছো—অশান্তিৰ সময়তো চোচিয়েলিষ্ট, কমিউনিষ্ট সকলোৱে শান্তিবন্ধাৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিছে । ইয়াত পাৰ্টিৰ কথা আনিলে ভুল হ'ব—সেই কাৰণে পাৰ্টিৰ কথা নানিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তৃত্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा-समस्या को लेकर हमारे राज्य में जो अशांति हुई थी और उसके बारे में हमारे मुख्यमंत्री महोदय ने गत 7th October को सदन में जो विवृति दी उसपर काफी आलोचना हुई है । विज्वली अशांतियों के कारण हजारों आदमियों को अशोध क्षति पहुँची थी । लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ और ४० आदमी मारे गये । इन सारी बातों का पूरा पूरा विवरण माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय ने हमें दिया है और मेरे पूर्ववक्ता माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपनी आलोचनाप्रसंग में इन सारी बातों की आलोचना की है । इसलिए मैं उन बातों को दुहराना नहीं चाहता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं एक अति आवश्यकीय और महत्वपूर्ण बात की और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । यद्यपि यह विषय बहुत ही गुरुत्वपूर्ण है, फिर भी—न हमारी सरकार और न किसी माननीय सदस्य की दृष्टि इस ओर गई है और न किसीने इसपर प्रकाश डाला

है। इसलिए मैं इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। महोदय ! अशांति के पहले मध्यमवर्ग के व्यापारी, खुदरा व्यापारियों को करोड़ों रूपयों की उधार देकर व्यापार करते थे, लेकिन गत अशांति के समय विशेष करके जिन जिन स्थानों में दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं उन स्थानों में प्रायः एक करोड़ रूपयों की बाकी क्षतिग्रस्त व्यापारियों में रह गई है।

इस वजह से इन मध्यमवर्ग व्यापारियों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं, इसकी वजह से सारे प्रान्त की आर्थिक स्थिति-पर भी बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुँचा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दें और उचित कारवाई करें। हमें खुशी है कि सरकार ने बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना न होने पावे उसकी व्यवस्था कर रही है, और अशांति के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुए लोगों की सहायता और पुनर्वास के लिए बड़ी तत्परता के साथ कार्य कर रही है।

महोदय ! अशांति के समय जिन लोगों ने अशांति फैलाने के लिए सक्रिय अंश लिया था उनके प्रति भी सरकार ने उचित व्यवस्था की है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि दुर्वृत्तों की उचित शास्ति हो। जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने अशांति के समय अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने में शिथिलता की थी, जिन लोगों ने कर्तव्य के प्रति अवहेलना की थी उनके प्रति भी सरकार ने कठोर व्यवस्था की है। इसके साथ मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने श्रद्धा और लगन के साथ अपना कर्तव्य पालन किया था, जिन कर्मचारियों ने अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने में अवहेलना नहीं की उनकी हम प्रशंसा करें, और चाहते हैं कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उनकी कर्तव्यपरायणता के लिए पुरस्कृत करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! इस आलोचना के प्रसंग में कुछ पुस्तकों का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि पिछली अशांति में इन पुस्तकों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। "माटीकार", "आशीर्वाद" आदि पुस्तकों का उल्लेख हुआ है। इन पुस्तकों के अलावा भी "छे-बाँदा अर्थ" "जश्नाम" जैसी और कई पुस्तकें निकली हैं इन सब पुस्तकों में मारवाड़ी, बंगाली आदि समाज के प्रति बहुत ही अनुचित ढंग से बुरी भावना उत्पन्न हो इसके लिए लेखक ने प्रयास किया है अगर आज भी हमारे प्रदेश में इस तरह का साहित्य निकलता हो जिससे एक समाज के प्रति दूसरे समाज के लोगों की धारणा खराब हो यह हमारे लिए कम दुःख की बात नहीं है ? मुझे अचरज होता है कि यद्यपि ये पुस्तकें कई वर्ष पहले निकल चुकी हैं फिर भी सरकार ने इनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इससे भी अचरज की बात यह है कि शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से 'संग्राम' नामक पुस्तक अनुमोदित की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन पुस्तकों पर उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था ग्रहण करें, साथ ही भविष्य में ऐसी पुस्तकें न निकलने पावें उसकी भी कड़ाई के साथ व्यवस्था करें। आशा है सरकार इसपर ध्यान देंगी।

इसके अलावा हमारे काछाड़ जिले के माननीय सदस्य श्रीरत्नेन्द्र मोहन दासजी की उन बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ, जिसे

सुनकर मुझे बड़ा खेद हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा है आसाम में माड़वाड़ी, बिहारी, उड़िया आदि प्रान्त के लोग रहते हैं और यहाँ धन कमा कमाकर, साल में एक बार अपने प्रदेश में जाते हैं। ये लोग अपने प्रदेश में भी मकान बगैरा बना रखे हैं, लेकिन बंगाली लोगों का जो कुछ भी है इसी प्रदेश में है। उसपर भी लोग बंगालियों के प्रति इस तरह की भावना क्यों रखते हैं। मुझे उनकी ये बातें सुनकर बड़ा खेद हुआ है। महोदय ! यह सत्य है कि ये लोग यहाँ रहते हैं और कमाकर खाते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ, इस प्रान्त में बहुत-से ऐसे भी मारवाड़ी, बिहारी और उड़िया रहते हैं जिनको अपने प्रान्त से कोई संबंध नहीं। न वे वहाँ जाते हैं और न पैसा भेजते हैं। आसाम को ही अपना घर समझलिया है। आसाम के कल्याण को ही अपना कल्याण समझते हैं। जिसका उदाहरण वे हाल में ही भाषा समस्यापर उन्होंने जो अपना दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है वह मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। इसके विपरीत मुझे ऐसे बहुत-से बंगाली भाइयों की जानकारी है जो यहाँ से पैसा कमाकर बंगाल में भी घर बना रखे हैं। लेकिन मैं इसपर तर्क करना नहीं चाहता। अतः ऐसी अवस्था में मारवाड़ी बिहारी या उड़िया भाइयों के लिए उस प्रकार की उक्ति करना बड़ा अन्याय है। मैं श्रीदासजी की उन बातों का घोर प्रतिवाद करता हूँ।

आखिर, आप ने मुझे इस आलोचना में भाग लेने के लिए जो सुविधा दी उसके कारण मैं आप को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना हूँ और इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to you for setting the healthy and helpful tone that we should approach the problem with a look to the future. We should discuss the past actions only with a view to improve our conduct in future. There is no good in trying to minimise what had happened, or in trying to explain away the holocaust. It was undoubtedly an unprecedented thing, and it has undoubtedly besmeared the fair face and name of Assam. All of us are, more or less, responsible for it either for omission or for commission. Therefore, we should approach the problem with a spirit of self-criticism, with an attitude of introspection. There is no good trying to lay the blame on another while trying to escape oneself. Having heard different speeches up-till now, I feel that the tone in the House by and large has been a very healthy one, particularly the speeches like the one delivered by Shrimati Sengupta gives one the impression that our heart is sound enough even now and that if we be a little more courageous then this sort of things shall not happen in Assam again in future. Sir, here in Assam there might have been some such incidents or even worse ones in some other parts of the country, but that does not in any way justify that in our country also such bad things should be there. One bad action does not justify another bad action. Here there are different parties, groups and individuals. We are here as the Government or as the Opposition. Therefore, we shall have to see that the blame or criticism is squarely divided and shared. It is only natural that the administration which has taken upon itself the responsibility of maintaining law and order shall be the first target, the foremost target, of attack in such a serious situation. It is only natural that this being a Party Government, the Party that is in power will be naturally fired, and there should not be any feeling that there has been unwarranted or unnecessary attack. That does not mean that the Opposition also can absolve completely of responsibility.

*Speech not corrected.

Now without going into the details we can perhaps all agree with what was said in the Parliament in a few words. These are—:

“What however actually happened was a virtual abdication of authority and even capitulation to the forces of arson and plunder.

Many officials at different levels including those in the higher echelons of services not only connived at the disturbances, but even directly encouraged and abetted the rioters.... Here the administration got implicated in the disturbances by its acts of omission and commission and thus itself became a contributory factor.....

