



**Proceedings of the Fourth 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 Saturday, the 23rd August, 1958.

**PRESENT**

Shri Dev Kanta Barooah, B.A., LL. B. Speaker in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the four Deputy Ministers and eighty-two Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Rinderpest Epidemic in the State**

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** asked :

\*6. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that epidemic of Rinderpest is prevailing in the State ?
- (b) If so, since when the epidemic started ?
- (c) What steps were taken by Department to combat the epidemic and to prevent the disease ?
- (d) Whether the Director, Veterinary Department visited any Rinderpest affected area ?
- (e) If so, what are the affected places he visited since the outbreak of the disease ?

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

6. (a)—Yes.

(b)—February 1957.

(c)—The entire staff of the Department was engaged in mass vaccination against Rinderpest. This programme is still continuing. In addition one Rinderpest Eradication Officer, 4 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 8 Supervisor Field Assistants and 60 Veterinary Field Assistants are engaged exclusively for this work. The staff has so far vaccinated 28,89,260 animals.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—A statement is placed on the table.



**Statement referred to in reply to Starred Question  
No.6(e) asked by Dr. Ghanashyam Das, M.L.A.,  
at the August Session. 1958**

*Statement showing the places visited by the Director of Veterinary  
in the State in connection with the cattle epidemic*

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tezpur.        | 28. Sonabarighat.   |
| 2. Charali.       | 29. Kabugauj.       |
| 3. Jorhat.        | 30. Narshingpur.    |
| 4. Bogsung.       | 31. Palanghat.      |
| 5. Lichubari.     | 32. Salchakra.      |
| 6. Sangmai.       | 33. Badarpur.       |
| 7. Kaliapani.     | 34. Karimganj.      |
| 8. Teok.          | 35. Akbarpur.       |
| 9. Bahana.        | 36. Rangiyā.        |
| 10. Rangai Habi.  | 37. Hajo.           |
| 11. Borbheta.     | 38. Khanapara.      |
| 12. Dohutia.      | 39. Dimoria.        |
| 13. Dhekelia.     | 40. Sonari.         |
| 14. Dibrugarh.    | 41. Birpur.         |
| 15. Halmari.      | 42. Mairang.        |
| 16. Ajurjurigaon. | 43. Umsaw.          |
| 17. Khowang T. E. | 44. Mawlai.         |
| 18. Khowang.      | 45. Palasbari.      |
| 19. Lapatkata.    | 46. Udharband.      |
| 20. Tengakhat.    | 47. Sibsagar.       |
| 21. Kathalguri.   | 48. Kokajan.        |
| 22. Kumbirgram.   | 49. Jamuguri.       |
| 23. Silchar.      | 50. Jerenga Pathar. |
| 24. Ghoongoor.    | 51. Rupahi Pathar.  |
| 25. Silcurie.     | 52. Joysagar.       |
| 26. Sonai.        | 53. Dergaon.        |
| 27. Sonai Bazar.  | 54. Golaghat.       |



**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS** [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, may I know from the Minister what was the cause of the disease. Whether it was usual or unusual?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** (Minister, Veterinary): We are investigating but it appears that the intensity is unusual. The hon. Members will please bear in mind that the progress of veterinary science is extremely limited. We find that the progress of the science has not been able to keep pace with the disease. Therefore, investigation is being made as to the causes of the intensity of the disease and also of the reported inefficacy of the medicines in some places.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS**: Will the Minister-in-charge make an enquiry and let us know the result?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: Certainly.

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS** (Barchalla): What is the total number of cattle mortality during the last Rinderpest attack?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: The figures are various. The hon. Members are giving different figures than what the Department is supplying. However, I shall have the figures compiled properly and perhaps in a day or two I shall be able to give the correct figures to the hon. Members in reply to a question in this House.

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA** (Lahowal): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে দিয়া লিষ্টখন চাই মই আচৰিত হৈছো। কাৰণ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় টাউনলৈ যোৱাটো দেখুৱাইছে অথচ ডিব্ৰুগড় টাউনৰ নিচেই কাষত অথাৎ ১।। (ডেব) মাইলৰ নিলগত থকা মানকটা মৌজাত মহামাৰীয়ে অসংখ্য গৰু-মহ মাৰিলে তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই কিয়? আৰু কোনটো বাটেৰে লেপেট কটালৈ তেখেত গৈছিল জানিব পাৰোনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: আপুনি কি কৈছে মই ধৰিব পৰা নাই।

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA**: মই কৈছো যে তেখেতে ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ যোৱাটো দেখুৱাইছে—অথচ তাৰ নিচেই কাষত মানকটা মৌজাত অসংখ্য গৰু-মহ মাৰাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই আৰু লেপেটকটাৰ কথা কেনেকৈ উল্লেখ কৰিছে।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: এই বিষয়ে বিস্তৃত ভাবে মই কব নোৱাৰো। ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ গৈছে যেতিয়া তাৰ বহু গাওঁলৈও যাব পাৰে।



**U JOR MANIK SIEM** [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Serial No. 42—Mairang, of the list of places visited by the Director—Starred Question No.6(c). Sir, there is another place called Mairung where there was cattle disease. I want to know whether the Director visited Mairang or Mairung which is not found in the list ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** (Minister, Veterinary) : Sir, whether it is Mairang or Mairung, I will have to enquire.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Kamalpur) : Whether all these places listed are near the Trunk Road ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : Sir, some of the places are the Trunk Road and some of them are beyond the reach of the Trunk Road. It is not expected that the Director would visit all the affected places.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa) : May I know whether the Director visited the eastern part of the Lakhimpur District where there is a large number of cattle mortality ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : The Director cannot physically visit all the affected places. It is obvious.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** (Karimganj-North) : Will the Department make a full list of all the affected places so that these places may be visited in the next tours ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : Whether it is possible to do visit all the places is the question.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI** (Titabar) : Due to the deaths of plough bullocks many cultivators could not plough their paddy fields, what measures have been taken to render help to the cultivators ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : Sir, we are issuing cattle loans, agricultural loans, etc. and as a matter of fact we have issued co-operative loans of about 73 lakhs of rupees for agricultural purposes in the last four months.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor):** Sir, in my Constituency several plough bullocks died and the cultivators could not plough their paddy fields for want to plough bullocks.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are you giving information or asking for information? Your point is that what measures have been taken by the Government to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators and to that effect the Hon. Minister has already given his reply.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানে যে মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত গৰু-মহৰ মহামাৰী হৈছিল। মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত আটাইতকৈ বেছি মহামাৰী হোৱা কেন্দ্ৰটোৰ নাম জনাবনে?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):** তালিকাত নাম নাই যদি নাই।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** মই কওঁ যে মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমা তেখেতে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰা নাই। মঙ্গলদৈলৈ যোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক নাইনেকি?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** একেজন মুখ্য অফিচাৰে গোটেই বিভাগ আৰু অফিচ চলাব লাগে। তদুপৰি tour কৰিবও লাগে। গতিকে সকলো ঠাইলৈকে যোৱা অসম্ভৱ। তেওঁৰ বাহিৰেও Rinderpest officer আৰু Deputy Director আদি অন্য অফিচাৰ tour কৰিবলৈ আছে। গতিকে একেজন অফিচাৰে গোটেই অসম পৰিদৰ্শন কৰাটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** What is the reason for the Director not undertaking inspection tour beyond Palasbari? He has not gone to the whole of Goalpara District although that was the most highly affected district?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY:** It may be due to the physical inability and pressing work of the department which stood on the way.

**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Hajo):** May I know from the Minister which part of the State was affected most by the rinderpest epidemic?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Cachar is the worst affected district.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** During what period this whole tour as shown in the statement was undertaken by the Director? Is it since his joining the post of Director?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** It is clearly stated in the statement portion of the reply that these tours were undertaken in connection with cattle epidemic.



**Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Hajo):** May I know how the Minister has stated that the Cachar district is the worst affected ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):** The number of villages affected with rinderpest in different districts since the beginning of outbreak, *i. e.*, from March 1957 to May 1958 are as follows :

	Number of villages affected			
1. Goalpara	...	...	...	191
2. Garo Hills	...	..	...	15
3. Kamrup	...	...	...	29
4. Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	38
5. Darrang	...	...	...	178
6. Nowgong	...	...	...	58
7. Mikir Hills	...	..	...	Exact figures not yet known.
8. Sibsagar	..	..	...	151
9. Lakhimpur	..	...	...	46
10. Cachar	...	..	...	334

From the above figures it is clear that Cachar is the worst affected district.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that some of the vaccancies were defective ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** Government does not admit till now that any vaccine was found defective. It may be that some of the vaccines lost efficacy at the time of arrival of the destination from the place of their manufacture.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** What is the cattle mortality district-wise ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Minister has already furnished figures.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** The Minister has stated that the cause of the rinderpest disease is under investigation. May I know, Sir, whether this disease took place in Assam alone or in other parts of the world also ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** The rinderpest visited this year all over India. As far as my information goes Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the worst affected States in India.



**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Mornogi):** I want the information of not only of India but of other parts of the world ?

(*Laughter*).

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):** Outside India; from the newspaper reports it appears that in East Pakistan 5,40,000 cattle died of rinderpest.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Is it a fact that rinderpest comes to Assam from Behar ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** The hon. Member is exactly right in saying that.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Whether this disease was brought to Assam from Bihar by cattle which are brought from Bihar through Goalpara to Assam ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Yes, it is so.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** In view of the fact that in Goalpara district the disease had first shown its appearance why did not the Director visit Goalpara ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I don't think that is too perfect a question.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** Whether the rinderpest disease came to Assam from Bihar with the Director? (*Laughter*).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. There is a motion on cattle mortality in Assam and the hon. Members will get opportunity to hear in details the Government point of view and they will also get chance to discuss it.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Construction of the office of the Barpeta N.E.S. Block**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:**

10. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the site for the office of the Barpeta N.E.S. Block has been selected ?



- (b) If so, when the work will be started ?  
 (c) Why there has been delay in starting the work for the construction of the said office ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects)** replied :

10.(a)—No. It is still pending settlement.

(b)—Work will be started soon after selection and not later than the forthcoming cold season.

(c)—Delay has been caused owing to local differences regarding location of the headquarters of the Block.

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR ( Sorbhog ) :** Whether it is a fact that the headquarters of the Barpeta N. E. S. Block was selected by the Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board ?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Yes, the Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board selected headquarteres of the Barpeta N. E. S. Block.

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** Then why here in the reply it is stated that it is not finally settled ?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** The Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board which consist of 28 members, out of them in a meeting 13 abstained and of the rest 6 voted for Sankuchi, 5 for Ganakkuchi and 4 for Barari for the headquarters of the Barpeta N. E. S. Block. After it was received by the Government there were various representations from different institutions of the Barpeta public, after which the then Chief Minister who was in-charge of the Community Project asked the Chief Parliamentary Secretary to visit the locality and after enquiry to submit his proposal.

**\*Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** Is it not a fact that the site for Barpeta N. E. S. Block was finalised by the then Chief Minister by an order of 16th February 1958 ?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN AHMED ALI :** No it is not a fact. The Chief Minister did not select the headquarters.

**\*Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** What are the factors for consideration for selection for a headquarters ?



\***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects)**: Instructions have been issued by the Government to the Boards that as far as possible such headquarters should be centrally situated in the area of the Block. It should be a place which is conveniently accessible to all the Mouzas of the Block. But there is also the question of getting suitable land from the public for the purpose of creation of the headquarters. These are some of the factors for the selection of a headquarters.

\***Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)**: If the final orders for the headquarters was not finally settled how could the Project Executive Officer for that Block could undertake preliminary works there and spend some money for this purpose?

\***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects)**: I have already stated that after representations were received, the Chief Parliamentary Secretary went there and in consultation with the local M. L. he decided in favour of Ganakkuchi, which was not selected by majority votes of the Subdivisional Board. An expenditure of Rs.200 was made by the Project Executive Officer. This unfortunate incidents took place because of divisions in the Subdivisional Board and 7 of them voted for Sankuchi, 5 for Ganakkuchi, and 4 for Barari and 13 of them abstained from the meeting, in which these votes were taken.

\***Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: May I know from the hon. Minister the date or month when this Block was started at Barpeta?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: The Block was started in October 1957 and it is really unfortunate that because of frictions among local leaders and people we could not come to a decision about its headquarters.

#### Settlement operation in Kamrup

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-ast)** asked :

11. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) When the present settlement operation in Kamrup is to be completed?



- (b) Whether Government have decided to decentralise settlement work in Kamrup and to run the settlement operation circlewise instead of in zones as in the last resettlement ?
- (c) Whether the Settlement Officer is a touring officer requiring to keep constant contact with the Assistant Settlement Officer's offices ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that of the total fourteen Assistant Settlement Officers four are posted in the south bank of Kamrup around Gauhati and ten are in the north bank of Kamrup District ?
- (e) If so, what purpose will be served to allow the Settlement Officer to continue to work from Gauhati ?
- (f) Whether for the efficiency and better management Government propose to shift the office of the Settlement Officer from Gauhati to a central place in the north bank of Kamrup District ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

11.(a)—By 30th June 1962.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—There is one Assistant Settlement Officer for each circle. In the north bank there are 10 circles and in the south 3 circles.

(e)—For the efficiency and better management of the Resettlement Operation it is necessary that the office of the Settlement Officer is located at the district headquarters where he can draw on the records kept there and Raiyats also get a wider field for legal advice.

(f)—No.

**Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East)**: Are Government aware that it is very expensive on the part of the Government and for the Settlement Officer to tour in the outlying areas in the north bank of the Kamrup District and for the aggrieved persons outlying areas to seek redress in the office of the Settlement Officer at Gauhati ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : It is not a fact, Sir.



**Calling attention to matters of Public importance**

**Mr. SPEAKER :** We have got two calling attention notices. In view of the fact that the information could not be collected, at the instance of the hon. Ministers, and in consultation with the hon. Members it has been decided that this is to be taken up on Tuesday next.

**Motion to consider the situation in the Assam-East Pakistan Border**

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the situation in the Assam-East Pakistan border be taken into consideration.

On the 26th March and 9th April last, I made two statements on the floor of the House on the subject of border incidents in the Assam-East Pakistan border. I gave an account of the meeting of the Commissioners and the agreement reached for an effective cease-fire on the entire Assam-East Pakistan border. The Deputy Secretaries of the External Affairs Ministries of India and Pakistan also met at Karimganj and Sylhet on the 26th and 27th April last and discussed the border disputes without coming to any conclusion.

2. There have been border incidents in the past also. Usually, after the incidents were over and cease-fire was agreed to, the *status quo* was respected. It has been noticed in the incidents taking place this year that every cease-fire has been taken advantage of by the Pakistani side to extend their aggression and encroachment. As for instance, in the Surma river which is Indian territory, illegal fishing and cultivation of the char land with the backing of armed forces was continued even after the cease-fire. It is understood that even the Central Government of Pakistan had agreed that there would be no fishing by Pakistanis in Surma river which direction was not carried out by the local authorities. The Pakistanis had constructed some trenches and bunkers by encroaching into the Madanpur Tea Estate towards the end of March. After the cease-fire, these bunkers were occupied by their armed forces which kept up threatening attitude to the labourers of the garden interfering with their work. Protests at the district and Government level brought no result. On the 11th May last, on the labourers' refusal to leave their legitimate work, they were threatened and fire was opened on them which was returned by our border patrol. The firing wa



extended from 12th May to Boropunji, Mahisasan, Latu and other areas and indiscriminate firing took place against several bordering villages. The Latu Bazar, school, Post Office, Dispensary, Mahisasan Railway Station, etc., came under attack. A joint enquiry by the Deputy Commissioners was proposed by our side and we offered to show the boundary in Madanpur tea garden on the spot through surveyors. While Pakistan agreed to a joint enquiry, they did not accept the surveyors to be associated with it for the simple reason that they had committed a clear encroachment of Indian territory. Our border forces were compelled to return the fire in all sectors. In order to bring further pressure on us on the 15th of May, completely unprovoked fire was opened on boatmen on the Piyain river preparing to come to Dawki Bazar along the river. This was followed by the attack on Dawki Town, bridge and all other targets in the Dawki area.

The Pakistan Government suggested bringing about a cease-fire and arrange a meeting of the Deputy Commissioners which was agreed to by our side. Later on, they approached the Central Government to have a meeting at the Chief Secretaries' level which was also agreed to. In the exchange of telegrams in connection with cease-fire, it was made clear by our side that the *status quo* in all the sectors, viz., Surma river, Madanpur Tea Estate, Piyain river and Dawki, should be reverted to on cease-fire. There were no comments or objections to these from the Pakistani side at the time. A cease-fire was brought about from the midnight of 23rd May, 1958, in all the sectors. In the firings that took place up to that date from March, 1958, two Indian nationals lost their lives and nine were injured. A good deal of loss of property in the shape of damage to houses, banana plants, bamboos, betel nut trees, vegetables, cattle, goats, fowls, etc., were reported. In Dawki Bazar, bazar goods including betel leaves, etc., were abandoned and lost due to the treacherous and unprovoked firing. The loss caused by interruption to cultivation, fishing and other economic occupation of the people cannot be readily calculated. In the Cachar area as well as from Dawki and neighbouring villages, over thousand persons had to evacuate from their homes and had to be given shelter and food until the firing stopped and they could return home. Government sanctioned relief in both the districts.

3. As has been mentioned by me earlier, no sooner was cease-fire agreed to, fresh preparation for aggression by heavy reinforcements on the border, digging of bunkers and trenches



throughout the border were reported along with aggressive acts in contravention of the *status quo*. In the Piyain river, our boatmen were threatened with firing and baseless protests were made against our nationals using the river. It may be recalled that by an agreement between the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Khasi and Jaintia Hills in 1951 and 1952, the river has been freely used by our nationals while there is a territorial dispute about the alignment of the boundary which has not yet been demarcated. In the Surma river also, Pakistan has been claiming midstream of the river, while it lies entirely in Indian territory. To prevent hardship to Pakistani nationals living on the river bank, by an agreement in 1954, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, allowed Pakistani civilians to ply their boats along the river for *bona fide* journey purposes. Even under the gravest provocation, we have not gone back on this agreement which has been taken advantage of by Pakistan to enforce a claim upto the midstream of the river by illegally fishing by their nationals, cultivation on the char lands, etc. In addition to the provocative acts on Surma river, and Piyain river the encroachment in Madanpur tea garden by construction of the bunker was not vacated by the Pakistani side.

4. The Chief Secretaries of Assam and East Pakistan met at Dacca on the 25th and 26th June last. In the meantime there was also a talk of discussion of border disputes at the Central Government level. Our Chief Secretary proposed that in order to remove friction on the border and create conditions favourable for a settlement of the outstanding disputes, the *status quo* as existed on the Assam-East Pakistan border on the 1st March, 1958, before this year's border incidents started should be reverted to and strictly adhered to. This was not accepted by the Pakistani side which made fantastic and baseless statements about the actual *status quo*. The meeting ended in a failure except reiterating the need to maintain ceasefire in the interest of friendly relations.

5. It became quite clear that Pakistan was following a deliberate plan to change the *status quo* by force and indulge in fresh encroachment and aggression. Information continued to be received about heavy troop movements and reinforcements on the border including placing of heavy guns opposite Dawki and feverish digging of trenches and bunkers all along the border, particularly opposite Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Cachar. Throughout the month of June, there were a few cases of stray firings which were not replied to by our side which averted any general flare-up.