At a time when the Ministry should have been in full command of the situation exerting its best endeavours to prevent and quell the disturbances and protect the minorities, the Council of Ministers of Assam became all but a “*functus officio*.”

So, this is the position which we must admit. At the same time we must also admit that there were different officials and non-officials who faced the situation correctly and courageously. It should be our endeavour to encourage the latter while criticising the former's failure.

Now I should like to place a few concrete suggestions before the House so that all of us may put our heads together and may create a situation that those who suffered are properly compensated and rehabilitated, and that in future such things may never occur again. The first task which I feel is before us is the task of rehabilitation. Now rehabilitation should be of 2 types—one is the rehabilitation of the sufferers. They should be materially rehabilitated by giving dwelling houses, food, clothes and means of business, etc., and they also should be emotionally rehabilitated by kindness and by other sort of helpfulness from the side of the majority community. Then secondly, and this is no less important, is the rehabilitation of the Assamese people in the estimation of the world outside, because, however much we may try to explain away thing, however we may feel, as my Friend, Tajuddin Saheb said, that because I am hungry, ‘because there are certain psychological fevers in me, therefore I have got at least a justification to be mad’; However much we might be trying to explain the situation like that, the outside world will not excuse the Assamese people unless and until the Assamese people prove by action that they deserve to be in a high position of civilisation and civilised behaviour. Here, in this connection I am very sorry to say that in spite of many great and good qualities in our national character, there is some amount of weakness also in our national character, and that is not of recent origin. If we go back to the days of Mahabharata we find that while Draupadi was being molested in the court, the great saints like Visma and Drona and others—they were there, they were all sorry, they all condemned it, but they had not the courage to resist it. That weakness to our national character still persists. We have been condemning what is bad, we are sorry also for what has been done, but we have had no courage to face that all, to fight against it to defeat it. There must come such a spirit, such regeneration in the national character. Unless and until that comes then it will be extremely difficult to rehabilitate the Assamese people in the world at large.

Then Sir, secondly comes the question of compensation. Those who have lost their properties or means of their livelihood, should be properly compensated because they lost not due to their own faults nor due to any natural calamity ; they lost because here there was an administration taking charge of law and order but which failed to maintain law and order. Therefore, these poor victims should be compensated, and not only they but those who are their family members or dependants should also be compensated. Unless and until that sort of a scheme for compensation is taken up, those who are still in different camps or in other places, will not have the courage and heart to come back and get rehabilitated.

The third factor is that trial and enquiries should be expedited. There are three kinds of trials. Firstly, those who have been arrested on the ground that they are suspected to have committed crimes, their trials should be expeditiously done because in such a big thing it is only natural that many innocent people also might be arrested and there a great deal of hue and cry that many innocent people have been arrested. Well, I cannot say that it is possible for the police to arrest only those who already found guilty. As a matter of fact, suspects are arrested, and brought to the trial, and only after trial it is found who is guilty and who is not. Therefore, nobody can say whether the guilty ones will be arrested. That is not possible. At the same time we like also to see that we are now at least active but there should not be large scale discrimination. But at any rate, now that fever of arrest has subsided, I may submit that Government should see and provide adequate machinery so that trials in those cases are expeditiously completed.

Second thing is that the local enquiries which we have promised—promised by the Prime Minister—at Goreswar and Nowgong should be immediately done because if a long time is allowed to be passed then evidence will disappear. I do not of course know whether this sort of enquiry will do any good or whether those who know and those who suffered will be there to come forward and give evidence under the present circumstances. At any rate what the Prime Minister has promised and if our Government really propose to go ahead with it, it should be done quickly.

The third thing is the most important that there should be a general probe because it is a fact that quite a large number of people actually and physically participated in these happenings. There were some engineers behind all these and at least there is a good deal of talk about it. It will serve no purpose to say that “Let us forget and forgive. You are also a good man” and all that. Sir, this is not the first time that communal riot has taken place in Assam. During the period of 12 years after independence as many as 6 riots, big and small, took place at or nearabout Gauhati. It is no good name for our country. It does not really matter much as to the number of people participating in these riots unless we can find out the engineers behind these activities. In spite of our repentance today these things need not be forgotten because today the cause of the riots may be linguistic but tomorrow the cause might be another. There must be a stop to all these matters by a proper and comprehensive enquiry and approach. The engineers and, not the tools alone, should be found out and properly and adequately punished.

Then, Sir, with regard to the officers who are now under suspension, a lot has been said. I hold no brief for any officer who failed to rise up to the

occasion at the hour of need but at the same time it must be remembered that when there was such a holocaust, where there were not sufficient arms and ammunitions and such other things, there were certain very influential individual and politicians who guided directly and indirectly these activities. Now we can make the officers only scapegoats. It is common knowledge that so far as the district of Nowgong is concerned, there was a talk even in Parliament and elsewhere that some persons who are not officials took lead in this matter. Now let there be an enquiry about this and the guilty be punished. But there should not be indiscriminate suspensions without giving the officers a chance to explain their conduct.

So far as the students are concerned, my submission will be that the students should be corrected and freed from a chauvinistic and disruptive influence and pressure by others. "This can be done precisely by promoting democratic consciousness and activity among the students community. Leading progressive personalities in the field of education and culture and in other spheres of public life can play a beneficial role in this respect." It will not do just to lay the blame only on the youth. It is very unfortunate that even in Parliament some irrelevant and exaggerated things were said in the speech of the Prime Minister about the student community.

Let us now see that these things do not take place again. The Parliamentary Delegation suggested a few very useful and healthy suggestions. It said that the "Pradesh Congress should convene a conference of all political parties in Assam, including C. P. I. and P. S. P. and work out a common programme for the restoration of normalcy. To hope that if a correct approach is made, it would be possible to work out a common programme."

I am in sole—full—agreement with the suggestion of the Parliamentary delegation because I feel if the political parties in an organised manner take a lead in this matter and leave aside all party considerations, then and then only there can be lasting and full solution of this problem.

With these few words, Sir, I hope that whatever might be the failure of the administration in the past and whatever might be the failure of different political parties in the past, let us now rise up to the occasion—let us put all our heads together and let us all work out a scheme on a problem which will remove the bad name from the face of mother Assam.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :**
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not standing here to defend myself or my Cabinet colleagues or the Government as a whole. I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Members who have participated in this debate and who have made sincere efforts to study the real problems which resulted from this holocaust in Assam. I appreciate their sincere efforts to have a peaceful Assam, an Assam of friendship and amity between communities and for the peace and progress of this State. Sir, when we take stock of things we do so more to learn from it—to make our future bright. Therefore, my endeavour will be also to make an analysis of the event that took place so that we may even now restore a real climate of peace and prosperity in our State. Sir, as you know the issue of official language created a lot of excitement all over the State. In certain sectors of the State that excitement was in demanding the official language while in other the excitement was because of the demand.

In course of it, I believe, that from all quarters and from all platform pressure was put on the Government for the declaration of the official language. Sir, I feel, if instead of that line of action, our people had exerted fully to find an agreed solution on the official language issue, that would have been a healthier thing. Many of my Hon'ble Members, more particularly those of the Praja Socialist Party, have been telling round the country that the cause for all this holocaust is my speech which I delivered in this House in the month of March. May be, it is not for me to judge my action. It is for the people of Assam as also posterity to decide who is right and who is wrong. Therefore, I do not like to defend myself on this subject. Sir, what I believe is that in this language agitation, perhaps the restraint that was necessary in speeches as well as in writings in the press as well as otherwise, was very much lacking. The excited speeches which were delivered by our leaders in different areas were sufficient to excite the younger section of our people. I feel, Sir, had there been that restraint, perhaps the degree of atrocities would have been much less. Sir, I have already placed before this House the details of the tragic happenings which took place in our State. I would not like to repeat those here because the Hon'ble Members have already been posted with these informations. Now, Sir, the question arises whether this was something pre-planned. I would submit to this august House that even today I have no materials in my hand to prove that this was something pre-planned. It is, however, agreed that the relationship between the Assamese and the Bengali communities in our State has not been as cordial as it should have been since a long time. Perhaps that is a matter of history. The Hon'ble Members in their speeches quoted certain writings from one of the famous Bengali authors about this I agree this relationship was not as healthy as it should have been but even now, I have no materials in my hand to prove or to say that this was something pre-planned. From the side of the administration also, Sir, we could not anticipate that this language agitation would ultimately take the shape a riot or communal riot. We did anticipate a language agitation in the form of meeting and processions which it was not the first time that these meetings and processions were held in this State on the official language issue and perhaps such processions and meetings have been held in this State from many many years, may be from the date of independence. But we could not anticipate that this agitation would take the form of a communal riot. Sir, so far our officials are concerned, at the top level, all that they anticipated is agitation and the fairness to them, I should say that all the time they were telling us that this is a matter which should be solved at the political level only. Sir, you saw even yesterday that in spite of our best efforts, we could not find a settlement on this official language issue at political level. Even yesterday, the date on which we passed the Official Language Bill, representatives from hills, representatives from Cachar dissociated from discussions. Even those who remained inside the House also could not have an agreed decision on this matter. The House had to divide on more than one occasion on that issue. Sir, there is in suggestion or the criticisms about the preparedness on the part of the Government I would submit, Sir, that with regard to preparedness also, there is a limit. It is not that you can prepare yourself to something unlimited. Your preparedness depends upon your resources. Your preparedness depends upon your equipments and many other things. We were quite prepared by stretching ourselves fully to the extent of a language agitation and to that extent we were prepared. We could not be prepared for something more than that—for a widespread riot—because we did not anticipate that. Sir, whether we wanted it or not, whether for our omission or commission, a riot took place. Then the question arises how

soon we could quell this riot. Some of the Hon'ble Members said that this is not the first time that riots have taken place in our State. Riots were there in other States also, but the point to be discussed is how quickly the riots should have been quelled. The magnitude and the simultaneous nature of this riot prevented us from quelling it quickly as we would have liked it to be done. We stretched our police forces. Even we had to withdraw substantial portion of the Border Security Force also from the borders to control the situation and ultimately, as you know, we had to take the help of the Army to quell these disturbances. This time was taken and I am not happy that so many days were necessary to stop it, but Sir, the facts are facts. We took this because it was necessary on account of the nature and simultaneous nature and the magnitude of this riot.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat) :** May I interrupt for a minute, Sir. We read in some newspapers about 3 or 4 days before the Army was actually requisitioned that Army was being requisitioned in aid of civil authorities, in some Calcutta papers. How is it that they got the information? Would the Chief Minister enlighten?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the statement which I issued contradicting that news from Calcutta.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA :** How could the Calcutta press,....

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** If I have to say about the newspapers, I will have to tell many things about it and if I go to that subject, I shall go later on.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA :** I am extremely sorry to interrupt Sir. What I wanted to know is that during the S. R. C.'s time some top secret reports got publication in *Jugantar*. How Assam secrets can be published in Calcutta papers? Has the Chief Minister been pleased to exercise his mind about it or does he know anything about it?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Sir, with regard to the press, as a matter of fact, I know Mahesh Chandra and in that article he created an impression that the Prime Minister was in possession of a list or at least he saw the list in which some public men were involved. Then the Prime Minister sent for him and requested him "what particular list you are referring to? I do not see any list". Then he said "You may not see, but I am in possession of that list about which I am writing".

Sir, here a question has been raised that the Chief Minister was ill and the Finance Minister was away. That is why there was a sort of vacuum. I would confirm the statement that was made by the Hon'ble Member, Shri Phani Bora the other day that I was here actually although I was not keeping well. I was actually bed ridden on the 6th evening. Till the 6th evening I was in charge of the office and I was conducting all the business of the State. It was on the 6th evening that I had to take to bed and as you know, Sir, I was ill for a long time. But to say because

the Chief Minister who was ill and because the Finance Minister was away that there was a vacuum, this is not correct because I was working till the 6th evening. May be that the Finance Minister was away, the other Ministers were all there and I can tell this Hon'ble House that all our Ministers did their best to meet the situation in every possible way. Sir, I would like to submit that I also do not agree that there was a sort of vacuum here because we were all functioning. As a matter of fact, all my colleagues took great risks and went for themselves to the various areas to quell these disturbances.

Sir, "a question has been raised that this language issue was not the only issue. There were other reasons like employment in Central Services and all the Hon'ble Members want to know what we have been doing in that regard. Sir, so far as the question of increasing the employment potentials in our State is concerned, myself and my colleague the Minister for Industries have addressed this House on more than one occasion as to the line we are pursuing in that regard and the schemes which we are undertaking. Apart from that, for absorption for providing employment to our youngmen in the private sector industries also, the Hon'ble Members are aware of the Government Resolution in that regard. I would like to state that these are the steps which we are undertaking. We adopted a Resolution as early as in 1959 which reads as following :

"In recent years, there has been a growing feeling amongst the people of the State and the youngmen in particular that employment opportunities for them are progressively shrinking and that their claims are not considered by employers with sympathy which they might otherwise expect as children of the soil. The State Government are in receipt of representations in this regard from various quarters and have given very careful consideration to this question.

The Government appreciate that it is the primary duty of the State to provide employment for its residents and remove un-employment within the State. In this connection, it is to be remembered that the increased employment potential created within the framework of the Five-Year Plans, both in the public and the private sectors, is also designed primarily for the benefit of its residents. The Government also appreciate that it is the duty of the State to protect the backward and the weaker section of its residents.

Assam is a State which has peculiar problems such as its geographical isolation and long borders with foreign countries, its recurrent natural calamities and its mixed and preponderant backward population. The partition of 1947 and the consequent influx of displaced persons from East Bengal have further added to the complexity of its problems and but additional strain on its employment resources. It is, therefore, necessary that its people should have opportunities to feel by actual experience that they are equal co-sharers in the fruits of freedom with other parts of India and that the concept of equal opportunity for every citizen is not so used as to ignore the legitimate claims of its people to be the principal participants in the employment opportunities within its border.

The Government feel that it is a matter which makes an imperative demand not only on the public but also on the private sector to provide

employment to the people of the State. It is, therefore, desired that all employers engaged in Oil, Coal, Tea and other industries and all commercial firms will share the anxieties with the Government and help relieving the situation by offering maximum employment to the people of the State in the matter of appointments and allotment of contracts, etc., with due recognition of such academic and non-academic credentials as they may happen to possess.

It is hoped that in this respect, all the employers will take the help of the Employment Exchange organisation in the State with which the employment seekers of all categories have been advised to get themselves registered, by a Press Note, dated 30th April 1959. Employers are requested to submit periodical returns showing total number of persons employed and numbers recruited during the period categorywise and indicating the numbers coming from the "State".

After this resolution was adopted, we have systematically met the industrialists of the State, the Indian Tea Association, big companies, big interests and also besides the conferences held with the Ministers, both myself and the Minister for Industries, we have appointed a Liaison Officer to study the employment policy of those companies and in this way persuaded those companies to fall in the line with the resolution of the Government. With regard to Central Services, I have been systematically writing to the Government of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Railway Minister of India, to the Communication Minister of India bringing to their attention about the need of providing greater employment facilities for the people of the State of Assam. I should inform the House that I have been receiving sympathetic replies from them. I also feel Sir, that the opening for the people of this State to these services is gradually increasing. There-

fore, from our side we are doing all that is possible to improve the employment position. But I cannot promise to raise our State, which has remained backward or underdeveloped for such a long time, to a fully industrialised one immediately. That is not humanly possible. It is not only impossible for us but for anybody in the world to convert a backward State to an industrialised one. Therefore, Sir, the time factor will be there. We will have to create industries in our State and to increase the number of technicians, and it is only by stages that we will be able to achieve the ideal which we want to achieve.

Sir, the other day the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition said that he got a report that the Inspector General of Police sent a telegram to the Government of India for President's rule. I contacted this particular officer and I learnt that the information of the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is not correct. No such telegram was sent to the Government of India.