6. As soon as the preparations for fresh aggression were complete, new incidents began to be reported. On the 5th of July, Pakistan forces encroached into a betel-nut cultivation of a Khasi lady and constructed a bunker there which they occupied. On the same day, on the Surma river, while a boat belonging to a tea garden was proceeding with valuable cargo, it was forcibly seized by Pakistani Armed Police and nationals. The boat of two fishermen was also similarly seized within the next few days. As a result of protests, the East Pakistan Government agreed to return the boats and contents and release the boatmen. According to reports received so far, the boat belonging to the garden and the contents have been released but the boatmen have not been released yet as promised. The fishing boat and the nets have also not been released. This merely shows what respect Pakistani local officers have for their Government's orders.

7. The present series of border firings started on the 6th August evening. Early in the evening, the Pakistani forces fired four rounds against Leverputa outpost on the Surma river. This fire was not returned by our side which is under strict instructions not to return stray fire. From after midnight, however, a pre-meditated plan of aggression was given effect to by the Pakistani forces opening heavy fire against Leverputa, Pirnager Nijjalpur, Natanpur and other outposts on the Surma river which fire was returned by our forces in defence. During the early hours of the morning of the 7th, Pakistani forces also occupied Takergram village which is undisputed Indian territory across the Kushiya river opposite Bhanga. Firing has continued ever since against villages and police outposts in the area and as a result of this indiscriminate firing, four Indian citizens have so far been killed and six injured during this month. Considerable disruption has been caused to normal activities of the people in the area and Bhanga Bazar and villages like Leverputa, Sadirkhal, Bhaperchak have been partially or wholly evacuated. In the Cachar sector, firing was extended from the 15th August by the Pakistani against Madanpur, Boropunji, Mahisasan and Latu and intermittent exchange of firing is continuing.

8. Opposite Khasi and Jaintia Hills, very heavy troop movements and reinforcements and the other aggressive activities were being noticed. From the 11th August, the border was practically sealed without any notice to our side and no civilians allowed to cross over. On the 12th August, even the Pakistani



postman did not come to accept the mails at Tamabil border and Tamabil area was reported to be evacuated. There were preparations for a deliberate attack against Dawki which took place on the night of 12th August and the Pakistani forces opened fire on our Latangtilla border outpost and later on firing was directed against Dawki Town and other targets in the town as well. This firing, however, came to an end from the 13th morning and except for a few rounds fired on the 14th night, there has been no more firing in this area. In the Patharia reserve forest encroachment by the Pakistanis was reported. They had dug bunkers and trenches and were given armed cover to their civilians trespassing into the forest and removing bamboos and forest product. Action was taken to send patrols and open outposts there and the encroachments have been practically cleared. Effective measures have been taken to prevent fresh encroachment. There was firing in the Patharia sector also from the 15th August afternoon.

According to the latest report received, the Pak forces fired heavily on Mahisasan with LMG. on the night of August 20. They also continued firing at Barapunjee, Latu, Modanpur Sutarkandi, Bhangra, Pirnagar, Natunpur, Rampur, Liverputa, Harinagar, Sadirkhal, Chandinagar and other villages adjoining our Harinagar and Liverputa B. O. Ps. People of these villages have started evacuation due to heavy Pak firing.

9. I have briefly outlined the present position. Both the State and Central Governments are fully aware of the situation and we have taken ample measures for defence of our nationals and territory. It is not in the national interest, however, to discuss those details here. On the basis of *status quo* Pakistan has definitely encroached in the village of Tukergram, a corner of Madanpur Tea Estate. Our border forces have given a good account of themselves in all sectors. We have received a number of telegrams from the East Pakistan Government accusing our border forces of aggressive action and making other baseless allegations. As I mentioned earlier, the technique adopted is one of starting shooting first or committing an encroachment which is backed by a baseless protest accusing our side. These protests are followed up by further protests when our side has to act in self-defence and return the fire. Our policy has been outlined by Prime Minister in Parliament that we want to resolve border disputes in a civilised way by discussion. We have made it clear to the Pakistan Government that the full responsibility of violation of the cease-fire and other aggressive activities rests on their side and the



responsibility for repercussions and consequences of their action have also to be shouldered by them. Continuous false propaganda is being made in the Pakistani radio and press about India's aggressive intentions and that our forces have attacked them or taken Pakistan's territory. We are not interested in Pakistan's territory and in no area our border forces have encroached even an inch of Pak territory. We cannot, however, tolerate encroachment of our territory or attacks on our border police or our civilians. As I mentioned earlier, the Pakistan side is following a deliberate plan of aggression, the immediate objective of which is to alter the *status quo* and gain undue advantage in the disputed areas. In course of fulfilling this design, they have shown utter disregard to agreements and to the sanctity of Indian territory. They are also using pressure tactics by bringing our populated centres, line of communications, etc., under fire wherever it suits them. In every area, determined and firm action in defence is being taken by our side and the Government will not spare any pains in this behalf. Our position is very clear that as long as aggression continues, we shall take necessary defensive measures to the best of our ability.

10. As the House is aware, a meeting at the Foreign Secretaries' level is to take place at Karachi on the 30th August. There is also talk of a meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. Consistent with our national policy of peaceful settlement of disputes, we have been exercising utmost restraint in the face of provocation to bring about an atmosphere conducive of a cool and calm discussion of the disputes and their settlement across the conference table. So far as the disputes between East Pakistan and Assam are concerned, they are essentially simple and can be solved if there is a will to solve them in a reasonable manner. Unfortunately, however, it has not been possible to make much progress about the settlement of the disputes which have been discussed in previous conferences also in view of the totally unreasonable attitude taken up by the Pakistan side. I only hope that in the coming talks, better sense will prevail and attempts will be made to solve the disputes with the same sense of reasonableness and reciprocity which we are always prepared to extend.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** So far as allotment of time for discussion of this motion is concerned, I would like to be guided by the hon. Members of this House whether they would like to have the whole day or a part of the day for discussion.

May I know what is the desire of the Leader of the House ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**  
Sir, it all depends upon the hon. Members of the House.



I am quite prepared for any decision which the House would like to take.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Is it the desire of the House that we should continue the debate for the whole day ?

(After a pause)

Then we will have four hours time. Out of this time, I would like to know how much time the Leader of the House will take. I think he will have some 45 minutes or an hour.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Sir, that will do.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** In case half an hour is given to the leaders of the different parties in the Assembly then another two hours will be left. If an hon. Member is allowed to speak for 15 minutes then eight hon. Members can participate in the debate. I suppose in consonance with the spirit of the rules, although it is a motion, the Speaker has the right to prescribe time limit. But in this case, I would like to be guided by the rules applicable to resolutions.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker Sir, we are very thankful to the Leader of the House for bringing this very vital matter before the House and giving us an opportunity to express our views on the subject. Sir, the situation in the border today is not a headache. It is a growing cancer. Unless we take adequate step to stop this cancer we will be in a very critical situation. The border situation involves not only the peace and tranquility of the State but also the security and integrity of our country. The firing has been going on, as the Leader of the House has just now stated, from March till this day and the firing is not only confined to a particular spot but almost the whole border is involved and this firing is not a blank firing. The firing has been going on with some purpose. Some people have been killed and some more people have been injured and property and other things have been damaged. We have also been told about the fishing in our fisheries by the Pakistani nationals and kidnapping of fishermen by Pakistani nationals. I am glad, Sir, the Leader of the House has stated all this. The firing from its duration and intensity can not be called accident and stray firing, but this is as the Chief Minister has said the firing is with a purpose to change the *status quo* and he has rightly characterised it as aggression and indicative of a planned firing. Having said all this, the Chief Minister has just now told us that the Government would want to take adequate steps befitting the gravity of the situation. Sir, what I feel is this that the measures taken by



the Government up till now is not adequate to stop firing and force Pakistan to adopt civilised methods to settle a problem. Sir, when we are dealing with Pakistan, I would request everyone not only within this House but outside also not to take the present problem on communal line. After all Pakistan is a Sovereign State and India is a Sovereign Republic and the matter is of international character and the question of communalism cannot come in. This is a problem of how to settle disputes between two independent countries and the question of religion or community is irrelevant altogether. When we say that the question really devolves as a question of behaviour between two neighbouring nations, and how we should behave ourselves to solve a common problem. Such problems whether they are supposed or real should be discussed and solved round the table. But we have seen that Pakistan do not believe in sitting round the table and talking across the table to solve her problems. I do not know what is the problem between India and Pakistan except Kashmir and Canal Water Disputes. So far as Assam is concerned there is no problem. If there is any problem which is yet to be solved regarding demarcation of boundaries, it was not necessary to resort to firing and that too in an indiscriminate and concerted manner on civilian population who are un-armed and thereby creating disorder among the civilian population. Sir, I quite understand a situation when there is war, I also know what is peace. But what I do not understand is a situation where the neighbouring nation resorts to unprovoked firing without having declared a war with mortars, machineguns and deadly weapons. I have seen the other day in Hindusthan Standard and other newspapers pictures and photos showing how people are living in trenches and dug-outs in rain and under the sun. I have also seen reports about Dawki areas. The bazar there has been closed and the life of the people have been paralysed. In Bhangabazar and other places, the lives and properties of the people are in danger and normal life has been paralysed. In Karimganj and other places hundreds of our civilian population have been evacuated. There is no war between Hindusthan and Pakistan. We are in the best of terms with Pakistan. Her accredited representatives who are in India and even in Shillong could easily talk over matter with us and avoided the vandalism. And yet we are to leave such vital matters to the local officials and to their sweet will. I could not appreciate the distinction that the Lender of the House sought to make between the local officials of Pakistan and the Government. I cannot accept this argument and I have no doubt if the local Pakistan officials have been acting in the manner they are acting they are so doing at



the instance of the Pakistan Government and I can't believe they could not have been disciplined if the Pakistan Government really did not like it. We would be committing a great blunder if we dupe ourselves to such a proposition. Sir, it is necessary to appreciate the position to look into the whole series of events and study it carefully keeping in mind Pakistan's past behaviours. It is not merely a skirmish, a case of stray firing from the side of Pakistan, there is some plan behind it and perhaps they want to occupy some portion of the Indian territory—grab it so to say and for that Pakistan have been resorting to firing from across the border killing our unarmed and innocent civilian population and destroying the properties of our people and creating an atmosphere of alarm and fear. Is this a skirmish on our border as has been stated by some of our people? After all, this whole thing has to be looked into in the background of Kashmir and also in the background internal affairs in Pakistan. So far as Kashmir is concerned, Pakistan has lost face. We are also in aquagmire. We don't know what to do. It has taken so many years to settle Kashmir. Pakistan perhaps now think that it is not possible to advance in the Kashmir front, the perhaps want to open a second front here in this farthest and softest part of India, and that softest part has been found here in Assam. Perhaps they are under the impression that if they can open a second front here and occupy a part of our territory our Prime Minister in his anxiety to stick to the principles may well say of Panch Shil, "let us not put ourselves one against the other and settle the matter in U.N.O." But we do not know what is up the sleeve of Pakistan. We do not know what they are aiming at. So it is better that we should take into account this possibility of their wanting to open a second front here also and move with caution and keep and keep themselves prepared for any eventuality.

As I have said, Sir, there is also the internal problem in Pakistan. We are told that on the 10th September, the Pakistan Prime Minister Firoze Khan Noon may meet our Prime Minister across the table, but it is also to be seen whether Firoze Khan Noon remains in office till then (*laughter*) It may be that another Prime Minister of Pakistan will come and say, "Well, we are not bound by these letters". Secondly, we, also know that almost every month there is a change of Government both in West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The internal situation in Pakistan is not very happy as we get all sorts of reports from the papers. It may be that Pakistan just to



divert the attention of the people from the internal troubles and in her pursuit for *Leben saum* in India and in Assam particularly, may be indulging in this dangerous time. I do not say that that is the state of affairs, but I do not want to rule out the possibility that being the state of affairs there now. Therefore, when we discuss Pakistan we have to remember also the way how Pakistan has been violating one agreement after another. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact was signed with all solemnity and with all the best wishes from both sides, but who was that first violated it that Pact? It was Pakistan that violated that Pact and Pakistan will go on violating Pact after Pact and Agreement after Agreement with impunity. So, Sir, when a country behaves in the manner which is not at all civilised, which is not in accordance with the terms of Panch-shilla, it is our duty also to see that that country behaves in a proper manner. When our Home Minister, Pandit Govind Balabh Pant, made a statement here, the Pakistan Prime Minister immediately after his arrival protested against it. From this it can be seen that even that statement carried some meaning to them and if we only try to remain firm and determined they will have to come around to a civilised way of life.

Sir, while the Chief Minister spoke about the incidents in the border areas particularly in the Tokergram area as also in Karimganj area and other places he unfortunately did not mention about Mankachar—I don't know why. But the other day I read in the papers that a Char in Mankachar has also been occupied. I do not know how far three is truth in this report but this came out in the papers. I naturally expected that the Chief-Minister would speak also about this occupation. If it be true, Sir, then it is not only a question of demarcation of border near Sylhet and Cachar, between India and Pakistan but it has taken a different character altogether for this is not dispute regarding the border near Mankachar nor regarding Tukegram. Secondly, Sir, this boundary line has been there since 1948-49 and no incident of this nature took place so long—there might have been some such dispute in the Western side of Pakistan but on this side there had been no incidents at least of this magnitude. Why all on a sudden this has taken this magnitude now? I cannot reconcile myself to the position that this is only a boundary dispute between India and Pakistan. I feel that something more is at stake with Pakistan and therefore, they have taken to this hazardous endeavour and we, as their adjacent neighbour and as their well-wishers, should try to tell them that this hazardous endeavour will not take them anywhere but it



will only spell ruin to the country and spoil their own country. Sir, there is a talk of 'top level talks' we are tired of hearing about these things, we are tired of hearing of 'paper protests' also. We who sit here in Shillong may be complacent about these things, we may console ourselves by saying, "Well everything has been done", but let us think about those people living in the border areas whose lives are at stake, who have to live in trenches and dug-outs in constant fear being killed by firing. No amount of sweet words from here can save their lives. We must consider, Sir, as I have said, that it is mainly a question of peace and tranquility of this State that we are discussing here. We cannot here discuss the defence of the country, that is for the Parliament to discuss. But so far as peace and tranquility of the State is concerned we are vitally concerned. In those areas because there is evacuation, because there is paralysis of the daily normal life of the people, how can we expect the programme of the Five-Year Plan to be executed? How can we expect the people to take to their normal avocation? We have known what is a rehabilitation problem and what is a refugee problem, but today if we see again within the State another refugee problem is being created and people have to be evacuated from one area to another, where will it lead us? We know also about the difficulties of our tribal brethren who live in the border areas, whose trade with Pakistan has been closed. As you know, Sir, before Independence these people used to trade with Pakistan, they could purchase things from Pakistan as well as sell their things to Pakistan and thereby they could live happily. But since partition of the country, they have lost all trade and now over and above that whatever little they have, that too is being threatened. Therefore when we discuss about this border situation, it is done more with a view to render succour and relief to these people; we discuss with the end in view that Pakistan should not be allowed to continue in this uncivilised manner, because every firing causes disruption in the normal life of the people and hampers our developmental activity. We want the Central Government to warn boldly the Pakistan Government to stop this unprovoked firing. The other day, in the United Nations Organisation when the question of Middle East was being discussed, the President of America, Mr. Eisenhower, spoke much about 'indirect aggression.' He said that when such a situation is created by any foreign power inside a country, even then it comes within the orbit of the United Nations Organisation to intervene and he termed it as an indirect



aggression. Here it is not an indirect aggression but here it is a direct aggression. Here Pakistan has resorted to firing—killing Indian citizens, damaging their properties and occupying Indian territory. If we have any respect for Panch Shilla—we have to act in a manner that will keep these principles. Panch Shilla is not a negative attitude towards peace. It demands of nations positive actions to maintain peace and brotherhood amongst nations. It is our duty to see that aggression is stopped. Sir, when we consider about the measures taken in this respect—measures taken up till now we are not satisfied with their adequacy. We have only put the border police force and the security forces to guard our borders. What I would suggest is that if Pakistan does not come round and does not behave in a manner that is desired of a Sovereign nation, it is our right, it is our duty to defend ourselves as the Chief Minister said in course of his speech. That defence means, if they fire one shot, we must fire two; if they kill one person, we should kill two. There is an end to everything. We have not an unlimited reserve of patience. We should not only make a show of firing. I want our border security should be strengthened. We do not want an inch of our land to be occupied by Pakistan. If there is firing from their side, there should be equal firing from our side so that Pakistan may know that by putting their finger in the fire they burn theirs, and that it does not burn others. Secondly, we want there should be no trade in that portion of our territory between Pakistan and India. I know it will cause some hardship to our people, but I am sure, it will cause more hardship to Pakistan. It is necessary, specially when they do not behave properly and do not like to discuss things round the table and in such a situation there is no meaning in carrying on trade. Thirdly, I want those who have lost their lives and have suffered damages, should be compensated, not from our treasury but from the coffers of Pakistan. In the Secretaries' level or the Prime Ministers' level conference, we should demand that as these are the result of their aggression and unprovoked firings, therefore these people must be compensated by them and in the interim period we should see that not a single people suffers and they are given adequate compensation.

Sir, when we discuss about Pakistan, the question of Naga hostiles becomes important. After all, the whole situation has to be looked into in a broader perspective and all



these moves and countermoves become relevant. Unfortunately the Naga hostiles are following a suicidal path. We want them to be equal citizens of India, we want to give them equal facilities, but they want to secede from India and they want to take help of Pakistan in this matter.