Sir, as was discussed in the Parliamentary Delegation Report and also by some Hon'ble Members here, I must say that I was also very much disappointed with the behaviour of the Press, both of Assam as well as West Bengal. I even now feel that if we could get the necessary co-operation of the Press then perhaps a lot of these evils would not have occurred. But unfortunately that co-operation was not there. I shall not be wrong if I say that the Press was responsible to a certain extent for this

holocaust in Assam. At the same time I also admit that we, from the side of the Government, could not give sufficient facilities to the Press because our Publicity Department is very weak. This House also had an occasion to discuss about the Publicity organisation of our State. Sir, it is with regret I have to say that this wing of our Government is very weak even to-day. The reason is that we have not been able to recruit right type of people to this Department.

Sir, a question has been raised about the Government's policy statement that was issued after the disturbances, more particularly with regard to the academic discipline of the students. I think this House should know what is meant by that Statement. Sir, a circular was issued by the Director of Public Instruction embodying the academic discipline of the students and I would like to read out that circular with your permission for the information of this House. This circular was addressed to all the Principals of the colleges, Inspectors of Schools (with spare copies for Head Masters, Head Mistresses of High Schools, Superintendents of Normal Schools, Deputy Inspectors of Schools) and Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Basic Education (with spare copies for Training Institutes). The circular is dated 23rd August 1960.

“Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject on control and guidance of academic activities in Educational Institutions and to state that standard of performance of students appearing at various University Examinations from recognised institutions has not been quite satisfactory during recent times. It can be stated generally that there has been a marked fall in that standard which calls for serious attention. In the present schemes of national development, provision of improved facilities for the proper education of a large number of students in different institutions has been considerably expanded. Although many things remain to be done to achieve an ideal situation in that respect, it cannot be gain-said that improvements already made in providing better facilities for education of a much larger number of students are quite considerable.

2. Recently, Government have also decided to initiate some schemes designed to materially raise the status and emoluments of the teaching staff in various educational institutions. Rules relating to their recruitment, conditions of service, etc., are being formulated which are expected to improve the condition in which teachers have to work. This in turn is sure to make them more efficient and effective instruments in providing necessary help and guidance to students in their charge to achieve better results both in the University Examinations and other wise.

3. In this context, it needs to be carefully considered as to why the standard of performance of the students should not generally improve in proportion to the serious efforts that the Government and the people have put in towards evolving a sound and liberal system of education within the ambit of a broad national policy. The educational institutions in the prevailing circumstances may be expected to succeed in turning out, in increasing numbers, highly intelligent and qualified students with sound judgment and capacity for independent thinking and all efforts of Government and the public at large towards raising the material and moral standard of the country will be completely frustrated if the standard of our youngmen passing out from various educational institutions cannot

be raised to and maintained at a high level of intellectual endeavour, mental peace and tranquility. It is accordingly essential to see that the students who are given instruction and guidance in various educational institutions also devote to their work with peace and concentration.

4. It has been noticed that on various excuses some students often keep away from their main work of academic pursuit and engage themselves in activities not strictly connected with their work as students pursuing specific courses of study. While it is necessary that students should be encouraged to take an intelligent interest in the various national and regional problems facing the country to be able to properly understand their significance, it is equally important that during their period of education they do not unnecessarily lose any opportunity for acquiring knowledge and skill in their academic pursuits in a manner that seriously harms not only their own interest but also those of the country. From that point of view, active association with or participation by students in agitations or movements of any kind irrespective of their objectives needs to be discouraged in their own interest. Unfortunately, however, it appears that of late quite a large number of students have been displaying a tendency to associate intimately with such movements to the serious detriment of their studies. It is felt that the overwhelming majority of their parents and guardians do not feel happy over such a situation and unless the students can be persuaded to desist from such a course, the national efforts at raising the standard and quality of education will be completely frustrated. It is, therefore, necessary that the problem is given serious thought by the authorities of educational institutions, so that remedial measures may be adopted in time to stop any progressive deterioration in this regard.

With this end in view, it is essential to impress upon the authorities of all educational institutions the urgency of emphasising to the students in their charge the vital need to avoid waste of opportunities for their sound and complete education. Government have no doubt that with greater contact with students and a serious effort to guide them on the right lines, it would be quite possible for educational institutions to wean the students away from unnecessary activities of any kind and to help them to concentrate their efforts on their courses of study. They also feel that there should be a clear policy in dealing with students in any educational institution when they abstain unnecessarily from their studies on one excuse or another. In order that students may not be encouraged to look upon abstention from their studies and violation of School or College discipline with any degree of lightheartedness, it needs to be made clear as to what consequences such abstention will automatically entail.

Detailed rules have been laid down in the Assam Education Department Rules and Orders, Vol. I regarding maintenance of discipline in Schools and Colleges. In applying these rules, the following policy should be followed--

- (a) All students who remain absent from their classes without proper authority or permission should be subjected to the normal penalty of fine without distinction. In case any student abstains from attending classes due to participation in any demonstration or movement, the authorities of the institution should consider imposing fine at a higher rate according to the circumstances of each case. If any student abstains from

attending his classes frequently and the reason for such abstention is believed to be participation in any demonstration or agitation it should be made clear to the student as to how he is damaging his own interest and that of the institution by such abstention and his parents or guardians should be immediately notified besides imposing the necessary penalty. In case such warnings together with usual penalties fail to produce the desired effect and the education of the student continues to suffer, the guardian should be asked to withdraw the student from the institution which cannot afford to continue with students who are neither serious nor regular in their work. If such a student is not withdrawn from the institution, the authorities thereof should remove him or her from the rolls.

- (b) Those students who directly or indirectly incite or encourage other fellow students to violate the discipline of the institution or to participate in demonstrations or movements and thereby neglect their studies should be promptly warned against such conduct with clear indication that if they continue to disturb thereby the academic discipline and atmosphere of the institution, the authorities will have no option than to remove them from the rolls. Their guardians should also be duly notified. Any indulgence in or encouragement of activities calculated to foster ill-feeling among different sections or communities and thereby prevent the growth of a healthy common outlook should also be similarly dealt with.
- (c) The holders of scholarships or stipends should be regarded as under a special obligation to pursue their academic activities without allowing themselves to be disturbed by extraneous considerations. In their case, abstention from studies should be particularly noted and steps taken to suspend their scholarships or stipends immediately on their proving inattentive to, or disinterested in, their studies. If they persist in abstention or lack of interest, their cases should be reported to concerning authorities for cancellation of their scholarships or stipends.
- (d) The authorities of educational institutions should be called upon to maintain detailed records of the work, and conduct of students in their charge and important events in their career while in that institution should be specifically mentioned in their certificates. If any student is removed from the roll of any institution there should be a clear record about it in any certificate that may be issued to him from that institution.
- (e) As soon as any student is found to have been involved in any criminal misconduct, the authorities of the institution should also consider imposing such penalty to the student from the side of the institution as may be warranted by the circumstances of the case. In case of involvement in a criminal charge of a serious character, the desirability of keeping the student under suspension till charge is disposed of should also be considered by the authorities.

In enforcing discipline in any educational institution the authorities thereof should make all possible effort to secure the close co-operation of the teaching staff and the guardians. Government have no reason to doubt that if the consequences of unnecessary abstention from studies are carefully explained to students and their guardians and that if the members of the staff assert their authority with the students to guide them on right lines, response from the overwhelming majority of students will be most helpful leaving little scope for authorities to resort to disciplinary action. Government emphasize that the fundamental approach to the problem should be corrective rather than punitive. Every effort should be made to persuade students to desist from any course which is detrimental to their own interest and to those of the country they will be required in due course to serve. Disciplinary action of a punitive character should be resorted to when efforts at persuasion fail and when the stage is reached for such action, it should be taken without any hesitation or prevarication. No threat or possibility of any strike or demonstration should deter authorities or institution from taking quick and firm action when called for.

All Inspecting officers should make it a point to examine the records of an institution in these matters and give necessary direction to the authorities regarding action to be taken in dealing with cases of indiscipline on these broad lines. Any failure or inability on the part of any institution to act according to the policy should be brought to the notice of the Government for appropriate action in the best interest of education and maintenance of academic discipline.

Government appreciate that the problem has to be tackled with due care and firmness and they desire to make it clear that authorities acting in pursuance of these instructions will have their due support.

Sir, this is the instruction that has been issued on this subject. I feel, Sir, if the hon. Member carefully consider these instructions, they will not find anything objectionable.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, may I request the Chief Minister to oblige hon. Members with a copy of this Inspection Report so that we can study ?

*** Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER : But this was published.

*** Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** No, Sir, this was not published. This is the report of the D. P. I. Sir, there is another question that is agitating the minds of our people as to how we are doing about the incidents for which the people of this State have become the victims in West Bengal. In this regard I will submit that we are taking up every case that has come to our notice both at the Secretariat level and at the ministerial level. We had also discussions with the West Bengal Ministers more than once, and, I must in fairness to them tell the House that they are as anxious as we are to see that those of our students and

those people of that State, whether as travellers or as residents are not disturbed. Sir, the hon. Members have rightly laid emphasis on rehabilitation. Sir, I would only say that at one time even the camp population within our State rose to more than 79,239. That was a peak figure. As against that upto date figures are like this. Silchar camp—3,347 and outside camp 1,578 on 18th October 1960 ; Nowgong—130 and outside camp 715 on 5th October 1960. Or, in other words, they are now less than 5,000. In this regard, Sir, the refugees had some apprehension as to how the language issue agitation would take shape and on account of this there was some hesitation in their minds also. But now since this House has taken a decision on that issue yesterday, I feel that all apprehensions regarding any possible disturbance on the language issue, at least in the Brahmaputra Valley, would not be there in the minds of the refugees and the process of rehabilitation would be expedited. I expect Sir, that all the refugees who are still in their camps will return to their homes very quickly.

Sir, it was said in the press reports about the burning of the Sahitya Sabha building in Silchar that that was not contradicted by Government. That is not a fact. I find from the report in the *Assam Tribune* of 7th July 1960 the following news item. "Silchar Incident. No Fire Damage to Sahitya Sabha Office". The report appearing in the Press stating that the Assam Sahitya Sabha building at Silchar was burnt down and that the school-going Assamese children were intimidated by a section of the people at Silchar has been officially denied here. It is stated according to telegram received from the Deputy Commissioner that there was an attempt at incendiarism at the Sahitya Sabha Office, but fire was put out immediately and no damage was done to the building or any part thereof. No school-going children were also intimidated by any person, the Deputy Commissioner states". Then Sir, Shri Tarun Sen Deka rose the question of Sarveswar Medhi. I am sorry the hon. Member is not in the House. However, he said that this gentleman was standing on the road with a cycle and that the police went there and bayoneted him. But Sir, our reports are different. It appears that this gentleman was one of the 300 or 400 people who were setting fire to the houses of Bengalees and looting their properties and when the police went there there was an encounter and some people were injured. Eight persons were arrested on the spot. All of them were injured and they were immediately taken to Barama Hospital for giving immediate medical aid, one of them, Sarveswar Medhi who complained of severe pain was at once removed to Nalbari Hospital for better treatment. But he expired at the hospital on 17th July 1960.

Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya that the cases should be speedily disposed of. I shall try my best to see that the cases are speedily disposed of as well as speedy enquiries. Sir, it has not been possible for me to deal with all the questions raised by hon. Members in this debate but I have made every endeavour to give the reply broadly in all the points raised in this House. At the end I would submit that it would be profitable for us all to learnt from the past and whatever happened in the past, let it be a lesson for us to build our future. This is a State, as I have said on more than one occasion in many places, which is full of potentialities and promises. If we can keep our people together and succeed in bringing about better relationship between the various communities whether of the hills or the plains, whether of the Brahmaputra Valley or of Cachar, I have no doubt in my mind Sir, that this State would be one

Motion regarding Draft Third Five-Year Plan

of the foremost States in the whole of this big country of ours. I would, therefore, appeal to all hon. Members in this House through you and also to the people of Assam as a whole to realise this so that we can bring about a spirit of friendship and amity among different communities so that we may prosper, Assam may prosper and may create a greater and better Assam in future.

With these words Sir, I resume my seat.

Mr. SPEAKER : Item No 4. Mr. Tripathy to complete his statement. But I would like to request Mr. Tripathy to complete his speech within one hour and three minutes.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will make my humble effort to complete my speech within that time. Sir, I was speaking last about the Third Plan for Assam ; since then comes a report about the West Bengal Plan being discussed by the Planning Commission. It is said that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has set out the target of his plan at 341 crore rupees but the Planning Commission has allotted 100 crore rupees less—almost equal to the State Plan for Assam. It is also said that the Chief Minister of West Bengal told a press conference that he would insist upon the Planning Commission to give him the 341 crores. If he succeeds that will naturally lead other States to behave in a similar manner. The point which I am making is that the West Bengal Government wanted 341 crores for the 3rd Five-Year Plan, but they were given 100 crores less. But the Chief Minister of West Bengal insisted upon that 341 crores from the Central Planning Commission. So if that logic is accepted, then this will be put by other States against the authority of the Central Planning Commission of the Government of India. The Government of the Punjab also sent a 12 men delegation to the Central Planning Commission for this purpose. How far the Punjab Government succeeds I do not know. The point is that had it been 10 or 12 crores this would not have mattered much ; but it is a case of 100 crores and therefore the question arises supposing the West Bengal Government may be in a position to raise the resources from loans because the West Bengal is an industrially advanced State. Therefore, if the Central Planning Authority asks the States Government to raise the resources, will it be possible for us to raise the resources. Our whole resources have been mapped out and we have not kept any secret or other resources. Obviously, in a city like Calcutta it may be possible to raise such an extraordinary resources. But the States which are backward and undeveloped cannot expected to raise such resources. So we have double difficulties. Our resources are completely mapped out by the Central Planning Commission for the purpose of allocating resources. We have not the secret or other resources to take. It would not therefore be possible for us to raise the resources like the West Bengal Government. Because the West Bengal Government will be in a position to raise these resources from Corporation and Companies, etc. I am advancing this logic for the consideration of the Planning Commission. There are advanced States and there are backward States. Ours is a backward and handicapped State. So I beg to submit that Sir, in considering the State Plan of Assam which is a backward and handicapped

State, our plan should be of the order of Rs.150 crores. We can of course raise our resources upto Rs.303 crores from the Private Sector Industries which will be setting up in Assam in future. We are proposing to invest 183 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan. But Sir, whether we will be in a position to invest this amount it is difficult to say just now. Uptill now we have not been able to produce the required electricity. Without electricity no major industry can be set up. Of course by 1963 we expect to solve this problem.

Now taking the investment as 183 crores, what will be the employment potentialities. The total employment that would be generated from this investment is 3,65,000. The employment target estimated in the Agriculture Sector is 41,000 and that in the Tea Industry is 5,000. In the Private Sector Industries the employment target has been estimated at 2,41,000. Besides these, there will be scope for employments in the Transport and Communications, etc.

Sir, as regards the States National income, it has been raised to 379 from 287, *i.e.*, by 21.9 per cent as against 10 percent in the Second Five-Year Plan and this compares 27 per cent from 25 per cent for the country as a whole. So it is clear that our rise of States income during the Second Plan has been much less than what has been for the whole of India. The increase has now been estimated at 19 per cent as against 20 per cent of the country as a whole. So the *per capita* income comes to Rs.315.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat): Sir, I am afraid, we shall not able to speak today in this House, for clarification of certain things. It reminds me an old story of the "Man and the Pithaguri Takeli".
নাহৰকটিয়াৰ তেলৰ income আমাৰ income ৰ ভিতৰত সোমাই যাব; কিন্তু বাস্তৱতে গোটেই টকাটো অসমৰ বাহিৰলৈ ওচি যাব in the form of draft, cheque ইত্যাদি। অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটোও জাতীয় আয় (National income) বুলি ধৰা হব বোধহয়।

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development):** At any rate, our *per capita* income stands at Rs.315 which would be 19 per cent as against 20 per cent in India as a whole.