Yesterday in the Lok Sabha, the Home Minister replied that even there are reports that some Nagas are being given training outside India, in Pakistan. There is also the report that these Naga people were also being guided by some people here from India to Pakistan. I do not know how far these reports have been corroborated by enquiry, but if that be so, it is our bounden duty to see that such traitors are not allowed to remain here. Sir, we want to have the best of feeling with Pakistan, but how can we have that feeling when they have taken advantage of the diplomatic relation? We have seen in Shillong the clandestine activities of the Pak High Commissioner bringing the Naga hostiles to their office and collecting and giving information to these hostiles, thereby affecting the very sovereignty of the State. Then how can we have with Pakistan feeling of friendship? Sir, this again brings me into the question of illegal infiltration into our State. We have heard that thousands—it may be two to three thousands—of people have migrated to India without any passport illegally. It is also said that some of them have been carrying on espionage or some such activities. I do not know how far it is true. But a tense situation has been created, as a result of this news of illegal infiltration. If this illegal infiltration is going on, it is necessary to see that it is stopped.\*\*\* The other day I read in the newspaper that a man was arrested at Numaligarh with a transmitter and some papers in his hand and I would also request the Government to take, at least in the border areas, a re-assessment of the position, to see how many people are Indian citizens and how many people are not Indians and without any passports. I am sure we shall find quite a lot of the people who have infiltrated into India and if we take some pain we shall find out why they have come. At the same time I have to tell our minority community living in the border that there is an alarming news that when the village Tukergram was occupied, the minority community crossed over to Sylhet and the majority community crossed over to India. I know their difficulties. They have gone to take shelter there, but in a matter like this, the minority community should behave in such a manner as to generate feeling that they are loyal and have faith in their own country for

\*\*\*Expunged by order of the Speaker.



their security and that they are ready to fight to the last man if the country is attacked. It is the duty of both the minority and the majority communities to stand united in such a situation and see that not an inch of land is occupied by another country, that not a single person is killed and his property is damaged by the other country. Sir, so far as this question of defence of the country is concerned, there is no difference between us and the Government. We are only not satisfied with the measures taken by the Government for the protection of our territory and the people living there. We do not want only paper protests. We want something real and effective. We want to remain where we are. We are ready to sacrifice our lives for the defence of our country. I am quite sure in this matter we stand united. In our fight for the independence of our country, we sacrificed many lives, many went to gallows, many suffered death. Mothers and widows of some of these martyrs still shed tears for the loss of their beloved ones. That is the tale of our struggle. Having own independence through such suffering and sacrifice we should be determined to preserve our independence if need be by similar sacrifice and we are determined not to allow Pakistan to trample over our independence.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**

Mr, Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the Leader of the House for giving the statement regarding the border situation this morning and for opening this discussion. It is good that instead of a secret session, there has been a very open discussion on this matter. Because we have got nothing up in our sleeves, there should be no room for speculation of any kind. Sir, I am not going to enter into the details that have been placed by the Leader of the House, nor am I going to repeat the things that have been stated by my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition. I know that when two countries are in none-too-friendly relations there might be sometimes border skirmishes, there might be sometimes firings and cross firings. Such things are not very unusual, and therefore I am not very much perturbed over any stray cases of firings. But I think there has been a qualitative difference in the situation since 6th of August, 1958. I am going to relate that. But before I do so, let it be made very clear that we have got absolutely no ill-will to the people or the Government of Pakistan. We want to live in the friendliest possible relationship with our immediate neighbours, and when our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said the other day that we want to have the closest and the friendliest possible relationship with Pakistan and we want to solve all our disputes round the table and through the civilised channels of discussions, well, I think, we all agree with his view. I am not one who wants to be in a state of despair for every stray case of firing



or the like, who want to be in a state of war for such happenings with Pakistan. I am not a war-monger. I am not going to be so easily provoked. I know if Pakistani forces poke their noses into an inch of Indian territory, our forces are strong enough to assert themselves. I know, if they decide to launch a war against our country our army is strong enough to give them a crushing defeat. So I am not at all worried about the possibility or the probability of the designs of the Pakistan Government. But one thing is, of course, true that in spite of all the comparative weakness of the Pakistani Armed Forces and in spite of the fact that there has been a great deal of internal difficulties and troubles inside Pakistan leading to frequent changes in the Government, how is it that Pakistan dares to make this sort of unprovoked attacks? Mr. Goswami has sought to relate and connect two different types of difficulties which are around Assam, the difficulty coming from the Naga Hostiles and the difficulty from the Pakistan borders. He showed or at least, sought to show this connection from certain communications that passed between them both. Now, there is still another force, a still bigger, force, which perhaps, he omitted to mention and which is at the root of all these. We all know that now-a-days no nation can remain aloof from any international situation, and in international field our nation has got a specific position which is not very much appreciated by some very big powers. They want us to be always in a tense situation, they want us to be in a state of nervousness so that we may not be able to take any strong step against the designs of war mongers. Pakistan wants to feed fat on this. So we see that whenever there is any trouble for India, be it from the Naga hostiles, be it from the side of Pakistan or any where else, these bigger powers do not appear to understand India's stand. It is one of the reasons which has encouraged the rulers of Pakistan to create the troubles that they are creating now. But in spite of all these, I beg to repeat that we have got absolutely no enmity against the Government or the people of Pakistan. Whether their Government is progressive or reactionary, it is for the people of Pakistan to decide and answer to their rulers. But so far as we are concerned, from the 6th of August, as I have already stated, there has come a situation which has got a qualitative specific character. It has been reported in the newspapers that the President of the Cachar District Congress Committee has issued a Press Statement recently. I am sure, it has come to the notice of all the Members of this House. There is also a particular news item published in some papers. There it has been stated that when a part of the Indian territory, not a disputed territory but which



had been and continues to be a part of Indian territory, was occupied by Pakistani force. Within the population there all the inhabitants belonging to the Muslim community behaved in a manner which is very alarming as the report goes. It has been reported that as soon as the Pakistani forces approached, all the Muslim families welcome them with slogans, "Pakistan Jindabad" and then went over to the side of the Pakistani forces and the others excepting three who could not move, fled away to the other side of the river Kushiara. I think this is a situation which is different from the ordinary border skirmishes. Sir, while meditating on this subject, I am reminded of a number of speeches of the present Food Minister of the Government of Assam—the speeches that he delivered in the Budget Sessions of this Assembly in the years 1954 and 1956 where he in a way demanded to be the representative of the whole Muslim community of Cachar. Those speeches are there printed in the official report of the Assembly proceedings. When such a situation was there, when such a situation was brewing up as appears from the statement of the Chief Minister himself from the month of March last. I expected that the leaders of the Muslim community of Cachar particularly the food Minister would be moving about in the district rousing the Muslim population there to stand with cent per cent strength of patriotism to give a rebuff to any Pakistan aggression, to denounce the attitude shown by the Pak Government and to give evidence to all the people of Assam and India that so far as the inhabitants of Assam are concerned, be they Hindus or Muslims, or as a matter of that, of any other community, they stand united for the defence of the mother country. I expected all the Muslim Members of this House as well as other important leaders to be at or near about Takergram, not for mere show, but with the sincere desire to enthuse the people there to keep up the morale of the people during this critical time. But unfortunately I have not seen any such thing being done. I have, of course, seen from some newspapers reports that the present Finance Minister had occasion to speak in a meeting where the present Food Minister, I am told, was also present, advising those Muslims with love for Pakistan to leave India both for their good as well as for the good of us all. The present Food Minister who, as I have already told, was also reported to have been present there, did not give any such speech.

It was only the Finance Minister who gave such a speech. My suggestion is that even now it is not too late. If we want to give security and confidence to the people living on the border, we must see that there is no communal tension, the fight against communal tension cannot be a



one way traffic. At present if there is any communal tension the officers will enforce the dawn to dusk or dusk to dawn curfew, there will be section 144 and thereby communal peace will be enforced. But, Sir, I say that that is not sufficient, that is only one part of the problem. What we want is that there should be peace and tranquility in the country without curfew and without section 144. A situation should be created wherein the people will have confidence in themselves and in the Government. Sir, so far as hon. Members of the House in particular are concerned, whether they belong to the majority or the minority community, they have got very important and specific responsibility to perform. It is the duty of leaders of any community to go to the mass people of that community and say to them that they should not countenance any provocative agitation or utterance of the reactionary forces in India or Pakistan and that there should be no communal tension within the State of Assam. We must also see that the entire people belonging to the minority community are not made objects of suspicion and subjected to a sense of fear and insecurity. That is a specific duty of the representatives belonging to the majority community. At the same time it is also the duty of the representatives of the minority community to go to the people belonging to that community and instil in them a sense of security and an urge to prove themselves worthy of the test that is facing them. If in that way confidence is created in the minds of the people, then I am sure, however strong the reactionary elements may appear to be, and whatever power on earth might back them, the people will not be led astray. By this way peace and security may be established in the country and that is my first suggestion.

Now, my second suggestion is that we should for all time to come give up the "Two Nation Theory." At this juncture I would like to say that unfortunately whenever things or problems are to be discussed or tackled, the question is approached from communal rather than class out-look. The atmosphere is there as to whether such and such persons belong to the Muslim or Hindu Religion, etc. Sir, in spite of the fact that we conceded to the division of India and creation of Pakistan on communal basis fondly hoping that the problem of the Two Nation Theory was solved for all time to come, in fact we are sustaining and encouraging communal divisions. Even at the time of selecting Ministers, officers or advisers, the question crops up as



to whether this man or that man belongs to this or that community. Should we discuss the matter in that way? After all, why can we not think of the State as a whole instead of thinking in terms of different religions or communities? If we go on like this, in actual practice there is bound to grow a feeling of insecurity among the people and what is more, there is bound to be growing difference among the people and for their own personal ends, the self-seeking leaders will be encouraging all sorts of communal feelings. That is a great danger which has been underlined by the border incidents between Assam and East Pakistan. Sir, I am not one who believes that if they give one shot, we should immediately give two. We may wait for some time, if it is necessary and advisable in consonance with our Foreign Policy. It is always better to avoid shooting to kill human beings. I cannot advise Government to take measures which are likely to facilitate war and jeopardise peace. Nor am I going to advise Government in favour of a policy of permanent tension and pressure. It is true that in spite of promises and arguments and in spite of discussions round the table, Pakistan decided not to implement the terms of agreements. Can I, therefore, say, "Why not close the frontiers"? Can I say, "No truck with Pakistan"? "Let them go their own way and let us go our own way"? We can and must settle the disputes in peaceful and civilised way. If we cannot settle things, if we keep these things open and allow them to continue as they are, what becomes? The result is that the flow of refugees will continue. We have already seen what a great problem it has been for Assam to tackle the problem of refugees and the problem of their rehabilitation. Now, if something untoward happens in India, which is apprehended to a certain extent from the present atmosphere, then the troubles will be not ten-fold but hundred-fold. We read in the newspapers that a Pakistani spy was arrested in Cachar District and as a reprisal as many as 101 innocent people belonging to the Hindu community were arrested and detained in Pakistan. If these things continue, if liberty and security be so unsafe in Pakistan, then for the minority community in Pakistan the troubles will be not ten-fold but a hundred-fold and even the question of transfer of population will arise. In such an eventuality, not only hundreds but thousands and thousands of refugees will be coming to this State. Sir, at one time a great Leader of India who is no more raised the question of transfer of population. At that time



we rightly held that it was a wrong proposition. Should we allow the situation to drift to such a pass where the proposition can be reagitated? Just after Partition, in West Pakistan there took place actual transfer of population and the result was that not hundreds or thousands but lakhs of people belonging to the minority community, almost all non-Muslims, had to fly away to India for their lives. That happened in West Pakistan. Due to the unhappy situation in the border the same situation is apprehended in the East Pakistan also. Already new streams of refugees are coming every day. What are we doing? We are evicting them from their huts and hutments from their new homes. Sir, the refugees do not want conquest of Assam but because their lives have become impossible and their properties also no longer safe in Pakistan, so far safety of their lives, property and religion they have come and are coming to take shelter in this State. But when they come, what becomes their lot? Either they are to take shelter under the railway overbridge at Gauhati or to go to Government Reserves where ultimately their houses are burnt or demolished and they are thus left abegging from house to house. If we are prepared to take the responsibility of hundreds and thousands of refugees, we should prove it by facts and not by words. I concede that we may have to transfer some people whose loyalty is questionable. But that cannot be the general proposition. Where shall we place the refugees here if they begin to come in thousands and lakhs? If we are not prepared to accommodate them, we should see that the situation is solved not by return of guns but by discussion round the table in a civilised way and for doing that it is most important at this stage to create a condition of an atmosphere where by the proposed meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan may be successful. If this meeting is not cent per cent successful, I think, there is no reason why it will not be at least 50 per cent successful. If we are prepared to face all the consequences of a war that is of course another thing, but if we are not, then we shall have to create a condition for peaceful solution of the problem and in this not only the representatives of the majority community but also and more so, the representatives of the minority community, specially those who are here, have got an important part to play. I am glad to hear that day-before-yesterday, some popular leaders of Cachar district have issued a statement calling upon the people of Assam and particularly of Cachar to stand as one man for the defence of the country and to fight Pakistani aggression in



whatever form or colour it might come. I hope and pray that other popular leaders also will do the same by calling upon the people of the State irrespective of community to stand unitedly and fight any sort of communalism so that the problem can be solved peacefully and a condition may be created where by the meeting of the two Prime Ministers may be successful. In order to make it successful we are to make our position strong and invincible. If the Pakistan Government know that our position is weak, they may not come to a reasonable and a reasonable term. If they know that there are fifth columnists in this State and they know that these fifth columnists will render help to their aggressive designs then they will be encouraged to march into our territory as they will bank upon the help of these fifth columnist. So the State of Assam and India as a whole should stand united and show integrity and solidarity of the country so that Pakistan can know that India is strong to resist any attempt of violation by them.

With these few words, I thank again the Chief Minister for the opportunity given to us for discussing this burning problem of the day.

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA (Patharkandi) :**

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! आज जिस बात को लेकर हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने हमें इस मुविधा को दिया है। इसके लिये हम मुख्य मंत्री महोदय को हृदय से धन्यवाद देते हैं।

आज हमारी सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से अविराम गति से गोली वर्षा हो रही है। इससे हमारे देश की गरीब तथा शांतिप्रिय जनता के लिए जबरदस्त खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इसलिए हम साफ कह देना चाहते हैं कि हम यहां अर्थात् इस सदन में या बाहर किसी स्थानपर इस बारे में कोई बहस या भाषण नहीं चाहते हैं। हम ठोस काम चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी जनता की जान व मालकी रक्षा का पूरा-पूरा इंतजाम हो। किन्तु, हमें बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है हमारे सीमावर्ती लोगों की जान-व-माल की रक्षा के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं हो रहा है। हम काम चाहते हैं, 'स्पीच' नहीं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की एक इंच भूमि पर भी विदेशियों का अधिकार हो किन्तु अफसोस है कि हम इसका कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं देख रहे हैं।

अभी हाल ही में मैं मदनपुर गया था। मैं वहां मदनपुर वगीचे के मेनेजर के बंगले से प्रत्यक्षरूप से यह देख रहा था कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से अविराम गति से गोली वर्षा हो रही है। किन्तु हमारी ओर से कोई भी कारवाई नहीं हो रही थी। यह देखकर मुझे बड़ा ही आश्चर्य हो रहा था कि क्यों गोली का जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारी ओर से इसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्यों नहीं हो रही थी? मैंने वहां के अफसरों से आश्चर्य चकित होकर पूछा था कि क्या वजह है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा की जानेवाली गोलीवर्षा के बावजूद आप लोग चुप बैठे हैं? क्या वजह है कि पाकिस्तान की गोलियों का कोई भी जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है? उस अफसर ने मुझे बताया : "We are not goondas. Ours is



a great country. We have instruction not to return fire to these goondas. इस तरह पाकिस्तान की ओर से गोली बर्षा हो रही थी। किन्तु हमारी सीमा रक्षी सेना तटस्थ थी। क्यों कि उन्हें गोली का जवाब गोली से देने का हुक्म नहीं था। इस तरह कैसे हमारी जनता की जान-माल की रक्षा की जा रही है? एक बार हमारे मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम अपनी सीमा पर आक्रमण बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम अपनी एक इंच भूमि पर भी विदेशी का कब्जा बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। किन्तु हम प्रत्यक्ष रूप से यह देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तानी सेना वे रोकटोक हमारी सीमावर्ती इलाकों पर अपना कब्जा किये बैठी है। हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की ये हरकतें बन्द की जायें। टुकरग्राम, मदनपुर और पटलथल चाय बगान की जो जमीनें पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है उसके बारे में कड़ा रुख क्यों नहीं अख्तियार किया जाता? हम देख रहे हैं कि सीमा की इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए पाकिस्तान Joint Survey के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इस लिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा गैर-कानूनी तौर पर दखल की हुई हमारी जमीन की हम भी अपनी सेना के बल से दखल कर लें। हमारी सेना को भी यह आदेश दिया जाय कि वे इस जमीन को अपने कब्जे में ले लें। इस बारे में हमारा सुझाव यही है कि गोली का जवाब हमें भी गोली ही से देना चाहिये। हमारी तटस्थता तथा हमारी भलमानसी का परिणाम बहुत बुरा हो रहा है। इसलिए हमें भी पाकिस्तान के साथ वैसा ही बर्ताव करना चाहिये जैसा वे कर रहे हैं, और जिससे उनका दिमाग ठिकाने में आ जाय।

पाकिस्तान की गोलीबर्षा की वजह से हमें बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। क्यों कि इसी के कारण हमारे किसान अपनी खेति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उनको दिनभर Trench के अन्दर रहना पड़ रहा है। इस अवस्था में खेती करना उनके लिये संभव नहीं हो रहा है। श्रमिकों का भी भी हाल है। श्रमिक भी अपना काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वे अपनी फसल तक नहीं काट सकते हैं। हमारी फसल नष्ट हो रही है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार को चाहिये कि इस इलाके के रहनेवाले किसान और श्रमिकों को उचित सहायता दें। काङ्गाड़ के उपायुक्त को सरकार यह आदेश दें कि वे इन क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों की सहायता का पूरा-पूरा इंतजाम करें।

जब हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की सीमाओं के विकट परिस्थिति पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए तथा इस बारे में उचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन होनेवाला है। इस अवसर के लिए हम भी अपना सुझाव रखना चाहते हैं जिससे अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस सम्मेलन की कारवाइयों में मदद पहुंचे। जिससे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे विचारों और कठिनाइयों से परिचित हो सकें और उसके मुताबिक कार्रवाई करने के लिए पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पर जोर दे सकें। हमारा सुझाव यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस बात पर जोर दें कि सीमा विरोध की उचित सीमांसा हो। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को ऐसी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए कि जिससे आये दिन हुए पाकिस्तान का अत्याचार बन्द हो। इस बात की ओर ध्यान दें कि पाकिस्तान की हरकतें बन्द हो। उनसे साफ शब्दों में यह कह दिया जाय कि हम उनकी गैर-कानूनी कारवाइयों को बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनसे यह कह दिया जाय कि जबतक आपलोग हमारे साथ अच्छा सलूक नहीं करेंगे तबतक हमें भी मजबूर होकर आपके साथ वैसा ही सलूक करना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! और एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर मैं अपनी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं : यह वह है कि पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर हमारे देश में ही बहुत



बड़ी तादाद में है। और इन गुप्तचरों के जरिये हमारी सभी कारवाइयों का हाल अहवाल रोज पाकिस्तान को मिल जाता है। हम अपने इलाकें में क्या कर रहे हैं, और कहां कर रहे हैं उन सब बातों का पता पाकिस्तान को फौरन ही मिल जाता है। हम रात को Trench कहां-कहां खोदते हैं उसका पता सबेरा न होते ही पाकिस्तान को मिल जाता है। हमें अचरज होता है कि इन बातों का पता उन्हें कैसे मिल जाता है। सरकार इन तमाम बातों की और पूरा ध्यान दें और इसके लिए उचित कारवाई करें।

हम देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से हिन्दुस्तान पर, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सीमावर्ती अंचल पर हमला होता है। इसका मतलब यही है कि Red Clif Award के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जो सीमा निर्धारित हुई थी उससे पाकिस्तान संतुष्ट नहीं है।

**The Hon'ble SPEAKER :** यह अन्तराष्ट्रीय विषय है। इस बारे में आप इस सदन में बहस नहीं कर सकते।

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYAYA :** जी हाँ, जैसी मरजी है आपकी। इस बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे हमारी सीमा की इलाकों की सड़कों का अच्छा इन्तजाम रखें। खास कर करीमगंज-अगरतल्ला रोड की अच्छी व्यवस्था रखें। क्योंकि अगर इस रास्ते का अच्छा बन्दोबस्त न रहा तो वहां के लाखों लोग भूखों मरेंगे। सरकार अपनी Public Works Department विभाग को ताकिद दें कि इस रास्ते को चालू रखने के लिए पूरा-पूरा बन्दोबस्त किया जाय। इसी तरह खासी-जयंतिया पहाड़ के भी सीमावर्ती रास्तों का अच्छा बन्दोबस्त रखें ताकि संकट-काल में हम लोगों के आने-जाने तथा खाद्यसामग्रीयों को लोगों के पास पहुंचाने में हमें किसी तरह की दिक्कतों का सामना करना न पड़े।

एक और बात को देखकर हम सबको बड़ा आश्चर्य होना पड़ रहा है। वह है सीमा के इलाकों की स्मगलिंग की। सीमाओं पर गोली वर्षा होने से हमारे सभी दैनन्दिन काम रुके हुए हैं। लेकिन यह बड़ा अचरज की बात है कि सीमाओं में बिना किसी रोकटोक के Smuggling चल रही है। इस Smuggling को बन्द करने के लिए हमारी सरकार को उचित कारवाई करनी चाहिए।

आखिर मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि दृढ़ता के साथ काम लें। पाकिस्तान की हरकतों को बन्द करने के लिए हमारी सरकार को सख्त-से-सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार कायरता से पेश आवें। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार इस मामले पर जोरों के साथ तथा हिम्मत से ही काम लें ताकि पाकिस्तान अपनी हरकतों से वाज्र आने में मजबूर हो।

**Shri GOURISHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय ! आज इस सदन में सीमाविरोध के बारे में जो आलोचना हो रही है वह सचमुच ही एक विकट समस्या के रूप में हमारे सामने आकर खड़ी हुई है।



मैं काछाड़ जिलेसे आया हुआ हूँ। पाकिस्तान की हरकतों की वजह से इस सीमावर्ती जिलेके लोगोंके मन में जो अशांति और अमंनुष्टी की भावना फैली हुई है उससे मैं भलिभांति परिचित हूँ। दर-अमल वहाँ किसी के मन में शांति नहीं है। कोई भी सुखी नहीं है। पाकिस्तान की कारवाइयों की वजह से हमारी जनता बहुत दुखी तथा विकल है।

मैं काछाड़ की परिस्थितियों को अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ। वहाँ जाकर आप देखें तो यही देखेंगे कि वहाँ के लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। वहाँ की जनता के मन में यही आशंका है कि अब हमारा क्या हाल होगा? हम कहां जायेंगे, और जाकर कहां रहेंगे? हमारा घर-द्वार, बाल-बच्चे और हमारी जान व माल का क्या होगा? इन्हीं चिन्ताओंके कारण हमारी सीमाओं की रहनेवाली जनता विकल हो उठी है तथा विकलता की दृष्टि से सरकार की ओर देख रही है। वहाँ की जनता यही चाहती है कि सरकार इस विकट परिस्थिति से हमारी रक्षा करें। वहाँ की जनता यही देख रही है कि पाकिस्तान के अन्याय, अविचार तथा अत्याचारों से रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार कौन सी कारवाई कर रही है?

इस परिस्थिति के कारण वहाँ की जनता दूर दूर के गांवों में भाग रही है। वे किसी गांव या किसी कुटुम्ब के यहाँ जाये भी, तो वहाँ उन्हें कौन-सा सुख या शांति मिलनेवाली है। क्यों कि वहाँ के लोगोंके पास खाना कहां है। वे खुद ही दोनों वक्त पूरी तरह खाना नहीं पाते हैं। दोनों वक्त भरपेट खाने के लिए भोजन उनके पास भी तो नहीं है। इस हालत में दूसरों को वे कैसे खिलायें? ऐसी हालत में उनका हाल क्या होगा? सरकार को चाहिये कि हमारी दुखी तथा त्रस्त जनता की पूरी मदद करें। हमारे नेताओं को चाहिये कि वे गांव गांव में आवें और त्रस्त जनता के बीच यही प्रचार करें कि जनता विकल न हों, वे शांत रहें। वे आपस का विश्वास, प्रेम और मेल-मिलाप की भावना को कायम रखें। क्यों कि जनता के पारस्परिक प्रेम, मेल-मिलाप और विश्वास से ही देश की शक्ति बढ़ती है। हमारी जनता को चाहिये कि वे दृढ़ता के साथ इस परिस्थिति का सामना करें। सरकार को भी पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ पाकिस्तानी हरकतों का सामना करना चाहिये। पाकिस्तानी सेना ने हमारे जिस स्थानोंपर कब्जा कर लिया है उन्हें उन स्थानों से हटा देना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान के गैर-कानूनी कारवाइयों को रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार को सख्त-से-सख्त कारवाई करनी चाहिये। मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि हमारी सरकार को रक्षामूलक व्यवस्थाओं का पूरा पूरा इंतजाम करना चाहिये। हमारे एक मित्र ने इस सदन में कहा था कि हमें पाकिस्तान की एक गोली का जवाब दो गोलीयों से देना चाहिये। लेकिन इतना ही नहीं; बल्कि उससे भी सख्त कारवाई हमारी सरकार को करनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक गोली का जवाब दो गोलीयों से नहीं बल्कि दस गोलीयों से देना चाहिये। जिससे पाकिस्तान को मालूम हो जाय कि अन्याय का नतीजा बुरा होता है। न्याय की प्रतिस्था के लिए और अन्याय और अविचार का जरूर प्रतिकार करना चाहिये। जाती के पिता महात्मा जी कहा करते थे कि अन्याय का प्रतिकार न करना कापुरुषों का काम है। हर हालत में अन्याय को रोकना चाहिये। अब पाकिस्तान हमपर अन्याय आचरण कर रहा है। इस अन्याय का सहन हमारी सरकार को कभी भी नहीं करना चाहिये। अन्याय का सहन करने का मतलब है कि अन्याय का साथ देना। इसलिये हम यही चाहते हैं कि और यही शुझाव देते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अन्यायों का विरोध करने के लिये हमारी सरकार कटीबद्ध हो ताकि पाकिस्तान यह समझ जाये कि हममें भी ताकत है। हम डरपोक नहीं हैं। हम अन्याय का प्रतिकार चाहते हैं।



हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सबलोग शांति के साथ रहे। हम अपने प्रेम, विश्वास और भाईचारापन को हर हालत में कायम रखें। हम सबलोग मिलकर रहें तथा दुनिया को यह दिखा दें कि भारत की जनता दर-असल शांति चाहती है। हम यह प्रमाणित कर दें कि भारत की जनता एक है। तथा कोई भी भारतीय पाकिस्तान की हरकतों से डरता नहीं है। पाकिस्तान की गैर-कानूनी हरकतों और कारवाइयों को भारत के रहनेवाले बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते। पाकिस्तान की हरकतों को बन्द करने के लिए भारत की जनता तथा सरकार कटीबद्ध है। दुनिया को हम यही दिखा दें कि भारत किसी पराये देशपर आक्रमण करना नहीं चाहता और न यह चाहता है कि दूसरा कोई देश उसपर आक्रमण करे। अगर कोई देश भारत भूमिपर आक्रमण करे तो भारत उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये हमेशा तैयार है। हिन्दुस्तान के रहनेवाले कायर नहीं हैं। सरकार को कायरता से पेश नहीं आना चाहिये बल्कि हिम्मत के साथ पाकिस्तान के अन्यायों का मुकाबला करना चाहिये।

आखिर सरकार से मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि सरकार हमारी दुखी जनता की मदद दे सरकार ऐसीही कारवाई करे, जनता के मन में विश्वास और सुख शांति हो। वयों कि आज उनकी हालत रिफिउजियों की तरह हो गई है।

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजि असम राज्य आरु पाक सीमा समस्यार आलोचनार सम्पर्कत भाग बन्दैल आहि मई दूआसार मान कथा सदनर सदस्य सकलर आपत कन्दैल आग न्दाव खुजिछे । पाकिस्थान आरु भारतर सीमासुत घाटे घटना विलाके असम राज्य तथा भारतर नबनाबीक आतङ्कित आरु अतिष्ठ कवि तुलिछे । विशेषके आजि पाकिस्थान सीमासुतबद्दी वि सकललोक आछे तेहुँलोक अतिष्ठ देह उठिछे । ई एता विवाट समस्य, ईसार एता विहित समाधान अति सैनिकाले हव लागे । एतिया ईसार प्रति आओकान करि थाकिले नहव । मई अलपते पाकिस्थान सीमासुत गाँउबिलाक ब्रमण करि घुबि आहिछे । सेई गाँउबिलाकर सीमा रेखार पबिस्थितिले चाई मोर धारणा हेछे ये पाकिस्थाने विवाद करार कोनो कारण थाकिव नोरावे । सेई दिन आगष्टर ह्य तबिख—मई डान्नात गिटिंग करिछिले ; ठिक सक्यार आगे आगे गिटिंग शेष होरात मई ओचवते डान्नाव एजन डदलोककर बरत बहि चाह खाई आछिले । तेनेते टुकुव गारर फालर पवा दूजन मानुह आहि आमार खबर दिलेहि ये पाकिस्थानर बन्दुकधारी फोज आहि आमार गारत बहि लेछेहि । मई एई खबर पाई आचरित हलो । तावेई S.D.O., Additional S. P., S. D. P. O. सकलर लगत ब्यारस्था सम्पर्के आलोचना करि थाकेतेई पोहर देह अहार लगे लगे विना कारणत बन्दकर गुलि सेई फालर पवा आहिवले धरिले । एई केव्रत आमार देशर मानुहे ताविर पावे किजानि आमार भारतर फालर पवा पाकिस्थानर लोकसकल वा पाकिस्थाना मिनिटाबिक किव प्रकावे Provoke करिछे आरु एई कारणे एई पबिस्थिति हेछे । किञ्च मई निजे चाई पबिदर्शन करि बुजिछे आमार देशर फालर पवा कोनो धरणर Provocation होराई नाई, आरु आमार मानुहरो तेने डूल धारणा थका उचित नहय । क्रमे देखा गल ये पाकिस्थाने आमार सीमासुत थका Police out post विलाकत गुलि बर्षण करिवले आवञ्ज करिले । आपोनालोकके आगेर पवाई जाने ये टुकुवगाँउ पाकिस्थानर सीमार तितवत थका गाँउ नहय । आरु नदी धनर ताजटोओ असम आरु पाकिस्थानर सीमासुत पवे । एईतो प्राय Natural boundary व निठिना ।



ইয়াত পাকিস্থানে হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিব লগীয়া কোনো কাৰণ নাছিল। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে ভাৰতীয় পক্ষৰ পৰা পাকিস্থানক তেনে কোনো বকমৰ Provoke কৰা নাই আৰু ভাৰতীয় সৈন্য বা সীমান্তবৰ্ক্ষী বাহিনীয়ে পাকিস্থানৰ সীমাবৰ্ক্ষী বাহিনীৰ ওপৰত কোনো বকম আক্ৰমণ চলোৱা নাই অথচ আনহাতে পাকিস্থান বাহিনীয়ে ভাৰতীয় সীমান্তবৰ্ক্ষী গাওঁবিলাকত কিয় গুলি বৰ্ষণ কৰিছে? ইয়াৰ নিহিত অৰ্থ আছে— আৰু এই গুলিবৰ্ষণৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে পাকিস্থানে পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্ক্ষী বিজাৰ্ভৰ ওপৰত ভাৰতীয় বাহিনীৰ হেঁচা কৰাই দিয়া। কাৰণ এই পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্ক্ষী বিজাৰ্ভখন প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰে ভৰপূৰ আৰু ইয়াৰ লোভ সামৰিব নোৱাৰি পাকিস্থানে হিন্দুস্থানৰ সীমা নিৰ্ণয় কৰি দিয়াৰ পিচৰে পৰাই পাকিস্থানে পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্ক্ষীৰ ওপৰত আক্ৰমণ চলাই আহিছে। যদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে যে ভাৰতীয় সৈন্য বাহিনীয়ে কেতিয়াও পাকিস্থানৰ সীমা আক্ৰমণ কৰা নাই আৰু ভাৰতীয় সীমা লঙ্ঘন কৰি পাকিস্থান territory ত প্ৰবেশ কৰা নাই অথচ পাকিস্থানে তেওঁবিলাকৰ সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰি ভাৰতীয় অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত অঞ্চলত প্ৰবেশ কৰিছে। এই দখল কাৰ্য্য পাকিস্থানৰ পক্ষে আন্তৰ্জাতিক নিয়ম লঙ্ঘন কৰাৰ গুৰুতৰ দোষ বুলি গণ্য কৰা উচিত আছিল কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্ক্ষী হিলৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰ লোভত ভাৰতীয় সীমাৰ ভিতৰৰ অঞ্চল সমূহত গুলি চলাই আমাৰ সীমান্তবৰ্ক্ষী পাহাৰী ভাই ভনী সকলৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ আৰু নিৰাপত্তা নোহোৱা কৰিছে আৰু বহুতৰ প্ৰাণ হানি হৈছে, সম্পত্তি নষ্ট কৰিছে। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। পাকিস্থান আৰু ভাৰতৰ সীমান্তত যি বিলাক ঘটনা আজি ঘটন লাগিছে তাৰ অন্তৰালত যে পাকিস্থানৰ বেলেগ উদ্দেশ্য আছে সেই কথা মই আগতে কৈ আহিছোৱেই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভাৰতীয় সংবিধান অনুযায়ী আৰু ভাৰতৰ বহিৰাষ্ট্ৰ নীতি অনুযায়ী ভাৰতে কেতিয়াও পাকিস্থানৰ স্বতন্ত্রতাত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰাৰ ইচ্ছা নকৰে অথচ এই সজ অভিপ্ৰায়ৰ সুবিধা লৈ পাকিস্থানে ঘটয়ন্ত কৰি ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰৰ নগা পাহাৰৰ এদল নগা ভাইক বিপথগামী কৰিছে আৰু ভাৰতীয় সীমান্তত উপদ্ৰৱ আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ উদ্গনি দিছে। ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰৰ নগাপাহাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ লগত পাকিস্থানৰ হস্তক্ষেপৰ বা সহযোগৰ কথা একেলগে ভাবিলে আচৰিত হব লগা হয়, আৰু এটা গুৰুতৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰোঁতে মই ভাবো আমি এনে ভাষা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা উচিত যাতে ভাৰতৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত বিভিন্ন লোকসকলৰ সেই কথাই কোনো প্ৰকাৰে যাতে আঘাত নকৰে। কাৰণ যেই কোনো লোকক বা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওপৰত মন্তব্য কৰা সহজ কিন্তু সেই কথাই সমস্যাৰ সমাধানত জাতিটোক সহায় নকৰে। আমি ধীৰ ভাবে চিন্তা কৰি সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাম হাতত লব লাগিব। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচৰে পৰা দেশ গঠন কাৰ্য্যত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহু বকমৰ সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগাত পৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত পৰ্ব্বতৰ সমস্যাই গুৰুতৰ আৰু এই সমস্যাৰ লগত সংশ্ৰব ৰাখি চৰকাৰে কাম কৰোঁতে পাকিস্থানে পাহাৰী ভাই সকল বিশেষকৈ নগা ভাই সকলৰ এটা অংশক উচটাই বিদ্রোহী ভাবাপন্ন কৰি তেওঁবিলাকৰ সমাজ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্যকলাপত সহযোগীতা কৰি এহাতে কাম কৰিছে আৰু আনহাতে সীমান্ত বিবাদৰ আলমলৈ সীমান্ত আন্তৰ্জাতিক আইন নিষিদ্ধ কাম কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই তেওঁলোকে অসম চৰকাৰক অচল কৰি দিয়াৰ উপাই পাতিছে। এনে অবস্থাত এই বিৰাট সমস্যা সমাধানত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ধীৰ স্থীৰ ভাবে উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰি কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত নামিব লগা হৈছে আনহাতে এই জটিল সমস্যাটো আলোচনা কৰোঁতেও Publicly কোনো ব্যক্তি বিশেষক লক্ষ্য কৰি কথা কোৱা উচিত নহয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এইতো সম্পৰ্ণ বিশ্বাস কৰো যে, ভাৰতৰ নিচিনা বিৰাট এখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ যিটো প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত চৰকাৰ তাৰ পিচত বিৰাট ভাৰতৰ আগণণ নবনাৰীৰ সহায় সহানুভূতি, আৰু যেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ বুকুত একটোপা তেজৰো ধমনি আছে তেতিয়ালৈকে পাকিস্থানে ভাৰতৰ



বুকুৰ পৰা এক ইঞ্চি মাটিও কাটি নিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু যিদিনা আমাৰ স্বৈৰ্য্যই অধৈৰ্য্য হব, উৰা বাতৰি লৈ আমি ক্যতিব্যস্ত হৈ নিজৰ কৰ্তব্য পাহৰি উতলা হৈ পঞ্চম বাহিনীৰ দুৰ্দমনীয় প্ৰভাব দমন কৰিব নোৱাৰিম তেতিয়াই আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বিপন্ন হব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বীৰ স্বীৰ নীতিয়ে পৰিস্থিতিৰ উপসম কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস আৰু এই নীতিৰ দ্বাৰাই ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰৰ সমাজ বিবোধীলোক সকলৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ আৰু কুটনীতিৰ প্ৰভাৱ ওৰ পেলাব আৰু এই সময়ত সমাধানৰ পথত বীৰ স্বীৰ ভাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আগ বাঢ়িব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ ওপৰত গভ্ৰজৰ্ণ কৰা পাকিস্থানী বন্দুক কামানৰ গুলিৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাবলৈ সীমান্তবৰ্তী ভাই ভনী সকল নিজৰ ঘৰ বাৰী সম্পত্তি এৰি দলে দলে ভাগি অহাৰ বতৰাই অন্তৰ কঁপাই তুলিছে আৰু এই উপদ্ৰৱৰ কথা ভাবি মাজে মাজে ধমনিও খবহৈ উঠে। আজি পকামানৰ পথাৰ আৰু বৰতি পথাৰ পৰিত্যাগ কৰি নামুহ পলাই যাব লগীয়া হৈছে। সকলোকে আমি সহ্য কৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে ভাৰতৰ পৰবাষ্ট্ৰ বা বৈদেশিক নীতিয়ে এনে ভাবে থাকিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰে। ভাৰতৰ পক্ষে যি ভৌগলিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ অস্তবিধা পাকিস্থানৰো সেই একেই অস্তবিধা। তথাপি পাকিস্থানে এনে দুঃসাহসিক কাৰ্য্য লৈ আগ বাঢ়াত বাস্তবিকতেই আচৰিত হব লগা হৈছে। ভাৰতৰ বিৰাট শক্তিৰ কথা তেওঁবিলাকে পাহৰি যোৱা উচিত নহয়। তথাপি তেওঁলোকে হয়তো ভাবিছে পশ্চিম প্ৰান্তৰ কাশ্মীৰ বিবাদৰ লগত নামুহুয়া ৰাশি পূব সীমান্তত এটা দ্বিতীয় বণাঙ্গণৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি ভাৰতৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযান আৰম্ভ কৰি কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব। পাকিস্থানৰ এই অভিযান ফলবতী হবলৈ আমি এৰি দিব নোৱাৰো আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতৰ কোটি কোটি নবনাৰী ভাৰতীয় হিচাপে কি হিন্দু কি, মুছলমান কি খৃষ্টান যেনে হওক সকলোৱে মিলি একগোট হৈ পাকিস্থানৰ এই সীমান্ত আক্ৰমণৰ বিৰুদ্ধে থিয় দি আগ বাঢ়িব লাগিব আৰু তেতিয়াহে এই সীমান্ত বিবাদৰ অৱসান ঘটিব। আমি হাত সাবতি বহি থাকি ভাৰতৰ সৰ্বনাশ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰশ্নয় দিয়াটো উচিত নহব। সেই কাৰণে এই সময়ত সমাধানৰ বাবে আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী আৰু পাকিস্থানৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী মিলি কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব খুজিছে তাক অতি সোণকালেই কৰা ভাল। আজি সীমান্তবৰ্তী লোকসকল যি দুৰৱস্থা হৈছে সেই দুৰৱস্থা যেনে সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সেয়ে তাৰ বাবে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিব। যদি পাকিস্থান দোষী তেন্তে পাকিস্থানেই ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহে পাকিস্থানৰ এই উদ্ভ গুলিৰ প্ৰকৃত উত্তৰ হব আৰু আমিও স্বখী হব পাৰিম।

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

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আসাম-পূৰ্ব-পাকিস্থান সীমান্ত সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনাৰ অবতারণা কৰে মাননীয় মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় এসম্পৰ্কে আমাদেৰ বক্তব্য বলৱাৰ সুযোগ দিয়েছেন এজন্য আমি তাঁকে ধন্যবাদ জনাই।

এটা আজ স্বীকাৰ কৰতে হবে যে কোন বিষয় গোপনীয়তাৰ চেপ্টা নাকৰে তিনি সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ একটা অত্যন্ত বাস্তব চিত্ৰ সভাৰ সন্মুখে তুলে ৰৱেছেন পাথারিয়া অঞ্চল থেকে আৱম্ভ কৰে ডাউকী পৰ্য্যন্ত সমস্ত সীমান্ত অঞ্চল আজ পাকিস্থানী উস্কানী মূলক হামলাৰ লক্ষ্যস্থল হৈছে। বিগত ১১ই মাৰ্চ থেকে আজ পৰ্য্যন্ত কোন না কোন স্থানে এই হামলা চলে আসছে। বিৰোধী দলেৰ নেতা শ্ৰীগোস্তামী এলং কমিউনিষ্ট গ্ৰুপেৰ নেতা শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য এসম্পৰ্কে বিস্তাৰিত আলোচনা কৰেছেন। সীমান্ত বিৰোধ এলং প্ৰতিৰক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা সেটা এই ৰাজ্য সরকারেৰ আওতাৰ নয়; কাজেই আমি সে সম্পৰ্কেও আলোচনা কৰব না। শুধু তিনিটা বিষয়েৰ প্ৰতি এই বিধান সভাৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰতে চাই।



প্রথমতঃ সীমান্তে এই হামলার দরুণ সাধারণ মানুষের জীবনযাত্রা বিপর্যস্ত। প্রথম যখন গুলি বর্ষণ হয় তখন আউষ ফসল ফলবার সময়। মানুষকে ঘরের মধ্যে গর্ত করে থাকতে হয়—মাঠে যাবার সময় কোথায়। দিন মজুরদের কাজ নাই—কাজেই খাবারও ছুটছেনা; আমরা দেখেছি চাষী মাঠে হাল ধরতে গিয়েছে। আশা যদি কিছু ফসল ফলাতে পারে কিন্তু হালের বলদ গুলি বিক্রি হয়ে মরেগেছে। কে দেবে তাকে হালের গরু ?