As regards resources, our Finance Minister is here. We may be asked to raise 50 or 60 crores from our side. I am

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA:** Sir, I do not like to interfere with his talk. But on a point of clarification may I ask him whether the value of the oil produce in Naharkatiya has been included into the figure for the States National income, *i.e.*, what is available for the State and what will go out of it.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY:** The State's National income is what is available within the State. What goes out of the State obviously does not form part of it. So far as Naharkatiya Oil is concerned, naturally the wealth created by it would form part of the wealth of Assam, and to that extent it will come to national income.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat)**: But in fact the whole amount will migrate out of Assam.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)**: The total income generated in any State in India is migrated out of that State. So the total income generated in the whole of India gives only the correct picture. So far as the State's income statistics are concerned, they are inadequate from my point of view. They are merely indicative barometres registering progress; but they are not indicating fully and absolutely the incomes of the States or of the *per capita* income of the individual. If anything is indicative, it is All-India Statistics which are indicative, because they have total control of foreign exchange and internal resources. As a matter of fact, the Government of India have no statistics of State's income or State's *per capita* income, but we are keeping them for the purpose of our own State Plans.

Sir, as against our total requirements of about 150 crores, we have tried to map out our total resources as follows—

?	...	...	...	..	..	27.40 crores.
Current Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	8.9 "
Loan	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
Share of small savings	...	...	...	..	..	1 "
?	...	...	...	...	...	2.8 "
Plans on capital accounts	...	...	...	...	...	17.18 "
Contribution of public enterprises	...	...	...	...	...	3.37 "
Additional taxation	...	...	...	...	...	9.02 "

Now, here the House knows that the Supreme Court has ruled that our Carriage Tax is *ultra vires*. I hope, the Government of India will finalise their consideration with regarding to nationalisation of the two State Taxes, *i.e.*, West Bengal Entry Tax on tea, etc., and the Carriage Tax, so as to enable us to come to a conclusion quickly in the matter and so that the resources which is now threatened, may not actually be threatened and may be available to us.

So far as capital formation is concerned, the progress here has been very meagre. In 1957-58 it was 12.5 crores in Assam, as compared to 30 crores in Bihar, 19.5 crores in Madras, 18 crores in Orissa, 22 crores in Madhya Pradesh, 31 crores in Punjab, 41 crores in U. P., 24 crores in West Bengal and 30 crores in Bombay.

Between 1950 and 1958, 360 Companies were registered in Assam with a capital of 5.3 crores only, as against 28,287 Companies with 13,000 crores capital for India. The investment in the Companies in 1950 was

3·8 crores and it rose to only 5·3 crores in 1958, as compared to 10 crores to 31 crores increase in Bihar, 4·7 crores to 8·5 crores in Orissa, 259 crores to 347 crores in West Bengal and from 72 crores to 13,00 for the whole of India.

Thus it will be seen that one of the greatest problems in the development of Assam is lack of capital formation. I have no doubt that it would be necessary for many years for Assam to follow a policy which may lead to greater capital formation in the State.

So far as sector-wise allocation for the Plans, Sir, the Government of India has finalised their Plan which says that in Agriculture and Community Development, they have in the 2nd Plan 456 crores and in the 3rd Plan, 900 crores. Accordingly, we have put for us 14·88 crores in the Second Plan and in the 3rd Plan it is raised to 24·78 crores.

Irrigation and Flood Control 436 crores for India in the 2nd Plan, and 645 crores in the 3rd Plan. Ours was 64 crores in the 2nd Plan and 11·57 crores in the Third Plan.

Power :

Similarly against India's 3rd Plan, allocation of 800 crores, we are going to have 26·76 crores as against the Second Plan allocation of 3·8 crores only.

As against Khadi and Village Industries we are going to have 15·36 crores in the Third Plan as against about 5 crores in the Second Plan. Government of India have provided 130 crores for the 3rd Plan and 50 crores only for the Second Plan for the State sector.

In Transport and Communication our provisions are 16·36 crores as against Second Plan allocation of 7·69 crores.

In Social services 55·17 crores is the allocation for the Third Plan as against 25·79 crores in the Second Plan. That makes 150 crores total for our Plans in the Third Plan as against 57·93 crores in the Second Plan.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat) :** What would be our commitments in the Plan of this order of 150 crores ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development) :** About 50 to 60 crores.

As against the Government of India increase of 80 per cent, ours is 158 per cent increase.

From the above it will be seen that as against National Plan increase for the State from 2,048 crores to 3,700 crores that is by 80 per cent increase, Assam Plans visualises increase from 57·9 crores to 150 crores, *i.e.*, about 255 per cent.

Now Sir, I want to mention certain important physical targets. For instance, the production of food grains, it is proposed to increase from

19 lakhs tons which was expected at the end of a Second Plan, to 23 lakh tons, *i.e.*, by 4 lakh tons. Our production continued to be round about 16 lakh tons last year which is less than 1956 achievements of 17 lakh tons.

Sir, the Community Development has been provided in the Third Plan and the whole State will be covered by 1963. On the top of it we have also to cover the State by Panchayats. So long, Community Development Project did not succeed because there was no executive authority at the lowest level in which people participate. It is expected that our achievements of targets at the lowest level would increase.

We have also provided for Co-operatives at the lowest levels, *i.e.*, Service Co-operatives, which is the result of the Nagpur Congress decision. So long there was some doubt as to whether Government should participate in the share capital in the co-operatives. The last meeting of the Development Council decided that Government may participate in the share capital without nominating Directors and we have provided 50 lakhs in this Draft Third Five-Year Plan for participation by way of share capitals in the Co-operatives.

We have, therefore, hoped that if these Co-operatives in which Government participates by way of share capital with the Panchayats and the whole State being covered by blocks it would be possible for us to achieve greater and greater targets in the agriculture, village industries and cottage industries sphere. The most important provision is for the development of power for which we have provided 27.6 crores. Now owing to recent calculations it appears if we have to undertake a second stage at Barapani, we will have to pay another 6 crores for the generation and transmission of power to the required sites. Here however the matter is problematic.

So far as Rs.7 crores provision in the initial stage for flood control is concerned, we have provided for draught. For the first time in Assam there was draught. So it may be necessary to think in terms of irrigation and not merely in terms of flood control alone. Therefore in the draft plan we have provided Rs.4.7 crores for flood control and Rs.7 crores for irrigation. We have also provided 50 lakhs for irrigation by power pumps because if we criss-cross the country with power lines, irrigation by power may materialize.

Then, Sir, so far as agricultural irrigation is concerned, that would mean double or treble cropping possible. Now, Sir, compare with the rest of India the agricultural pattern has to be changed. In many other States large areas have been covered by power irrigation whereas in this State irrigation has come under Flood Control. This is going to be a special pattern in the Third Five-Year Plan in our State.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Whether the allocation which has been made for flood control will be sufficient to complete the incomplete portions of the flood control schemes?

So far as the schemes are concerned, these are not as yet ready. I do not think the flood control schemes will be ready before the 15th of November when we will discuss the Draft Third Five Year Plan in New Delhi. I agree that this amount will not be adequate for taking a large number of schemes—the schemes which we have undertaken as a result of master Plan.....

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** I am speaking only of those projects the work of which has not been finished, the half-finished projects.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development) :** Those will be covered.

So far as large and medium industries are concerned, we have provided 9.24 crores. Two crores will be spent in Gas distribution for domestic consumption from Naharkatiya. As regards large and medium industries and what can be achieved out of it are largely a matter of speculation as not merely Indian Capital's participation but the participation of foreign capital will also be necessary. All these industries, particularly, the heavy industries are capital industries because they are based on gas, petrol, and on power plants.

So far as technical education is concerned, it is going to be a major feature of the Third Plan. When we want to cover the State with industrial development we must also checkmate by production of technical personnel. With this end in view it will be absolutely essential to augment the number of technical personnel. Rupees 6.4 crores have been provided for this purpose. An Engineering College at Jorhat is functioning. There are 4 Polytechnics and 7 Industrial Training Centres. Then comes the Five-Year Integrated Degree Course. Science scholarships for higher training have been provided for as also evening classes for National Apprentice Schemes for factory trainees outside Assam. So long our education has been expanded on general lines; in the Third Five-Year Plan the impact is on technical education. Our youngmen can take advantage of Government loans also from the Industrial Finance Corporation. But as was pointed out by Shri Debeswar Sarma in the Congress Parliamentary Party Committee, they have found it difficult in getting loans for this purpose and it is for this reason that we have provided 50 crores, for the Land Mortgage Banks. Then we will be in a position to issue loans even for commercial purposes. With this and 15 lakhs that we have provided for Service Co-operatives, we think that a considerable impact will have been made to non-Governmental development programmes.