এখন আউষ ফসল কাটার সময়; এই বেপরোয়া গুলি বর্ষণের মধ্যে পাকাধান মাঠে পড়ে আছে—কৃষক পারে না ধান কাটতে। কাজেই সহজে অনুমান করা যায় আজ সাধারণ মানুষের অবস্থা কি ?

তারপর আসে গুলিবর্ষণের মুখ থেকে আহত মানুষকে চিকিৎসার জন্য নিয়ে আসা এবং যেখানে ব্যাপক আকার হামলা চলছে সেখান থেকে লোক অপসারণ। প্রথম যখন গুলিবর্ষণ আরম্ভ হয় তখন সঠিক তারিখ আমার সংগে নাই বোধ হয় ২২ কি ২৪ শে মার্চ বেলা ১২ ঘটিকার সময় ভাংগা সো মিলের একজন যুবক কর্মী ধরণী কান্ত দেবরায় পাকিস্তানী গুলিতে আহত হন। করিমগঞ্জের কয়েকজন সমাজ কর্মী শ্রীচিহ্ন ভূষণের নেতৃত্বে সেই স্থান পরিদর্শন করেতে যান। সংবাদ পেয়ে সেই গুলির মুখ থেকে ধরণীকে তারা আনতে সমর্থ হন; ট্রেনে করে করিমগঞ্জ হাসপাতালে তাকে আনা হয়। করিমগঞ্জ হাসপাতালে কোন ব্যবস্থা নাহওয়ায় আবার ট্রেনে করে তাকে শিলচর নেওয়া হয়, পরদিন বেলা ২ ঘটিকার সময় বুলেট বের করা হয় এবং দু-ঘণ্টার পর ধরণী মারা যায়। এমনি ভাবে সরকারী অবহেলার জন্য একটি যুবক অকালে প্রাণ হারালো। আমি জানতে চাই প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসার কি ব্যবস্থা সরকার করেছিলেন বা করছেন যেখানে এই ভাবে বেপরোয়া গুলি বর্ষণ চলছিল। একটা ট্রেনের পর্যন্ত ছিল না বা আজও নেই। একটা এ্যাম্বুলেন্স গাড়ী পর্যন্ত নেই কোথাও। মানুষের নিরপত্তা বোধ থাকবে কি করে? ধরণীকে যদি যথাসময়ে চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করা হত—হয়ত মারা যেতনা একটি তরুণ যুবক অকালে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মুখ্য-মন্ত্রীর বিবক্তিকে তিনি আক্রান্ত গ্রামগুলির একটা লিষ্ট দিয়েছেন। তাতে হামলার ব্যাপকতা বুঝা যায়। নতুন করে টুকের গ্রাম থেকে ৫৪ টি পরিবার এসে আশ্রয় নিয়েছে। সর্বমোট মাত্র ১৫ হাজার টাকা সাহায্য দেওয়া হয়েছে—প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় তাহা কত নগণ্য।

আহতদের চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা নাই, বিপন্নদের সাহায্যের ব্যবস্থা নাই। এতে সাধারণ মানুষের মনোবল ভেঙে যেতে বাধ্য।

দ্বিতীয়তঃ—এই হামলার বিরুদ্ধে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলের এবং সমগ্র কাছাড় জেলার সমস্ত হিন্দু-মুসলমান জনমতকে উদ্বুদ্ধ করে তুলার প্রয়োজনীয়তা আজ অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন। সাম্প্রদায়িকতা আজ খুব প্রসার লাভ করছে যাহা এক মারাত্মক বিপদের মধ্যে নিয়ে ফেলবে।

টুকের গ্রামের ৪৮টি মুসলিম পরিবারের পাকিস্তানে আশ্রয় নেওয়া আজ কাছাড়ের হিন্দু জনসাধারণের মনে এই প্রশ্ন স্বভাবতই তুলেছে যদি বৃহত্তর ক্ষেত্রে আবার টুকের গ্রামের অবস্থা সৃষ্টি হয় অর্থাৎ যদি পাকিস্তানী হামলার আরও প্রসার ঘটে তবে কাছাড়ের মুসলমানদের কী ভূমিকা হবে? এটা অত্যন্ত সংগত প্রশ্ন। কিন্তু ইহার কুফল হিসাবে উভয় পক্ষে সাম্প্রদায়িকতা প্রসার লাভ করছে। কি গভর্ণমেন্ট কি যে পাটর্স দ্বারা গভর্ণমেন্ট পরিচালিত হচ্ছে তারা কেহই এই সাম্প্রদায়িকতার বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করেননি।



এইটা বাস্তব সত্য যে কাছাড়ের মুসলমানদের মধ্যে বেশীর ভাগ অংশ ‘লড়কে লেফে’ রাজনীতির আওতায় ছিলেন আজ নেতৃ স্থানীয় কংগ্রেস সরকার বা কংগ্রেস দলে আশ্রয় নিয়েছেন কিন্তু সাধারণ মানুষের মধ্যে এই সময়ে তাঁরা কেহই যাননি। সাধারণ মুসলমান মানুষ পাকিস্তানী প্রচারে বিভ্রান্ত হতে বাধ্য।

আমি মনে করি আজ থেকে সভাগ হলে যদি এই বিভ্রান্তিক প্রচারের বিরুদ্ধে জনমত সংগঠিত না করা যায় তবে নূতন টুকের গ্রাম সৃষ্টি হবে আরো বৃহত্তর ক্ষেত্রে। যে সম্প্রদায়িক বিভাগের ফল আজ আমরা ভোগ করে চলছি, তাকে কাটাবার পরিবর্তে আরো গভীর ভাবে আমাদের মধ্যে সম্প্রদায়িক বিভেদ।

আমরা আশা করেছিলাম কাছাড়ের যিনি এই সভার সদস্য আছেন তিনি যাবেন বা যে পার্টী এই সরকার চালাচ্ছেন তারা যাবেন। কিন্তু তারা করিমগঞ্জে বসে সরকারের কাজের প্রশংসা করে প্রস্তাব গ্রহণ করেই তাঁদের দায়িত্ব শেষ করে দিয়েছেন।

যখন বানপন্থী দলগুলির নেতৃত্বে বিভিন্ন ফ্লোয়ড ঘটনা স্থলে গিয়ে মানুষের দুঃখ দুর্দশার কাহিনী জানতে লাগলো সম্প্রদায়িকতার বিরুদ্ধে যখন সাধারণ মানুষকে উদ্বুদ্ধ করতে লাগলো, ইমার্জেন্সি রিলিফ কমিটি গঠন করে রিলিফের ব্যবস্থা করবার জন্য অগ্রসর হলো, তখন মাত্র আনাদের কংগ্রেস নেতাদের ঘুম ভাঙলো।

অন্য একটি বিষয়ে আমি এই সভার দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতে চাই। সরকার থেকে সব সময় Co-operation এর কথা বলা হয়। এই সেইদিন ২১ শে আগষ্ট খাদ্য সম্পর্কে বিতর্কে অংশ গ্রহণ করে আসাম কংগ্রেস সভাপতি শ্রীমহেন্দ্র মোহন চৌধুরী খাদ্য সমস্যাকে জাতীয় সমস্যা হিসাবে ধরে সকল দলের সহযোগীতা চেয়েছেন। সীমান্ত পাকিস্তানী হামলা এটা কি জাতীয় সমস্যা নয়? সম্প্রদায়িকতা এবং ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত লোকদের রিলিফ দেওয়া এই সমস্ত কাজে তো আজ পর্যন্ত সরকার কোন সহযোগীতা চাননি। এটা কি সরকারের উচিত ছিল না যে স্থানীয় ভিত্তিতে সব দলের মিটিং থেকে সহযোগীতা চাওয়া? কিন্তু তাহা করা হয়নি। শুধু বিধান সভায় বক্তৃতার মারফৎ সহযোগীতা চাইলে হবে না কার্যক্ষেত্রে সহযোগীতা চাওয়া দরকার।

সরকার কিভাবে দলীয় গভীর মধ্যে সমস্ত বিষয়টাকে রেখেছেন তার আমি একটি দৃষ্টান্ত দিচ্ছি। টুকের গ্রাম থেকে যে সমস্ত পরিবার নিঃস্ব হয়ে এখানে এসেছেন তাদের ভাঙ্গা সো মিলের ম্যানেজার— তিনি মণ্ডল কংগ্রেস সভাপতি ও বটে— তার কাছ থেকে সার্টিফিকেট নিয়ে যেতে হবে তাহলে সরকারী সাহায্য পাবে এই ব্যবস্থা সরকার করেছেন। ঐ ভদ্রলোকের বাড়ী ভাঙ্গা বাজারে এবং তাহা পাকিস্তান সীমান্ত থেকে দুঃশ গজের মধ্যে। জীবন বিপন্ন করে কেহ গিয়ে সেখান থেকে সার্টিফিকেট আনতে পারে না। ফলে সরকারী সাহায্য নামে থাকলেও কাজে মিলে না।

তৃতীয়তঃ—একটা জরুরী ব্যবস্থার প্রতি আমি সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি— তাহা হলো সীমান্তে যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা। আমার বন্ধু শ্রীহরিনারায়ণ বড়ুয়া V.D.P. র কাজে পাথারকান্দি গিয়েছিলেন। পাথারিয়া পাছাড়ের যে টীলা পাকিস্তানী সৈন্যরা দখল করে নিয়েছিল তিনি সেটা দেখতে যান। পাথারকান্দিতে তাহার কেম্প থেকে সেটা তিনমাইল দূরে লংগাই নদীর উপর এবং একটা পলের অভাবে তাঁকে ১৩ মাইল ঘুরে যেতে হয়। এই রকম অনেক দৃষ্টান্ত আছে। আমি দেখিছি সাধারণ সংবাদ পাঠাতে হলে গাড়ী করে Head-quarter থেকে ৩০৪০ মাইল দূরের কেম্পে যেতে বা আসতে হয়।



प्रतिष्ठा और सुखपूर्णा वर्डार के लिये Telephone योर्गायोरुंगेर बाते बावस्था हर सरकार सेदिके येन दृष्टि देन।

माननीय अध्यापक महोदय, आनि बेशी समय आर निते चाईना। एक सामान्ये नागा उपद्रव एवं अन्य सीमासुते पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र हायला आर भित्तरे पाकिस्तानी चरदर सान्प्रदायिक निरक्षेय प्रचार एवं अशुभार्ती कार्या कलाप अनादिके स्वाभाविक तावे हिन्दू साधारणेर संखालसू सन्पर्के सन्देह आज वर्डारेर जन जीवने एक चरम विपर्याय निये एसेछे। सरकार येन तंपर हरेय प्रतिष्ठाि समयाके जरुरा समया बने ग्रहण करे तार समाधानेर पथे अग्रसर इन एदिके दृष्टि आकर्षण करे आनि आमार् बल्लवा ऐखाने शेष करनाम।

**Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! हमारी सीमाओं पर जिस विकट परिस्थिति का आज उदभव हुआ है, उसपर मैं कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ। क्यों कि उसपर विस्तृत रूप से आलोचना की गई है तथा इस सदन के कई माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में बोल चुके हैं। और साथ ही हमारा पुरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार इस परिस्थिति को बन्द करने के लिए, तथा इसपर उचित कारवाई करने के लिये हमेशा सचेष्ट हैं। मैं सिर्फ अपना मुझाव आपकी सेवामें पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी तरह हमारी जनता भयभीत न हो। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही बोलना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह जनता इस विकट परिस्थिति का सामना करे, और साथ ही मैं चन्द आवश्यकिय बातों की ओर अपनी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आज पाकिस्तान की हरकतें हमारे जीवनपर एक जबरदस्त धक्का और तुफान ला रही हैं। इसके कारण हमारी जनता के आपस के प्रेम, विश्वास, और एकतापर एक जबरदस्त प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है, जो कि स्वाभाविक ही है। अब अगर हम दृढ़ता और विश्वास के साथ काम न लें तो संभव है कि इस परिस्थिति के कारण हमारे राष्ट्र को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचनेवाला है। मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि हम पूरी दृढ़ता और विश्वास के साथ काम लें ताकि परिस्थिति इससे भी बदतर न होने पावे। क्यों कि हम अगर जरा-सी भी ढिलाई करें, जरा-सा भी बहक जावें तो हमारे इस बनेबनाये तथा मजबूत राष्ट्र को इससे भी कहीं अधिक विकट तथा भयंकर परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पूरी दृढ़ता के साथ काम लेना चाहिये जिससे हमारे आपस के प्रेम, सद्भावा और विश्वास नष्ट न हो। किसी भी परिस्थिति का सामना करते हुवे भी, हम अपना पारस्परिक सद्भावना, प्रेम और विश्वास बनवाये रखना चाहिये। भारत के रहनेवाले हिन्दू और मुसलमान भाइयों के मेल-मिलाप और पारस्परिक विश्वास से ही यह देश मजबूत बन सकता है, देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। इसलिए हिन्दू और मुसलमान भाइयों को हमेशा अपना प्रेम, विश्वास और भाइचारापन कायम रखना चाहिये। हिन्दू लोगों को ऐसा कोई भी काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिससे मुसलमान भाइयों का उनपर अविश्वास पैदा हो। और मुसलमान भाइयों को भी ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिससे हिन्दुओं को उनपर संदेह करने का अवसर मिले। दोनों का वर्तव ऐसा हो कि हमारा पारस्परिक प्रेम, विश्वास और एकता सदा के लिये बनी रहे। हमें अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से यही कहना चाहिये कि अब पाकिस्तान बन चुका है। जो मुसलमान भाई पाकिस्तान जाना चाहें वे खुशी से वहां जा सकते हैं और वहां जाकर सुख शान्ति से रह सकते हैं। जो लोग यहां रहते हैं तथा जो लोग अविश्वास नहीं होना मातृभूमि मानकर इसकी सेवा करना चाहते हैं उन्हें किसी तरह का अविश्वास नहीं होना चाहिये। हम अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से साफ शब्दों से कह देना चाहते हैं कि उनपर किसी तरह का अन्याय, अविचार या अत्याचार नहीं होगा। हमें हमेशा यही कोशिश नी क



चाहिये कि हमारी एकता बनी रहे। हम ऐसा ही बर्ताव करेंगे जिससे हमारा पारस्परिक प्रेम और एकता तथा मेल-मिलाप सदा के लिये बनी रहे।

आज दुनियां की परिस्थिति डांवाडोला सी है। इस हालत में एक तृतीय विश्वयुद्ध की संभावना भी दिखाई दे रही है। हम अपनी ओर से कोई ऐसी कारवाई न करें जिससे इस तृतीय विश्वयुद्ध की मुचना में सहायता पहुंचे। हम लड़ेंगे अर्थात् भारत और पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध ऐसा ही रहे तो इस तृतीय विश्वयुद्ध का होना संभव हो सकता है। हम भारतीय हमेशा शांति चाहते हैं। किसीसे लड़ाई करना हम नहीं चाहते हैं। दंगा-फसाद या किसी भी तरह की हुल्लड़वाजी हम नहीं चाहते हैं। किन्तु यह भी सही है कि हम किसी की जबरदस्ती को बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। हम पाकिस्तान की हरकतों को भी बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। अगर उनकी यही हरकत रही अगर वे हमेशा भारत की सीमाओं-पर गोली चलाते रहे तो हम कितने दिनों तक बर्दास्त करते रहेंगे। कितने दिनोंतक यह अन्याय सहन करते रहेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की हरकतों को बन्द किया जाय।

देश के विभाजन से हमें कई विकट समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है। इसी वजह से लाखों की तादाद में हमारे यहां शरणार्थी आए, उन्हीं को हम ठीक तरह से बसा नहीं पाये हैं। अब फिर पाकिस्तान की हरकतों से ऐसी दूसरी समस्याएं खड़ी हो जाये तो हम कैसे उसका हल करेंगे। और कब तक उसको सहन करेंगे। हम किसी से लड़ना झगड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। शांति हमारा लक्ष्य है। हम यही चाहते हैं कि सारी दुनिया में शांति हो। इस हालत में हम अपने ही देश में किसी भी तरह की अशांति नहीं चाहते इसलिये हमारी हर-हमेशा यही कोशिश रहनी चाहिये कि देश में चारों ओर शांति हो। हमारे देश के नेताओं को चाहिये कि वे गांओं में जावें और जनता के बीच शांति, मंत्री और पारस्परिक विश्वास की भावना को कायम रखने के लिये उपदेश दें। साथ ही वे जनता से यह भी कहें कि कोई भी दंगा-फसाद या हुल्लड़वाजी न करें। हुल्लड़वाजी से किसी की कोई भलाई नहीं होनेवाली है। इससे हमारे देश का नुकसान ही होनेवाला है। इससे हमारे देशका बदनाम ही होनेवाला है। हमें दृढ़ विश्वास है कि युद्ध से हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। जो लोग युद्ध चाहते हैं या जो लोग तृतीय विश्वयुद्ध की कल्पना करते हैं उन के लिये यहां कोई स्थान नहीं है।

हमारे दोस्त श्रीगौरी शंकर भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा है कि गोली का जवाब गोली से देकर हम इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते। हम भी यही कहते हैं। और जैसा कि श्रीफख्र उद्दीन साहब ने साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि जिन मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तान प्यारा है, जो लोग वंहा जाना चाहते हैं ; वे खुशी से चल जायें। यहां रहकर किसी को दंगा-फसाद या हुल्लड़वाजी करने का मौका नहीं दिया जायगा। हम भी यही चाहते हैं कि हुल्लड़वाज तथा दंगा-फसाद करनेवालोंपर सरकार सख्त-से-सख्त कारवाई करे। हर हालत में सरकार हुल्लड़वाजों का दमन करे। किसी की ओर से भी सांप्रदायिक भावना का प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये। अगर सांप्रदायिक भावना का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, तो किसी भी समय में सांप्रदायिकता की आग भड़क उठेगी तथा हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचायगी। जो लोग दंगा-फसाद करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए हमारे यहां कोई स्थान नहीं है। दंगा-फसाद करनेवालोंपर सरकार सख्त कारवाई करे। कठोरता के साथ उनका दमन करे। हम किसी भी हालत में अपनी शान्ति और मंत्री को नष्ट नहीं होने देंगे। दंगा-फसाद करनेवाले देश के दुश्मन हैं। हम उनका घोर विरोध करेंगे और हरहालत में उनका मुकाबला करके उनको ठंडा करेंगे। इन्हीं बातों की ओर में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि सांप्रदायिक झगड़े, दंगा-फसाद और हुल्लड़वाजी को ठंडा करने के लिए, कोई भी कसर छोड़ा नहीं रखें।



**Launch**

Assembly was then adjourned for launch till 2 P. M.