Rupees 2 crores has been provided for drainage and sewerage scheme at Gauhati. I read the other day in the press that the drainage and sewerage problem in the city of Calcutta will take decades to be solved. Therefore if we say that the Gauhati problem would take decades to be solved, I do not think that I shall be surprised. So we have provided Rs. 2 crores.

Labour Welfare will have 79 lakhs which is a very small amount. Out of this we have provided 34 lakhs for the Labour Welfare Centres and 8 lakhs for the craft training institutions. This House has been emphasizing that there has been growing unemployment in tea gardens and for this reason we are going to give a twist to the Labour Welfare Centres by providing for training in crafts.

So far as Medical is concerned, to medical Colleges have been emotionally started and provisions have to be made in the Third Plan. There was a great deal of discussions on this question as to whether there should be one or two Medical Colleges and how the financing of those two Medical Colleges would be done. But we have already started and efforts are being made to provide for the same. One Cancer Hospital would be started in the Third Plan period. The bulk of the expenditure for all these would be incurred in the Third Plan. The number of hospitals and dispensaries will increase from 500 to 600, the number of hospital beds from 4,000 to 5,800, family training centres from 54 to 104. The figures are charming, but one has to wait with patience the results.

Now general education. Under the scheme, grants to Primary and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 11 years—this is a problem. At the end of the First Plan, there were 13,000 private schools with total enrolment of 7,67,000. At the end of the Second Plan, expected enrolment would be 10.66 lakhs. The total enrolment would be increased to 15.06 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan. In terms of coverage, I think it will be about 83 per cent. The enrolment at the age group of 11 to 15 years will be increased from 2,16,000 and at the end of the Second Plan to 2,66,000 in the Third Plan. The enrolment in the age group of 14 to 17 years will increase from one lakh to 1,33,000. The other main targets are cottage industries 4 crores, roads and bridges 10 crores. Apart from 10 crores there is a provision for 4 crores for this purpose in the scheduled areas and one crore for the industrially developed areas. These would make a total of 15 crores. Hills, Scheduled and Backward—provision is Rs.14.6 crores, ropeway Rs.4 crores, rural water supply 1.6 crores.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat)** : Sir, Hills tribes 10 crores, plains tribals scheduled 75 lakhs, other backwards 10 crores. This is something like a smoke screen it appears, Sir.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)** : There is no smoke screen involved, Sir. This is no new item. It is known that this amount is for Scheduled castes and not for Backward classes.

Now in the 3rd Plan, we are including the same whereas Government have increased the provision from 19 crores to a hundred crores, an increase of about 19 per cent whereas in the case of a State Plan, we are increasing much more and whether we shall get it from the Centre or not that is a problematic question. So there is no smoke screen.

Housing 3.62 crores, Agriculture 7 crores, Dairy 35 lakhs, Vegetable production 10 lakhs, Horticulture 8 lakhs. Why we have provided horticulture and vegetable production, Development of dairy in Assam has been a great failure and we have not yet succeeded in producing anything. As a matter of fact, even in the rural areas, milk from outside has to come to fill the gap. We have provided those token grants with the hope that the men's minds would be diverted towards this, so that these shortages may be

made up. In the last 2 or 3 years, our requirements for vegetable have gone up. Vegetable prices have gone up, but the production has not gone up. Unless people stretch their minds in this direction, the shortage would mount, cost of living would mount. We are therefore providing for this token grant with the hope that this will give the necessary direction, so that our economy may be improved further. Youth hostel and house for Destitute and vagrant Home.—We have made some nominal provision. How far they will succeed, it is difficult to say at this stage of economy of Assam, but these are the terms in which a Welfare State has to advance. I hope in that light this will be taken.

If we compare the percentage of social services, we find the 3rd Plan envisages and expenditure of 55.17 crores on social services which comes to about 38 per cent of the total allocation. In the Second Plan, it was 45 per cent. Now obviously, the House will enquire what is going to be the efforts about holding the price line. I have already stated that prices are very high in this State. Holding of the price line partly depends upon the State Government, partly on the Government of India and partly on unknown factors and it is a very difficult question. On this Government of India set up a committee with the Chief Ministers in the National Development Council to formulate a policy. I think they have not yet been able to formulate a policy, but the policy as I know is expressed in ten words. The words are complete control, no complete docontrol, strategic selective control, procurement with buffer stocks, import and State Trading. This is the wisdom uptill now obtaining in thinking about the price control and I hope this will be further improved and in the light of these, Government of India will be able to adumbrate a policy. Recently, Government of India made a special request to the mill-owners of cloth to cut down the prices. There was a great deal of controversy as to whether the prices have gone up or the cost of cotton has gone up or whether profits have gone up. My Friend, Shri Gopesh Namasudra would say that profits have gone up, while others would say in other way, but they were kind enough to reduce the prices to some extent as a result of request made by Shri Lal Bahabur Shastri. Since then, there is a debate on this pending and I think there will be a debate in this House also. I do not know whether it will take place this session; if not, at least in next session this will come up and I have no doubt that you will apply your mind to these provisions so far as the Second Plan achievement is concerned, Shri Sarmaji made a point in the morning. I tried out to find out the figures. It appears that our achievements have been like this—

1956-57	...	...	...	..	Rs.9.23 crores.
1957-58	...	...	...	..	Rs.9.75 crores.
1958-59	...	..	...	...	Rs.8.70 crores.
1959-60	...	...	...	...	Rs.10.3 crores.
1960-61	...	...	Budget figure is Rs.14.5 crores,		

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat)** : It will be better if a cyclostyled statement is given to us. The Department had till the other day, we of course seized to function, they had a quarterly statement.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)** : What I am saying is that these are actual figures of 4 years, the 5th year has not actually passed over, which is yet to be completed. When we complete the whole, total expenditure incurred would be Rs. 52.48 crores.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat)** : We will have a short-lag in our expenditure by Rs. 8 crores.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)** : Now, under the Centrally shared and Centrally sponsored scheme, it was Rs. 29 crores. If that is included it comes to Rs. 58.42 crores. Now, apart from this, there are Central schemes of flood control, urban water supply, schemes of multipurpose community development blocks in tribal areas. The total allocation was Rs. 7.5 crores and the total expenditure was Rs.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA** : What is worrying me is that if we could not spend Rs. 58 crores, how will you they give us Rs. 150 crores ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : That is the problem in all the States. I think, Government of India's figure will not be more than 80 per cent. If that is so, the question will arise if we cannot spend Rs. 4,000 crores how can we spend Rs. 10,000 crores. I do not think that anybody will ask that question.

In addition, Refinery scheme entailing a total cost of about Rs. 15 crores and Brahmaputra Bridge entailing a total outlay of about Rs. 10 crores are also being executed by the Central Government direct. The former is expected to be completed by April, 1961, while the latter is expected to be completed by December, 1962. Of these schemes, about Rs. 15 crores might be spent during the Second Plan. Thus during the Second Plan period, Rs. 77 crores would be invested against a total outlay of Rs. 91 crores including Central sector schemes under operation.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA** : Before we pass over to this Draft Plan, may I request the Minister to please refer to page 52, item No.15. What is meant by 'Plywood Plantation' by the way ? I thought that plywood is manufactured in factories. If they grow in Assam, we shall be very happy.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : Sir, the timber meant for plywood. It is for this reason that we passed the Official Language Bill yesterday.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : Does the Speaker include spill-over ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : I am just coming to the spill-over. So far as the spill-over is concerned, I find that the current outlay carried over from the Second Plan would amount to Rs. 6 crores 36 lakhs in the Third Plan. This is current outlays in respect of new schemes in the Third Plan. This will come to Rs. 54 crores 87 lakhs. Then this comes to Rs. 61 crores 17 lakhs under the spill over schemes. The spill-over would be Rs. 28 crore 94 lakhs. Sir, it will be remembered that the Barapani Scheme and the Naharkatiya Electric Scheme, they were in the middle of the Second Plan and therefore they are becoming spill-over. Naturally, we have to provide Rs. 14 crores for the spill-over. We had a scheme of producing electricity 6000 Kws. from coal at Cherrapunji. We scrapped that scheme and took up this big scheme. Now, the expenditure in the Second Plan we have been covering partly from expenditure balance and partly from the savings of other Departments. It is, thus that we could get this mighty scheme included in the Second Plan itself.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat)** : It will be useful and a note may please be circulated amongst the Members as to which Departments were saving and how it was diverted or re-appropriated. Perhaps, it is not objectionable and for the information of the Members it will be very necessary.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)** : I agree. This would be circulated, Sir. When we calculate the current outlay of spill-overs, capital spill-overs, it comes to Rs. 90 crores 12 lakhs and new investments provided in the Third Plan would be Rs. 59 crores 87 lakhs. That is how Rs. 150 crores are made. Now, Sir,...