**After launch**

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. As many Members are very eager to participate in this discussion, I would not like to tax the patience of the hon. Members to any great length. But, Sir, let me be very frank in my submissions. I am not one of those who hold the opinion that the war is a biological necessity, I am not one of those who are of the definite opinion that war is inevitable, that the war will last so long as the world lasts. I am not one of those who want a war between Hindusthan and Pakistan. At the same time, Sir, I am not one of those also who cannot defend themselves, who sadly fail to defend the security of the life and property of the border people in spite of infinite sources of supply of men and material at their disposal.

Sir, let us be frank in this respect that this time one thing is very remarkable—pattern of firing. All the firings have been taking place on the entire border. There were firings in the previous years also, but those firings were of different character. They were isolated instances, those firings were taking place only on the disputed areas. But this time, Sir, firings are taking place not only in disputed areas but on the entire border. For instance, Dawki which is not a disputed area, but firings are taking place there as well. This is now a well known fact that Pakistan has mobilized forces on the entire border of Assam. This should be marked very well. Sir, I know the reasons behind these repeated firings. First, many of the internal problems have yet to be solved in Pakistan. I do not propose to go into the details of the internal problems of another country but it is a fact that Pakistan has so far failed to solve her internal troubles. The second reason is the East Pakistan and West Pakistan rivalry. West Pakistan people want to keep East Pakistan people in a state of servility.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am afraid, it is not quite relevant to discuss about the internal politics of another country in this debate except, of course, so far as such reference is necessary for the purpose of elucidating his points. I hope the hon. Member will remember this and will limit his references to the necessity of the case.

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA:** All right, Sir,



Moreover, Sir, the party now running the administration of Pakistan do not want an election at the present moment because in the event of a General Election at the present juncture results are likely to reverse their present position.

Next thing, Sir, I think the Western Powers are also working behind the scene. They are also interested in keeping India and Pakistan in a state of dispute. In a recent issue of a Pakistani paper, The 'Dawn,' has written like this: "The American experts employed in Pakistan under the U. S. aid had cost Pakistan 25 thousand dollars every year. This works out at Rs. 12 thousand Pakistani rupee every month per expert. The Foreign Aid Enquiry Committee appointed by the Pakistan Government in its report has said that these experts were not always suitable for their jobs." The experts are not suitable for their jobs. Why are they then going there? We should know the reasons behind. But these things are not very important. But the most important thing is this. The initiative for firings has been taken by the Pakistan Government, mortars and machineguns were indiscriminately used by them in these firings; bridges have been completely demolished, traffic has been closed for few days and the people had to leave to the interior of villages. Sir, this is one thing. Then our Government have completely failed to silence their guns. This is also a very remarkable thing. Now our all India leaders declared that if they take an inch of our land, they will teach them a lesson to Pakistan. Well, Sir, now that Tukurgram is already under the occupation of Pakistan, I ask, what is that lesson taught to Pakistan by our all India leaders? I want to know. In this respect my suggestion is that all the vulnerable point in the border must be well fortified. If there is any lack of force, I think our armed force is still strong enough to give a good account of themselves but still if our Government feel that our force is not sufficient to protect the border, then people's militia should be raised from amongst the people, and arms should be given to them. This is the only way to protect the life and property of the border people. If the Government fails to perform its own responsibility, as it apparently has failed, it is now the only way to save the people, their life and property. Let them be allowed to save themselves. Let them be allowed to form people's defence committees; such committees should be representative bodies of different political parties, and arms should be placed at the disposal of such committees. Arms placed at the disposal of such committees cannot go to the hands of disloyal persons.



There should be no fear about that. I know our Government, which has been formed after the British model, are afraid of arms being placed in the hands of the peoples militia; but I whatever the present Government may think about the matter, say, that this is the only way to save the people when the Government has apparently failed to be upto their task. Then, Sir, proper vigilance also must be kept on those disloyal elements who are likely to act or are acting like the Bivisan. Steps should be taken to bring such persons immediately to book. Then, Sir, Pakistani nationals must be asked to vacate India within 100 hours from now on, and the Indian, whether Hindusthani or Pakistani or Assamese Bibhisans should be immediately brought under the police custody. When peace, progress and liberty is threatened evry soverign country does that and should do that. Sir, I think all the parties will give support in this respect and there should not be any secrecy from the Government side. When there is a question of life, a question of property, a question of independence, a question of prestige, a question of humanity, etc, in this respect, nothing should be kept secret by the Government, everything should be opened. The people should be given full liberty to save their dignity, culture and civilisation. I hope my Friends will support this and extend all the possible help at the time of any eventuality. Sir, Karl Marx said once that the Russian bear can do anything if it knows that others cannot do anything. Therefore, I say prepared-ness for self defence, that is the only way for peace and tranquility. Sir, I hope that something will come up in the discussion between Mr. Noon and Mr. Nehru in September. I hope that after the discussion is over, a good relationship between Hindusthan and Pakistan will prevail. At the same time, I hope, the people at large throughout India will rise up to any eventuality. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilisation and in the name of our country, Sir, I appeal to the leaders of all political parties, to the people of my country to stand united together like one man for any eventuality that may come.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** মাননীয়  
অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সীমান্তের ঘটনাবলী সম্পর্কে সদনের মধ্যে যথেষ্ট আলোচনা ও সমালোচনা  
চলেছে এবং এ সম্বন্ধে আমি দুচারটা কথা বলব।

গত মার্চ মাস থেকে পাকিস্তান, ভারতের সীমান্ত অঞ্চলে হানলা চালাতে শুরু  
করেছে এবং বর্তমানে সীমান্তবর্তী অঞ্চলের লোকেরা নিজেদের বাস্তু ত্যাগ করে চলে



আসছে এবং যে সময় ধরে তাদের আর্থিক অথবা সামাজিক জীবনে কি দুর্ঘোণ ঘটেছে এবং তাঁরা কি অবস্থায় দিন কাটাচ্ছে অনুমেয় সাময়িক ভাবে বর্তমানে সরকার সাহায্য দিচ্ছেন এদেরকে সত্য কিন্তু এতে তাদের ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পূরণ হবে কি ?

আপনারা সবাই জানেন—যে ইতিমধ্যে পাকিস্তানী বাহিনী ভারতের অন্তর্ভুক্ত অঞ্চল টুকর টুকর দখল করে নিয়েছে এবং সেখানকার হিন্দুরা নিজেদের স্থান ছেড়ে চলে আসতে বাধ্য হয়েছে এবং বৃষ্টিবাদের দিনে তাদের কী অবস্থায় দিন যাপন হচ্ছে আপনারা সবাই বুঝতে পেরেছেন, নিশ্চয়। গত ১৯৫০ সালে উদ্বাস্তু দলে দলে এসে ভারতে অন্যত্র ও আসামে উপস্থিত হয়েছে এবং তাদের পুনর্বাসতি এবং সংস্থাপন নিয়ে গুরুতর সমস্যার উদ্ভব হয়েছে এবং আজ পর্যন্তও যে সমস্যার সমাধান হোতে পারেনি। নূতন উদ্বাস্তুর আনদানী হলে পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল হবে। যাহাতে এই সমস্যার সহজ সমাধান হয়, তার জন্য সরকার চিন্তা করুন—পথ অবলম্বন করুন। নিম্নস্তরেই হটক বা উচ্চ-স্তরেই হটক আলোচনা আলাপ দ্বারা সমস্যার সমাধান কাননা করি। আপনারা জানেন পাকিস্তানী হামলা কাছাড় জিলার উপরে চলেছে এবং তা ছাড়া নাবো নাবো নাগা বিদ্রোহীরাও সক্রিয় ভাবে কাজ চালাচ্ছে। কিছুদিন আগে শিলচর থেকে ১২/১৪ মাইল দূরে লাবক চা-বাগানে তিন জন নাগা পাকিস্তানের সংগে যোগা-যোগ রক্ষা ব্যাপারে কাগজ-পত্র ইত্যাদি সহ ধৃত হয়েছে। কাছাড়ের জনজীবনে শান্তি এবং নিরাপত্তা রক্ষা করার দায়িত্ব সরকারের এবং আমি বিশ্বাস রাখি সরকার দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে ওয়াকি বহাল প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণে অক্ষম বা পশ্চাদপদ নয়। সীমান্তেও বিশেষ আতঙ্কে সৃষ্টি হয়েছে—সীমান্ত বাণীক সহায় ও ভরসা দেওয়ার দায়িত্ব যেমন সরকারের তেমনি জন সাধারণেরও রয়েছে।

আবার বিরোধী দল থেকে শ্রীযুত নমসুদ্র মহাশয় বলেছেন যে কংগ্রেস পক্ষ থেকে কোন রূপ ব্যবহার চেষ্টা নেওয়া হয়নি। আমি বলছি শ্রীযুত নমসুদ্র মহাশয়ের যে ধারণা ক্রটিমুক্ত নয় কাছাড় কংগ্রেস থেকে co-ordination কমিটি গঠন করে সদস্যরা সীমান্ত অঞ্চলে পরিভ্রমণ করে সীমান্ত বাসীদের মধ্য থেকে আতঙ্ক দূর করতে চেষ্টা করছেন।

**Shri GOPES NAMOSUDRA [Patharkandi and (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** সেটা হচ্ছে গত ২৫ মে মাসে।

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar — West) :** গত আগষ্ট মাসের ৯/১০ তারিখে State Transport এর ওপর পাকিস্তানীরা গুলি বর্ষণ করে। বদরপুর থেকে করিমগঞ্জ পর্যন্ত একটা রাস্তা রয়েছে। এইরকম উপদ্রবের হাত থেকে রক্ষা পাওয়ার জন্য বদরপুর থেকে করিমগঞ্জ পর্যন্ত যে রাস্তাটা পাকিস্তানী উপদ্রবের হাতের পড়ে সেই অঞ্চলটুকু বাদ দিয়ে অন্যদিকে রাস্তা তৈরী করার জন্য বিশেষ ভাবে চিন্তা করতে সরকারকে অনুরোধ করছি। শ্রীযুত নমসুদ্র মহাশয় এটা উল্লেখ করেছেন যে সীমান্ত এলাকায় যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার আশানুরূপ হয়। আমি ও মনে করি যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থার অধিকতর উন্নতি করা বিশেষ প্রয়োজন; তাই আমি অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি সরকার সৈদিকেও বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিবেন।

(A voice : কাছাড় থেকে glorious retreat করলে কেমন হয়)

কুরুক্ষেত্র মহাযুদ্ধে অর্জুনের ক্লীবত্ব প্রাপ্ত সময়ে—ভগবান শ্রীকৃষ্ণ অর্জুনকে তার ক্লীবত্ব ত্যাগকরে সক্রিয় ধর্ম পালনে উপদেশ দিয়েছিলেন। আমিও অনুরোধ করছি সরকারকে যে ক্লীবত্ব প্রাপ্ত নাহরে তাঁহার সমায়োগ্য বাবস্থা অবলম্বন করে তাদের ধর্ম পালন করতে ক্রটি না করেন—এই অনুরোধ জানিয়ে আমি আমার বক্তব্য শেষ করছি।



**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must congratulate the Chief Minister for allowing this House to express its views on the border firing. Sir, hon. Members of the House have condemned in unequivocal terms the border firings resorted to by Pakistan against India. India has always professed that they do not want any land from any body. They believe in Panch Sheela and this ideal has been accepted by most of the world powers. Now, we have seen that Pakistan has started most unprovoked firings on our borders. Sir, we are not aware of the reasons for such unprovoked assault by Pakistan. The Radcliffe Award is there. The Award definitely says that Tukurgram is in India but now the Pakistani troops have occupied it. There are also some other places which were fired at by Pakistani troops. Why is this nuisance? I call this a nuisance; what is the result of this nuisance? Thousands of our brothers and sisters living in the border areas have to leave their hearth and homes and they have been put to great miseries in this rainy season. As has been depicted by the local Members here their miseries know no bounds. They are innocent people living in the borders earning their livelihood honestly but they have been thrown now to the streets. Our Government have been giving them relief but I have heard some hon. Members stating that more relief is needed to mitigate their hardship. I would request the Government to marshal their resources in order to render all reliefs to the victims of firing. If necessary they have got to be evacuated and brought to some safer places and provided with shelter and other facilities for their living. I understand, there is some lapse in this direction. I hope, Government would give their first attention to this aspect of the matter. Relief to these our brothers and sisters who are not responsible for these unhappy incidents but have become victims should be immediately rendered. We should ask Government of India also for help in this respect because this is not the responsibility of this State alone because these people have been made to bear the brunt of conflict between two sovereign States. So India should come forward with substantial aid to the Government of Assam for rendering relief to the innocent border people. If necessary, people should be evacuated from these border areas and these areas should be brought under military control. At the same time, we should place our claim for compensation from Pakistan for the loss of lives and properties amounting to crores of rupees of these border people. That claim should be placed and enforced on Pakistan.



Now, Sir, as I have already stated India is militarily quite strong to rebuff any uncalled for attack by Pakistan and our military have always given good account of themselves in such emergencies. Our military know well how to deal with things as they appear from time to time and we are sure that India Government is quite alert to the situation in our borders and are doing everything possible so that an inch of Indian territory cannot be illegally and forcibly occupied by Pakistan. But, at the same time, we should also see that our internal peace and security are maintained. Recently, certain incidents have taken place here and there in the State which have led our leaders to think that there are agents and collaborators of Pakistan in this State working among innocent people and creating troubles. Our Government's duty is to see that stringent measures are taken against any infiltration of undesirable persons into the State.

As was reported recently in the Press by Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty that some Pakistani goondas have entered Cachar and they are creating troubles in that district. As a result some rioting and stabbings took place there. I hope Government would take strong measures against these Pakistani goondas, spies and agents so that they may not take the opportunity of creating lawlessness in the State.

Since two months' back, we have also seen that our P.G.R.s in Sootea, Biswanath and other places in the Tezpur Subdivision have been occupied by people whose faces were not known before. In this regard I have a resolution in this Session and I have reported to the Government the state of affairs in Tezpur and urged upon them to take stringent measures to stop such illegal encroachments.

We have come to know from Press publication that some of our Indian nationals are helping the Nagas to cross over to Pakistan. We also know that Pakistan is helping some Nagas to create troubles in North Cachar Hills and some other places. Therefore, I say that we should be very much cautious and take all measures so that security of our State is not jeopardised. In this connection, I would suggest to the Chief Minister that arrangement should be made so as to enable our M. L. As. may visit the borders areas in different batches so that they may acquaint themselves with the present state of affairs in the border areas and suggest remedies and console the people who are in distress. A tense situation is prevailing in Cachar District, where distrust



has sprung up among the people there. In order to remove such distrust the people's representatives and Congress workers who can face the situation properly should be allowed to go there so that such incidents may not spread to other parts of Assam and there may be an end of these unhappy things. These representatives of the people and Congress workers should organise meetings and advise the people to be peaceful, harmonious, united and strong. If the people become united, strong and organised then the fifth columnists will never venture to raise their head. Sir, I beg to state that in 1950, by the efforts of the leaders of the public, people's representatives and Congress workers, who moved from place to place, the tense situation prevailing at that time was brought under control and peace was restored. We should take strong measures to nip such troubles in the bud so that these troubles may not happen again.

Lastly, Sir, I beg to suggest that Government should also take Steps for organising a section of the Indian Territorial Force in this state so that our young boys may enlist themselves in that Force in order that they may also defend their country against such incidents as are happening now.

With these few words, Sir, I again congratulate the Chief Minister for giving this opportunity to the Members of the House to express their views on the border fring.

Thank you, Sir.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Chief Minister had made a statement on the present border situation giving the House as much information as was possible, I thought there was no necessity for me to speak on this occasion. But, Sir, lest my silence should lead to a misconstrution in some quarters, I have reluctantly decided to say a few words. But before I do so I would like the hon. Members to bear in mind that I had never before spoken on any occasion nor am I going to speak today to address any particular community. Ever since I came to the public life and the work I have been doing in that capacity has been an open chapter for all of my friends to see. Even when in pre-partition period the Muslim League was at its highest peak when it was difficult for a Muslim to go against the Muslim League I was not frightened in the least and I faced the fury of the Muslim League and its propogandists without caring for my life, for my property or for my position



in the country. Therefore, Sir, whenever I spoke in that atmosphere I spoke in total disregard and disapproval of a communal out-look. As a son of India I disapproved of communal politics and felt that partition of India was against the interest of the country. Today if I say these few words I want to disabuse my Friends opposite that I do not say these words because they urge that members of a particular community should speak out this word but because I feel that as a citizen of India it is my duty as of any other to bear good will, feeling and friendliness among our people. A citizen of India, whether he is a Hindu, Christian or Muslim has always to strive and work for the integrity, security and safety of his country. It is in this spirit I approach all the Members here and also one people outside, to whatever community or religion they may belong, that at all times and particularly when one country is faced with a danger from outside they have to think and work as our entity for the safety and security of our country. We have to forget and sink our differences, political and others, and all of us, whatever community or party we may belong to, when we are faced with a danger, have to work and serve our country as one people. I am glad that today all the speeches which have been made from all sides of the House that assurance is visible. I welcome this spirit and I may inform the hon. Members that with such spirit and assurance the task of the Government will become much lighter and we shall have to meet the situation with confidence and courage.

Sir, the question why firing is resorted to by Pakistan, it is not for us to say and even if we explain it is not going to lead us anywhere. But one thing is clear, whether it be acts of encroachment in the Surma Valley side and this place or acts of aggression on our border of the State, all these acts are nothing short of medieval vandalism, the vandalism in which Pakistan has not for the first time indulged on our border but also on the Kashmir border. Today, incidentally the Leader of the Opposition referred to the Kashmir question. I want to make it clear that so far as this so called question of Kashmir is concerned, it is not whether Kashmir or some part of Kashmir, even that part which is now illegally occupied by Pakistan, should belong to India or Pakistan. That is also not the question before the United Nations Organisation. Kashmir is a part of India. The decision to do so has been



taken by the free will of the people of Kashmir and by the Maharaja of Kashmir in accordance with the agreement to which the League organisation was a party. As all are aware, the agreement was that the ruling princes, after the transfer of power, should be left alone to decide in which Dominion they wanted to remain. After that agreement was arrived at between us and those who claimed to speak on behalf of Pakistan and to which the British Government was also a party, the Maharaja of Kashmir decided to opt for India and if that option was accepted by the Government of India, the matter was once for all settled. Can Pakistan with any justification say that simply because the majority of the people living in that area are Muslims, Kashmir or any part should form part of Pakistan? We have of course gone to the United Nations but we have not gone there for decision whether Kashmir or any part should belong to Pakistan or India. We have simply gone there to obtain peaceful vacation of aggression committed by Pakistan in Kashmir which is part and parcel of India. Though we were and are in a position to throw them out of that area by force, but we do not want to use force and we wanted the good offices of the United Nations to be utilised for Peaceful vacation of aggression committed by Pakistan on Kashmir border. The people of Kashmir even though the majority of them are Muslims have more than over—unanimously and in one voice decided to affirm accession to India made by the Maharaja of Kashmir. Kashmir being a part of India has been settled, what yet remains to be settled is how the vacation of aggression which has been committed by Pakistan in that part of Indian territory has to be brought about. If Pakistan, by repeating the similar aggression on this side of our State are under the impression that resort to these methods of coercion, force and vandalism will compel the Government of India to part with such part of the Indian territory on Kashmir border over which they have illegally committed aggression, they are entirely mistaken. I can say on behalf of the Government of India—because I know their mind—and I can say also on behalf of our Government such threats, coercion and vandalism will no longer be tolerated. We have our own way of meeting these acts of vandalism and we shall continue to do so without in the least being frightened by what foolish firing they are resorting here and there, I cannot of course tell the hon. Members how and when they are to be driven from the places they have



encroached upon and illegally occupied in our part of the State I think the hon. Members should better leave the decision in these matters to the Central Government, which is fully in possession of all the facts. But one thing which is of concern to us I would like to refer here, if we look to the history of all the wars waged in the world we have a lesson to learn, Apparently all wars have been lost by the armies in the field, but in fact, it is not the soldiers who are responsible for the defeat but the wars are lost because of demoralisation among the people. This is the lesson of history. If we keep this lesson of history before us, there is no other alternative before us but to keep up the morale of the people who inhabit our State. It is a matter of regret that what has happened in Takergram has led to suspicion against Muslims throughout the State. Perhaps, in some places, on account of feeling of such suspicion a state of demoralisation has crept into our State. I make no secret of the fact that such Muslims as have acted in manner alleged; when it was their duty to remain with others and work for the security of our State even at the risk of their lives and property, have done so against the interest of our State and their action deserves condemnation. Even if they thought that by crossing over to Pakistan they would be able to provide for themselves more safety than those who were compelled to shift to this side I can tell them that in this way they have not acted like true Muslims because the Islam I know gives love and sacrifice for one's country a very high place. It is one of the cardinal principles of Islamic faith (Iman) as will be evident from the verse, "Hubbul watan minul iman" which one comes across a number of times in the Quoran. For a true Muslim there is no escape but to love his motherland and sacrifice for his country. Unless and until a person conducts in the manner ordained, he cannot claim to be a true Muslim. Therefore, though that incident is regrettable, I would beseech my countrymen, both here and outside, not like this single instance as an indication that all the members belonging to a particular community were traitors and Fifth Columnist or they will not stand by India when it is in danger. I will also say that this incident should be an eye opener to see that no further demoralisation is allowed to set in in our country. I will also say that this traffic cannot be an one-sided affair. On both sides there should be trust and confidence. There should be this understanding that they are here to serve and die together for our State. It is this appeal which I have to make not to one side, one community, but to all the people living in Assam.



Now, Sir, I wish with your permission, to go beyond the scope of this discussion. Pakistan has been making an attempt to arouse Muslim opinion all over the world under the cry, "Islam in danger" to serve their own ends but, notwithstanding peoples susceptibility to religious sentiment, their effort has paid no dividend. We know of the Baghdad Pact; we all know who are the supporters of this Baghdad Pact. But now this Baghdad Pact, which is supposed to thrive on communal international politics, is tottering before the Arab nationalism. What do we find in Middle East to-day? Arab nationalism, under the leadership of Nasser, is gaining ground every day, and those people who exploited religious feelings, even in international politics are giving way to new forces and new thoughts. To-day, Nasser and the Arab nationalism are more friendly towards India than towards Pakistan, in spite of the fact that the Pakistan Government which professes to live and work only for Islam, strive to exploit religious feeling. All those countries where progressive forces have come to stay, are more friendly to India and come to us for advice. What is the reason for this? The reason is obvious: our record during the past few years, since independence, has been one of secularism, has been one of firm belief that the Government of a State cannot be run and should not be run, on communal or sectarian lines. In international field we have also not been guided by narrow ideas but working without discriminated fear or favour on the principles as enunciated under Panch Shilla. We have got a certain way of thought and we have acted on principles which have not only raised our prestige, but they are also being accepted by other countries.

It is for working on these principles that India has gained such a prestige outside our country. Whenever there is any trouble, whether it be in the Middle East, or in Hungary or in any other part of the world, every one outside looks for guidance, co-operation and advice of the Government of India. So, Sir, I refer to these matters only to remind hon. Members that all our activities are to be guided remembering that the prestige and reputation of India which has attained outside our country. It is for us to consider whether we should resort to such acts as will enhance this prestige or the acts which will lower down our prestige. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all hon. Members of this House to work in our State and our country for creating communal harmony. It is only in this way we can march towards the road of progress. Sir, I am indeed very sorry as to what has happened on our border. The constant firing by



Pakistan has brought misery to numerous people of our State. Some people in Pakistan must have also been suffering in the same way. It has, no doubt, created a great problem for us. Apart from this we have to incur huge expenditure for providing relief to our people. It is a pity for this short sightedness, for this vandalism and aggression committed by Pakistan our people are suffering. They are being put to miseries and distress which is bound to retard our progress. Let us hope, since the two Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan are meeting very shortly, better sense in Pakistan will prevail. So far as we are concerned I should like to make it absolutely clear that we do not want to commit any act of aggression and, we do not want to encroach upon any land which belongs to Pakistan. If that is our attitude, we also expect the same attitude from Pakistan Government. They should put a halt to this manner of encroachment upon our territory. We have entered into many agreements with Pakistan Government and we want that on the basis of those agreements Pakistan Government should think over and give us what belongs to us. If any inch of their territory has been occupied by us, let them have it but let them not deny what is ours. These are matters which can be settled not by firing bullets from across the border but by mutual discussion in a spirit of friendliness. Sir, fortunately or unfortunately, India and Pakistan are neighbouring States, it is therefore necessary for the existence of both of us that there should be a friendly relationship. If we both aspire for this friendly relationship, this kind of aggression by Pakistan cannot help to bring about such a friendly relationship. Even if we had committed any encroachment on their land and they ought to have brought to our notice, and tried to convince us that would have been a proper course. Today, however, the position is quite different. Pakistan is not in a mood to stick to any kind of agreement and they do not feel sorry to break those very agreements which they have solemnly entered into with the Government of India and with us. After they had decided to meet our Prime Minister, Pakistan Government ought to have given up this encroachment and aggression which they have committed and ought to have stopped firing from across their border. Till now there is no sign that they will do so. Wherever I go I have said that we will tackle this question in accordance with our principle and way of approach. I am, however, of the opinion that we have to tackle our border problems with firmness. Unless and until we take such an attitude the border problems will remain unsolved for some to come. Sir, so far as the



Government is concerned, I have no doubt Government will discharge this responsibility with courage and patience. But the people living in our State have also to play their part. As my hon. Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, has stated, I went to as many villages in the Assam Valley in the border areas as is possible for me and I did not mince matters at all when I gave advice to the people to what was their duty as an Indian and as a citizen of India. I advised people in these villages to rise to the occasion and raise Village Defence Parties in which all should co-operate to guard and save the situation on the border areas. In this way we have to prepare our people and we have to tell them how to protect themselves by giving co-operation to the Village Defence Parties.

Now, so far as Cachar district is concerned, I am sorry, I did not make as many extensive tour as I did in the case of Assam Valley. But on the last occasion, when I happened to be in Silchar in connection with the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee meeting, I spoke purposely to let our people know our view point and the part they were expected to play in defence of border areas. I do not want any publicity for myself but, Sir, I am very sorry to say that my speech was not given publicity. I want to make it clear that whatever work I do it is not for the purpose of getting any credit for myself but with the sole purpose of doing my duty. I wanted my speech to be published in the Press, because I thought that such a publication would be able to bring-about a better atmosphere and a feeling of co-operation among our people living in that part of the country. I repeat that not a single sentence of my speech which I made at Silchar had been published by any of the newspapers. I do not know the reason behind it, but it really surprised me. I am sure, if my speech had been given publicity it would have helped to ease the situation which exists to-day. Anyhow, I wish to make it clear that suspicion as exists long is not conducive to our interest. My Friend, Shri Hareswar Goswami, referred to a news published in the press regarding the arrest of a Muslim spy and some prejudicial papers discovered from him. The Hon'ble Chief Minister will have something to say about it. But so far as I know, there is no truth in the wild rumour that has been published in the newspapers. I am very sorry to say that such kinds of unfounded rumours should be given evidence by the Leader of the Opposition without verification. These create complications for us. I feel it is the duty of all of us to whatever party we may belong, to see



that the people are not misguided by such rumours and such news published in the papers which have no foundation whatsoever. I feel this is very delicate issue, this is an important task before all of us to whatever party we may belong. From the tone of the speeches today, I have no doubt whatsoever that towards this task of maintaining peaceful atmosphere free from suspicion we shall get the co-operation and help of all concerned. I think it will be better if all Members, after the session is over, take a tour particularly in those affected areas and see how by their efforts they can keep the morale of the people which is absolutely essential for the integrity and security of our State.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words. I must thank the Chief Minister for bringing in this matter before the House so that we may have an occasion to speak and express our opinions about firing by Pakistan against our border areas. Sir, I represent the border areas of Khasi Hills and I have been feeling very much distressed on account of the sufferings of our people. Sir, before speaking about Pakistan I want first of all to say to the Government that the border areas people should be strengthened. Get their good will, get their feeling for the Government and for India. We cannot think of anything else. Sir, there is a way of strengthening that feeling by the action of the Government. Therefore, as I have said many times on the floor of this House, the conditions of these border areas people must and should be strengthened, they should not be left in their distresses. They must be strengthened inside to become staunch defenders against any aggressor. That is very important. So I would request the Chief Minister and the whole Government of Assam to study this matter seriously and see what they should do at this time.

Now, in regard to the action of Pakistan, Sir, it is really surprising to all of us that the leaders of Pakistan who wanted to get their own Sovereign State and when they have got it they should act in this manner. We thought that it would be possible for India to live peacefully with Pakistan just as Canada live peacefully with the United States of America. They live peacefully as good neighbours. But why this difference in Pakistan? Sir, I thought that after Pakistan got their own State as they wanted it, they would be wise and sensible enough to live peacefully with their neighbours. So



also many of the leaders in India thought at that time. The Partition was due to their own choice to have their own State in which they would have a Moslem majority. Many Indian leaders thought at that time that after they get their own State they would feel better and would live as friends. But now we find that they are acting like enemies. Why should there be this attitude in the mind of Pakistan? We cannot understand it. It appears from reports in newspapers that the Karachi authorities thought that there was some provoked action from India, there was something that India did which made the people of Pakistan to take firing against India. But we know fully well that there is no provocation at all from our borders. We want the Pakistani ; people to come to our markets, we want them to buy our things and we want to buy things from Pakistan and to have friendly relationship which was there for generations. It seems as if there is some propaganda in Pakistan that the people of India want to conquer Pakistan. So if they fight against India, some Hills people will join them. One man said to me a few months ago "Why not come and join us"? I asked him, "Join whom", he replied "Join Pakistan". I think he said this because he thought that our Khasi people are dissatisfied, especially in the border areas, and so he thought it would be easy to win them over. I told him that this is impossible. We are in India and we know that if we join Pakistan we shall be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. We do not want to do that. In spite of all our troubles we are Indians and we will bear our troubles with India, we will ask the India Government as well as the Assam Government to come to our rescue..... (Voices from the Treasury Benches—"Who is that man, what is his name?") Sir, I did not hear and cannot understand that question, and I do not want to lose my time.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Yes, please go on.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** As I have said, Sir, it seems that Pakistan is possessed with a feeling or some sort of idea that they can win over the hills people. I must say, let Pakistan know, once for all, that that the hills people, especially of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills will never join them at any cost. We are satisfied with our Government in India, whatever trouble there may be, we shall share our trouble and we shall try to make our Government understand. It is unfortunate that Pakistan could get some Nagas to join them whom they



train to be their soldiers. But then, the Nagas are different from other hills people, they want to have independence. But we the other hills people do not share that idea. We consider that that idea is very foolish. Moreover, it is foolish on the part of Pakistan to think that they can conquer India. There is a feeling in India—when I was in Delhi, I heard there was a talk among some people, that in three days India could conquer the whole of East Pakistan. But the Indian leaders want Pakistan to live peacefully. They do not want to bring Pakistan by force. If they themselves want to come voluntarily, that is a different thing. That is the attitude of the leaders of India and I feel that is the correct attitude. Therefore Pakistan need not fear of any attack from India—there should not be any fear in their mind that India is going to conquer East Pakistan. We do not want to do that.

I now speak about another matter. A few days ago, Sir, one man from Dawki came here to Shillong and showed me a bullet which had been fired by Pakistan and which had pierced through his house. It was fired through a machine gun. These bullets have destroyed the houses of many poor villagers living in the border. Many houses in the village Umsyiem, near Dawki, have been damaged and the poor villagers have taken shelter in some other places. The headman of the villager told me that they had left their houses. He also told me that many Indian Security Force have come to their village and are staying there, and that they were also taking away their pineapples, etc. The villagers want that Government should come to their help. In spite of these difficulties they never think of going to Pakistan. He told me that there is a feeling among some people that because of these troubles they would like to go to Pakistan. I told him that that would be absolutely wrong—that will be like jumping “from the frying pan to fire”. All these kinds of talks are there. On account of these troubles, Government should come to the help of the border people who are in great distress. We also want that our border security should be strengthened. Then there is another side of the picture.

Sir, there is a feeling among many local people of East Pakistan that they want to come back to India. Once I was passing through Sylhet to go to Silchar. One Muslim gentleman, a Police officer was travelling with me in my car. He said to me—‘The local people—the local Muslims are not happy in Pakistan. The Britishers have gone (and pointing to a



nearby Havildar—a big stout man—who hails from the Punjab) he said these are our Britishers now” (*laughter*). That is the feeling he said of the local Muslims in East Pakistan, Sir. They are very anxious to get away from Pakistan and join India. We shall be very happy to get them back. But we do not want to do that by force. There is that feeling perhaps among the local people in Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan want to quell that feeling, by creating these kinds of troubles.

Sir, Pakistanis have made bunkers all along the border from Dawki to Balat bazar, about 100 miles long. It seems there is a plan—well laid plan—on the part of Pakistan to fight against India—to fight against us. What is this? I cannot understand. But it should be realised that it will bring greater trouble for Pakistan. I am glad for the civilised attitude taken by the Prime Minister of India. We feel proud that our Government has taken a civilised attitude—a peaceful attitude. We do not want war. We are in trouble, and on top of it if there be war there will be greater trouble for our people. Let it be avoided and let a settlement come of any dispute in a peaceful manner. That is what we want. That is the attitude of the Government of India. I believe one day we shall be able to conquer Pakistan by a peaceful method—through our love and peaceful attitude. The proposal of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan to meet in September is very encouraging, and we are hopeful about the outcome of their meeting. I hope that Pakistan—there are also reasonable men in Pakistan—will take a reasonable and friendly attitude and solve any dispute in a peaceful manner. They should realise that they cannot fight against India and conquer India. Therefore they should give up that attitude. It is also told that they want to browbeat India by creating these border troubles in order to force India to agree to a plebiscite in Kashmir. Once I wrote to the Prime Minister of Pakistan pointing out to him the great suffering of our poor border people on both sides. These people have nothing to do with Kashmir and that they should not be allowed to suffer like this. They are in great distress. I requested him in the name of God, Allah, the Beneficent, the merciful of the Holy Koran, we should let these poor people of the border area live in peace and let trade and commerce go on peacefully. These poor border people want to live in peace; they are not interested in power politics. He sent my letter to the Minister of Commerce at Karachi. I wrote also to the Chief Minister



of East Bengal at Dacca. I wrote to him to say that from the point of view of Islamic religion as well as from other religious considerations, the suffering people on both sides of the border should be allowed to live peacefully. He replied to me that he would like to meet me. Sir, we want to have peaceful negotiations. We do not want to stir up passion. We do not want war with Pakistan. Now I believe, Sir, as a result of the discussions between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in September there will be some settlement. Let us pray for that. Because war will bring greater troubles every where; children, women and all will suffer a great deal. We do not want any war; we want peace. The attitude that has been taken by India all along, from the time of independence, is the right and correct attitude; that is really good for us all and also for the whole world. We are glad to be Indians because we are in a position to contribute to the cause of peace throughout the whole world and not only with our immediate neighbours. Therefore, we should not stir up our passion only because that we are stronger, that we can defeat our neighbour. Such an attitude will not be good for us all, for the border people specially. I am thinking at the moment for the border people especially. If there be a war, they will not be able to stay there. What will happen to them? If there be war there may be bomb over Shillong and India also will bomb Pakistan, we know the evil effects of war. Our leaders of India are really doing a very splendid thing by their attitude of pacification towards Pakistan. They want to win over Pakistan by appeal to reason, by persuasion. Pakistan cannot but be moved by this attitude of the Government of India. Pakistanis are, after all, human beings. I have met many of their leaders, they are reasonable beings, people as good as ourselves. If some of them are being misled by false propaganda, I feel, they can also be won over by appealing to reasons. The proposed conference between the two Prime Ministers will, I feel, go a long way towards creating a feeling of friendliness between the two countries.

(Speaker rang the bell indicating that the time was over)

Sir, I think, I have spoken only about 10 minutes.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** You have spoken exactly 25 minutes.



**Rev. J.J.M. NICHOLS ROY (Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes))** : Oh ! then you are giving me the warning only.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : The Father of the House should have paternal concession from the Chair.

**Rev. J. J. M NICHOLS ROY** : I am only like your child, Sir, because you are on the Chair, whatever my age may be I must obey you. I request you to give me a few minutes more.

Now, Sir, there has been a suggestion in this House that Pakistan has been prompted by some Western Powers in this action of theirs. What powers America, England or France? Sir, our people should not be allowed to be swayed by such feelings. President Eisenhower has already declared to the world that if Pakistan rise against India, America will be on the side of India. Even in spite of such solemn declaration from the head of the United States of America, some of our Friends here expressed the view that some of the Western powers are rousing up Pakistan to fight against India. They should never harbour any such thought. It is better for us to deal with Pakistan themselves than having been swayed by any feeling that other powers are at the back of these troubles. Other powers know how to deal with the situation in the world.

**Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : United States of America has been sending arms aid to Pakistan.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY** : That country is giving arms to India as well, they are sending certain other commodities and money to India and Pakistan and to other countries. These are matters relating to commercial interests between the countries concerned. But the question of fighting against one another—this is a separate matter altogether. There is a strong feeling in all the democratic countries of the world, America, England, France and others against war. Therefore I request my Friends to dispel any idea that the Western powers are urging upon the people, the nations, to fight against one another.

Lastly, Sir, I want to say that we all want peace, and Pakistan also, I am sure, do not want to destroy themselves by indulging in a suicidal war against a far superior power. There are good people there, people who look



at things from a much higher stand-point. I met Mr. Noon, the present Prime Minister of Pakistan. I met him in India and America. He is a reasonable gentleman. I believe, there are equally good people in that country. They have no doubt good intention. I sincerely hope some good people will come forward to take up the reins of administration in that country and bring about peace not only in between these two countries but will make significant contribution towards world peace. I am hopefully looking forward to the conference of the two Prime Ministers and I pray that peace may be the result. Let us pray that God may help us all and that He may be pleased to bring peace soon.

**Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Hailakandi) :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite appreciate that the subject under discussion is a very sensitive one, and I beg to make my submissions very carefully. Sir, many a reason has been attributed to this unfortunate, rather unexpected behaviour on the part of Pakistan. I listened with rapt attention to the various speeches of the different hon. Members of this House, but I have noticed that none of the Members has been able to ascribe any definite reasons for this rather inexplicable behaviour on the part of our neighbouring country. As a matter of fact, we have only indulged in a number of speculations, and may be, these speculations are true. For instance, some have stated that Pakistan is casting her eye on Kashmir, and Pakistanis are trying their utmost to have somehow or other, a referendum there. But that has not been acceded to and the whole of India knows that so far as that portion of Kashmir which is now under the possession of India, the accession of that portion is a *fait accompli*, and Pakistan also by this time must have realized fully well what the stand of India is in respect of Kashmir. Recently at a convention of the Muslim Legislators of India held at Lucknow where Muslims from different parts of India collected, it has been made emphatically known to the world that Pakistan need not be under any doubt or misapprehension that they will have any support from the Muslims of India in the event of a clash between the two countries. But, Sir, in spite of all this, Pakistan is still pursuing this course of action. We have also seen that the economic and political condition in Pakistan have not been very good for the last few years.



Sir, we have seen that the economic condition as also the political situation in Pakistan have not been very good for the last few years. It may be that just in order to divert the attention of the people, the leaders in Pakistan, some how or other want to keep some troubles going on in the borders or some where else so that the attention of the people may be directed to it, so that in the meantime, the Pakistan leaders may try to pave their way in their administration. But whatever the reason may be, Sir, we have been surprised to find this sort of unusual behaviour on part of Pakistan on the question of borders. There is no doubt that so far the question of border is concerned, the boundaries have already been clearly demarcated and no claim was made by Pakistan that they wanted this portion or that portion of land. The only strange thing we can see now is that always we find some trouble there and that has been going on. Sir I have said in some discussion that the only difficulty on our part is that we have not yet been able to explain the motive behind the Pakistan activities. However, I can somehow or other surmise that the reason may be that Pakistan wanted to keep the question of Kashmir alive in order to draw or divert the attention of their people to that. So in this case, what are we to do? Sir, I have read the statement of the Chief Minister and I found that whatever our Government can do and whatever they should do, those have been done. But what surprised me most is that the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Goswami and also Mr. Bhattacharyya suggested that in place of one bullet, we should give two..... (Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: I did not say so. Mr. Hareswar Goswami: I said so and I stick to my statement). Any way my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya made some insinuation when he referred to the question of exchange of population. These things Sir, I should say are out of place. Sir, the only simple thing here is the behaviour of Pakistan and I do not see any reason how the reference made by my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya can come in when we are having our own Constitution and our own administration, on secular lines. Sir, the only way to solve this problem and my suggestion to that is that unless the Pakistan authorities take steps to stop the firing across the border, our Government should strengthen our border force adequately so that Pakistan may see our strength and that is a very important thing to do. But, Sir, in this



regard also I have found from the statement of the Chief Minister that our border force is being strengthened. Therefore, I hope in future, Pakistan may not be tempted to do anything owing to our supposed weakness and they may also stop taking any aggressive steps against us. Sir, nobody can deny that due to firings by Pakistan on our borders, our people have been suffering very much and this fact has been stated by various hon. Members of this House that not one or two or three but a number of villages have been affected on account of Pakistani firings and there is untold suffering on the part of our people. But, Sir, even to this effect, I find from the statement of the Chief Minister that Government have taken all possible measures to relieve the sufferings of the people and as far as possible to keep up their morale also. Now, Sir, as far as the Naga activities in Cachar district is concerned, is it possible on part of the people to say or find out who is a Naga friend or who is the enemy? But incidentally a reflection has been cast on the people of Cachar. No distinction has been made, should the whole community be subjected to such a reflection? Well, there may be some traitors here and there but for that the whole community should not be censured. Sir, in this connection, I would like to inform the House that during the time of Referendum, I was at Sylhet for 8 days and I know my district well. I know there are some people who may be traitors, they simply want to fish in troubled waters, but just for a few traitors, can the Finance Minister or anybody else say to the Muslims of Cachar district—if you want Pakistan, go there. Nobody should say any such thing against a Muslim, in a public meeting. Sir, I take strong objection to that.

Even, Sir, before Partition I was returned to the Assembly by Muslim votes as a Nationalist candidate. Therefore, to say any thing against the entire community in the district is very damaging and unfair. We should not make utterances which may affect the sentiments of the people and that may do a great deal of harm. Sir, as border troubles are going on, they will have repercussion on the morale of the people of Cachar district specially. Therefore, the leaders should halt and ponder carefully before they say anything which may undermine the morale of the people. Sir, instead of damaging the prestige of the people, it is our bounden duty to go to



the people and make them understand the real position. After all, we have no quarrel with Pakistan. In comparison with India, Pakistan is not heaven. Sir, as I said before, there are some people who, may pine for Pakistan, but for a few and for that reason, the whole district should not be suspected and viewed in that line. Sir, my suggestion is that our legislators and our leaders should visit the locality and make our people understand that the attacks by Pakistan on India will not continue for a long time because when Pakistani people will see that their objective cannot be achieved by resorting to firing and attack on Indian soil, they will surely stop these things. Sir, Karimganj border, as it is, has been drawn on such a line that there are families whose homesteads are in India but their properties are in Pakistan. Sir, there is no denying the fact that Sylhet border and Karimganj border is so tagged that when there is unfortunate firing and loss of life and sufferings on part of the people they affect people on both sides.

I strongly object to the actions of these people who do the firing and think they are not our local people. There is one thing which is most important and that is that our people should be made to understand that these behaviours on the part of Pakistan cannot continue for a long time to come and also that Government have been taking sufficient steps and if necessary, they will take more steps to strengthen the defence on the border line so that Pakistani firing may be replied with firings from our side and that they may not be tempted with the idea that we are weak.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : Then the hon. Member agrees to firing from our side.

**Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi)** : It is being done. When the other side agreed to cease fire but they have violated, for the sake of defence we should reply.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : That is what I suggested.

**Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR** : But the other day I heard one person speaking that if Takergram is taken by Pakistan we will take Jakiganj. Sir, this is going too far. It may be that some Muslims have gone to Pakistan or even at the Partition lakhs of Muslims had gone to Pakistan but that does not affect India anyway. We



could have disclosed to them the details of the arrangements we have made I could have satisfied them that all that is possible under the circumstances has been done and is being done. I may also submit that in this matter where the international boundary is concerned, it is not alone the State Government but the Central Government which actually has the real say. I may inform the House that the Government of India has been consistently following its policy and has been rendering all possible assistance and guidance, to us. I must convey my thanks to the Government of India for this.

I spoke on an earlier occasion that the real strength has to be built in us. I am not afraid of Pakistan nor am I afraid of the fifth columnists. We know how to deal with them, we have been dealing with them and we shall deal with them. But I believe that the real strength of our country lies with us. The extent to which we can grow strong and the factors which can make us stronger are really the most important matters. I submitted before this august House on a previous occasion also that the real security of the State depends on a contented population. So far as we are concerned all people, no matter what religion they belong to, what language they speak, where they live, they are citizens of the country. If any citizen misbehaves, I mean, works against the State we shall deal with him in the way the circumstances demand—no matter what is his religion.

I also appreciate the views expressed by the hon. Member from Gauhati that the system of giving representation in different institutions in the name of community should cease. He feels that such a practice has not been conducive to bring about that oneness. I beg to submit that giving representation as stated is not as important as other factors which are responsible for maintaining the unity. Representation we are giving and perhaps we will have to give for some time to come. But there are other factors which are equally important. As I said I am not afraid of Pakistanis nor am I afraid of their agents, but, Sir, I am afraid of those forces which try to create division in the country in the name of religion or community or otherwise. I am really afraid of such forces which manifest in thoughts, in words or in writings and deeds. We should not forget that the real strength of our country depends on our ability to create that feeling of oneness, that feeling of confidence and that feeling of security, and against that if we try to create division, hatred or ill feeling between communities either in the name of religion or otherwise, then we weaken ourselves, weaken our



security. Therefore, with all humility I would submit that we should realise this and I would appeal to every man in the State and in our country to always keep this in mind.

While I appreciate the speeches of the hon. Members, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention about certain remarks made by some of the hon. Members which I could not relish. Hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya in the course of his speech said, "What do we do for the refugees in Assam? We evict them." Refugees form an important section in our State. So, what does it mean? Does he mean or is it his intention to create a disunity among the people? Does he not realise that the Government have distributed as much as 6 crores of rupees as loan to the refugees, more than one lakh twenty five thousand of bighas of land and more than 2 crores of rupees as grants? This information leaves no room for Mr. Bhattacharyya to say that in Assam we will only evict the refugees. It is true that the Government had the unpleasant task of evicting not only the refugees but also other people who were encroachers. That was necessary for administrative and various other reasons about which I need not mention here. I am sorry Sir, I could not relish this remark of Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Then, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was pleased to mention about certain news-items relating the arrest of a person near Numarligarh. He was kind enough to let me know the particular paper in which that news came out. I have since obtained informations and I think it will be desirable for me to read out the note which I have received for the information of the House. Shri Goswami told me that the basis of his statement was a news-item which appeared in the Janambhoomi. This is the report I have got, Sir. One Mr. Aslam Mea was arrested and this report relates to him.

Aslam Mea was arrested by Golaghat Police on 20th July 1958 at Kanaighat under Golaghat P.S. Officer-in-charge Golaghat P. S., on receipt of information from the Manager of a neighbouring garden that Aslam Mea was trying to take away some casual labours working in his garden and that over that matter there was likelihood of serious trouble, visited Rajabari and on enquiry from Aslam Mea living at Kanaighat without any valid travel document or residential permit. He said that he had been living at Kanaighat for nearly 12 years as a contractor of casual labour. On search some copies of a bi-weekly paper Pygam published from Calcutta were found in his house. These copies were seized but on scrutiny nothing



objectionable was found in them. Aslam Mea was arrested and sent up for prosecution under the Indian Passport Act. Pending trial he is on bail. There was no other document found in his possession.

On publication of a report in Janambhumi dated 31st July 1958 that this Aslam Mea was engaged in anti-State activities and that he had an unlicensed radio with which he was disseminating Pak news, Sibsagar Police made immediate enquiries both through the I. B. and the Local Police. The report appearing in the Janambhumi was found to be without any foundation. The radio set found in the possession of Aslam Mea was found to be licensed. Up till now no evidence of any anti-State activities against Aslam Mea has been found.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Hon'ble Chief Minister was pleased to refer to a report published in the newspaper Janambhoomi. According to the usual practice, now that reference has been made to that paper, a copy may be placed on the table of the House.

**Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Yes, Sir, I am doing it.

(The Chief Minister handed over the newspaper to the Secretary, Assembly for laying on the table of the House).

Even in this news-item there is no reference about any Cabinet Minister of Assam Government. Under the circumstances, I was really surprised that the hon. Leader of the Opposition had thought it desirable to mention in this House that one of the Ministers of this Government was involved in this case. \* \* \*

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I tabled a question on this point on the basis of this report. A letter was also written to me by a friend of mine and on the basis of that letter I had put a question or not. You will find in that question I have referred to.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I do not think we can go into that. We are not concerned with whether the hon. Member tabled a question or not. That question will be dealt with in the usual way and that should not be brought before the House at this stage.



The hon. Member said that the newspaper report referred to a particular Minister.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** The letter that I received from a friend of mine, written on the basis of the newspaper report and his personal knowledge said that in the papers seized from the man there was a reference to the Minister.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** But so far as the newspaper is concerned, it does not mention any Minister at all. What has the hon. Member got to say about that ?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** In the seized papers his name was there.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** But he told the Chief Minister that it was on the basis of a newspaper report in *Janam bhoomi*. What has he got to say about that ?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** So far as the news is concerned, it was published in *Janambhoomi*. In relation to that, I got a report written by a friend of mine wherein it was stated that some papers were seized and the name of the Minister was mentioned in one such paper. I was only making a query to know whether that was correct or not.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member is within his rights to make any statement provided it is backed up by facts. He said that it was on the basis of a report in newspaper and he mentioned *Janambhoomi* as that newspaper to the Chief Minister. But the Chief Minister told the House that the news was not there and the hon. Member did not contradict him. Therefore, I would like to know what the hon. Member has got to say about this because it is a very serious charge to make. If he is not in a position to substantiate his statement from the newspaper report I don't think I can allow it to be included in the proceedings of the House.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** All that I said was that that the news-item in the *Janam bhoomi* newspaper was forwarded to me by a friend with a report wherein he stated that some papers were seized by the Police from that person and in one of the seized papers the name of the Minister was there.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** Does not the hon. Member think that was a flimsy basis to cast a reflection on the patriotism of a Member of the Cabinet ?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** There was no question of casting any reflection on the patriotism of the Minister. Somebody might write somebody's name and the Minister is not responsible for that. All that I said was that the Minister's name was written by somebody.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I would request the hon. Member to be more careful in future in mentioning names and making allegations about individuals.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** All that I would like to submit is that the responsibility of the hon. Leader of the Opposition is no less than mine.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** In other democratic countries he is the prospective Chief Minister.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** I respect him but it becomes my duty to place facts before this House.

Now, Sir, we are all agreed that we, the Members of this House, have a duty. Whenever there is a state of emergency in any particular district or area we should visit that place and explain to the people what we feel about various matters. Sir, we have been doing that as far as practicable and we will be doing so and I am sure the hon. Members will also be visiting the border areas.

Now, Sir, with regard to the activities of Pakistan and also about our reactions to it, I am now under certain difficulties for which I would prefer to be rather restrained.

Our Prime Minister has been trying to create an atmosphere of peace conducive to successful negotiation, I feel we have also to exercise certain amount of restraint for the sake of peace. But while I am anxious that the tasks between the Secretaries and Prime Ministers of both the countries end fruitfully, I must say that so far as we are concerned, we shall not be satisfied until the encroachers are evicted from every inch of our land. I am sure that the Prime Minister or the Government of India will keep this in mind and that they would do all that is necessary in that respect.



Now I want to speak a few words about illegal entry of Pakistanis into our territory. Unfortunately, immediately after the Partition and until 1953, there was no restriction between East Pakistan and Assam for the people for coming and going. It was in the year 1953 that passports were introduced but the terms and conditions of the passports were liberal and no Police verification was necessary for issue of a passport. Whoever wanted a passport he got it. Such was the condition till 1956 and it was after 1955 that some restrictions in the issue of passports were imposed. It is true that people from East Pakistan came to Assam and there had been illegal entries also. Now we have been adopting suitable measures to detect all these illegal entries. As a matter of fact, my instructions are that the assistance of Panchayats should be taken to detect any illegal entry into our State or in the case of over-stay in our State.

Sir, I have purposely avoided mentioning about the Nagas in this debate. But if the hon. Members would like to have some discussion we can have such a discussion some time later. But we have enough proof that the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan who was in Shillong had maintained contact with the hostile Nagas, and assisted them. That is why we made a representation to the Government of India to move the Pakistan Government to remove that gentleman from Shillong.

Then, Sir, Shri Mohi Kanta Das has referred to Pakistani flag hoisting near Biswanath. I think he has referred to the news published in a local paper on the 1st July, 1958. Only information we received was in respect of Siparia Chapori. A news item came out in the Press that some people hoisted a Pakistani flag and we got that enquired and after enquiry we issued a Press Note. I will read out the Press Note for the information of the number.

“Government’s attention has been drawn to a news item published in a local paper on 1st July 1958, under the caption ‘Pak flag hoisting near Biswanath’. A careful enquiry was made and the news was found to be incorrect. The facts are that on 21st April 1958, on the day of *Id-ul-Fitr*, immigrant Muslims of Siparia Chapori, under Sutia Police Station in Darrang district gathered in an open field to perform



Id prayer. They hoisted a three-cornered red flag with marks of a new moon and a star in it. The flag was not a Pak National Flag but a Muslim religious flag.”

Then, Sir, hon. Member from Gauhati, Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya also expressed his displeasure on account of a visit by one of the Ministers to Mysore. He also said that the Minister claims to be the leader of the Muslims, more particularly of the district of Cachar. Sir, after a reference to the proceedings, I find that the Minister never said that he was the leader of the Muslims.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Sir, May I refer to page 267 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Debates (Official Report)—Budget Session, Volume I, No. 5, dated the 13th March, 1956 ?

Shri Motiram Bora, as Finance Minister stated that they got a spokesmen of the calibre of Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury.

Secondly I am reading it from the proceedings of 13th March, 1954, page 365, Vol. I, No. 7.

“Shri Naranarayan Goswami : Sir, the hon. Member is speaking about Hindus and Muslims. This cannot be allowed. Is it not better for the hon. Member to speak of Indians ?”

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : When a Muslim speaks about his grievances he is communal. When you speak in favour of inclusion of half of the Hindu community of Assam in the list of Backward people you are secular. ”

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The context of the hon. Member's speech was, I suppose, because it is very difficult for me now to remember because of age, that the hon. Member claimed that he was the representative of the Muslims and particularly of Cachar district.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** Sir, May I say that indirectly I mean that. I can give the whole context, if I am allowed to read.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am not concerned with that. I am concerned with the facts of the case.



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :**  
Sir, what I was going to say is this. We also did not like that we should spend so much time and money for attending a conference at Mysore. But sometimes, we go by default if we do not attend these conferences. Therefore, it is difficult for us to avoid those conferences for the best interest of the State.

Sir, as I said before, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for giving valuable suggestions. After I have seen the behaviour of Pakistan. I cannot take them as our well-wishers. They want that we become weak and that troubles may develop in our State in various ways. So we have to be vigilant. If we can discharge that part of our duty, it would be good for the whole country.

I would submit, Sir, that in view of the fact that many of the hon. Members have made many important suggestions in course of the debate with regard to this border question, it may be desirable to send a copy of the proceedings of to day's discussions to the Prime Minister and to the Government of India.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

#### **Adjournment**

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 25th August, 1958.

Shillong :  
The 30th April, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,  
Secretary,  
Assam Legislative Assembly.