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA** : Shall we also be provided with a sort of brief statement as to how the State funds are working ? As regards the Jorhat farm, I suppose, 100 cows were brought. Now, they do give more than a maund of milk.

***Mr. SPEAKER** : The reply will be given by the Planning Minister or the Agriculture Minister ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : The working of the particular Department is a particular item. It would be more relevant if the Agriculture Minister gives the reply, because if I give I will be impeding on his functions.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA** : I am thankful to the Chair for pointing out.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : Sir, may I give an idea about the short-falls. The question what the short-falls? In Agriculture, the total allocation was Rs. 4 crores 43 lakhs, performance Rs. 3 crores 4 lakhs, Animal Husbandry, Rs. 96 lakhs, performance Rs. 42 lakhs, Forest and Soil Conservation, Rs. 80 lakhs, performance Rs. 81 lakhs. They have done better. Fisheries, Rs. 30 lakhs, performance Rs. 21 lakhs.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMA** : How many of the fish are going underground?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : Yes, Sir, because the over-ground people are not going on for the same.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** :

Co-operation ... Rs. 119 lakhs and actuals Rs. 122 lakhs.

Community Project and National Extension Service. Rs. 4 crores and actuals Rs. 3.84 lakhs.

Panchayats ... Rs. 45 lakhs and actuals Rs. 120 lakhs.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : Actual expenditure on Panchayats is more than the provision. Is it because the Finance Minister is in-charge of Panchayat he has spent more?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : No, the Finance Minister is very impartial about this things.

Irrigation, which means flood control in Assam. Rs. 64 lakhs and actuals Rs. 70 lakhs.

Power ... Rs. 324 lakhs and actuals Rs. 273 lakhs.

Large and Medium Industries. Rs. 102 lakhs and actuals Rs. 85 lakhs.

Cottage Industries ... Rs. 139 lakhs and actuals Rs. 99 lakhs.

Sericulture and Weaving. Rs. 95 lakhs and actuals Rs. 75 lakhs.

Khadi and Village Industries. Rs. 26 lakhs and actuals Rs. 17 lakhs.

Roads ..	...	Rs. 443 lakhs and actuals	Rs. 475 lakhs.
Road Transport	...	Rs. 22 lakhs and actuals	Rs. 68 lakhs.
Others Transport	...	Rs. 3.50 lakhs and actuals	Rs. 4.16 lakhs.
Education	...	Rs. 557 lakhs and actuals	Rs. 410 lakhs.
Health	...	Rs. 415 lakhs and actuals	Rs. 256 lakhs.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY** : The actual expenditure under this head is less than the provision. Is it due to improve health or due to lack of doctors ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** : This is partly due to the fact the public health has improved and partly due to lack of doctors.

Now, so far as the assessment of success of the Second Plan is concern, Shri Sarmah has asked to give a note on it. Sir, the note is ready but I do not think I have enough time to read it out here. I propose to send a cyclostyled copy of it to all the Hon'ble Members.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Yes, that will be better.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development)** : Sir, during the first four years of the Second Plan 361 thousand acres of land were protected against floods. Besides, 3.2 thousand tons of chemical fertilizers and 0.7 thousand tons of green manures were distributed during the aforesaid period. For the first time Soil Conservation works are being taken up for not only to induce stable agricultural practices but also to improve the forest wealth of the State, and to protect the water achment of the different river basins. To supply motive power for agriculture and a balanced diet for the population of much bigger provision is made for Veterinary and Animal Husbandry facilities and for improvement of Fisheries.

All the plains districts of the State are covered with Panchayats, and the blocks will be completed by 1963.

Now so far as the Transport is concerned, the Assam Rail Link with the present capacity of 170 M. G. wagons per day, each way, is subjected to frequent breaches during the monsoon. The Ministry of Railway has planned to raise the capacity of Ling to 400 M. G. wagons per day, each way,

and at the same time to stabilize the link by the end of the Second Plan, and as a step in that direction, construction of a road-cum-railway bridge over Brahmaputra has been taken up from October, 1958. Also a project for the North Bank is already in hand.

Now, Assam's Road mileage is expected to be 8,000 miles by the end of the Second Plan. The first two Plans of the State envisaged construction of 23 Major bridges. Nine bridges have already been completed and another bridge is expected to be completed by the end of the Second Plan. Besides 600 miles of existing low standard roads are expected to be improved. The State Transport has taken over 1,137 miles of important roads and is carrying 25,000 passengers and 10,000 maunds of goods per day.

So far as electricity is concerned, despite the measures taken up in the Second Plan period, the *per capita* consumption of Electricity is not likely to be anything more than 2.5 KWH in Assam as against 32.9 KWH. for All-India in 1959.

Now, so far as the Second Plan target of Tea, Oil and Coal production is concerned Coal production rose from 5.5 lakhs tons in 1955 to 6.4 lakhs tons in 1959. Tea production which was 370 million lbs. in 1956 declined to 357 million lbs. in 1957 but rose to 379 million lbs. in 1958, against declined to 376 million tons in 1959. The achievements of the Oil industry are indeed commendable and with the commissioning of the two new Refineries in the Public Sector (one of which is in Assam) Oil production increased by more than seven times.

Now, in Social Services two Engineering Colleges were started under the Second Plan with an intake capacity of 240 students. Besides, new Engineering Institutes and Polytechnics have been established and expanded so that the intake capacity now comes to 660 students per year.

With the available resources for educational development in the State only 30 schools could be converted into Higher Secondary pattern. Improvement of school library services, improvement of teaching of science and introduction of craft, have been effected in 53 schools during the Second Plan period.

Regarding health I have already given the details. The Malaria Control Programme was converted into eradication programme during the Second Plan period, and you have already seen its results.

Sir, since the the time is flowing I want to make an appeal to the Hon'ble Members, and the appeal is like this. The success of a Plan depends to a great extent on public co-operation and support. So far as the Central schemes are concerned, like the big factories, they do not need any public support. They can go in their own stride. But the decentralise programme of the country which is expected to be completed in rural areas and small towns, requires a great deal of public co-operation and support. A great deal of human labour which is now lying idle has to be impressed into services and if we can succeed then to a great extent we will be able to achieve our objective. The other day a question was asked as to what is the amount to be given to Panchayat. It is too meagre and it cannot perform

any function. But if it is combined with the capacity which is lying idle in the villages is impressed into service, then this amount which has been provided will act like a catalytic agent and will produce wealth ten times of what it is. As a matter of fact, from this point of view Panchayats have been developed and given control of the blocks. Now, if we can promote an atmosphere in the State in which production becomes the target and not social services then and then only our Plan would be successful. In the villages the people know their own method of production, they also know the Social Services. Whenever you give them an instrument, say the instrument of Panchayat, they try to make it an instrument of service and not an instrument of production. But what is most necessary now is to increase the productive capacity of the State and the people. If we do not do that, the present situation will worsen. Assam is the highest cost of living State in India. The position will be still worse in course of the Third Plan unless we promote production of everything that we need daily, for instance, dal, fruits, milk, vegetables (even potatoes come from outside) and everything that comes from outside the State. If we can promote production in the rural areas only then the cost of living will come down. It is our duty to bring about this attitude. What we have put down in cold print is less important than bringing about that the psychological change which I have mentioned. The success of the Plan will depend ultimately on public co-operation and our capacity to divert the energy and attention of the people from social service to production side. I have no doubt that in this task, the whole State, the Hon. Members, and the leaders of public opinion will play their part. I request them, through you, Sir, to keep this in mind, so that our Plan does not ultimately become a plan for mere spending of money but a plan for realising the final targets in excess of our resources. Thank you, Sir.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Wednesday, the 26th October 1960.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly.