

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1969

July-August Session

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The 6th August 1969

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**Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled after the Fourth General Elections under the
Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

**The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M.
on Wednesday, the 6th August 1969.**

PRESENT

Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. A., B. L., Speaker, in the Chair, 10 (Ten) Ministers, 6 (Six) Ministers of State, 3 (Three) Deputy Ministers and 78 (Seventy eight) Members.

(QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

**Re: Distillery at Dergaon
Sugar Mill**

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA
asked:

*61. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government started a distillery at Dergaon Sugar Mill compound since 27th June 1969 on Co-operative basis?
- (b) If so, whether the license for functioning such distillery to produce liquor of super quality has finally been issued?
- (c) Whether Government finally decided to scrap prohibition in the State by opening such distillery?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Excise) replied:

61. (a)—It is not Government, but the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd. have started a distillery at Barua-bamungaon which was inaugurated on 27th June 1969.

(b)—Yes, the licenses for functioning and manufacture of Country Spirit, rectified spirit and denatured spirit have finally been issued.

(c)—No.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, when Government is following strictly the Prohibition policy, may I know under what circumstances Government was compelled to issue such kind of license especially when we are observing the Gandhi Centenary.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: This distillery has been started by the Co-operative Sugar Mill in order to make their unit economic and I do not think that starting of a distillery will in any way clash with our prohibition policy because the products of this distillery will only replace the similar quantity of spirit now being brought from outside the State.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: My question is this that when Government itself is advocating the prohibition policy and is always shouting the Gandhian theory and being themselves the Gandhites, under what circumstances Government has issued such kind of license to produce liquor against its own policy?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: I have already stated that we have not gone into complete prohibition. Even now we are bringing some spirit from outside the State and the product of this distillery is only to replace the quantity of spirit now being brought from outside the State.

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed: বাহিবলৈ পঠোৱা Spirit ৰ পৰা আমাৰ কিছু ধন সংগ্ৰহ হৈছে নে নাই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰো নে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: পাঠোৱাৰ কথা ক'ত ধন পালে মই কব নোৱাৰো।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed: আমাৰ কথা হৈছে Sprit তৈয়াৰ হৈছে আৰু সেইটো নিশ্চয় বাহিবলৈ পঠিয়াইছে আমি অন্য দেশৰ লগত competition কৰি Coin কিছু সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰিমনে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: It is a mighty hypothetical question.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarmah: বৰ্তমান অসমত বিমান মদৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয় সেইখিনি Sugar Millতৈয়াৰ কৰা মদেৰে ভোৱে নে, নাই বাহিবৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: এই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ সঠিক উত্তৰ নই দিব নোৱাৰো কো অ পাৰোউত্তৰ প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে সঠিক উত্তৰ পাব।

Shri Narendra Nath Sarmah: আমাৰ অসম Sugar mill ত তৈয়াৰ হোৱা মদেৰে পৰিপূৰক হয় নে বাহিবৰ পৰা আনিব লাগে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: পৰিপূৰক নহয়।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the nature of this prohibition policy. Is it mixed policy of prohibition and non-prohibition ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: We have only introduced a partial prohibition in the State.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: My question is that whether it is a mixed policy of prohibition and non-prohibition ?

Mr. Speaker: This is a policy matter and it will take a long time ?

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed: When Government has adopted a policy of prohibition and is at the same time allowing a distillery.....

(Interruption)

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar: Sir, may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that after the prohibition policy was adopted the demand for liquor has gradually been increasing ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: That is not so because we are only setting liquor in a part of the State ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah: May I know from the hon. Minister-in-charge of Excise whether this has been done most probably to improve the State's economy taking into consideration the present situation arising out of the scarcity of fund in the State exchequer ? If so, should not Government consider it proper to scrap the prohibition for ever ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: We are not thinking in that line, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah: মই এটা কথা সুধি আছো যে এই চৰকাৰে Prohibition নীতি মানি লৈ এই চৰকাৰে আকৌ কি সূত্ৰে চৰকাৰী খণ্ডত Co-operative মানি লৈ চৰকাৰী খণ্ডত অথবা চৰকাৰী সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত খণ্ডত মদ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব পাৰে ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah: মাননীয় এম্বাছাই কৈছে যে ইয়াত question of prohibition উঠিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Kamini Mohan

Sarma : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে যে এই পদ্ধতি লাহে লাহে আগবাঢ়ি গৈ থাকিলে এই মদৰ ওপৰত থকা prohibition উঠাই দিয়াৰ চিন্তা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে নে কি ?

Shri Ramush Chandra

Barooah : নাই কৰা ।

Re: Promotion of A. C. S. I Officers

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA

asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that several personnel of A. C. S. I have been promoted to the cadre equal to that of Deputy Secretary ?
- (b) If so, what is the criteria or basic principle so long followed for such promotion ?
- (c) How many belonging to this cadre have been promoted ?
- (d) Who are those persons ?
- (e) How long they rendered service as A. C. S. I ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

62. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Rule 25(1) of Assam Civil Service Class I Rules, 1960 makes provision in this regard as follows: "A member of the service in the junior grade time-scale shall be eligible for promotion to the senior grade time-scale but no member of the service shall be so promoted unless he has served in the Junior grade time-scale for a minimum period of seven years and the Governor is satisfied about his ability, integrity and character".

(c)—50 Officers.

(d) & (e)—A list showing the names of Officers promoted to A. C. S. I Senior-grade and number of years of service rendered by them in the Junior-grade of A. C. S. I i placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, may I know whether it is a fact, as has been stated by the Chief Minister that the principles are to be strictly followed in promoting such officers ? May I also know whether it is a fact that some of the officers have been deprived of such promotion though they fulfilled all the conditions required under the Rules. If so, who are they and under what circumstances they have been debarred and superseded by others.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : May be because of their records.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know what are those records due to which they have been disqualified ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I do not have names of the superseded officers with me now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is Government aware of the fact that the present S.D.O. of Sibsagar, whom the Government itself considered as one of the best officers of the State has been superseded and deprived of promotion without any valid reasons ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : He has not been superseded, but his promotion has been stayed because of a report received from the Deputy Commissioner, Aijal. He was in charge of the Treasury there and some cheques were cashed which were not in order. But ultimately it was found that particular cheque was not seen by this officer. Therefore, it has now been decided to place his case again before the Promotion Board.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

May I know whether at the time of consideration of the merits of the officers for promotion by the Promotion Board any specific charge has been put forward before the Board against this officer ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :

The complaint that was submitted by the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua

This matter was detected 3 long years ago, but instead of giving credit to the officer who detected it and reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, why such kind of mental harassment is given to this officer ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :

It is not a question of mental harassment. Certain forged cheques were cashed in the treasury and this office was in charge of the treasury. Therefore, at the first instance the Deputy Commissioner held him responsible for this.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :

The hon. Chief Minister has said that the case of this officer will be placed before the Promotion Board again. May I know whether the seniority of the said officer will be maintained ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha

Sir, I think so, because it was not strictly a case of supersession; only consideration of his case was stayed. But I am not quite sure about it.

Shri Ramesh Mohon Kouli :

Is there any quota reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in case of such promotion from A. C.S. I to Deputy Secretary and, if so, may I know the names of such officers ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :

There is no reservation for promotion.

Shri L. Cinzah : Sinec the hon.

Chief Minister spoke about wrong

encashment of cheques in the Aijal treasury, will he be pleased to inform the House whether Government is aware of the fact that the same amount of money had been encashed again in the corresponding period next year and whether any action has been taken about it ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :

I want notice for that.

Re: Magistrates at Dhubri

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI asked :

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

- (a) The number of Magistrates at Dhubri at present and the number of Magistrates during the last one year ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that there is only one Magistrate in the district headquarters at Dhubri ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps to remove this shortage of Magistrates at Dhubri ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

63. (a) & (b)—A list of two statements showing the number of Executive Magistrates at Dhubri at present and during the last one year are placed on the Library Table of the House.

(c)—The matter will be considered by Government when such proposal are received from the District Authorities

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Pradhani: Sir, চৰকাৰে এই কথা জানে নে যে shortage of Magistratesৰ কাৰণে maximum harassment

বাইজব ওপৰত হৈ আছে। আৰু সময়মতে তেওঁলোকক বিচাৰি নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে বাইজব অস্থিৰ হৈছে। অকল এইটোৱেই নহয় **officer** সকলে কাম বন্ধ কৰি ৰাস্তাত গাড়ী 'চেক' কৰিবলৈ গৈ লৰা-ছোৱালী লৈ চৰকাৰী গাড়ীত বিচৰণ কৰে।

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : ইয়াত executive Magistrate ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে। Judicial Magistrate ৰ কথা কোৱা নাই।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : We do not know at the moment what is written in the statement laid on the Library Table. I want to know whether Government agrees that there is actually a shortage of Judicial Magistrates at Dhubri and, if so, what steps Government is going to take to remove this shortage ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : So far as magistrates are concerned, it is true that there is shortage in many places and we endeavour to place more magistrates whenever necessary. But with regard to Dhubri, we will depend upon the recommendation of the district authorities about it.

Re: Police Thanas in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri ATATUR RAHMAN asked :

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

(a) The names of police thanas which serve the following mouzas, viz., Rupasie, Titapani, Baghbar, Jania in Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) The distances of the farthest points of these mouzas from the respective thanas serving them ?

(c) Whether Government propose to create at least one more Thana comprising of Rupasie, Titapani, and western part of Baghbar considering the distance and difficulties of communication in these areas ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

64. (a)—Sarbhog Police Station serves Rupasi Mouza and Baghbar Police Station serves Titapani Bazar and a portion of Jania in Barpeta Subdivision. The other portion of Jania mouza is served by Barpeta Police Station.

(b)—Farthest villages served by Sarbhog Police Station of Rupasi Mouza, viz., Guinalguri, Kalgachia, Balaidathar and Balaimuti are situated at a distance of 15/18 miles towards south.

Farthest villages, viz., Nadiapoor Dabandia, Balgada, Balapathar of Titapani mouza served by Baghbar Police Station are at a distance of 15/18 miles towards north from the serving police station.

Farthest villages served by Baghbar Police Station in Baghbar mouza are Sildubi, Bangikhoa, Bandarkhawa and Phatharsali which are situated at a distance of 15 to 18 miles on the West from the police station headquarters.

Farthest villages, viz., Sonpara, Bhedli, Kalikura and Kadam of Jania mouza served by Baghbar Police Station are situated at a distance of 15 to 16 miles towards the north-east from the police headquarters.

Farthest villages of Jania mouza served by Barpeta Police Station are Dahukmari, Mohammadpur, Kandhapana and Lurpuria which are situated at a distance of 8 to 10 miles on the west from Barpeta Police Station head quarter.

(c)—There is no such proposal at present.

Shri Ataur Rahman: Sir, considering the distances from the Thanas and the difficulties of communication may I know whether there is any Out-Post serving the area? If not, may I know whether there is a long pending case for opening of an Out-Post at Kalgachia?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:
I want notice.

Shri Ataur Rahman: Will the Chief Minister please enquire?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:
Yes, Sir.

Starred Question No.63 was not put and answered to as the hon. Questioner was absent.

Re: Kaliabor Development Block

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্র গোস্বামীয়ে স্মৃতিছে:

*৬৬। মাননীয় পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) কলিয়াবৰ উনুয়ন খণ্ড আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বৰ্তমান কোন পৰ্যায়ত আছে আৰু উক্ত অনুষ্ঠানে 'নবমাল ষ্টেজ'ত থকাটো সঁচা নে?

(খ) অসমত 'নবমাল ষ্টেজ' প্ৰাপ্ত উনুয়ন খণ্ড আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?

(গ) 'নবমাল ষ্টেজ'ত উনুয়ন খণ্ড আৰু পঞ্চায়তত জিপ্‌গাভী আছে নে?

(ঘ) যদি আছে, তাৰ সংখ্যা কিমান?

(ঙ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে অসমৰ পঞ্চায়ত মন্ত্ৰীজনাই অলপতে কলিয়াবৰ উনুয়ন খণ্ড আৰু পঞ্চায়তক নতুনকৈ এখন জিপ্‌গাভী দিছে?

ৰাজ্যিক পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নথ হাজৰিকাই উত্তৰ দিছে:

৬৬। (ক)—হয়। ইং ১ এপ্ৰিল ১৯৬৮ তাৰিখৰ পৰা এই উনুয়ন খণ্ড আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত 'নবমাল ষ্টেজ'ত উপনীত হৈছে।

(খ)—ভৈয়ামত ৫১ টা।

(গ)—'নবমাল ষ্টেজ'ত উনুয়ন খণ্ড কেতবোৰত আগৰ গাভীকে মেৰামতি কৰি এতিয়াও চলাই আছে।

(ঘ)—ভৈয়ামত ৩১ খন আছে।

(ঙ)—নহয়। পিছে, তাত থকা পুৰণি জিপ্‌গাভীখনৰে মেৰামতি কৰি লবৰ কাৰণে কিছু টকা মল্লুৰ কৰা হৈছিল।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিখন পুৰণি গাভী মেৰামত কৰিবলৈ কিছু টকা দিছিল সেই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika: ৪৮২৫.৮৪ পয়চা দিয়া হৈছিল

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: এই পঞ্চায়তত জীপ গাভী মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে টকা দিছে কিন্তু এনেকুৱা কিছমান পঞ্চায়ত আছে য'ত জীপ গাভী নাই। তাত জীপ গাভী নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকলাপত কিবা বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে নেকি?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika: গাভী থাকিলে কাম কাপ্ৰতৰ হয়, এইটো স্বাভাৱিক কথা।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: এখন গাভী পঞ্চায়তক দিয়াত তাৰ maintenance কাৰণে কিমান খৰছ হয় চৰকাৰে জনাব নে?

Shi Devendra Nath Hazarika : Maintenance ৰ খৰছ গাড়ীখনৰ condition ৰ ওপৰত নিওৰ কৰে।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : যিখিনি টকা Maintenance ত খৰছ হয় সেই টকা পঞ্চায়তৰ অন্যান্য কামত লগাব পৰা যায় বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নেভাবেনে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : পঞ্চায়তৰ স্তম্ভাধাৰ কাৰণেই গাড়ী দিয়া হয় আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে গাড়ী maintenance ৰ খৰছ নিজে কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : চৰকাৰে maintenance ৰ বাবে কলিয়াবৰ চাকৌলৰ গাড়ীখনৰ কাৰণে টকা অনুদান কৰিছে। গতিকে বৰফেট্ৰী পঞ্চায়তৰ গাড়ী মেৰামতৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব পাৰিব নে ?

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : তেনে estimate দিলে বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Re: Employment of Jail Convicts

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked:

*67. Will the Minister-in-charge of Jails be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Superintendents of Jails in Assam have been employing convicts in their private work ?

(b) If so, whether such employment is permissible under the Rules ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails) replied:

67. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

M Shamsul Huda : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কেনেকৈ জানিলে যে জেইল চুপাৰিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট বোৰে জেইলৰ কয়দীবিলাকক ব্যক্তিগতকামত নলগাই বুলি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি কোৱা হৈছে।

M Shamsul Huda : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে অনুসন্ধান কৰি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু মই নিজে জানো অন্তত নগাঁও জিলাত কয়দীক এইদৰে ব্যক্তিগত কামত খটুওৱা হৈছে কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈ দিলে নহয় বুলি।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে যে মোৰ চকুৰ আগত যি খন জেল অৰ্থাৎ যোৰহাট জেইল সেই জেইলৰ আগেদি মই সদাৰ অহা-যোৱা কৰোতে দেখিছো সেই জেইল চুপাৰিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টৰ ঘৰত কয়দীবিলাকক কাম কৰিব লাগে আনকি সিংহতে জেইল চুপাৰিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টৰ মহিলাসকলৰ কাপোৰ কানি অৰ্থাৎ মেখেলা ধোৱা পৰ্যন্ত কাম কৰিব লাগে। এই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে ? যদি জানে তেখেতে ইয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব নে ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : জেইলৰ কয়দীসকলে জেইলৰ বাৰ্গান আদিত কাম কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু ঘৰুৱা কাম কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই সম্বন্ধে মোক complaint ও কৰা নাই। এই সম্বন্ধে যেতিয়ালৈকে কোনো বিষয় অভিযোগ নাহে তেতিয়ালৈ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব পৰা নহয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে এই সম্বন্ধে complain কৰিব লাগে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় নিজেই জেইলত আছিল আৰু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আপুণিও আছিল। তেতিয়া আপোনালোকে complain কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Chief Secretary বা সেই সময়ৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ যাব পাৰিছিল নে ? মই ভাবো তেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা

অকল যোৰহাটত নহয় প্ৰায় সকলো জেইলতে জেইলা বিষয়াবিলাকে কয়দীবিলাকক ব্যক্তিগত কামত লগাই আছে। এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে? আৰু যদি জানে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে নকৰে?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে খৰুৱা কামত যদি লগাইছে তাৰ উচিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হব।

M. Shamsul Huda : এই সম্পৰ্কে অভিযোগ আছে কাৰণেহে প্ৰশ্ন কৰা হৈছে। তেখেতে যি উত্তৰ দিছে সেইটো তেখেতে অনুসন্ধান কৰি দিছে নে স্থিৰভাৱত বহি বহিয়েই দিছে?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : অনুসন্ধান কৰিয়েই উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

M. Shamsul Huda : অনুসন্ধান যদি কৰিছিল তেন্তে কোন কোন জেইলত কাৰ দ্বাৰা আৰু কেতিয়া কৰা হৈছিল আৰু কোন কোন জেইলৰ পৰা Report পাইছিল?

Mr. Speaker : No. The question is disallowed.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : মাননীয় সদস্যৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ পিচতহে আপুনি Ruling দিছে গতিকে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ পাচতহে Ruling টো খাতিব।

M. Shamsul Huda : মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে—কোন জেইলৰ পৰা কোন কোন আৰিখে ৰিপৰ্ট আনিছিল?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : আগতে কাৰা হৈছে যে জেইলৰ পৰা অনুসন্ধান কৰিহে উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

Re : Transfer of S. D. Os

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA asked :

*68. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have recently transferred many S. D. Os to and from different places on administrative reasons?
- (b) If so, who are those S. D. Os transferred? (Names, places of transfer as well as their Sub-divisions be furnished).
- (c) Whether Government have been following any principle while doing such transfers?
- (d) If so, what are those?

Shri ALTAH HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

(a)—Yes.

(b)—A copy of the list of S. D. Os transferred is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) & (d)—Transfers of Officers are made in the interest of public service.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, as I have noticed, many of the transfers have been done not on the basis of the so-called public interest but for some other interest. Is it a fact?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : I am sorry, Sir, I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
Whether it is a fact that some of the officers have been serving in particular subdivisions for so many years because they have got somebody in the high-ups or their wives come straightaway either to the Minister or some officers in the high-ups?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barua, are you making a speech?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
I am not making any speech. I have already put my question. I am asking whether it is a fact that some of the officers are there in particular places for years together because they could manage to do so either through their wives or through influential persons in the high-ups?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barua, you cannot use defamatory language, undignified language.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya
Wives can be called as better-half.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
Yes, Sir, because their better halves come straightaway to the Minister or to somebody in the high-ups?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :
Sir, our very policy is not to allow an officer to stay in any particular place for a very long time and if any instance is brought to my notice certainly I will take action and see that any officer is not kept in any place for a very long time. The Hon'ble Member has alleged that the better halves come and manage for their husbands' stay in a particular place for a very long time but the whole matter is quite contrary. On one occasion a very influential Member of the House came to me and asked to change the transfer order of an officer who had been staying in a place for 6 years 8 months. I had politely told him that I was not in a position to do so.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
Did he come with the better-half?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :
No.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi :
Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has said that the officers are not allowed to remain in any place for more than 3 years but according to my information the S.D.O. (P.W.D.), Sibsagar who is in Sibsagar for 7 years was transferred to Garo Hills but that transfer order was stayed by the Chief Engineer or by the Minister of State. Is it a fact?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder :
Sir, I do not think he is there for 7 years. If it is so, I will certainly look into the fact whether he is there for 7 years or not.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
Sir, as I have already said, there are officers in Jorhat Subdivision itself for more than 5 years and some of the officers had been transferred not once but four times but because of his influence in the high-ups the orders have been stayed for years together. If so, whether the Government is actually following the rule that they are to follow?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar :
I have already said that Government transfer officers in pursuance of certain policy and in the public interest but in case of one officer his transfer order was stayed because of personal ground when he represented for a stay order because of his daughter's marriage. And if such requests are justified we generally accept them.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :
Sir, I want to know who is that officer.

Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি জন মেম্বাৰ আহিছিল transfer cancel কৰি তেওঁক বাখিবলৈ সেইজন কোন আছিল ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : সেই অফিচাৰ জনৰ transfer টো আছিল Political at the instance of one influential Member of the House আৰু মইয়ে সেই সম্পৰ্কত লাগি তেওঁক তিনি মাহৰ খাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিলো।

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : Sir, it is a fact that one of the hon. Members(interruption).....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : You say the questioner himself ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : Sir, it is a fact that if an officer is at a place for a very long time and the department does not act for his transfer, any Hon'ble Member has the right to draw the attention of the Government.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has not replied the second part of my question.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : Sir if it is such a case as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, I will certainly look into it.

Re : Sila-Palhaji Road

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN asked :

*69. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the scheme for construction of Sila-Palhaji Road has been a spill over scheme from the 3rd Plan and if so the amount involved in the road project ?

(b) Whether construction was taken in hand in 1969 and if not why ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

69. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The works on the road could not be started due to non-delivery of the possession of land involved in the alignment as the land owners are not agreeable to part with their lands.

Shri Ataur R a h m a n : What is the amount involved ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : The sanctioned estimate is about Rs.80,000.

Shri Ataur R a h m a n : What steps have been taken to take possession of the land ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : I have asked the Land Revenue Department to give us the possession of the land.

Shri Ataur R a h m a n : May I know whether during the current year you are in a position to start the work ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : Unless we get the land we cannot start the work.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইতিপূৰ্বে হৈ যোৱা প্রশ্নটোৰ কথাৰাৰ নানি গৈছো। কালিৰ কাৰ্গজত আহিছে প্রধান মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে এটা মূল্যবান কথা। কথাৰাৰ ফুচফুচীয়া নটহৈ প্ৰকাশ্যে হব লাগে। আজি প্রশ্নটো হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত সেইবিলাক কথা উলিয়াবলৈ দিলে ভাল পাগোহেঁতেন।

Mr. Speaker : 49(A)
Rule ত Speaker ৰ previous per-
mission লব লাগে।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah :
হয়, এতিয়া মই previous permis-
ion বিচাৰিছো।

(সদনত হাঁহিৰ খলকনি)

**Re: Kharsuta R. C. C. Bridge at
Barpeta Subdivision**

শ্রীমতিলাল নায়কে সুধিছে :

*৭০। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ
মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ Kharsuta
R. C. C bridge কিমান চনৰ
কিমান তাৰিখে Tender call
কৰিছিল? কিমান তাৰিখে work
order দিলে? কিমান দিনত
bridge complete কৰি দিব
লাগে বুলি Tender ত উল্লেখ
আছিল?

(খ) কোন ঠিকাদাৰক এই কাম দিয়া
হৈছিল? ইমান দিনতো ইয়াক
complete কৰি নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণ
কি? Department য়ে Con-
tractor আইন মতে কাম কৰাৰ
নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণ কি?

(গ) দলংখন ১৯৭০ চনত ৩১ মাৰ্চতে
Complete হোৱা ৰাইজে আশা
কৰিব পাৰিনে?

**Shri ALTAH HOSSAIN MAJUM-
DER [Minister of State, Public
Works Department (Roads and
Buildings)]** replied :

70. (ক)—Originally notice inviting
tenders was issued on 18th October
1962, but no valid tenders were
received in spite of extending the last
date of receipt tenders twice. There-
fore fresh tenders were called for on
13th March 1963.

The work order was issued on 26th
February 1964, but the contractor
started the work in March 1966,
when the formal contract was signed.

As per contract the target date of
completion of the work was on 22nd
August 1968.

(ৰ)—The work was allotted to
M/s. Bridge and Building Corporation
Private Limited. The completion of
the work has been delayed due to
delay in signing the contract, mainly
due to the controversy on certain
items of recovery. There was some
delay also as the designs of the bridge
had to be revised increasing the pier
height and depth of foundations due
to increase in high flood level of the
river on account of changed condi-
tions. In view of above, it was not
found necessary to apply the penal
clause of the contract to the Con-
tractor.

(গ)—The bridge is expected to
be completed by 31st March 1970.

Shri Motilal Nayak : অধ্যক্ষ
মহোদয়, ১৯৬২ চনতে টেণ্ডাৰ কল কৰি
১৯৭০ চনত যিটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ দিছে,
এই ভাগ্যবান ঠিকাদাৰ জন ক'ৰ মানুহ, অসমৰ
নে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ?

**Shri Altaf Hossain
Majumdar :** Sir, I do not know
the names and addresses of the
shareholders, but so far. I
know, those are local concerns.

**Shri Dulal Chandra
Barua :** Mr. Speaker, Sir,
when the Minister comes with
a question he must have the
detailed information about this
question. We want to know
who were those persons whether
from our State or from out side
the State.

Shri Altaf Hossain Majumdar: Sir, as far as I know three persons are from our State. I cannot give their names but I will collod and furnish the same,

Shri Moti Lal Nayak: মই স্মৰিছো যে, মানুহ জন অসমৰ নে বাহিৰৰ আৰু কামটো কিমান টকাৰ ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Majumdar: The value of the work is Rs.4,68,000.

Shri Motilal Nayak: মই জনাত এই কামটো ৪ লাখ টকাৰ নহয় প্ৰায় ৮ লাখ মান টকাৰ। আৰু এই কামটো বাৰিষা কৰিবলৈ যায় আৰু ফলত মানুহৰ অহা-যোৱাত অসুবিধা হয়; চৰকাৰে এই কথাটো জানে নে কি ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Majumdar: Sir, the contractors have been asked to finish the work as early as possible.

Shri Sailen Medhi: মই স্মৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচৰো যে, ১৯৬২ চনতে tender call কৰি ১৯৭০ চনত ৩১ মাৰ্চত কামটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা হব। আৰু এই ৮ বছৰে এই ৪ লাখ টকাৰ কামটো Contractor এ শেষ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। আৰু এই জন ঠিকাদাৰৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ গণ্য-মান্য গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে কাম কৰাই আছে। আৰু ইয়াৰ যি জন shareholder তেখেতো কংগ্ৰেছৰ মুৰব্বী। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই ৰাইজক বিপদত পেলোৱাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে নে কি ?

(No reply)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this contract was given in the year 1962 but I think, there are certain terms and conditions under which these works are to be completed. Why the work has not yet been

completed till today? Why no cancellation order has not been issued to the Contractors who could not complete the work in specified time?

Shri Altaf Hossain Majumdar: Sir, originally when the Tenders were called for, no Contractor was coming and ultimately, in the year 1964, the work was allotted. But there was delay due to the design of the bridge which had to be revised increasing the pier height and depth of foundation due to increase in high flood level of river on account of changed conditions.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, so many manipulations have taken place that the interested person concerned is making a lot of money from the State exchequer.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder: Sir, I am not in a position to accept this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Siro with the Government will be plesed to enquire into the matter ?

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, স্মৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰত কৈছে যে, ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা ঠিকাদাৰ জনে কামটো কৰিব পৰা নাই; সেই ঠিকাদাৰজনক এতিয়া লিষ্টৰ পৰা বাদ দিব পাৰিব নে? আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে কিবা running বিল দিছে নেকি ?

Shri Lakshyadhar Choudhury: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এটা কথা যে, আমাৰ প্ৰশ্ন বিলাকৰ যথাযথ ভাৱে উত্তৰ দিয়া নাই। আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য বৰ্মন ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নটো আছিল যে, ঠিকাদাৰ জনক কিবা running বিল দিয়া হৈছে নে কি? কিন্তু সেই প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া নাই।

Shri Altaf Hossain Majumdar: Sir, I have already replied that the work was given in the year 1964 but it was delayed because of the increase of flood level and designs come next.

Shri Motilal Nayak: মই M.L. A. হৈ এহ'ব পৰা এইটো বিষয়ত তিনিবাব question কৰিলো কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা কোনো লাভ হোৱা নাই।

Jonab Rahimuddin Ahmed: মই মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক সুধিব খুজিছো যে, এই ঠিকা A নে B Form ত দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Sir, we want detailed information about all these questions. We are not concerned about the old Ministers who are going very soon. The Minister must supply the detailed information about the whole affair.

Mr. Speaker: Now you know that we have got a list of several Members who are waiting but if one Member takes so much time, where will they get time? We have given about ten chances in one question; what other Members are thinking about me? If any Member is not satisfied with the answer he can ask for half-an hour discussion and can have it discussed thread-bare.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to note that on many previous occasions and in the last Budget Session also, I requested for half an hour discussion regarding some question under Rule 50. Now, under the new rule 49, not a single matter has come up for discussion. I have given notices for 12 important questions under Rule 50 last time, but nothing has been done except simply drawing the attention of the Minister. All these questions are still remaining pending and not answered. Sir, if you agree to extend the time for furnishing repliesto them, then I think, information can be given.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we not minimise the labour by putting all the information sought for by the hon. Members on the table of the House by tomorrow morning ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar: Sir, as I have already stated the additional information sought for will be placed on the table of the house.

Mr. Speaker: As regards the complaint made by Hon'ble Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua with regard to half-an-hour discussion under Rule 50 notices for which were given in the last Budget Session, I will look into the matter and inform him accordingly.

Re: Buses at Moran-Naharkatia Road

শ্রীভদ্ৰেশ্বৰ গগৈয়ে সুধিছে :

*৭১। মাননীয় পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) মৰাণ-নাহৰকটীয়া বাস্তাত কেইখন বাচ দিয়া হৈছে ?

(খ) এই লাইনত চলা বাচ কেইখনৰ বেজিষ্টাৰ্ড নম্বৰ আৰু বাচ কেইখনৰ মালিক বিলাকৰ নাম দিব নে ?

পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ বাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী শ্রীপ্ৰবীন কুমাৰ চৌধুৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

৭১। (ক) মৰাণ-নাহৰকটীয়া বাস্তাত ১৫ খন বাচৰ পাৰমিট দিয়া হৈছে।

(খ) বাচবিলাকৰ মালিকসকলৰ নাম আৰু বেজিষ্টাৰ্ড নম্বৰ তলত দিয়া হল—

(১) শ্রীমতী অনিমা খাৰষৰীয়া—
এ, এচ, এল, ১৬১৭।

(২) শ্রীকুমুদেশ্বৰ গোহাঁই—এ, এচ, জে,
১৯৭৩।

- (৩) মেচাচ ইউনাইটেড ট্রেডিং এণ্ড কেবিং কোম্পানী—এ, এচ, ই, ৪৫২৯।
- (৪) শ্রীধনুনাথ বেৰিয়া—এ, এচ, জে, ৫০৭৫।
- (৫) ইষ্টাৰ্ণ অটমবাইল ওৱাৰ্ক্—এ, এচ, জে, ১৬৯৪।
- (৬) শ্রীবাণীপুৰাম বড়া—এ, এচ, ই, ৫৭২৫।
- (৭) শ্রীৰাজি নাবাৰণ চা—এ, এচ, ই, ৪০৬১।
- (৮) শ্রীবিষ্ণুৰাম গঠৈ—এ, এচ, এম, ১৯৩১।
- (৯) শ্রীমতী শ্ৰীমীলা দেৱী চাংকাকতি—এ, এচ, জে, ৩১৭৪।
- (১০) শ্রীনিবৰণ চন্দ্ৰ গঠৈ—এ, এচ, ই, ১৫৪৩।
- (১১) শ্রীৰাম ভঞ্জন চা—এ, এচ, ই, ৩৫৬৯।
- (১২) শ্রীদেৱানন্দ চলিহা—এ, এচ, ই, ৪৫৯৩।
- (১৩) শ্রীমতী উত্তৰা চলিহা—এ, এচ, ই, ১৯৯০।
- (১৪) শ্রীবীৰেন গঠৈ—এ, এচ, জে, ৬৬৮২।
- (১৫) শ্রীচন্দিবৰ সন্দিকৈ—এ, এচ, ই, ২৯৫।

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাচ লাইনৰ permit পাবলৈ মানুহ বিলাকৰ কি কি যোগ্যতা থাকিব লাগে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury: Section 43 অনুসারে apply কৰিলে তেওঁলোকক permit দিয়া হয়। অৱশ্যে আজি-কালি co-operative কৰি permit বিচাৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ কথা প্ৰথমে বিবেচনা কৰা হয়।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:

† মহোদয়ে যিখন list পালে তাৰ পৰা আটাই কেইজনক বেনামদাৰ হিচাবে permit দিয়া হৈছে। যেনে উত্তৰা

চলিহা, বীৰেন গঠৈ আদিৰ permit বিলাক চাহা বোলা মানুহ জনে চলাই আছে। সেই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury: সেইটো মোৰ খবৰ নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিব নে ?

(No reply)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua

এই permit দিয়া মানুহ বিলাকৰ নিজৰ গাড়ী নাই। তেওঁলোকে permit-লৈ আনৰ গাড়ী চলাই আছে। Register-কৰে তেওঁলোকৰ নামত।

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

বাচ নাথাকিব পাৰে। সেই টোৰ খবৰ মই বখা নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:

মৰান, নাহবকটীয়া line ত যি ১৫খন বাচ চলি আছে, যাত্ৰীক তাত টিকট নিদিয়াই। সেইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে ? সেইটো তৎক্ষণাত তদন্ত কৰা হব নে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

সেইটো নিশ্চয় কৰা হব।

Shri Sarat Chandra Rava:

বাচ কিনিব নোৱাৰা মানুহক বাচৰ permit দিয়া হয় নে কি ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

দিব পাৰে সেইটো মই কেনে হৈ কওঁ ?

Shrimati Lily Sengupta:

যি ১৫খন বাচৰ permit দিয়া হৈছে, কোন কোন তাৰিখে দিয়া হৈছে আৰু কেতিয়া দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

১৫ খনৰ ভিতৰত ৫ খন permit renew কৰা হৈছে

(গোনমাল)

Shrimati Lily Sengupta:

ইয়াত যিবিলাক বাচ দিয়া হৈছে, সেই বিলাক বাচত কিমান যাত্ৰী নিব লাগে তাৰ দুগুণ নোহোৱাকৈ বাচ start নিদিয়ো। গতিকে অনুসন্ধান কৰি এইবিলাক বাচৰ permit cancel কৰি আন মানুহক permit দিব নে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

সেই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰা হ'ব বাচৰ permit R. T. O. ইহে দিয়ে, আমি নিদিওঁ।

Shrimati Lily Sengupta:

যিহেতু তাত কোনো ভাল বাচৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, যি ১৫ খন বাচৰ permit দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাক যদি ভালকৈ নচলে তেতিয়া হলে সেইবিলাক permit কাটি দি তাত নতুন বাচ দিব নে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

মই আগতে অনুসন্ধান কৰিম যদি কিবা কাম হৈছে তেন্তে বাচ বঢ়াই দিব লাগে।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:

The R. T. A. Board business is all bluff and less said of it is better. Some persons who are always after squeezing money from the applicants for bus business have been chosen for vested interest to be the Members of the Board and the department does not consider it necessary to entrust this responsibility to the elected representatives.

Shri Bhubaneswar Bar-

man: Permit যি জন মানুহৰ নামত দিয়া হয়, সেই জনে অকল permit লৈ আনৰ ওচৰত সেই permit বিক্ৰি কৰে আৰু আনে বাচ কিনি সেই permit ত বাচ চলায়। এনে ধৰণৰ দালালি চলি আছে; চৰকাৰে এই বিলাক অনুসন্ধান কৰি বন্ধ কৰিবনে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury: তেনে কোনো information মই পোৱা নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:

R. T. O. য়ে কেনেকৈ permit দিয়ে, কিহৰ ডিঙিত দিয়ে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিবৰ বাবে সদনৰ ফালৰ পৰা এটা কমিটি গঠন কৰিবলৈ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লব নে ?

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury:

R. T. O. ৰ লগত সদনৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই। গতিকে মই একো ক'ব নোৱাৰো।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen: Sir, the hon. Minister has given some flimsy replies which we are not going to accept. Corrupt practices are going on and the hon. Minister is out to shield all these. We are not going to accept such replies.

Re: Food Stock in the State

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰাই সুধিছে:

*৭২। মাননীয় যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) বৰ্তমান বহুত অসমত খাদ্য-সম্ভাৱ চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰীভাৱে কিমান জমা আছে বুলি চৰকাৰৰ জ্ঞাত ?

(খ) অসমৰ সমুদায় জনসাধাৰণক এই খাদ্য-সম্ভাৱে অন্ততঃ অহা নবেম্বৰ মাহলৈকে খাবলৈ জৰিবনে, নাই ক'বাব পৰা আনিব লাগিব ?

(গ) অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক খুৱাবলৈ যদি আন ঠাইৰ পৰা খাদ্য-সম্ভাৱ আনিব লগা হয় তেন্তে অন্ততঃ কিমান আনিব লাগিব বুলি চৰকাৰে হিচাব কৰিছে ?

(ঘ) এনেদৰে বাহিবৰ পৰা আনিবলগা খাদ্য-সম্ভাৰবোৰ কি কি বিষ বস্ত্ত বুলি চৰকাৰে ঠাৱৰ কৰিছে চৰকাৰে জনাব নে?

যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৭২। (ক)—১৯৬৯ চনৰ জুলাই মাহৰ পহিলা তাৰিখ পৰ্য্যন্ত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দুই সংগ্ৰহকাৰী প্ৰতিনিধিৰ হাতত ১৫.৩০ লাখ কুইণ্টল ধান জমা আছিল। ব্যৱসায়ী মানুহৰ হাতত কিমান পৰিমাণৰ খাদ্য-সম্ভাৰ জমা আছে, এই বিষয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই।

(খ)—চাউল আৰু যেহ সম্পৰ্কে অন্ততঃ এইটো আশা কৰিব পাৰি যে, ৰাজ্যত নাটনি হ'ব নালাগে। অন্যান্য খাদ্য-সামগ্ৰী যেনে, চেনি, দাইল, মিঠাতেল আদিৰ বিষয়ত, ৰাজ্যই বাহিবৰ ব্যৱসায় মহলৰ ওপৰত ভৰসা কৰিব লগা হয়।

(গ)—ওপৰত দিয়া (খ)ৰ উত্তৰ অনুযায়ী প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

(ঘ)—চাউলৰ বাহিৰে বাকী অন্যান্যৰ সকলো খাদ্য-সম্ভাৰ বাহিবৰ পৰা আনি লগা হ'ব।

Re: Namrup Thermo-Electric Gas Project

*নীতদ্ৰকান্ত গগৈয়ে সুবিছে :

*৭৩। মাননীয় শিল্প বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

(ক) নামৰূপ গেছ বিদ্যুৎ কাৰখানা চাল হোৱা দিনৰে পৰা আজিলৈকে লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ কোন কোন গাওঁ অঞ্চলত বিজুলীৰ যোগান দিছে ?

(খ) যিবোৰ গাওঁ অঞ্চলত বিজুলীৰ যোগান দিয়া হৈছে সেই অঞ্চলৰ আলিৰ বিজুলী-চাকিৰ টোল কোনে আদায় দিয়ে ?

(গ) আজিলৈকে সেই অঞ্চলবোৰৰ পৰা কিমান টকা টোল হিচাবে পোৱা হৈছে আৰু পাবলৈ কিমান আছে ?

(ঘ) যি গাওঁসভা অঞ্চলত নামৰূপ গেছ কাৰখানা প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হ'ল সেই গাওঁ-সভা অঞ্চলত বিজুলীৰ যোগান ধৰা হৈছে নে ?

(৯) যদি নাই হোৱা, তাৰ কাৰণ ?

বিদ্যুৎ মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শান্মই উত্তৰ দিছে :

৭৩। (ক)—শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ ৬১খন আৰু লক্ষীমপুৰ জিলাৰ ৬৯ খন গাওঁ নামৰূপ গেছ বিদ্যুৎ কাৰখানাৰ পৰা বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ হৈছে। এই গাওঁবিলাকৰ তালিকা এখন লাইব্ৰেৰীৰ টেবুলত দিয়া হৈছে।

(খ)—গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ পথ বৈদ্যুতিকৰণৰ বাবে গাওঁলীয়া পঞ্চায়ত, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত আদিয়ে কৰ বহন কৰে।

(গ)—গাওঁলীয়া অঞ্চলৰ বৈদ্যুতিকৰণ আঁচনিৰ বৰ্ত্তমান এক আৰম্ভনীহে। সেই কাৰণে গাওঁসমূহৰ পথবোৰত ব্যাপকভাৱে বিজুলী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। কিছুমান গাওঁৰ পথবিলাকত স্থানীয় প্ৰাধিকাৰীৰ অনুৰোধক্ৰমে বিজুলী বাতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। ওপৰোক্ত কাৰণত পথৰ বিজুলী বাতিৰ কৰব বাকী একেবাৰে নগণ্য আৰু এনে বাকীৰ পৰিমাণ ২,০০০/১,০০০ টকাতকৈ বেছি নহব।

(ঘ)—নামৰূপ গেছ বিদ্যুৎ কাৰখানাৰ সমীপবৰ্ত্তী দিল্লীঘাট, নামৰূপ ষ্টেচন, নামৰূপ বজাৰ অঞ্চল, কছাৰিগাওঁ, বালিমাৰা, জয়পুৰ আৰু পৰ্ব্বতপুৰ আদি ঠাইত বিজুলী যোগান ধৰা হৈছে।

(ঙ)—প্ৰশ্ন নুঠে।

Re : Inter-caste Marriage

Shri MANESWAR BORO asked :

*74. Will the Minister-in-charge of Social Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government proposes to take certain concrete steps to encouraging inter-caste marriage for promoting unity and removing social prejudices in the State of Assam ?

(b) If not, why ?

(c) If so, when ?

Shri ABDUL MAILIB MAZUM-DAR (Minister, Social Welfare) replied :

74. (a)—No.

(b)—Government do not consider it necessary.

(c)—Does not arise.

(b) If so, whether the survey had been completed ?

(c) If so, what was in the report submitted to the Government ?

(d) If no, when it is expected to be completed ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister-in-charge, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes) replied :

12. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—A considerable time is required in such a large Socio-economic survey. It is expected to be completed within a year or so.

Re: Supply Superintendent in Hailakandi

Shri TAZAMMUL ALI LASKAR asked :

13. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the only Hailakandi Subdivision is running without a Supply Superintendent and that recently a post has been sanctioned for the Subdivision ?

(b) If so, when the posting is expected ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied :

13. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Necessary posting order has already been issued.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Economic Survey of Rajbanshi people

Shri MATHURA MOHAN SINHA asked :

12. Will the Minister, T. A. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has conducted the economic survey of "Rajbanshi" people of Goalpara District in view of assessment of their backwardness ?

Re: Issue of Wheat through Fair Price Shops

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA
asked:

14. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the consumers can get pure atta if wheat is issued to them through Fair price shops in Town areas where electricity is available ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to adopt such system ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply)
replied:

14. (a)—The question is not under stood. Towns having electricity may not have the facilities for grinding wheat. If there be any such facility in any town, it is hypothetical to think that pure atta will be available.

(b)—Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) above.

Re: Business Holiday

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA
asked:

15. Will the Minister in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any provision in the relevant law that shop owners are to keep their shops closed for a day in a week ?
- (b) If so, whether the shop-owners do follow the same strictly ?
- (c) Whether any instruction has been issued by Government to the Officers or Office staff of the Labour Department to ensure that this rule is strictly followed ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that business transactions are done on holidays by the shop-owners through back-door ?

(e) If so, what action is taken thereon ?

(f) Whether there is any case in the record to show that action was taken against the rule-breaker shop-keepers ?

(g) If so, the number of cases detected and action taken during the year 1968-69 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour)
replied:

15. (a)—Section 7(1) of the Assam Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 provides that every shop except those listed under Section 5 of the Act, shall be closed on one day in each week.

(b)—Except in case of small shops, shop owners generally follow the same strictly and violations are reported to be infrequent.

(c)—The Inspectorates have strict instructions to exercise vigilance and to ensure strict compliance of the rule.

(d)—At times there have been cases of violations and it is suspected that transactions are conducted by the back-door.

(e)—As and when such violations are detected, shop-keepers concerned are warned and in selected cases prosecuted.

(f) & (g)—During 1968-69, prosecutions were launched in 23 instances and convictions were secured in 19 cases.

Re: Barpeta Court Building

শ্রীমতিলাল নামকে সুধিছে :

১৬। মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

(ক) বৰপেটা কোৰ্টৰ দুমহলায়া ঘৰটো কিমান চনত সাজিছিল আৰু আজিলৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি আৰু ওপৰ তলাৰ আৰা কামখিনি এইদৰে ইমান বছৰ নকৰাকৈ পেলাই থোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

(খ) বৰ্তমান বৰপেটা কোৰ্টত অফিচ চলোৱাৰ বাবে ঠাইৰ অভাৱ, ই সঠানে ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAJUMDAR [Minister of State P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

16. (a)—The double-storied court building at Barpeta was constructed in the year 1961-62 and completed in all respects as per sanctioned estimate.

(b)—Yes, as per report received from the S. D. O. (Civil) Barpeta.

Re: Water Supply for Amguri Town

Shri PUSHPADHAR GHALIHA asked :

17. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the people of the Amguri Town are long been agitating for water supply for the town ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Amguri Town Committee is moving the Government for a loan for water supply scheme ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that this is only the town in the whole State without any scheme for the water supply ?

(d) Whether Government is also aware that this town is fast growing specially being a town bordering Nagaland State ?

(e) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps and give top most priority for water supply to the Amguri Town ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Health, etc.) replied :

17. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—There are other towns also having same difficulty.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—This scheme is not included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme in the 4th Plan. However, an estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 18,70,400 has been sent to Municipal Administration Department. After receipt of the sanction of the scheme and funds available, steps will be taken for execution after observing all the formalities.

Re: Inspector of Statistics

M. SHAMSUL HUDA asked :

18. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Inspectors of Statistics have completed 15 years of service?

(b) If so, the exact number of such officers ?

(c) Whether their services have been confirmed according to the recommendation of the Pay Committee's Report ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister, in-charge of Planning and Development, etc.) replied :

18. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Two.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Does not arise.

Fisheries Co-operatives.

শ্রীমতি লাল নায়কে সুধিছে :

১৯। মাননীয় সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) ফিচাৰী সমবায় বোৰক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল সমবায় বুলি ধৰে নেকি ?

(খ) এইটো সচাঁনে যে ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল সমবায়ক ৭৫,০০০ টকা ধৰা আৰু ২৫,০০০ টকা গ্ৰাণ্ট দিবৰ বাবে চলিত Budget ত টকা ধৰা হৈছে ?

(গ) যদি হৈছে, এই টকাৰ কিমান অংশ ফিচাৰীৰ বাবে বখা হৈছে ?

(ঘ) যদি বাখিছে, কেতিয়া আৰু কেনেকৈ এই টকা বিতৰণ হব ?

(ঙ) ফিচাৰী সমবায়ৰ ভাগত এই টকাৰ ভাগ পৰিবনে আৰু যদি নপৰে, ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

শ্রী লক্ষ্মী প্রসাদ গোস্বামী (সমবায় বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রীয়ে) উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৯। (ক)—ফিচাৰী সমবায় ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল সমবায় বুলি ধৰা নহয়।

(খ)—হয়।

(গ), (ঘ) আৰু (ঙ)—প্রশ্ন নষ্টে।

Adjournment Motion—Demonstration by the Hill State Organisation in front of the Assembly Building

Mr. Speaker I have received a notice of Adjournment Motion tabled by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua. Shri Barua will speak about its admissibility.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: Mr Sepeaker, Sir, under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, I have placed this before the House. It is a definite matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence. Sir, it is also free from all the restrictions imposed by Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly:

(1) Not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting. No motion was moved.

(2) Not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

Sir, it is matter of recent occurrence which has taken place just before the Assembly House.

(3) The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session. We have not discussed any such motion.

(4) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

Sir, we have not discussed such kind of subject and what we are going to discuss now is a matter of recent occurrence and this is very important in nature.

(5) The motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

We can move a resolution on this issue, Sir.

(6) The motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

Sir, it is also free from this restriction also.

(vii) The motion shall not raise a question of privilege.

It is also not raising questions of privilege.

(viii) That it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State.

It is primarily the concern of the Government of our State. I have brought this matter before the House as the Assembly House is surrounded by the volunteers headed by Shri H. Lyngdoh and Mr. Barch and we have been obstructed by them while coming to the House. While I was present there I had seen the pushing on going between the Police and the volunteers. Sir, I am of the opinion that out of this situation a chaotic condition may crop up even at this time when the Assembly is sitting. This demonstration has been staged as they know the 22nd Amendment in respect of reorganisation of Assam is taking place. Their demand is for a complete separation and therefore the nature of the demonstration is very serious and it may threaten the law and order situation of the State. Therefore, Sir, by considering all these aspects it seems that it is a very important matter of public importance. The demonstrators are not satisfied with the present arrangements and in fact they wanted a complete separate Hill State. It is said that the demonstrators are peaceful but in the past we had noticed that some sort of violent action took place even they are said to

be peaceful. Therefore Sir, to find out a solution I have moved the Adjournment Motion. Sir, at the time when the august House is sitting such a demonstration has taken place and it will be good on the part of the House to indicate a clear line of action so that the Government can avoid any chaotic condition to prevail in the State capital. By considering the gravity of the situation under Rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure I have moved it. Sir, it is free from all the restrictions imposed by Rule 57 of Rules Procedure and therefore I request you to allow us to discuss it in the shape of an Adjournment Motion.

***Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the reasons that has been advanced by the hon. Member on the point of admissibility of the motion is that some apprehension of violence is there. I want to make it clear that no adjournment motion can be moved on an apprehension that something may happen in future.

Secondly, Sir, the move for a separate Hill State is an old one and it is going for the last 3 years and there were so many demonstrations on this score. It is on this issue the hon. Hill Leaders have resigned their membership. Again, Sir, as this matter is a continuous one and as it has been demonstrated from time to time in this manner no question of adjournment motion can arise on that score. Sir, the movement of the Hill State Organisation is a continuous one and since 30th July 1969, that is to time the say, from the Constitution amendment was taken up for ratification, the demonstrations were going on. I think, Sir, the House is fully aware of the fact that about 95 volunteers were arrested on 30th July 1969. Therefore, Sir, the matter is continuous one and it is going on for a long time and therefore

on that score no question of adjournment motion can arise and as the matter first occurred on 30th July, 1969 it cannot be held that it is a matter of recent occurrence and on this score, Sir, the adjournment motion is out of place.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua:** I have heard the arguments which have been put forward by the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. He was referring to the occurrence of July last. We are not concerned with that, we are concerned with to-day's affair. We were obstructed while coming to the House. I am raising this question which has occurred recently—means today and the question of what had happened on 30th July cannot arise here, because they are demonstrating today between the Members' Hostel and the Assembly premises and also in front of the Assembly hall. Therefore, Sir, it is of today's matter and it is a matter of recent occurrence, it is not continuous. The Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs has said that this is a continuous affair as it was started in 1955 or 1956. That chapter is closed. The Parliament has also passed the 22nd Constitution Amendment Bill and most of the Hill Leaders have also accepted it with certain reservations. But today's happenings are practically a new one. It has come to our notice only today. There may be some other things going on we do not know. So it is not a continuous thing. It is a matter of today. They are demonstrating before the august House only today. Therefore, it cannot be termed as continuous one. I am anticipating or having some sort of apprehension arising out of this situation. Present situation calls for immediate attention of the House. We are practically surrounded by a police barricade. Therefore, when democracy is in danger and when we find that situation may take a different turn, the intervention of the House is highly essential. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to

consider my argument carefully and reject the argument put forward by the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs which has no footing on this particular issue. I think my argument that has been put forth is valid. With these words, I hope you will kindly allow us to discuss the issue through an Adjournment Motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the views expressed by hon. Members of both the sides. I reserve my ruling for tomorrow.

**Calling Attention to a Matter of
Urgent Public Importance
Recruitment to Assam Rifles
in Bihar**

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi:

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসম বিধান সভাৰ বিধিৰ ৫৪ নং ধাৰা অনুসাবে তলত উল্লেখ কৰা কথাখিনি মই মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিলো। ১৯৬৬ৰ তাৰিখে এই কথাখিনি অসম বাতৰিত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে—

“বিহাৰৰ দানাপুৰত অসম বাইফলছৰ লোক সংগ্ৰহ, অসম বিৰোধি ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ আৰু এটা কাহিনী”—

“অসমৰ বাজহৰ ধনেৰে গঠিত চৰকাৰৰ নিজা সৈন্য বাহিনী অসম বাইফলছৰ বিভিন্ন চাকৰিৰ মকৰল বাজ্যৰ্থনৰ বাজধানী শ্বিলঙৰ পৰা ছমাইল নিলগত থকা হেপীভেঙ্গীতে ইমান দিনে হৈ আহিছিল যদিও বৰ্তমানত এশ্ৰেণী লোকৰ প্ৰবোচনা আৰু ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰে এই মকৰল কাম্যা বাজ্যৰ্থনৰ বাহিৰত কৰা হৈছে বুলি ইয়াত পোৱা এটা সূত্ৰৰ বাতৰিত প্ৰকাশ”।

“সূত্ৰটোত কোৱা হৈছে যে বিহাৰৰ বাজ-ধানী পাটনা চহৰৰ পৰা ৫ মাইল নিলগৰ দানাপুৰত অসম বাইফলছৰ এটা নতুন বেটেলিয়ন গঠন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ পৰা কিছু সামৰিক^১ অসামৰিক কন্সচাৰীক ইয়ালৈ অনা হৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে দানাপুৰত প্ৰায় ১৫০০ বিহাৰী, কেবেলা, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ

কেডেটক নিযুক্তি দি প্রশিক্ষণ দি আছে - কেবেলাৰ প্ৰায় ভাগ লোককে ছিগনেল বিভাগত মকবল কৰা হৈছে বুলিও সূত্ৰটোৱে কয়। নাম মাত্ৰ কেইজন মানহে অসমীয়া ডেকা তাত আছে বুলি জনা গৈছে।

“উল্লেখ যোগ্য যে অসম বাইফলছৰ সকলো নিযুক্তিকে শিলঙত দিয়া হয়। এই অৰ্থে শিলঙ হেপী ভেলীত এই বাহিনীটো সংগঠনৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান নেপালী, অসমীয়া আদি চেমনীয়া বয়সৰ ল'ৰাক প্রশিক্ষণ দি সময়ত এই কেডেট বিলাকক বেটেলিয়নলৈ জনা হয়। বৰ্তমানতো এই ব্যৱস্থাত অসমৰ থলুৱা স্বাৰ্থ উপেক্ষিত হোৱাতলৈ চাই অসম চৰকাৰ নিৰ্বিকৰ হৈ থকাটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যজনক। এই বাহিনীত সৰহ সংখ্যক লোকেই অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ নেপালী লোক আৰু তাৰ পিচত অসমীয়া আৰু তাৰ পিচতে ভাৰতৰ আন অংশৰ, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ গাৰ্জৱাল, পঞ্জাব, বিহাৰ আৰু কেবেলাৰ। শেষৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ প্ৰায় কেডেটেই ছিগনেল বিভাগৰ। বৰ্তমানত অসমীয়াৰ সংখ্যা কমিব ধৰিছে ক্ৰমাগত ভাৱে।” এই খিনিয়ে মোৰ কবলগীয়া।

***Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Assam Rifles is a Central Government force and not a force constituted by the Government of Assam. Recruitment to the Assam Rifles is not done at Happy Valley but by various Recruiting organisations as directed by the Army Head Quarter. Besides this, in certain cases, battalions, wherever they are located, also recruit locally with the prior approval of Head Quarter I. G. A. R.

Twenty Assam Rifles is located at Danapur in Bihar during its raising period as per orders of Army Head Quarter. The class composition of this battalion is “Mixed Hill Tribes”.

At present the battalion has got 726 recruits and their break up is as given below:—

1. Assamese	...	91
2. Bihari (Hill Tribes)		61
3. Manipuri (Hill tribes)		13
4. Gorkha	..	109
5. Tripura (Hill tribes)		29
6. Kumaoni	...	63
7. Dogra	...	117
8. Garhwali	...	81
9. Bengali	...	9
10. U. P. Hill Tribes		32
11. Punjabi	...	6
12. Keralian	...	12
13. Marathi	...	1
14. Mahar	...	1
15. Oriya	..	1

In the Signal platoon which forms a part of the battalion only matriculates are taken and there is no ‘class’ laid down. These personnel may be from any part of India.

At present there are 21 battalions (including 20 and 21 battalions under raising) and not 25 as reported in the news item. These battalions are deployed in NEFA, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim and Mizo district. There is also an Assam Rifles Training centre at Dimapur. The strength of a standard Assam Rifles

battalion is 1524. Assam Rifles is a para military force raised and financed by the Centre and is not an Assam State Police Force.

As regards officers there are three type of officers:—

- (a) Regular Army officers on deputation.
- (a) Released EGOs/SSCOs re-employed and given Assam Rifles Commission. This is a new cadre of officers only started in the last few months.
- (c) Promoted JCOs of Assam Rifles who have been given Assam Rifles Commission. All officers including deputationists from the Army are paid by the Home Ministry during their tenure with the Assam Rifles.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

On a point of information, Sir, may I know from the hon. Chief Minister whether it is a fact that although this Assam Rifles is managed by the Government of India, the Government of Assam has got some hand at least in the matter of employment and considering the growing unemployment in the State whether Government can take up the matter with the Central Government to recruit locally at least 60 per cent of such personnel from within the State ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha :

Sir, Assam Rifles, as I said, it is now a Central Government's force exclusively. So far Assam Government is concerned we only get the services of Assam Rifles in case of necessity. With regard to employment, it is our

interest of course to see that as many people from Assam join the service as possible. For that we will take up the matter with the Government of India.

Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1969

Shri Jadu Nath Bhuyan : Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1969, a copy of which is placed on the table of all hon'ble Members.

Shri Govinda Kalita : চাৰ, এই Select Committee ৰ ময়ো মেম্বাৰ আছিলো। মিটিঙৰ খবৰ পাই মই গৈছিলো কিন্তু তাত এজনো মানুহ নাপালো। তাৰ পিচত শুনিবলৈ পালো যে মিটিংখন postpone হৈছে। তাৰ পিচত মই Deuri ৰ কামত বহি থাকোতেই ইফালে মিটিং হৈ গ'ল কিন্তু মই খবৰ নাপালো। তাৰোপৰি কমিটিৰ ১৪নং ধাৰাত মোৰ বিভিন্ন মতামত ডাঙি ধৰিছিলো কিন্তু ইয়াত উল্লেখ নাই।

Mr. Speaker : The report is presented here. Now it is before the House to give the information. As you were absent but the other Members attended and finalised the report and the Chairman of the Committee has presented the report, the objections can be discussed when the Bill will come before the House. When the Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill will come before the House you will have a chance to discuss.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, when the Bill will be moved for being taken into consideration at that stage my learned friend, if he wants, he can move a motion for re-committing the Bill to the Select Committee.

Resolution—Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill 1969.

***Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was discussing about the resolution that has been moved by the hon. Chief Minister in respect of the 22nd Constitution Amendment Bill. I referred the matter about the attitude of the Government and certain leaders of the Government of India towards the State of Assam. I feel and it is my firm belief that the Government is not in a position to realise the gravity and the strategic position of the Government of Assam. They are sitting there in Delhi. They have listened carefully to the Memorandum and other forcefully speeches from the Hill Leaders and they have to submit to the whims or the political pressure of the Hill Leaders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : As there is no quorum we adjourn the House for 5 minutes.

(The House re-assembled after a break of five minutes.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was expressing my views and concern about the attitude of the Government of India in respect of the political re-organisation of the State of Assam. Sir, in that connection I like to stress upon the facts that the Government of India till today is not in a position to realise the importance of unity, integrity and solidarity of this frontier State and for not only the interest of the State itself but the country as a whole. Sir, in this connection I like to refer that this Amendment Bill which has been passed by the Parliament will do more harm to the State and the country as a whole than do good to the people of the plains and hills of Assam.

Here, Sir, I like to mention that in the Joint Select Committee certain observations had been made by K. Chandrasekharan. He said, "I register my voice of dissent against the Bill as it has come out now but with some verbal or minor Amendment. The Bill will be one more step definitely backward in the matter of national and emotional integration. The Bill paves the way for the advancement of fissiparous tendencies elsewhere in the country also". He rightly pointed out so. Shri Devananda Amat said, "So there should be rethinking and reconsideration on the formation of separate States or sub-States on the grounds and consideration of political, social, strategical, cultural, tribal, economical or any other points of view as these breed suspicion and pose unrest to the security and integrity of the nation" I feel, Sir, this hon. Member is completely correct. I feel the Government of India in no way give such kind of serious consideration on this point. Assam has a different identity. Assam has its own separate entity and *lovis standi* and nowhere in the world they have such kind of position as we are now geographically. Therefore on the geographical consideration, economical, political and cultural considerations this Government ought to have a rethinking over the proposal which has come in the form of such an amendment and they ought to have thought whether this amendment will solve the problem of this frontier State. I am one with those Members who have said that this measure will breed suspicion and pose unrest and will create more problems and more division and more fissiparous tendencies. This will do a lot of harm not only to the frontier State but to the country as a whole. Again, Sir, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has observed that the Bill, as framed and constituted, is bound to give rise to a host of administrative problems so far as the State is concerned. Unfortunately, this proposition enshrines the idea of a Federation within a

Federation which is India. If there can be a Federation within a Federation for the strategic area of Assam, then why not a similar one for other parts of India? Or is Assam to be made a laboratory for all sorts of experiments? Why is this double thinking? Sir, as has been rightly pointed out by Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri the Government of India really wanted to make this region a political experimental station for thier own interest. They are not realistic and they are not realising the problems of the State. They have not taken any step earlier to formulate a pattern of administration which will help emotional integration of this region. This is most important In the year 1962, we had to part with one of our sister States, Nagaland. But could Government solve the problem of Nagaland after giving them a separate State and after spending crores of rupees in the name of development? No, Sir. Because unless we can get scope for emotional integration and unless we can have scope for exchange of our views freely and frankly, there cannot be any solution of the problem. We have heard that peace is returning to Nagaland. But what happened? A few days back, the Naga hostile group has cropped up to create havoc and they demanded full-fledged independence. Now, suppose we decide to agree to the proposal made by the Government of India which has come in the form of a resolution moved by the Chief Minister. Who will decide the fate? While we certainly know the hon. Members of that side who are representing the hills have resigned and they have no say in this House, I feel that if we give the opinion of the House on this resolution by giving 'Yes' to the amendment and that we are thinking to solve this problem by conceding to this form or pattern of Government in this eastern region, but that will never solve the problem. That will create mor bitterness in the minds of the hills and plains people.

Sir, we have seen that only in the town areas of Khasi and Jaintia

Hills there are sets of people who are in support of this proposal. May be Garo Hills. But what is going on in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills under the erstwhile leadership of Shri Hopingstone Lyngdoh and Mr. B. Barch—to-day they are demonstrating and demanding complete separation from Assam. They knew that the Bill has been discussed in this House and there is no hope of solving this problem as some of the political aspirations of the hill people have not been fulfilled. Sir, I think I remember well when the hon. Chief Minister while we were discussing under the sorrowful circumstances to part with the Nagaland, he expected and we also expected that a time will come when Nagaland and Assam will be one State and we will be able to live together like brothers and sisters. From this I want to say that if we are to deal with the problems we must deal with them through our experience. Nagaland has taught us that lesson. Because the Government of India did not tackle this problem in time as a result of which, we have to lose so many brothers and sisters in Nagaland. We have to lose so many others things—we have to lose the real feeling of emotional integration amongst the different people of different regions in the State. Now, if we repeat the same thing in respect of these hills, I feel that we will not be able to do justice to the people of these regions

I am now referring to the observation made by the States Re-organisation Commission Report because we have discussed this matter earlier. It is this book which has brought destruction to the country—a wrong has been committed by late lamented Jawahar Lal Nehru by forming the States Re-organisation Commission which was not necessary because India itself is a State. There is no question of a State boundary. But the Government of India have taken up the matter which has seeds of disintegration not only here in this region but throughout the country. Therefore, all sorts of demands are coming forward.

The observation of the S. R. C. may go in favour of the people of the State in general but the thing that has been created is that these people though originally did not have any suspicious mind towards the people of the plains, have become suspicious now. Here at page 185 of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, the observation has been made of the suspicion and distrust of the people of the plains by the tribal people of this area. But actually it is the Government which has allowed this suspicion to start against the plains people. Again, it has been observed that the diversity of races and cultures and the different levels of social education and political development in the different areas of this region have prevented the tribal people from coming upto the level of the people in the plains. But the Government of India did not take any preventive measures for the survival of the tribal cultures, because except Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills in the Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the people have completely adopted the Western culture. Sir, I should say that originally the culture of Assam was one for all people. If you go through the original history you will find that the culture is the same for hills and plains including religion of the tribal brothers and sisters. In regard to this culture, Sir, our late beloved Mr. Rabha had collected so many things and left some of them in Mikir Hills and some parts of Jowai also and some of them in Garo Hills.

They have shown that we are not one, they have shown a separate identity of culture. That has given ample scope to the hills people to think in different lines and to feel that in all respects they are different but actually from the very beginning they are not so. But no step has so far been taken either by the Government of Assam or by the Government of India to prevent such westernisation of this region. Now, you will find that in the name of culture many

tribal people mostly amongst our Garo and Khasi and Jaintia brethren have westernised themselves and that westernisation has given them a superiority complex. They feel that they are quite different and that they can survive alone without the help from the rest of Assam. Therefore, as their culture is different which has been made by some other people, they do not want to live with the plains people. That feeling has cropped up and this impetus has been given to them by the States Reorganisation Commission. It has also been stated that due to lack of communication in this region, the hills people had no close contact with the rest of India. It is a fact that though 22 years have passed no communication improvement has been made by the Congress regime. There is every reason and every justice on the part of the hill brethren to say that no proper care has been taken in respect of communication. Crores of money have been spent in the name of development and in the maps we have seen many many roads which have been completed but in actual practice nothing has been done. It is rather surprising to hear the claim of not only the Treasury Bench but even Members from this side that the hills people should remain with us when we have not taken any trouble to go to the hill areas and to know the problems and difficulties of the tribal people. Even now the Hon. Chief Minister has visited the Mizo Hills only once or twice but he knows personally what is the communication problem and other problems in that area. Unless these problems are looked into in proper perspective and unless we analyse our past mistakes which we have committed, I do not understand how can we solve them and I am afraid we are bound to face such problems today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow too. Now, Sir, with due respect to all concerned, I should say that it is the Congress regime which has created such fissiparous tendency. As I have already said, the State Reorganisation Commission is the by-product of the Congress regime and the Pataskar

Commission or the One-Man Commission headed by Shri Tarlok Singh which they set up gave an impetus to the demand for a Hills State to the people of Assam. I am surprised, Sir, that though we the Government representatives from the State have represented several times to the Government of India about the problems of the hills people, no action has so far been taken, nor do they try to understand them. So I am not at all surprised when the Hill Leaders have been able to convince the Government of India about their stand. Sir, I said that it is the Congress regime which has allowed this sort of division and which has created a fissiparous tendency not only in this region but throughout the country. I have heard the argument put forward by the Chief Minister yesterday that in our party there is a difference. I agree to that but what is going on at the top level in respect of selecting the President of India and in what childish way they are behaving. In this Presidential election there is politics between the Northern and Southern India and this politics is going on. You will be surprised, Sir, to see in course of time that India will be divided into 4 parts when we will be in the corner. But everybody is criticising the United Front Governments. I am not a matured politician like the Hon'ble Chief Minister and other Members but I am apprehending and I am afraid that one day time will come when the map of Assam will be wiped out from the map of India unless we take precautionary measures. It is the top people which are taking this disintegrating attitude who want to remain in power only. I know what sort of conspiracy was going on in respect to the reorganisation of Assam. The Central Government do not like that there should be a strong leadership in this eastern region because they do not trust us. They still take us as a band of different stock. Therefore, Sir, they want that Assam should be cut into pieces. Time will also come when they will encourage the Goalpara Separation Demand and time will also

come when this demand of the plains tribal people will be conceded to. If all these things are taken into consideration you will find that this Government are encouraging these things. I think the Members from that side will not misunderstand me if I say that it is childish for Goalpara people to demand for autonomy. You are the leaders to lead us but why should you lack this farsightedness? Therefore, Sir, I am not going to blame others but the Congress leadership. It is this Congress leadership which has failed to lead us in a united way.

Now, Sir, another demand might come. I want to caution Mr Sanatan, the labour leader, that a major portion of the labour population are there in the State. We count them at the time of election but we do not count them at the time of their needs. How many tea labour people have been given opportunity to serve under the different Departments of Government? Discontentment is there. I caution the Chief Minister that this discontentment is prevailing amongst the major population of the State. As citizens of Assam, their interests are not looked after properly. So, also is the case in regard to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. No provision has been made for their welfare. The other day I happened to meet a youngster of tea garden population. He met also the labour leader. They expressed that though they have identified with rest of Assam, the people of Assam, in last 22 years after independence—this Government has done nothing for their development, no provision has been made for any effective improvement of their condition. We know that a huge amount of money has been spent for such purpose, but God alone knows how the money has been spent. It is high time for the leaders like us to see that equal facilities are given to them for their development with a view to bringing them to the standard of other people so that there may not be any scope for them to come with a demand for separation in future.

Now what do we find ? As I have said before, the Bill amending the Constitution which has been examined and passed by both Houses of Parliament, has marred the aspirations that we have had after going through the announcement of 11th September, 1968. It has totally frustrated our aspiration that we expected in the announcement that something at least would be done to solve the problem. As I have said this sort of separatist tendency is there due to our unchanged administrative pattern. We have been following the legacy of the British. The Britishers wanted to keep these areas separate from the rest of Assam for the purpose of administration. What wrong we had committed at that time is that we did not care to merge this State completely with the rest of Assam even after independence. This separatist tendency has come up in a different form. Moreover the British policy has been followed by the Government of India, that is, as I have said, is 'divide and rule'. In other words, the Central Government wants a weak leadership in this region. They consider the people of Assam their subjects and Assam their colony. That is how we find in the statement of late lamented Prime Minister of India Nehru when he said at the time of Chinese aggression in 1962: "My heart goes with the people of Assam". This is how we have got a little link with rest of India.

Sir, the States Re-organisation Commission made some definite observation in page 88 which reads: "Taking all these factors into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the formation of a hill State in this region is neither feasible nor in the interests of the people themselves. The hill districts, therefore, should continue to form part of Assam and no major change should be made in their present constitutional pattern". From this strong observation made by the S. R. C. what does appear now ? Our Chief Minister said that this Bill is a compromise formula and not to divide Assam. I say, it will divide

Assam into pieces. Not only it will divide the autonomous hill districts from Assam but it will divide Assam districtwise. The people of Assam did not object to give the people of the hills more autonomy. But the Government of India somehow or other had to submit to the political pressure of the hill leaders and had to concede to this demand and accordingly this 22nd Amendment Bill came up and was passed by both Houses of Parliament. But I am surprised to find that they want to adopt some policy to change some constitutional provision. Sir, according to the constitutional provision there is provision for single member representation. Now it is conflicting in that this will bring in double member representation. In what way this Bill or the provision therein will be made special for Assam and not in respect of other States ? I am not a Constitutional expert but I must submit that the Constitution is meant for all. But the leaders like Mr. Chavan and Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others say that the change will not be applicable to the rest of India. I do not understand how this will not be applicable in cases of other States. I as a lay man understand that it is applicable to other States also. Sir, you are an expert in Constitution and you will perhaps agree with me in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Barua, how long will you take ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I will take another 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : So long !

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Yes, Sir. You did not allow me to speak yesterday.

Now, the provision which is applicable to the State of Assam I think it is applicable to all. Therefore, if there is such demand from other parts of the country the Government of India will have to concede to such demands and cannot make any discrimination.

About double membership, I think this proposal is a little childish because here in this Act provision has been made in such a way that no specific mention has been made about other hill areas, specially Mizo Hills. There should be definite policy laid down what will be the future of the hills particularly the Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills if they want to join in that way.

Now, Sir, let me come to the Bill.

“Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor—

(a) a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the autonomous State, or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in such case, as may be specified in the law.”

Such a Legislature cannot act partly nominated or partly elected. Then we are to go to Rajya Sabha. There is a provision to have such kind of election system but here in the State Legislature either in the form of autonomous State or our State Legislature there cannot be such kind of a provision. It is redundant. It cannot be feasible.

“(b) a Council of Ministers, or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law”. Law can never go in the detail.

Here, in the first part also, in the main clause, “whether wholly or in part”, I think there should be specific mention as to what will be “wholly or in part”. It is not mentioned. We want to know the proper clarification from the Hon’ble Chief Minister in this regard.

Again, Sir, in page 2, clause 2(a) “specify the matters enumerated in the State or the Concurrent List with respect to which the Legislature of the autonomous State shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise”.

That is not clear. What is their limitation ?

There is no specific demarcation or limitation of their making laws. It is to be clearly examined. To my mind, it will be dangerous and there will be deadlock and this system cannot function.

Now, Sir, in clause (b) “define the matters with respect to which the executive power of the autonomous State shall extend;”

In clause (c) “provide that any tax levied by the State of Assam shall be assigned to the autonomous State in so far as the proceeds thereof are attributable to the autonomous State”;

In clause (d) “provide that any reference to a State in any article of this Constitution shall be construed as including a reference to the autonomous State”;

And in clause (e) “make such supplementary, incidental and consequential provisions as may be deemed necessary”.

That means, the above mentioned clauses have clearly given them the full Statehood. If there should be a State within a State then there should be at least some power vested in the State Legislature.

Sir, there is another thing. In clause 3, “An amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting”.

This is against the spirit of the Constitution. It is surprising how the persons in the helm of affairs can undermine the spirit of the Constitution. Here it provides the Members present but the Constitution provides two thirds of the whole membership. This is to be examined very seriously. Supposing only the quorum number is present in the House, they can pass any law, any amendment by having two-third of the Members present and voting. At any moment they can say that Assam should merge with the Hill State or at the same time they may say that Assam is to be made a Sub-State. Therefore, I say that from the Government level this should be taken up and insist to make it not the members present and voting but the members of the House as a whole.

Another thing, Sir, which the Chief Minister said that the Congress Party had suggested to the high level by asking them for inclusion of the Myllem State with the State of Assam and that has been rejected. As a consequence there will be difficulty. If the State capital remains here then we are to go through the Myllem State and unless that portion is tagged with the State of Assam then the meaning of keeping capital here or the declaration of the 11th September, 1968 is completely meaningless. I think it should be examined from a realistic point of view. This Amendment Bill has reduced the State of Assam to a Sub-State.

Again, article 3 says, "if the autonomous State comprises all the tribal areas referred to therein, be paid to the autonomous State comprises only some of those tribal areas, be apportioned between the State of Assam and the autonomous State as the President may, by order, specify".

In that declaration the Government has been given certain powers. Though the Governor may act as the Agent, my apprehension is that direct dictation may come from the State without consulting this House or

without consulting the Constitutional head in the State. Therefore all the powers have been entrusted with the Centre and not with the State. It is a very dangerous thing and that is a process or an attempt to kill democracy.

Again, Sir, in the later part of article 3, "there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the autonomous State sums, capital and recurring equivalent to the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the autonomous State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of that State to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam". Last para is a very dangerous thing. We are in the Union Territory.

Then again in No. 4.37(B). Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Assam, provide for the constitution and functions of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting of members of that Assembly elected from the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and such number of other members of that Assembly as may be specified in the order and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly for the constitution and proper functioning of such Committee. This has been taken away, the power of the House to frame rules and regulations and thereby killing the democracy. All these inspections will come and the President is to make amendment from time to time in consultation with the members of the tribal areas. Again, by those provisions, they are going to kill the democracy also of our provision of Constitution. These are few observations that had been made. If Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills joined with the Hill State what will be the fate of Mizo Hills and Cachar Hills? Cachar District will be made a

colony by this. Have the Government thought of it and tried to keep Cachar District within the rest of Assam? That provision has not been made.

Apart from that, to my mind, I have observed that the Government of India are giving importance only to the hill people. They did not pay any heed to the down-trodden Cachar people. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have visited those areas and know very well. I wonder why Sbrī Rothindra Nath Sen has not focussed the grievances of the down-trodden people of this Cachar District. Nobody is thinking and looking after this down-trodden people of Cachar District but only thinking of the betterment of the tribal people. If the Cachar District is merged with the neighbouring State of Tripura or with Manipur, then it is a different matter. There should be clear understanding about this. What will be the fate of the Mizo Hills? This will be a dangerous thing. It will neither solve the problem of the hill people nor of the plains people. There will certainly be a dead-lock. So, Sir, I think, before creating any party feeling, let us part like brothers. The boundary is nothing to my mind. The geographical boundary can be settled at any time, it is nothing. We should not be so stiff in respect of boundary. Instead of creating ill-feeling, Sir, let us part like brothers. Proper efforts are to be taken to implement the hill State keeping in view that nobody is hurt by this, simply making hill areas are enough. We are to create a good feeling among them. The Government of India should not make the State of Assam a colony. We are to show that we are one and let us fight for the betterment of Assam as a whole. With these observations, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri Matilal Nayak : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে Resolution for ratification এখন বিল আনিছে। সেই বিষয়ে বহুতে বহু কথা কৈ গৈছে। এইটো বৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে এই বিলখনে আমাৰ অসমৰ সংহতি বিনষ্ট কৰিব। এইটো আৰু দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা যে অসমৰ পৰা Delhi লৈ গৈ

যিবিলাক Representative আছে তেখেত সকলে ভালকৈ কাম কৰা হলে তেখেত সকলৰ বৰঙণিয়ে হয়তো এই বিলখন কিছু সালসলনি কৰিব পাবিলেহেঁতেন।

উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, অসমৰ ৮।৯ লাখ মানুহৰ কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ সংহতি বিনষ্ট হব। ভবিষ্যতেও যে এনেকুৱা ধৰাৰ সৃষ্টি নহব তাক নুই কবিল নোৱাৰি। উপাধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, যেতিয়া নগালেণ্ড পাহাৰ দিয়া হয়, সেই সময়ত মুখ্যমন্ত্রী আছিল মাননীয় Shri Bishnu Ram Medhi সেই সময়ত তেওঁ বা কংগ্ৰেছৰ সেই সময়ৰ নেতা সকলে যি বিষয় গছ বোপণ কৰিছিল সেই বিলাকে আজি অসমৰ সংহতি ধ্বংস কৰিছে। সেই সময়ত এতিয়াৰ Revenue Minister আৰু Political Sufferers ৰ মিনিষ্টাৰো মন্ত্ৰীসভাত আছিল। আৰু যি Reserve Seat ৰ পৰা আহিছে সেই Reserve Seat তো বিৰোধী পদৰ পৰা আহিছে। তাৰ নামে ১৫।২০ বছৰ এনেকৈ Reserve Seat টোত থাকি বাইজে ভাল পোৱা নাই। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয় ভাবি চাব লাগে।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just for clarification, when Nagaland was created, I was not a Minister at that time. I was a member of the All India Congress Committee.

Shri Matilal Nayak : আমাৰ যিবিলাক Scheduled seats তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে তাত নানাধৰণৰ খামখিয়ালি কৰা হৈছে। য'ত Scheduled seat নহয় নিজৰ সুবিধাৰ বাবে তাত তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। আজি যিবিলাক Scheduled Caste, backward caste আৰু মুচলমান আছে সকলোকে ভালদৰে সা-সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এনেদৰে যদি এখেত সকলক ৰখা হয় এখেত সকলেও বেলেগ বেলেগ ৰাজ্য দাবি নকৰিব জানো? গোৱালপাৰা জিলাটো সা-সুবিধা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই কংগ্ৰেছী সদস্যও বেলেগ শাসন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। গতিকে য'ৰ বিভীষণ য'ৰতেই আছে আৰু এওঁলোকৰ দ্বাবাই দেশত বহুত ওলট-পালট হব পাৰে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সম্পৰ্কত এই বিষয়ে বহুতো আলোচনা হৈছে, কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ দুৰ্বল অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু দুৰ্বল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ লগ লাগি আমাৰ

ওপৰত সকলো জাপি দিছে । আৰু আমি সেইবিলাক বিনা প্ৰতিবাদে মূৰ পাতি লব লগীয়া হৈছে । কিন্তু আমি ক'ব খোজা নাই যে, এইটো কংগ্ৰেছ বা আন কোনোৱাই লবৰ ইচ্ছা কৰিছে ।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই বিলৰ ওপৰত ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজো যে, ভৱিষ্যতে যেন আমাৰ অসমত দ্বিতীয় ৰাজ্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে । আৰু স্মৃতিধা পোৱা বিলাকেই যাতে স্মৃতিধা নেপায় আৰু নোপোৱা বিলাকেই যেন পায়, সেইটোৰ কাৰণেও ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে । যিবিলাক মানুহে এটা স্মৃতিধা পায় বা দিয়ে তেওঁলোকে আৰু বেচি স্মৃতিধা ল'বলৈ বিচাৰে । যদি এটা স্মৃতিধা পোৱাৰ পাচত আনটো স্মৃতিধা নিদিয় তেতিয়াই M.L.A. বেয়া হয় । সেই কাৰণে মই উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিব খোজো যে, সকলোৱে সকলোতে সমানে সা-স্মৃতিধা পায় আৰু কোনো যেন তাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় । আৰু শেষত, Scheduled Caste ৰ বিষয়ে কেইটা মান বিশেষ কথা কওঁ যে Scheduled Caste ৰ Seat একে ঠাইতে ১৫২০ বছৰ নাৰাখি তাৰ কিছু উন্নতি সাধন হ'ব লাগে আৰু তাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে । পাৰিলে Scheduled Caste ৰ Reserve Seat তুলিয়ে দিব লাগে ; নোৱাৰিলে য'ত আছে তাৰ পৰা Transfer হ'ব লাগে নহলে যে আৰু কিছু দিনৰ পিচত এই বিষয়ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সেনা নহ'ব তাক মই দাঙি ক'ব নোৱাৰো । ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

(Mr. Speaker in the chair)

***Shri Sailesh Medhi :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the second time that we are going to ratify the Constitution for slicing out some parts of the State into a State or a Sub-state. Therefore, let me observe its political and social changes that necessitated this unfortunate Constitutional Amendment Bill for this change. In the olden times or even in our childhood we read that the geographical boundary of Assam included Nagaland, N.E.F.A., Manipur and some adjacent parts nearby. But the

picture of Assam now is different. This eastern region comprises not only Assam alone, it comprises of Nagaland, Manipur, N.E.F.A., Tripura and other parts which comprise the eastern region. Under the domination of the imperialists the political concept of Assam had only a political meaning. Mostly British capital entered in the tea, minerals, oil, timber, railways and Steam Navigation. Now due to the super-imposition, due to super-imposed development from above and abroad this region needed Babus and labourers in lakhs from outside—from the great plains of India as we lacked that kind of human material for our own development. The vast tracts of fertile uncultivable land invited peasants in lakhs from East Bengal to develop its agriculture. A class of traders or merchants also were invited from as far as Rajasthan. In those days Assam was a host country. In those days the picture of Assam was different from what it is today. The local intelligentsia, middle class and labour and peasants have developed since then by leaps and bounds. The claims of the sons of the soil have also become a dominant political urge. The reverse process has also started, and it has gone to such an extent that the people of the valley are not liked by the people of the Hills as much as there is a growing demand for more and more separation. The demand for separation sometimes gathers such an intensity that unless it is conceded it tends to develop a desperation to get out of India itself. Why this tendency of separation? Since independence we have seen a single party rule in the centre as well as in the States. Though our Constitution tries to give sufficient autonomy to each region so that each State or region may develop with its own man-power and resources as the leaders of the different States are under direct control of high command from Delhi for any policy decision our leaders have no other alternative than to secure the green signal from the centre. The economic imbalance thereby has gone

up in different States of India creating frustration and fear amongst those people against the central power. From that fear the sense of insecurity has appeared in the minds of the people—not only in the minds of the hill people but in the minds of the plains people also. This craze of separation which started between the plains of India and the plains of Assam extended between plains of Assam and Hills of Assam, and, in future it may develop between the Hill people themselves. This conflict of feelings appears to be as our Chief Minister told us yesterday due to growth and not due to decay. I quite agree with him. A new development from the bottom—from the soil—is taking the shape of sub-nationality. Yet this growth is not free. It is hindered due to difficulties that has come up in the process of development. A real growth has abundant capacity to absorb people and ideas from outside. We say in America people from all corners of the earth with various colour and creed, language flocked together and are getting absorbed into one American nationality. Here also if real growth could have been released the picture would have been different. If economic upsurge could have been released here we could have formed a strong nationality of our own. But the growth has been halted everywhere and it could not be released as it ought to have been released. This urge for separation or to become modern within the material bias of our people

Adjournment

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

(After lunch)

Demonstration by people from the plains in front of the Assembly Building

Shri Phani Bora: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very urgent matter. The matter is that several hundreds of people coming from different districts of Assam have assembled in front of the main gate

and they are agitating, demanding Oil Refinery and all other things. As you know, Sir, these people are getting excited because since 10 o'clock they have been there. They want to place their views before the Assembly and since it will not be possible as it is not legal for them to come inside the House so the House should be adjourned for a few minutes and on behalf of the House we should go and tell them what we have got to tell them. Otherwise, Sir, there may be a situation which we may not like. They may rush into the Assembly premises which is not desirable. Therefore, I would request that the House may take cognizance of the situation and take a decision on this.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীফণী বৰাই উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা। আজি অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা কেইবা শ লোক গাৰ্হি বিধান সভাৰ মূল 'গেটত' আহি সমবেত হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে দাবী কৰিছে ২য় তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপন, অসমত তিনিটা Railway Divisional Headquarters স্থাপন, যোগী-ষোপা পঞ্চ বস্ত্ৰৰে অসমত এটা বিকল্প ৰেল পথ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণক আহিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। চাৰিও ফালে Police Military য়ে ঘেৰি আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰো কেই মিনিট মানৰ কাৰণে সদনৰ কাৰ্য্যসূচী স্থগিত ৰাখি আমাৰ সকলো সদস্য সদনৰ গল্লুখলৈ ওলাই গৈ তেখেত সকলে কৰা দাবীৰ বিষয়ে বুজাই কব লাগে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা ভৈয়ামৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণ চিলঙলৈ আহিছে। অসমত ২য় তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ দাবী লৈ। এই দাবী। অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰাৰ্থনা দাবী। এইটো জনসাধাৰণৰ মূল দাবী। লগতে অসমত তিনিটা Railway Divisional Head

Quarters স্থাপনৰ দাবী ও জনইছে। এই দাবীৰ ভিত্তিত ফৰিদাবাদত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে লোৱা সিদ্ধান্ত ৰাঙিয়া, লামতিং আৰু তিনিচুকীয়াত ৰেলওৱে ডিভিজনৰ এফিছ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে আওপকীয়া তাৰে গৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় ৰেলওৱে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নিখুৰ ঘোষণাও সম্পূৰ্ণ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা নাই। আৰু এটা বিকল্প ৰেল পথ যোগীৰোপা পঞ্চৰঙ্গয়েদি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত দলঙ নিৰ্মাণ কৰি অসমৰ দক্ষিণ পাৰেদি গোৱালপাৰা, কামৰূপৰ মাজেৰে বিকল্প ৰেল পথ গুৱাহাটী লৈ আনিব লাগে। এই দাবী লৈ অহা বিৰাট দলটোক সদনৰ দলপতিয়ে লগ ধৰি তেওঁলোকৰ বক্তব্য শুনিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণেই সদনৰ কাম কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে স্থগিত ৰখাৰ কাৰণে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত ফণী বৰা, শ্ৰীযুত অতুল গোস্বামী-দেৱে যি পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। সেই দৰে মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী, মন্ত্ৰী বৰ্গ আৰু সদস্য সকল ওলাই গৈ তেওঁলোকৰ কথা শুনিব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ দাবীসমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগ।

Md. Shamsul Huda :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইৰ পৰা যুবক, বাইজ আৰু বিধান সভাৰ সমুখত ১০ বজাৰ পৰা দাবী কৰি আছে অসমত তিনিটা Railway Divisional Head-quarter স্থাপন, অসমত দ্বিতীয় তেল শোষণাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকে বিধান সভালৈ আহি তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিব পৰা নাই। কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ পুলিচ বাহিনীয়ে তেওঁলোকক ঘেৰি ৰাখিছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জাঙি ধৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকেই আমাৰ বিধান সভাৰ কাম কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে স্থগিত ৰাখি, সদনৰ সদস্য সকল আৰু নেতৃত্বত থকা সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী শুনিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ বক্তব্য তেওঁলোকৰ আগত ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। তাকে নকৰিলে আমি আশা নকৰা অপ্রীতিকৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হ'ব পাৰে। গতিকে মই

অনুবোধ কৰো কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে সদনৰ কাম স্থগিত ৰাখি সদস্যসকল, মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী আৰু তেখেতৰ সতীৰ্থ সকলে কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে ওলাই গৈ তেখেতসকলৰ দাবী শুনি আহক। আৰু চৰকাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বিস্কোতকাৰীৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলৰ লগত আৰু অংশ গ্ৰহণ কাৰী সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰক।

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister, Industries): I want to submit one thing before you. Sir, we are guided by the Rules of Procedure of this House. Now on every occasion if the House is adjourned then the sanctity of the House will not be there. We have discussed the problem only the other day in connection with the No-confidence Motion and with the representatives of all the opposition parties of this House. I therefore, submit, Sir, I will make a statement on this issue in order to satisfy the people outside. But I think, Sir, if this procedure is adopted on every occasion the dignity of the House will be impaired. I make the submission to you, Sir.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :

May I suggest a via-media? The House should not be adjourned, the Chief Minister or the Minister of Industries can go and meet the people to deal with the subject. I agree that the people are waiting there for a pretty long time and getting agitated. We may go and meet the deputationists without adjourning the House.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, I thought the matter will be easily solved. Now I find that the Government is not desirous of solving this problem easily and peacefully.

I fail to understand why this House cannot be adjourned for a few minutes and the people, who have come here and are demonstrating in front of the Assembly, cannot be met by the Ministers and the Members who are here in this House. Sir, there

DEMONSTRATION BY PEOPLE FROM THE [6th August, 1969
PLAINS IN FRONT OF THE ASSEMBLY
BUILDING

was on one occasion lack of quorum and the House was adjourned for 55 minutes. I, therefore, fail to understand why this House cannot be adjourned for a few minutes when hundreds of people have assembled in front of the Assembly not for their own bread or for their own career, but they have come to ventilate the demands of the people. This House is democratically elected, the Members here are democratically elected by those people whose representatives are here in front of the Assembly. I fail to understand why it is impossible for this House to adjourn for, say, half an hour or so, for the Members to go and meet the representatives of the people who are here. This is the only way by which we can solve this problem peacefully and amicably. I thought the the problem was solved, but now I find that it has not been solved. In that case, let the people decide we have nothing to say. We as representatives of the people tried our level best to see that the problem is peacefully solved, the people are listened to, they are asked to say what they are coming for and to tell them what we have got to say. This is a very simple and democratic way of solving the problem. It is very democratic that the people will come and the House will adjourn and see them. This House is the house of the people. If we do not want to listen to the people, it is not democratic. Let us also remember this in this country the situation is changing and we must cope with the changed situation. We cannot go on in the manner in which we used to go in the past. I think we should try to adopt ourselves to the changing situation along with the development of the society, democracy, etc. I sincerely submit, Sir, that I myself want that it should be amicably settled, it should be peacefully settled. This is the only way to resolve this problem peacefully. I, therefore, submit that this House should adjourn for half an hour and then meet the deputation.

(Shri Atul Chandra Goswami and Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi rose to speak.)

Mr. Speaker: We have important business before the House. The debate on the Constitution Amendment Bill is going on. In the midst of it, I accommodated Sri Bora to speak a few words in connection with the demonstration and he has made his submission. Our debate is pending. Under the rules, there is no provision for adjournment of the House on any account except when the whole House agree for some very extraordinary and grave reasons to adjourn. I cannot do anything unless all the parties agree to adjourn. The debate is continuing and I cannot adjourn unless the whole House so desires. I am, therefore, sorry I am unable to accommodate Shri Bora in the absence of an agreement among all the parties to adjourn the House.

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami:
মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়.....

(Noise)

Mr. Speaker: After hearing both sides I have given my decision. On my part I am unable to adjourn the House under the rules while a debate is going on. Therefore, no further discussion may kindly be made.

Shri Giasuddin Amhed : While I bow down to your Ruling, Sir, I want to draw your attention to Rule 12A. "The Speaker shall have the power to adjourn the House whenever he deems necessary but he shall not exercise his power to adjourn the House sine die without the consent of the House". Here, the discretion lies with you. So, if the House gives consent, I think under this Rule there is no harm in adjourning the House for a few minutes in order to meet the people outside. This is a life-and-death problem for the people of Assam. So when the Rule permits your honour can adjourn the House for a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that without the consent of the House I cannot adjourn the House for any matter which does not relate to the proceedings of the House.

Shri Phani Bora: Then, Sir, I beg to submit that since you have given your Ruling, we now feel that we will have our say. That means that we will not allow any other business to be taken up in this House unless and until what we have been demanding is properly resolved. That is the position.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: I beg to submit, Sir, that the threat given by the hon. Member strikes against the tenets of democracy. In this House, every Member has freedom of speech, he has the right to speak on any matter and also to ventilate his ideas. But if any hon. Member takes the stand that unless his point is acceded to he will disturb the proceedings of the House, I think this will be a very bad precedent and under these circumstances, democracy cannot function. I am sorry, Sir, that the leader of the Communist Party has taken such a stand. Sir, the matters which have been referred to are being agitated in this House for all these days in some form or other. All of us are in full agreement with the demands. We had been discussing these matters in detail in course of the non-confidence motion also for two days. Therefore, Sir, I say there is no new point for the Government to speak again on these matters. The proceedings of the House have been published in the newspapers, it will be published in the Gazettee and it has been heard by the visitors and the Members. Therefore, Sir, when no new point is made out, what purpose will be served by taking out the House to the front of the Assembly chamber and making some of us, by adjourning the business of the House to address the crowd? There is no point in it. Again, Sir, the other day we condemned in this House unequivo-

cally some policemen of West Bengal for forcing their way to the Assembly Chamber and indulging in vandalism there. From what I understand from the speech of Mr. Bora, he is indirectly encouraging such a demonstration here also. This we fail to agree.

Shri Phani Bora: I am not indirectly encouraging anything. I am only asking this: Whether Government by their own action are going to precipitate the crisis? That is what I am asking. I am inciting nobody. Whatever I want to say is straight. I do not mince matters.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: Then, Sir, I suggest one thing. Some of the leading demonstrators may come to the Chief Minister's chamber or to the chamber of the Industries Minister, discuss the matter and clarify their points.

The other day when the demand was made by the policemen to the Home Minister there Shri Jyoti Basu to go and address the crowd, he also suggested that some of the leading members of the demonstration might meet him in the chamber and discuss matters. That was the right procedure enunciated. We also may adopt the same procedure and meet that way the demands of the demonstrators.

Shri Phani Bora: When the policemen came inside and broke everything and made vandalism after that incident, he met some representatives of the demonstration in his chamber. This has nothing to do with what is happening here.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: To go to address the crowd and by adjourning the House, I think, a bad precedent will be created for this House.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতা শুনি, বিশেষকৈ উদ্যোগ মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতা শুনি মোৰ ধাৰণা হৈছে যে সেই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰৰ যি সুবিবেচনা হ'ব লাগিছিল সেই সুবিবেচনা হোৱা নাই। বৰং বাইজৰ ওপৰত এটা আক্ৰোশ মনোভাৱ ল'ব বিচাৰিছে। কাৰণ পশ্চিম বঙ্গ পুলিচ সজ্জাতি দলৰ লগত অসমৰ তেল শোধনাগাৰ সজ্জাতি দলৰ লগত তুলনা কৰাটোৱেই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ আৰু মন্ত্ৰীসভাৰ মনোভাৱৰ পৰিচয় দিছে। পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ পুলিচ সজ্জাতি দল আৰু অসমৰ তেল শোধনাগাৰ সজ্জাতি দলৰ লগত কোনো মিল নাই। এই বিধান সভাতে আমি সম্বন্ধনমতি ক্ৰমে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ পাছ কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ পঠিয়াইছিলো। আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো কাম্যকৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে আশ্বাস দিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই আশ্বাসৰ পৰা আঁতৰি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আজি বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে সদনৰ সন্মুখত বিক্ষোভ পদৰ্শন কৰিছে। গতিকে পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ পুলিচ সজ্জাতি দলৰ আৰু আজিৰ সজ্জাতি দলৰ মাজত বিৰাট পাৰ্থক্য আছে। কাৰণ এই বিষয়ে এই সদনে প্ৰস্তাৱ পাছ কৰিছিল আৰু সেই সংক্ৰান্ততে আজি বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিব স্বিকৃতি পাইছে। প্ৰতিনিধি সকলৰ চাৰি পাঁচজন জাতি উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰা উচিত বুলি মই নান্দাৰো। কাৰণ তেওঁলোক আছিল এক গোট লৈ আৰু যি প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত লৈছিল সেই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে সেইটো জনিবৰ কাৰণে। বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ আগত মন্ত্ৰীজনে কবলৈ নিশ্চিহ্নৰ পৰা এইটো পৰ্যায় হয় যে বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ ওচৰত চৰকাৰ তথা কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ মনোভাৱৰ আনুৰিকতাৰ্ণ নহয়। চৰকাৰৰ হাতত মিলিটান্টী আছে, পুলিচ আছে, তেওঁলোকে দমন নীতি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰিব। কিন্তু সেইটোৱেই যদি চৰকাৰৰ মনোভাৱ হয় তেন্তেহলে চৰকাৰে পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাৱে কৈ দিয়ক যে ইয়াৰ বাবে যি পৰিণতি হ'ব তাৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰেই দায়ী। তাৰ কাৰণে এই

প্ৰতিনিধি দল দায়ী নহয়, সদস্য সকলো দায়ী নহয়। দায়ী হ'ব একমাত্ৰ চৰকাৰ। বেলেৰেৰ বিষয়ে উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কবলৈ গৈ কৈছে যে সকলো কথা Rule মতেহে হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু এই সদনৰ কাৰ্য বিশেষ জৰুৰী কাৰণত কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে স্থগিত ৰাখিব নোৱাৰে বুলিও কোনো Rule কভো নাই। আজি দেখিছো সকলো কথাতে এই কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই পুনৰ কৈছো যে চৰকাৰে পৰিষ্কাৰকৈ কওঁক যে চৰকাৰে বাইজৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰাখিব খোজে নে নোখোজে। যদি নোখোজে তাৰ কাৰণে যি পৰিণতি হ'ব পাৰে সেই পৰিণতিৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰিব লাগিব এই চৰকাৰেই।

Shri Phani Bora: Mr. Speaker, Sir. One point I want to clear at this stage. I want to make it very clear. I had discussed with you. I had discussed with the Deputy Leader of the House. I had a discussion with the Leader of the House and on the basis of that discussion it was agreed that the Chief Minister and some other Ministers will go out and talk to the demonstrators and it was also agreed that the people should not come in. The people were not coming inside. The demonstrators were telling me that they want to go and meet the Ministers. Ministers were telling me that some of the representatives may come. I told them that and they said "we are all representatives". I conveyed it to them and they said they need not come, we will go but let the House give us permission to go and meet them. Now on the basis of this gentleman's agreement I told them not be agitated and be quiet and they were quite, and I told them that the Chief Minister has authorised me to tell you and he authorised me to tell them that at 2 o'clock the Assembly will re-assemble again and then they will go when I raised it in the Assembly. I found another Minister instead of the Chief Minister. He stood up and said, "No, I will give a statement here". I told him that that I do not want a

statement from him here. There is no such agreement. There is some limit to everything. The people talk of unity, people talk of co-operation. But this is the type of behaviour. I do not know this kind of behaviour anywhere on earth. They want co-operation. I want to ask: is it the way of co-operation. It is extra-ordinary? Sir. The Deputy Leader said that it is the way of democracy. I have got democratic right on behalf of the people to stand and speak whatever I like in order to carry forward democracy.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the matter is getting unnecessarily complicated. It is true that we had a talk and since the question of refinery issue has been taken up by the House by a Resolution it was our view that whoever may be demonstrators let them be met on behalf of the House but at that time, Shri Bora would bear me out, there was not the question of adjournment of the House. In any case, Sir, I feel these demonstrators should be met from our side and also from that side of the House. Some of us can go and meet them. The other suggestion was some of their representatives can come and meet us. As stated by Shri Bora that all of them want to come, that will be a very big number. Therefore, I suggest some of us from this side and that side of the House will go and meet the deputationists and the House may continue.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister Industries): Sir, I want to make certain clarification because hon. Member Shri Bora at the beginning requested your honour, the Chair, to adjourn the House.....

(Interruption from the Opposition Members)

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi: We do not want to hear him. He has betrayed the cause of the people of Assam. He must stop.

Shri Biswadev Sarma: Why, I have got the right to say.....

(Voices from the Opposition)

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order! Please. In view of the statement made by the Chief Minister I will request that some of the Members from both sides will go and meet the demonstrators in front of the Assembly and the House will continue. Members willing to meet them may go.

Shri Sailen Medhi: Sir, I will request the Chief Minister to go along with the Deputy Leader of the House.

(A Voice: And not Industries Minister)

Shri Biswadev Sarma: Yes, I don't mind.

Shri Phani Bora: Sir, in view of the statement made by the Leader of the House, I agree to the *via media* solution.

(Some of the hon. Members from both sides left the House to meet the demonstrators outside).

Resolution: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is 2.30. We shall close the general debate by 4 o'clock or if possible earlier. And, then Minister will reply and a decision be taken.

***Shri Sailen Medhi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking that we cannot become modern like the British or the Americans without material and industrial base as in Europe and America. We can borrow some habits but unless we create production

force in this region our purpose cannot be fulfilled. We lack this growth of production force. We must now try how to release this production force and awaken the people for development. Instead of this we are hankering after some jobs and opportunities and having a suffocating middle-class atmosphere filled up by corruption, nepotism, etc. Sir, we actually do not know how rich we are with huge minerals, oil, fertile soil, forest and hydro-electric potentiality. This eastern region of ours is one of the richest areas in the whole of the country. Sir, with full participation from Hills and Plains we cannot only make this region self-sufficient but we can cater the needs of the whole of India. If the resources are tapped properly and released properly then instead of fighting each other we could have found a common ground. A bold, youthful, integrated personality would begin to emerge bringing a real renaissance which will ultimately lead the whole of India from this eastern region of ours.

We the Assamese speaking people of Brahmaputra valley feel frustrated to see this awakening of the Hill people and the flow of outsiders that have entered into this area.

Sir, we sometimes question to our leader in Delhi how can you help these un-Indian, half-Indian tribal masses to become complete Indian without the help of us—the real Indians who are the natural neighbours of them. Can the economic development of this Hill areas be successful without Brahmaputra Valley?

The tribal people want to get themselves separated from Assam, not only they hate Assamese people but they do not like the Indians of which we are in the forefront of the line. Fighting against Assam and Assamese is the first step to get out of India herself. When we also fight back for unity we fight for the Indian integration. So, we say to the Delhi-wallahs

that please do not make us the whipping boys for the ills of the Hills. We are trying for unity not only for us alone but for the whole of India. Still then a suspicion has grown in the minds of the Hill people as they seem not to see any reason unless they are given full Swaraj to look after themselves. Sir, the Hill people on the other hand are also suffering from two contradictory trends. At one end they are seeking a larger identity breaking out from their old age tribal seclusion and at the other they seek to realise that identity in their very little locality in their local nationalism, sub-nationalism. They actually do not know what will be their larger identity. Some of them tried to jump over to a kind of western-world identity ignoring the very presence of Assam or India at their door. They even ignore their own language, culture and heritage. But they sometimes forget that one can never be a European, American or Russian by simply following their habits and manner without having the basic economic footing.

Sir, since the emergence of Nagaland most of the groups against Assam has almost removed. They have begun to look upon Assam as a helpful neighbour. They are taking electric power for the development work from Assam, etc. Once they are satisfied that they have got Swaraj to develop themselves for their larger identity they will at once see the need for defending that Swaraj which cannot but be a joint and co-operative effort of all their immediate neighbours.

Sir, for larger development they will need to utilise their local wealth to forge a common link with the entire common men of the North-East region and the rest of India. And perhaps, their vision of the larger identity will be clear to them and not remain as vague and contradictory as at present.

It is true that India in her depth is a sick country. It is true

that India is not capable of creating any image to attract the raising or awakening people of the Hill areas. Sir, with its 22 years single party rule has also frustrated the people and the country. A single party rule in the Centre as well as in the States, as I have already said brought this apprehension that the different regions will not get the federal autonomy for their own development. Neither a true democracy will play its role.

Sir, to remove this fear the only solution is that we must create a situation where there will be no single party rule in the State. Then only we can feel safe and democratic and can solve the hill problem of the hill areas of the State. Sir, the colourful people of this region played a fundamental part. We the people of India particularly this region are facing a tremendous challenge from outside and inside. From outside comes the challenge from China and Pakistan. The challenge from China is that whether we are actually socialists and better equipped so as to help the tribal people free themselves from their old age backwardness. The challenge of Pakistan is essentially whether India is a nation with all her nationalities and language, caste, creed—whether India has the capacity to assimilate all into a harmonious unity. Sir, we could not understand these challenges in a clear perspective. Therefore, we are suffering a lot and there is confusion in our mind in the creation of these different States and sub-States of our region. Sir, we can solve that problem only if we raise and realise the industrial growth of our State, Assam, particularly tapping the resources of this region. Then one day I am sure. Sir, this region will lead the whole country, India in future. Sir, therefore, this creation of a Sub-State for which we are going to ratify the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is to be supported but not to create a separate Hill State or a separate Sub-State but to facilitate the releasing of industrial growth of

this region. With this objective let the hills and the plains people fight together hand in hand then in future, really I am sure this region can lead the whole of the country from this easternmost part of India. Therefore, with these observations, Sir, I support the ratification Bill which has been brought to this Assembly and as our leader of this side and the leader of the House had already said if we propose something that should be given with a good grace, and good wishes so as to make the hill people feel that we are with them and are going to help them for their future growth and development and the future growth of this region. With these observations I support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Breach of Privilege Committed in actual view of the House by a visitor

(A visitor in the Gallery started delivering a speech, shouting and dropping leaf-let. There was surprise and commotion in the House).

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen: We take strong exception to it. After all the sanctity of this august House is to be maintained and the rules and the procedure of this august House must be followed. But one thing, Sir, there are so many security men surrounding the Assembly premises. What for they are here? Not only that, Sir, I hope you will make necessary enquiry to take disciplinary action against all those in-charge of security.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance): When the Opposition Member, Shri Phani Bora said that the crowd outside would march inside, Shri Sen did not say anything.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya: Please, for heaven's sake, do not allow the Treasury Benches to

hurl abuses on the opposition. We remained silent and stubborn and did not move but the Leader of the House spoke not we.

Mr. Speaker: I have sent the Under Secretary to enquire into the matter and I will take serious action if there is dereliction of duty on the part of the people in-charge of security.

Shri Ramesh Mohan Kouli: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনৰ কাৰ্য্য চলি থকা অৱস্থাত গেনাৰীৰ পৰা বজুতা দিৱাটো আৰু leaflet দলিওৱাটো নীতি বিৰোধী কথা; আৰু সেইটোৱেই যদি হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ Security ক'ত? ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker: I have already stated that I will enquire into the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: May I draw your attention? Whether the Assembly premises have been converted into a bazar or is it actually a sacred place for democracy? How these Hill State volunteers could penetrate inside the House? Some body has been assaulted inside the premises. I am telling that all the volunteers of the separate Hill State are moving around and inside the Assembly premises.

Mr. Speaker: As regards the point raised by Shri Sen, I have taken serious notice of it. I have sent the Under Secretary to enquire into the matter and I will take serious action against those people in-charge of security. In the meantime, unauthorized who are in the Assembly premises will be cleared.

Resolution: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969

Mr. Nakul Chandra Das: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find, obviously, there is not much scope for jubilation in the ratification of this Bill which has already been passed by both

Houses of Parliament. Sir, we all know the history, the developments and the processes through which the movement for a separate Hill State demand has been launched by a section of the hill people, particularly in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills. No doubt, Sir, this is a very delicately balanced scheme and quite novel in the Indian Constitution. To work it out, no doubt, it requires utmost patience, mutual understanding and a spirit of co operation and goodwill amongst all concerned. Sir, in the words of the Union Home Minister "the personality of the Assam State is there. It is not a bit compromised. Whatever functions the State had, they have been distributed between the Autonomous State and the State. There will be complete representative Assembly for the entire State of Assam. Therefore, the basic structure of the Constitution is not eroded in any way."

Sir, whatever the feelings of the Home Minister may be, I have honest apprehensions and it is my experience after watching the development of the Hill State movement that if we do not give our utmost sincerity in working out the scheme in its true spirit the bureaucrats in the Union Home Ministry may compel us to accept separation from the hills. Because, in spite of our sincere efforts to preserve the integrity of Assam, in spite of our unity in diversity, the bureaucrats in the Union Ministry have dragged us to face the pitiable plight today. Therefore, Sir, I will appeal to the Union Home Minister and also to the leaders of Assam both in the proposed Autonomous Hill State and of the composite State of Assam to be very cautious in matters relating to the proposed Autonomous Hill State. Sir, as I said earlier, there is still apprehension in all quarters that this may be a beginning of the end and, in not further distant time we may have to face the consequence of complete separation of the two Hill Districts. I hope,

this will not happen. But if it happens at all we will have to take it sportingly so that the Hill brothers of Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills who want to part with us, part as brothers.

Sir, the Hill State movement has long background and my learned friend Shri Bhattacharyya narrated the whole history beginning from the Fazal Ali Commission, Patakar Commission and Mehta Commission to the consensus we reached on this issue. But I feel, behind all this manoeuvring, behind all this move for separation there are dissipated tendencies, and there is a third force, the bureaucracy in the Centre. If these bureaucrats in the Union Home Ministry would not have given some understanding to the leaders who claimed separation, the situation would not have drifted to this position and all our cry to remain united would not have gone in wilderness. Therefore, Sir, I am afraid, this may be the beginning of the end. And, I appeal to the Union Government, taking this opportunity here so that the bureaucracy must put off their hands from this part of the country otherwise Assam will go to pieces if they give further incitement to different groups on the false pretext that Assam is not united because of distinct cultures and languages, etc. Sir, those who advocate this false idea only betray the spirit of nationalism. Assam has been a composite State with its glorious past; Assam maintains unity in diversity. The Britishers adopted the policy of divide and rule and caused immeasurable harm to this part of the country. And for the consequence of today I do not blame the leaders of Assam but I blame the leaders in Delhi who are in the helm of affairs, who do not know the very background of Assam's history and how the Assamese people behave. Therefore, Sir, I hope while ratifying this novel piece of legislation we must be very cautious so that we may not be deprived of our legitimate rights. Even if these two districts want to be separated, we should not create difficulties. It reminds

me of the Interim Cabinet. When Sardar Patel took over the Home Ministry Liaquat Ali Khan was the Finance Minister and a deadlock was created in respect of all affairs in the Government of India and ultimately the country was divided. I hope, Sir, such a situation will not develop in Assam in respect of the proposed Autonomous State and State of composite Assam. It will require a spirit of co-operation, mutual understanding and goodwill among the leaders of the proposed autonomous Hill State and the State of composite Assam and I hope that spirit will not be lacking among the leaders. Sir, I fully endorse the resolution moved by the Chief Minister for ratification of the Bill and while ratifying it we must see that we are not deprived of our legitimate rights. Sir, with these few words I conclude.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen :

Sir, just I will take few minutes in this discussion. Before that, Sir, I want to make a submission that hon. Finance Minister has done a very great disservice to me. In fact I never liked the attitude of some of the hon. Members. But because I did not give vent to my feelings obviously that does not mean that I supported the gesture shown. The facts remain that the hon. Members of this side of the House who are holding opposition to the Government we are somehow to work unitedly. We may differ but when some incident like that one happened in the gallery I considered it my duty to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Speaker that even by keeping so many of our security men all around the House how it was possible for someone, none less a person than the *ex*-Chairman of the Shillong Municipal Board, to come here and deliver a speech over the edge of the gallery and throw from there leaf-lets? It does not speak well, it does not smell well and it warrants that we should take precaution and we should be very much cautious lest what happened in the West Bengal Assembly may not happen in our House also.

Sir, so far as Constitution 22nd Amendment Bill is concerned, I feel, the scope of discussion is very limited for us. It is limited because on a number of occasions this burning problem not only has agitated the Hon'ble Members of both sides of the House but also it was a headache for the last few years in the State as a whole. I am definitely one with the Chief Minister where in his statement he has rightly asserted that after giving too much of thought, too much of considerations from this and other end some sort of provision has been made just to accommodate our Hill brethren in the fulfilment of their political aspiration and in this august House in the past we have adopted a draft resolution for the amendment in the Constitution and for composition of autonomous State and a Sub-State within the State of Assam keeping the entire boundary of Assam as it is.

But in between that arrangement, that set up of some sort of autonomy is going to be given to our hills brethren. I think along with our Chief Minister we should also feel optimistic. Let us hope for the best. Let us hope that there will be an end of these fissiparous tendencies, there should be an end of further division, further slicing out of this unfortunate State of Assam and I feel from all these things which are going on, on the face of this amendment of the Constitution for the 22nd time, not only the people of Assam but the people of the whole of India will get a lesson out of it. We will try to rise up to the situation just to get ourselves with the aspirations, with the demands, with the desire—political and otherwise—of our own brethren, in all parts of the State just to give them a correct and proper way of living democratically. But, Sir, apprehensions still exist. What are the apprehensions? We have been seeing, we have been witnessing that fortunately or unfortunately a group has seceded from the A. P. H. L. C.—howsoever strong or otherwise it may have been—

the fact remains that there is a tendency, there is a demand from a section of hill brethren for a full-fledged State and in a course of time, despite the opposition and obstruction from the State Government or from the people of Assam the Central Government may concede to the demand for a full-fledged State.

Sir, there is a provision that by two-third majority in the District Councils of Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo Hills they can give their verdict in favour of joining either the Sub-State or the Autonomous State or in course of time, God forbid Hill State, then there will be no end of amendment of Constitution and no end of similar distressing situations. We are to get the mandate and give ditto in some such proposals. In that case, Sir, there are parts in this State of Assam, in the political map of Assam which are covered in three sides by hill areas and one side by Pakistan. Not only some parts of Assam, there are some parts within the India Union, *i. e.*, Tripura State for which the only line of communication is through the district of Cachar and more precisely through the Subdivision of Karimganj which is on the border of Pakistan. Now, Sir, taking the worse view if unfortunately our brethren in the North Cachar and Mikir Hills through their strength in the District Councils voice such a demand and become a part and parcel of this Autonomous State then we lose our natural corridor with the rest of Assam which will pose a danger for us because not only we are placed in a corner of the State but we are placed just on the bed of Pakistan. Not only the district of Cachar is on the bed of Pakistan, the Mizo district, the State of Tripura and the district of Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills—this entire region is on the border of Pakistan and unfortunately we are not in friendly terms with the State of Pakistan. Taking that in view let us not be complacent

let us not also be optimistic but take such steps so that if unfortunately, God forbid, such situation arises, we the people in that region of Cachar, Mizo and Tripura State are not placed in an awkward and helpless situation and at the mercy at large. At least the Government of Assam and the people of Assam have a definite responsibility towards giving us safety, security and all other provisions as has been envisaged in the Constitution of India. In this regard my humble submission to the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Members of the House is that they should immediately discuss matters with the Government of India and take immediate steps to revitalise and rebuild the railway track from Lumding to Cachar through the Hill section which is almost out of service for at least 4 months in a year. Even now we are getting no service from Shillong to Badarpur via Jowai. Fortunately we have got a bridge across Luvā. Thanks to our young friend from Cachar, the Minister of State, P. W. D. who has taken much interest in removing the long-felt difficulties of our people but the fact remains that for at least one month now we have no communication link with the district of Cachar. We are to fly to Sihar from Borjnar Airport or avail a train at Gauhati and to reach Cachar after 32 hours of rotting in the train. So, Sir, my humble submission is that rebuilding of Hill Section railway track is an immediate necessity.

There is also a road under construction possibly from Hojai to Cachar via Haflong and a road from Lumding to Cachar via Haflong. The road should be expedited so that in case of any emergency Cachar is not sealed to rest of India and Cachar may have link with the rest of India for all time to come and there may not be any crisis whatsoever. And from the status of a

citizen of an A class State we are not reduced to the citizen of an Union Territory.

***Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya:** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के नेताने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। जिन मित्रों और जिन लोगों के सहयोग और समझौते के कारण सरकार को यह रास्ता निकालने के लिये आज संभव हुआ है, पहाड़ के रहनेवाले तथा मैदान के रहनेवाले वे मित्र जिनके सहयोग और आग्रह के समझौते चाहे वे हमारी पार्टी के हों या पहाड़ी अंचल के नेता हों, जिन के सहयोग से आज को यह समझौता संभव हुआ है, उन सबको हंस बधाई देते हैं। आज जो Bill Parliament में पास हुआ है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय ! आप देख रहे हैं कि आज सदन के सामने दो जुलूस आये हुए हैं। एक उत्तेजना की सृष्टि हो रही है। एक जुलूस आशा है मैदानी इलाकों से दूसरी पहाड़ी अंचल से आया है। हमें इस बारे में सोचना है कि इस तरह के प्रदर्शन और असंतोष और अविश्वास का कारण क्या है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके दो कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि हमारी अवहेलना हो रही है, हमें neglect और ignore किया जा रहा है, दूसरा यह है कि हमपर कोई चीज थोपी जा रही है, impose किया जा रहा है, तो इस का मतभेद, वसन्तस्थ और असंतोष पैदा हो जाता है। आज मैदानी इलाकों से जो जुलूस आया हुआ है, उनकी शिकायत है दिल्ली की सरकार उनके प्रति अन्याय कर रही है। और पहाड़ी इलाकों के जुलूसवालों की शिकायत है कि उनकी अवहेलना और उपेक्षा हो रही है। उनका development या विकास नहीं हो रहा है। इसीलिये यह विक्षोभ आज हुआ है।

कल मैं इस बारे में, काछाड़ के बारे में कह रहा था कि काछाड़ के रहनेवालों की यह कहना है कि हमारी अवहेलना हो रही है।

उनका ignore किया जा रहा है तो वहाँ भी असंतोष है. मतभेद और वैमनस्य हो रहा है ।

महोदय ! आज जो Bill यहाँ लाया गया है उससे एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या का समाधान हुआ है । यह समस्या बहुत दिनों की है । जैसा कि हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदयने कहा था कि यह बहुत पुरानी समस्या है, इसका इतिहास बहुत पुराना है । लेकिन हमें दुख है कि आज तक इसका समाधान नहीं हुआ था । आज हमें खुशी है कि जो Bill यहाँ पेश हुआ है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिये हम सब मिल रहे हैं ।

महोदय ! कुछ लोगों का मत है कि यह समाधान अच्छा नहीं है । उनका कहना है कि इससे बहुत सी दिक्कतें पैदा होनेवाली हैं । हमारे यहाँ State की व्यवस्था है, Union Territory की व्यवस्था है । लेकिन इस तरह के Sub-State की व्यवस्था नहीं है । हमारे मित्र श्रीगणेश जी उम दिन ऐसा कह रहे थे । मैं कहता हूँ रूस में भी इस तरह की व्यवस्था है । वहाँ भी इस तरह Autonomous Districts, Autonomous Regions की व्यवस्था है । अगर रूस में Autonomous Regions की व्यवस्था चल सकती है तो हमारे यहाँ भी बड़े मेज में हमारा काम चल जायेगा । वस्तुतः कि हमारा संपर्क ठीक हो । यह संपर्क ठीक रहे तो इन व्यवस्था में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी । इससे हमारा काम नहीं बिगड़ेगा ।

महोदय ! जवराष्ट्र पिता गांधीजी यह चेष्टा की थी हमारी हक राष्ट्रभाषा कि होनी चाहिये और उसके लिये जब उसने आग्रह किया था तो बंगाल के श्रीप्रफुल्ल सेन घोष, श्रीमुनीति कुमार चातार्जी और दक्षिण के श्रीराजागोपालाचारीजीने सक्रिय सहयोग दिया था । हमारे प्रांत में भी लोकप्रिय स्वर्गीय गोपीनाथजी बरदलैजी ने सहयोग दिया था । लेकिन आज हिन्दीवालों की हिन्दी के प्रति जो दुख है, हिन्दी को योप देनेकी हमारे अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियोंपर हिन्दी

को impose करने की, तो उसके खिलाफ आवाज हो रही है । उसका प्रतिरोध हो रहा है । इसी तरह जब किसी पर कोई चीज थोप देने की भावना होती है, तो उसका प्रतिरोध होता है, उसका resistance होता है । महोदय ! मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर भी दो कारणों के लिये, अवहेलना और अवहेलना के कारण मतभेद पैदा होता है । जब आपस के समझौते से कोई काम होता है तो लड़ाई, मतभेद के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं होता, कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होती ।

मैंने दुख है कि काल में जब हमारे माननीय मुख्य महोदय के बारे में बोल रहा था तो, हमारे मित्रों में गलतफहमी हुई थी । काछाड़ के बारे में बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि अगर चलिहा सत्त्व हमारे नेता न रहे तो काछाड़ आसाम के साथ नहीं रहेगा । इससे मेरा मतलब यह था कि श्रीचलिहाजी आसाम की एकता के प्रतीक है । इस Bill पर बोलते हुए Parliament में स्वर्गीय गोपीनाथ बरदलैजी के बारे में यही कहा था कि वे आसाम की एकता के प्रतीक थे । इसी तरह आज वर्तमान समय में श्रीचलिहा जी हमारी एकता के प्रतीक हैं । इससे मैं किसी के प्रति अश्रद्धा प्रकट नहीं कर रहा हूँ । किसी भी माननीय सदस्य के प्रति मेरी अश्रद्धा नहीं है । श्रीमहेन्द्र मोहन चौधुरी, श्रीगोरी-शंकर भट्टाचार्य, श्रीकणि बरा, श्रीदुर्गाचल बरुआ किसी के प्रति मेरी अश्रद्धा नहीं है । बिलकुल नहीं है । मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता था कि श्रीचलिहा हमारी एकता के प्रतीक हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य मुझे इसके लिये गलत न समझे ।

महोदय ! उम दिन मैंने काछाड़ के बारे में जिक्र किया तो माननीय सदस्य श्रीरथिन सेन जो ने मेरा जिक्र किया । मैं तो केवल काछाड़ के लोगों की जो शिकायत है, उसी के बारे में जिक्र किया था । अभी हालही में माननीय उद्योग मंत्री श्रीशर्माजी काछाड़ गये हुए थे । जहाँ जहाँ वे गये और जहाँ जहाँ meeting हुई थी वही उन्होंने यह कहा था कि काछाड़ के प्रति बड़ा अस्वभाव हुआ है । पिछले २० वर्ष में यहाँ किसी

तरह का विकास हो नहीं पा रहा है इसी लिए काछाड़ के लोगों की यह भावना है कि हमारे प्रति अवहेलना हो रही है। मैंने भी यही कहा था। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी विकासगत दूर हो। हमारे अभाव अभियोग दूर हो।

इस Bill के बारे में हमारे कुछ मित्रों की विकासगत है कि इससे भविष्य में बड़ी बड़ी विकासगत पैदा होगी। भाषा की समस्या खड़ी होगी। हमने देखा है कि जब सदन में कोई भाषण होता है तो पहाड़ी मित्र बाहर चले जाते हैं।

वे बाहर जाकर बैठते हैं और कहते हैं कि भीतर बैठकर हम क्या करेंगे। वहाँ जो कुछ हो रहा है उसे हम समझ नहीं सकते हैं। वहाँ कुछ follow नहीं कर पाते तो वहाँ बैठने से क्या फायदा है। लेकिन आज के युग में यह समस्या कोई बड़ी समस्या नहीं है। आज सभी भाषाओं के अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था है। U. N. O. में इस तरह की व्यवस्था है। हमारी Parliament में भी सभी भाषाओं के अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था है। यहाँ भी ऐसी व्यवस्था हो तो भाषा के लिये कोई विकल न होगी। और एक प्रश्न उठा है कि Shillong किम State के कंट्रोल में रहेगी। यहाँ के Deputy Commissioner का किसका Control रहेगा। Assam का रहेगा या Autonomous Hill State का। ये सब बात तो Detail की हैं। इन सबका समाधान होने में कोई विकल नहीं होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदय के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे सर्व-सम्मति से माननीय सदस्यगण समर्थन करें।

Shri PHANI BORA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the proposal not because I consider it to be an ideal solution to the problem that we are faced with but because there is no other consensus. This is the only basis on which the national consensus could be arrived at. Of course there was one other alternative and the alternative was a complete se-

parate Hill State consisting of Garo Hills and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. But on that there was no consensus and in the situation prevailing today a problem like this cannot be solved by a majority. A consensus is required. Therefore, under the circumstances in spite of the fact that it may lead either to unity and integrity or may also lead to further disintegration, in spite of having both the possibilities, we have no other alternative at the moment except to accept this position. I do not like to go to the analysis of the situation that led to this position. This is more or less known to everybody by now because this subject was discussed in this House times without number. It is a fact that if we could have avoided this type of bifurcation or else if we could have created a situation in which the people living in the Assam Valley districts, in Cachar and in the Hills could feel there is equality and equal opportunity and that remaining together is the guarantee for further development, if we could create that position that would have been ideal.

This cannot be achieved if we want to proceed in development of capitalist and compromise with landlord. Unfortunately, Sir, my friends do not like to understand the significance of what I am saying. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am hundred per cent convinced that the rich people are exploiting the poor, and advanced people are exploiting the under-developed and backward. There cannot be a solution on the basis of keeping exploitation. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do away with evils of exploitation. On the contrary, this exploitation is growing every day. The gap between the rich and poor, the gap between the advanced and backward is widened instead of being narrowed. There is a fissiparous tendency every-where, the tendency of separation is also growing. There is no end of it. Nobody can stop unless the basic problems that are confronted are attempted to solve. Here I

have no shadow of doubt. Now, Sir, I must be clear in mind that again and again, what we hear from different quarters about this disintegration, is not only prevalent in our State of Assam but in the whole of India, which is not accidental.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hear again from my Hon'ble friend from Cachar that Cachar is neglected and not only that, what I find is that the Congress Party is ruining the State and bringing the disintegration. The Congress used to send certain representative as Congress representative to Parliament. That Congress representative in Parliament spoke on the same problem about the welfare of the State, but he spoke in such a way that he belonged to some other party, not Congress. He raised the question why Assamese language is going to be introduced in the Gauhati University. This is a clear indication of disintegration. Why, if Assamese language is not introduced in Assam, where it will be introduced, outside Assam? If we failed to understand the sentiments of Cachar, if Cachar people failed to understand the feelings and sentiments of us, where is the unity? Why it is so? I want to state that on this Earth, where there is one State called Assam based on traditional culture of the people living in the area, have we not the right to introduce Assamese language in Gauhati University? Why, one should object? How we are going to achieve integration this way? If Assamese language is not introduced in Assam, where it will be introduced? Will it be introduced in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras? Why is it so, because the State of Assam does not have sufficient fund. Let there be another University in Cachar with Bengali language, I have no objection. But why do they object to introducing Assamese language in Assam at the Gauhati University?

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:
I do not know who has objected, we did not object.

Shri Phani Bora: Shri Mohitosh Purkayastha. Is he not Congressman? If the Congress-men bring disintegration, how the bigger problem can be solved? I want that full-fledged development of Bengali language in Cachar but at the same time, I want also the development of Assamese language in Assam Valley. There should not be any difference between Assam Valley and Surma Valley. If we behave like vultures around a little piece of meat, it is unfortunate. Let us try to have sufficient meat so that every one of us can share it equally. This is the only way to solve our problem. If anybody gives a threat and says that I am not going to stay with Assam, I want a separate State, all these threats will lead to disintegration. Let us find all the real grievances and solve the problems amicably. Let us pay attention without showing that big brother attitude. But, unfortunately, this is the order of the day. This is the crux of the problem. This crux, we should try to solve amicably. Sir, I am Assamese not first and second but I am Assamese first and secondly I am Indian as I live within the Indian Union. I do not make any difference, I am Assamese first and last. What is Indian, who is India? India is a big Nation consisting of different nationalities. I am Assamese first, then Indian. My friend Shri Rothindra Nath Sen of Cachar may say that he is Cachari first and so the Goalparaman will say, he is Goalparia and so on.

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:
I am Assamese with Bengali tongue.

Shri Phani Bora: This is not the way to develop India, this is not the way to strengthen India. Therefore, my struggle for development of Assam is linked up with the development of India. Unless the Banks are nationalised, unless the monopoly houses are broken up, unless foreign trade is nationalised, unless the big and key Industries are nationalised, then, Sir,

it is impossible to develop Assam. Therefore, let us not encourage in this name or that name the tendency of dis-integration, the tendency of sectarianism. Hon. Friend Shri Rothindra Nath Sen is right when he says that suppose N. C. Hills, Mikir Hills and Mizo Hills join in the autonomous State what would happen to Cachar? Can one keep his eyes shut about it? It must be made clear, and it must be studied properly. I would request our hon. Friend from Cachar and the people of Cachar to determine their own evaluation of the situation. The people of Cachar will have to decide what they want, and whatever they want they must have it. The Government of India and Government of Assam must apply their mind to the problem and the solution of the problem must not be kept hanging. There must be a clear-cut policy and no dilly-dallying business. That will only create more frustration in the minds of the people, and as a result of frustration many things may happen and undesirable things may happen. Let us decide first of all what is desirable, I for one am fully prepared to accept whatever the people of Cachar will decide to have. Sir, in a given situation the forces of dis-integration rule and in another given situation the forces of integration rule, and while accepting the proposal for re-organisation of Assam amendment to the Constitution which is an enabling provision they are trying to make in the Constitution, if it leads to further dis-integration, then, I think, that will be because of the inherent causes which are there today. If the situation can be changed then the very thing can lead to further integration. I am sure that if socialism is practised, if socialistic structure is brought into existence, then there will be no question for further and further separation, there will be question of further and further integration; and since it is beyond our control, since the Government is led by the Congress which is influenced by the capitalists and landlords, I am afraid, under the rule of

the Congress the possibility of further dis-integration is more and the possibility of further integration is less. If it leads to that then all the people living in different areas will have to consider how to overcome these difficulties. Therefore, neither I say that this is going to be the only real solution nor do I say that there is any alternative just at the moment. Therefore, under the circumstances all of us should accept this enabling provision which is sought to be made in the Parliament.

Shri Soneswar Bora :

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আমাৰ পাৰ্টিৰ ফালৰ পৰা অসম কওঁ। কাৰণ আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে কোনেও কোৱা নাই। (Voice—শ্ৰীগোৱানী ডাঙনীয়াই কৈছে নহয়?) নাই কোৱা। পাল্লিৰামেণ্ট আৰু ৰাজ্য-সভাত ভাৰতৰ ২২তম সংবিধান সংশোধনী বিল পাচ হোৱাৰ পৰা বিশেষকৈ এই বিধান সভাত অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যোৱা ৩০ জুলাইত ৰাজ্য পুনৰ্গঠন সংক্রান্ত সংবিধান সংশোধনী বিলখন অনুমোদনৰ কাৰণে দাঙি ধৰাৰ দিনাবে পৰা অসম মাত্ৰে কান্দিছে। এই কাৰণেই কান্দিছে যে অসম মাত্ৰৰ আন এটা সন্তানক পানীত পেলাই দিয়া হৈছে। সদায়ে আমি এই কথাই কৈ আহিছো যে আমি অসম বিভাজন হবলৈ নিদিওঁ। আমাৰ শৰীৰৰ শেষ টোপাল তেজ খকালৈকে যুজি হলেও অসমক বিভাজনৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিম বুলি কৈ অহা বন্ধু শ্ৰীদুলাল বৰুৱাৰ নিচিনা সদস্যও আমাৰ মাজত আছে। যোৱা ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ১৩ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখে দিল্লীত ইন্দিৰা-চৱন, চলিহাৰ বৈঠকত ফেদাবেল অঁচনিত অসম বিভাজনৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছিল অসমৰ বাইত্ৰে দুৰ্বোধি বিৰোধিতা কৰিলে। ১৯৬৭ চনৰ নিৰ্বাচনত উঠা পাৰ্টি বহুতেই বিশেষকৈ সদনৰ সদস্যই শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি এই সদনৰ বহু মাননীয় সদস্যই ইলেকচনৰ আগত অসমৰ বাইত্ৰে আৰু বিশেষকৈ ছাত্ৰ যুৱক সমাজক বহু ৰাজহুৱা সভা সমিতিৰ মাজত অসম বিভাজনৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিম বুলি আৰু ১০

জানুৱাৰীৰ সিদ্ধান্ত নেমানো বুলি দলিল চহী কৰি দি এই বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছিল । অৱশ্যে তেনেকৈ চহী কৰি দিয়া বহুতেই নিৰ্বাচনত পৰাজয় বৰণ কৰিলে ।

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury: মই স্বাক্ষৰ দান কৰা নাছিলো ।

Shri Soneswar Bora: আমি খবৰ কাগজত দেখিছিলো ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: আমি এতিয়াও বিভাজনত Last drop of blood থকালৈকে সমৰ্থন নিদিওঁ ।

Shri Soneswar Bora: কেৱলই ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ১১ চেপ্তেম্বৰত যি নতুন আঁচনি ললে সেইমতে সংবিধানৰ ভিতৰত থাকি অগম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰতে এখন সুকীয়া স্বায়ত্ত্বশাসিত পাৰ্ব্বত্য ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছিল । সেই সম্পৰ্কতে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত যি বিল অনুমোদনৰ কাৰণে আনিছে সেই বিলৰ দ্বাৰা ভৱিষ্যতে অসম যে পৰ্বত ভৈয়াম দুভাগ হ'ব তাত সন্দেহ নাই । এই বিধান সভা ভাঙিও যাৰ পাৰে, ৰাজধানী শিলংৰ পৰা আন ঠাইলৈও যাৰ পাৰে আৰু চলিহা মন্ত্ৰীসভা নোপাকিবও পাৰে কিন্তু এইখিনি কথা নকলে ৰাজনৈতিক বিশ্বাসঘাটকতা কৰা হ'ব, এই কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব । মই অসমৰ বিভাজন নিজে নেমানো ।

মই সেই কাৰণে অনেকবাৰ আমাৰ Socialist Party ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা অসম চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আৰু বিধান সভাৰ মজিয়াত আমি আমাৰ নীতিৰ বিষয়ে কৈ আহিছো । দুৰ্ভাগ্য যে আমাৰ দেশত একদিক্ৰমে ২২ বছৰ শাসন চলাই অহা এই সামন্তবাদী কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে সেই সমাজবাদী নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে । ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ সময়ত যেনেকৈ সেইসময়ত স্বাধীনতাৰ আন্দোলন কৰা সকলে পাহাৰী ৰাইজক স্বাধীনতাৰ সংগ্ৰামত খাপ-খুৱাই ল'ব নোৱা-

বিলে তেনেকৈ আজি ২২ বছৰে কি অৰ্থ-নীতি, কি সমাজনীতি, কি সাংস্কৃতিক আন্দোলন ক'তোৱেই এই চৰকাৰে পৰ্বত-ভৈয়ামৰ মাজত সমন্বয় ৰখা কাৰণে যি নেতৃত্ব দিব লাগিছিল সেই নেতৃত্ব দিয়াত আমাৰ দেশৰ নেতাসকল ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে । তাৰ পৰিণামত আমি এই খিনি পাইছো । মোৰ মনত এজন মানুহৰ প্ৰতি শূদ্ধা জন্মে । সেইজন হৈছে ডাঃ ৰামমোহন লোহিয়া । তেখেতে ১৯৪৮ চনত অসমৰ মানুহ মণিপুৰত সোমাৰ নোৱাৰাৰ যি বাধা আছিল তাক ভঙ্গ কৰিবলৈ আন্দোলন কৰিছিল ।

মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীপৰমা গগৈ যদিও এতিয়া সিকালে বহে তেখেতে তেতিয়া ছটিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত থাকোঁতে মণিপুৰৰ বৰ্ডাৰত সোমাবলৈ যাওঁতে—শ্ৰীপৰমা গগৈ, ৩ৰামমোহন লোহিয়া আৰু ৩শঙ্কৰ বৰুৱাকে আবন্ত কৰি ভালে-কেইজনক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছিল ।

তাৰ পিচত, সেই আইন উঠাই দিলে আৰু আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহ মণিপুৰত সোমাৰ পৰা হ'ল । তাহানি স্কুলত থাকোঁতে অসমৰ যি মেপ আঁকিছিলো আজি সেই মেপৰ পৰা নেফা অঞ্চলকো একুৱাই দি আমাৰ পৰা পৃথক কৰিলে আৰু মেপটো পাৰ্থক্য আনিলে । ডাঃ ৰামমোহন লোহিয়াই এটা বাস্তৱ আমাক দেখুৱাই গ'ল । কিন্তু অসমৰ ৰাইজে সেইখিনি সময়ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে । নেফাৰ লগত দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ বাস্তৱ বন্ধ কৰি দিয়াৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ লগত তেখেত সকলৰ বীতি-নীতি, কলা-কৃষ্টি আৰু বেহা-বেপাৰৰ লগত সামঞ্জস্য নাইকিয়া হ'ল । আনফালে উত্তৰৰ লগত নেফাৰ যোগাযোগ বন্ধ নহল আৰু চীন তীৰতৰ লগত তেওঁলোকৰ (নেফা বাৰ্গাৰ) বেহা-বেপাৰ, বিয়া-বাৰু মুকলি হৈয়ে ব'ল । এই কথাটো আমাৰ মূৰব্বী সকলে ভাবিব লাগিছিল । নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণেও এইখিনি কথা ভাবিব পাৰিব লাগিছিল যদিও ৰাজনীতিৰ নেতাসকলে এইটো বুজি নাপায় । ডাঃ লোহিয়াই ১৯৫৯, ১৯৬০ চনত দুবাৰ নেফাৰ লগত ভাৰতৰ বাকী ৰাইজৰ সমন্বয় ঘটাবৰ কাৰণে নেফাৰ ওপৰৰ লোহ দুৱাৰ ভাঙিলে । তেওঁক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হ'ল । কিন্তু ভাৰত

তথা অসম নীতিয়ে সেই কথা উপলব্ধি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে । যি কোনো কাৰণতেই নহওক, শেষ বাৰণ কাৰণে আমি আজি অসমৰ পৰা খাছী আৰু গাঁৱো ডাই সকলক পঠালো । আৰু ইয়াৰ পিচত অৰ্থাৎ এই সংশোধনী বিল অনাৰ পিচত, মিজো পাহাৰক কেনেকৈ সীমাংসা হব তাক আজি নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব পৰা নাই । আজি আমাৰ লগতে এই সদনতে মন্তব্য কৰি থকা উত্তৰ কাছাৰ আৰু মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা হব তাক আজি খাটাং কৰিব পৰা নাই । আজি উত্তৰ কাছাৰ আৰু মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাই পাহাৰীয়া ৰাজ্যত যোগ দিলে কাছাৰ জিলাৰ ৰাইজৰ কি বিপৰ্যয় হব তাক নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব পৰা নাই । কাছাৰ জিলা হয় ত্ৰিপুৰাৰ লগলৈ যাব লাগিব নাইবা বেলেগ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলনো কৰিব লাগিব । আজি যি এখন সৰু স্বায়ত্তশাসিত ৰাজ্য গঠিত হৈছে সিও এদিন পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলন কৰিব আৰু গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচিত চৰকাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা নকৰালৈকে সেই আন্দোলন টিকি থাকিব । আনহাতে যোৱা ১৯৬৮ চনৰ ১১ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ সিদ্ধান্তমতে ভাৰতৰ পূৰ্ব খণ্ডৰ নিৰপত্তাৰ নামত যি পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদ গঠন কৰিব, যি ব্যৱস্থাকনা হৈছে, তাত অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী, স্বায়ত্তশাসিত পাহাৰী ৰাজ্যৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু নেফাৰ উপদেষ্টা, নগালেণ্ডৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী, ত্ৰিপুৰাৰ আয়ুক্ত, মণিপুৰৰ আয়ুক্ত জন, এই সকল সদস্য হব আৰু ৰাজ্যপাল জন সভাপতি হব । সেইদিনা অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীজনৰ আৰু স্বায়ত্তশাসিত পাৰ্বত্য ৰাজ্যখনৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য কি থাকিব ? অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী জনৰে বা সন্মান ক'ত ৰব ? তদুপৰি ই সম্পূৰ্ণ গণতন্ত্ৰবিৰোধী হব । এই ব্যৱস্থাই জানো অসম আৰু পাহাৰী ৰাজ্যক দুখন বেলেগ ৰাজ্যকৈ নুবুজায় ?

তদুপৰি Home Ministry ৰ তলত পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদৰ এখন পূৰ্বাঞ্চল সচিবালয় থাকিব । এই পূৰ্বাঞ্চল সচিবালয় নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব Home Ministry এ । তাত কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰিব কেন্দ্ৰই । সেই দিনা জানো অসমৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে সেই সচিবালয়ৰ চাকৰি পদ আদিৰ কাৰণে পুণৰ বিক্ষোভ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিব নোৱাৰিব ? অসমৰ ল'ৰা-

ছোৱালীয়ে জানো এই সচিবালয়ৰ কৰ্ম পদৰ কাৰণে ইন্দিৰা, চৰনৰ ওচৰত ডিফা কৰিব নোৱাৰিব ? সেই দিনা জানো পুণৰ আন্দোলন নহব ? সেই কাৰণে এই কথা বিলাক আগত ৰাখি আমি এই বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰিব লাগিব । নহলে আমি নিজৰ মুখৰ ভাতৰ কাৰণে কাৰোবাৰ ওচৰত ডিফা কৰিব লাগিব । মই আগৰে পৰাই কেইবাবাৰো কৈছো যে, পূৰ্বাঞ্চল পৰিষদ কৰি অসম ৰাজ্য আৰু পাহাৰী উপৰাজ্য খনৰ যি বিপৰ্যয় ঘটিব সেইটো চিন্তা কৰা উচিত । এই উপৰাজ্যত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী থাকিব আৰু তেখেতৰ মন্ত্ৰী সভা থাকিব আৰু পাহাৰী উপৰাজ্যৰ সদস্য অসম বিধান সভাত থাকিব । কিন্তু অসমৰ সদস্য প্ৰতিনিধি পাহাৰী ৰাজ্যত নোথাকে । গতিকে সংহতি বা সহকৰ্ম ক'ত ৰব ? তেতিয়া দুয়োখন ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতি বিশ্বাসহীন ভাবে কাম কৰিব লাগিব । দুয়োখন ৰাজ্যই বহুতো বিপৰ্যয়ৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব আৰু ফলত ৰাজনৈতিক অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হব । আজিৰ অৱস্থাত আৰু সংবিধান সংশোধন কৰি যিখিনি কৰিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে তাতকৈ সুকীয়া পাহাৰী ৰাজ্য এখন পাতি দিয়াই শ্ৰেয় হব । তেতিয়াহে ৰাজনৈতিক অশান্তি ৰাজ্যখনত শাম কাতিব । তাতকৈ আৰু অন্য পন্থা এতিয়া নাই । অৱশ্যে সময় থাকোঁতেই ইয়াৰ সমাধান উলিয়াব পৰা গ'লহেঁ তেন । অৱশ্যে সীমাৰ কথা আছে । কামৰূপ জিলা আৰু খাছী পাহাৰৰ সীমা অঞ্চলত আৰু নগাঁও জিলাৰ লগত যি সীমা এই পাহাৰৰ পৰিছে তাত বৰ্তমান জিলা চৰকাৰে সীমান্তত মানুহ বহুৱাই সীমা স্তৰকতিয়া কৰিছেই । এই বিল গৃহীত হোৱাৰ পাচত নগা পাহাৰৰ লগত সীমা বিবাদৰ ফলত কি হৈছে আপোনালোকে সকলোৱেই জানিব পাৰিছেই । এই পাহাৰীয়া ৰাইজেও নগা পাহাৰৰ দৰেই সীমা বিবাদত লিপ্ত হব আৰু তেতিয়া আমি এটা ডাঙৰ বিপৰ্যয়ৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব । গতিকে আজি সময় থাকোঁতেই ইয়াৰ এটা ভাল সীমাংসা কৰা দৰকাৰ । আজি অসমৰ এইয়াই সমস্যা নহয় । ইয়াৰ বাদেও অসমত কমতাপুৰ ৰাজ্য, টাই আহোম ৰাজ্য, চুতীয়া ৰাজ্য, মটক ৰাজ্য, কোঁছ ৰাজবংশী ৰাজ্য, প্লেইন ট্ৰাইব কাউন্সিল, ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি ৰাজ্য আদি অনেক দাবীয়েই

ইয়াত আছে। এই সকলে কৰা দাবী বোৰৰ কথাও বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব। এইবিলাক উৰান কিয় হবলৈ পাইছে? এইবিলাকৰ বাছনৈতিক সমাধানৰ পথ হ'ব স্বায়ত্বশাসিত জিলাৰ শাসন। এই স্বায়ত্বশাসন ভৈয়ামৰ জিলা কেইখনতো সোনকালে প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগিব। আজি খাহী-জয়ন্তীয়া আৰু গানো পাহাৰক লৈ নতুন পাৰ্বত্য ৰাজ্য হলেও তেওঁলোকেও জিলাক স্বায়ত্বশাসন দিব লাগিব। নহলে তাতে পুনৰ আন্দোলন হ'ব। এই কথা মই এই সদনতে কেইবাবাৰো কৈছো। পুনৰ আজি কৈছো। আজি এই ৰাজ্যখনতে ৰাজধানীত শাসন ইমান কেন্দ্ৰীভূত কৰা হৈছে যে, এল, পি স্কুলৰ, শিক্ষক এজন বদলি কৰা বা চাকৰি এটা দিবলৈ হলে শ্বিলঙলৈ আহিব লাগে। আৰু বাস্তা এটাৰ কাৰণে শ্বিলঙলৈ টকা বিচাৰি আহিব লাগে। মানুহ এনে বহুত কাৰণেই বিক্ষুব্ধ হৈ পৰিছে। ভৈয়ামৰ জিলা কেইখনত স্বায়ত্বশাসিত জিলা হিচাবে শাসন ব্যৱস্থা পুনৰ গঠন কৰি বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে এই কৰ্মতাপূৰ্ব, কোঁছ ৰাজবংশী ৰাজ্য, আহোম টাই ৰাজ্য, চুতীয়া ৰাজ্য, মটক ৰাজ্য আদিৰ দাবীৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। এনে ধৰণৰ সনাতনাত্মিক শাসন ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক আহ্বান জনাওঁ। জিলা স্বায়ত্ব শাসন প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন হলে নিজৰ ঠাইত নিজ ঠাইৰ মানুহেই শাসন কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাব। আৰু তেতিয়া জাত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিত্তিত ৰাজ্যৰ দাবী বাইজে এৰি পেলাব।

এই বিলখন অনুমোদন কৰাৰ আগতে আমাৰ আগত বি বিপদ বিপৰ্যয় আছে সেইবোৰৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিয়েই এই কেই-আঘাৰ কলো। মই বোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো। আশা কৰোঁ অসম চৰকাৰে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে এই খিনি কথা বিবেচনা কৰিব।

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

*Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বক্তৃতা দিবাৰ মোটেই ইচ্ছা ছিলনা। কিন্তু কয়েকটি বক্তৃতা শুনাৰ পৰা নিজের

অন্তৰ দিয়ে অনুভৱ কৰালোম যে এখনও আমাৰ প্ৰকৃত মনোভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰা হয় নাই এবং তারজন্য অবশ্য আমরাই দায়ী। ভারতীয় সংবিধানের ২২ নং সংশোধনী বিলের উপর বক্তৃতা চলছে। কয়েকদিন শুন্য পৰা আমি ভাবলাম যে, এখানে সুন্দর ভাবে ভারতীয় জাতীয় ঐক্য এবং ভারতীয় ধর্ম নিরপেক্ষতা বক্ষা করে যেগুলি বক্তৃতা এই বিধান সভায় দেওয়া হয়েছে সেইগুলির পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে দেশে একটা সুন্দর আবহাওয়ার সৃষ্টি হবে।

এই সংবিধানের সংশোধনী বিলের উপর বক্তৃতা এমন ভাবে চলছে যে তার মধ্যে আমরা অনেকেই দোষাৰূপ কৰি এবং প্ৰত্যেক মাননীয় সদস্য-রই দোষাৰূপ কৰিবলৈ স্বাধীন সত্তা আছে সরকারের বিরুদ্ধে। কিন্তু যখন কোন প্ৰতিষ্ঠানের উপর দোষাৰূপ কৰা হয় তখন স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই প্ৰত্যেক প্ৰতিষ্ঠানের সদস্যের একটা কৰ্তব্য থাকে। সেই কৰ্তব্য সমাধা কৰতেই আমি বিধান সভায় বক্তৃতা দিতে উঠিরাছি। ইহা অতি সত্য যে প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক সদস্যই বলেছেন ভারতের মধ্যে আসামের ভৌগোলিক এবং অন্যান্য জাতীয় অবস্থা অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশ হইতে আলাদা।

কিন্তু এই ৰাজ্যৰ জন-গণের ভিতৰ এই প্ৰদেশ খণ্ড বিখণ্ডিত হওৱাৰ যে মনোভাব বৰ্ত্তমানে সৃষ্টি হয়েছে, তার জন্য কে দায়ী? কেহ বলেছেন প্ৰতিষ্ঠান দায়ী, আবার বেশীৰ ভাগ সরকারকেই দায়ী কৰেছন কিন্তু আমাৰ দেখছি এই বিপ্লব শুধু আসামে নয় সমগ্ৰ ভারতবৰ্ষে এই খণ্ড-বিখণ্ডিত মনো ভাব জেগে উঠেছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, আপনি জানেন পাৰস্য কবিৰ ভাষায় একটা কথা আছে—অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ ঐক্য ও সংহতি বজায় ৰাখিবলৈ জন্য সৃষ্টি হয়েছে, এবং সেই শিক্ষাই মানুষের জীৱনের আদৰ্শ শিক্ষা হওয়া উচিত।

যদি এটা আমাদের স্বভাব হয় তাহলে আমরা পারস্পরিক ভাবে একে অন্যের প্রতি যে বিবেচ্য মনোভাব গোটা হইতে মুক্তি পাব। এটা যে কেবল আসাম রাজ্যে তা নয় গোটা পৃথিবীতে এটা ছড়িয়ে পড়েছে। মানুষ মানুষকে ভাল বাসবে, মানুষে মানুষে প্রীতিভাবাপন্ন হবে। কিন্তু আজ আসাম রাজ্যে বিবেচ্য মনোভাবের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। এই ভাবে আমাদের প্রত্যেক সদস্যই উপলব্ধি করেছেন যে এই বিভিন্ন ধর্মাবলম্বী, বিভিন্ন ভাষা-ভাষী এই আসাম রাজ্য একটা বহুমুখী সমস্যার সম্মুখীন। এটা যে কেবল আসামে বহু ভাষা-ভাষী, বহু শ্রেণীর লোকের জন্য অথবা অন্যান্য কোন কারণে সৃষ্টি হয়েছে তাহা নয়। তাই প্রথমে আমাদেরকে দেখছে যে ইহার কারণ কি? তার জন্য একমাত্র দায়ী আমি বলিতে পারি তার প্রধান কারণ আমাদের মনের সঙ্কীর্ণতা। এই সদনের প্রত্যেক মাননীয় সদস্যের মনে হয়তো সঙ্কীর্ণ মনোভাব নাই কিন্তু আমার তথা আসামের অধিবাসীর মানসিক সঙ্কীর্ণতা হয়তো তার জন্য দায়ী। সেই জন্যই আমাদের জনগণের মনে তথা সমগ্র এড্ মিনিষ্ট্রেশনে একটা সঙ্কীর্ণ মনোভাব দেখা দিয়েছে। এই মনোভাব বাহাতে দূর হয় তার জন্য আমাদের সরকারের উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা বতটুকু করা প্রয়োজন ততটুকু করা উচিত। মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীফণী বরা মহাশয় সেই কথা মনে করিয়ে দেওয়ার ভাষে আমি বলিতে বাধ্য হলাম। তিনি বার বার কাছাড়ের কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন। যখন মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীরথীন সেন কাছাড়ের কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন ইতি পূর্বেও এই বিধান সভায় এই সম্বন্ধে কয়েকদিন আলোচনা হয়েছে এই কাছাড় জিলার সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে। এই বিধান সভায় আজ ২২ বৎসর যাবৎ যে সমস্ত জন সমাজের দ্বারা প্রতিনিধি এই বিধান সভায় উপস্থিত হয়েছেন, সেই লাক্ষিত, বিভ্রান্ত জন-সমাজের কথা, তাদের অগ্রগতির কথা আমাদেরকে চিন্তা করতে হবে। যদি সেটা চিন্তা করা হতো তাহলে আজকে সমগ্র দেশে এই মনোভাব সৃষ্টি হতো না। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি বলছিলাম এই যে, আমাদের প্রদেশের ভিতর এই মনোভাবের জন্য কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান

অথবা কোন সরকারকে ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে যেন দায়ী করা নাহয়। এই আসাম রাজ্যের ভিতর বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীর লোক, বিভিন্ন ভাষা-ভাষীর লোক উন্নত-অনুন্নত সমাজের লোক এই সব লোকের নিজস্ব দাবী আছে। সেই সব লোকের দাবী বাহাতে এই বিধান সভায় উত্থাপিত হয় এবং তাহাদের দাবীর বাহাতে কার্যকরী ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হয় তার জন্য এই সরকারের চেষ্টা করা উচিত। তাহলে প্রথম থেকে আমাদের দেশে আজ এরূপ মনোভাবের সৃষ্টি হতো না।

Breach of Privilege Committed in actual view of the House by a visitor

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order, Please As I assured the House I made an enquiry in to the incident which took place in the gallery today and Shri Barch, the Chairman of the Shillong Municipality, who was a visitor of the House with a valid pass violated the rules of the House relating to visitors by making a speech and by throwing leaflets from the gallery and thus disturbed the proceedings of the House in the view of the House under rule 158. In view of the fact that the breach was committed in the view of the House. I propose, if the House so agrees, to bring him before the House and reprimand him. Does the House agree to this?

(Voices: yes, yes)

(At this stage, Shri B. Barch was brought inside the House)

Mr. Speaker: That you, Shri B. Barch, by entering into the Visitors, Gallery of the Assam Legislative Assembly with a visitor's pass made a speech and threw some leaflets inside the Chamber of the House and there by you have violated the rules of this House and have committed a breach of privilege of rules of this House within its view. The House finds you guilty of this breach of privilege and so reprimands you.

(Mr. B. Barch accepted it and then left the Chamber)

Resolution: Ratification of the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969

Moulana Abdul Zalil Choudhury:

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, এখন আমাদের মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীফনী বরা মহাশয় বলেছেন কাছাড়ের লোক তাদের নিজের দাবীর জন্য নিজস্ব পন্থা অবলম্বন করবে। অবশ্য তিনি বলেছেন যে প্রত্যেকেরই স্বীয় সত্ত্বা আছে নিজেদের দাবী জানানোর জন্য। কিন্তু আমি তিনি এই কথার সংশোধন করতে চাই।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:

সংশোধন না সংযোজন।

Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury:

সংযুক্ত করতে চাই। যদি কাছাড় জিলা তাদের স্বীয় ক্ষমতা আদায়ের জন্য নিজস্ব পন্থা অবলম্বন করে তাহলে অন্যান্য ১১টা জিলার প্রতি ভিন্ন ভাব স্থাপন করা হবে। কাছাড় জিলা যদি ক্ষমতা আদায়ের জন্য নিজস্ব পন্থা অবলম্বন করে তবে ভুল পথে চলা হবে। এবং অন্যান্য জায়গার সঙ্গে সংহতি ব্যাহত হবে। সমস্ত রাজ্যের প্রতি যৌর যে অন্যান্য করা হবে। আমি উদাহরণ স্বরূপে একটা কথা বলতে চাই। অনেকেই জানেন অনু-প্রবেশকারীর কথা উঠলেই আব্দুল জালিল চৌধুরী। কালকে যখন মাননীয় দেওপুর শর্মা মহাশয় স্বভাবতই বলেছেন পাকিস্তানী কোন কোন মৌজা, দরবেগ, কোন পীর প্রত্যেকেরই নিজস্ব সন্মান অকুণ্ণ রাখার চেষ্টা করা উচিত। এই কথা এখানে উচ্চারণ করছি যে স্থানীয় জনসাধারণ যে রূপ বা যে কোন দল, ভাষা অথবা যে কোন পেশাই হউক না কেন সেই সব লোকের উপর ব্যাপক ভাবে অত্যাচার করা হচ্ছে। এই সব বিষয় সম্বন্ধে এখানে আলোচনা হয় নাই। অতি প্রবীণতম সদস্য শ্রীদেবেশ্বর শর্মা মহাশয় এই সম্পর্কে বিশেষ কিছু বলেন নাই। তখন আমাদের দলপতি যাহা বলেছেন তাহাতে দেখিলাম সমস্যা সমাধান হয়েছে। ইহা অতি ঠিক যে স্থানীয় লোকের যি সমস্ত Grievance তাহা

সর্বপ্রথমে পালন করা দরকার। ১৯৫৪ ইংরাজীতে আমি বলেছিলাম যে প্রত্যেক District এ Industries র ব্যবস্থা ও অন্যান্য পরিকল্পনা সরকারের গ্রহণ করা উচিত। অনুনত এলাকা যেমন গৌরালপারা, কাছাড় এবং উত্তর লক্ষীমপুর ইত্যাদি জায়গার ঠিক সেই ভাবে Administrative Reformation এর দ্বারা উন্নত করা সম্ভব। সমগ্র আসাম ৪ টা জোন এ বিভক্ত করে এক একটা জোনের বহুমুখী সমস্যার কথা আলোচনা করবেন।

যাই হউক সেটা আমার ব্যক্তিগত মতামত। এই সংশোধনী বিলে আসাম খণ্ডিত-বিখণ্ডিত হওয়ার উল্লেখ আছে। মহাশয়, খারাপ পাবেন না। ঐতিহাসিক পরিবর্তন কোন সংখ্যাই রক্ষা করতে পারে না। ভারতের ইতিহাস তথা পৃথিবীর ইতিহাসেও যখন খণ্ডিত হয় তখন এই রকম মনোভাব একদল লোকের মধ্যে জেগে উঠেছিল। সেই দাবীর জন্য তাহার প্রাণপণ দিতে পারে। সেইজন্য এতে সরকারের কোন করণীয় থাকে না। কিন্তু সরকারের উচিত সেই পরিস্থিতিতেও যাহাতে একটা সংহতি থাকে। Sub-State তৈরী হওয়ার পরও যাহাতে সেই সংহতি থাকে তার জন্য ভারত সরকার তথা আসাম সরকারেরও কর্তব্য আছে। এই Sub-State ছাড়া বর্তমানে কোন গত্যন্তর নাই। যদি এই ছাড়া অন্য কোন উপায় এই মুহুর্তে থাকতো তাহলে সংহতি বজায়ের জন্য তাই করা যেত। কিন্তু এতে যে তা রক্ষা হবে তাহা বলা যায় না।

কিন্তু যাই হউক আমরা আমাদের কর্তব্য সমাধান করলাম। বহুলাংশে সেই উদ্দেশ্য নিয়েই এই বিলের এখানে অবতারণা।

এই সমস্ত বক্তৃতা শুন্যার পর আমার একটা গল্প মনে পড়ল—ভগ্নীপতি সহ এক ব্যক্তি ভ্রমণে বেরিয়েছিলেন। বেরুবার সময় ঐ ব্যক্তির পিতা তাকে বললেন যে সে যেন তার ভগ্নীপতিকে নিকটবর্তী পুঙ্করিণীর জলে না ফেলে। পিতা মহাশয় সরল চিত্তেই পুত্রকে এই উপদেশ দিতে ছিলেন। কিন্তু পুত্র এই উপদেশের অন্য অর্থ বুঝল।

সেই অবস্থাই আজ আমাদের দেশে সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, আমাকে জীবনে বহু কষ্ট ভোগ করতে হয়েছে। এর-জন্যে আমি কারো উপর কখনও রাগ করি নাই। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমার কারো উপর কোন আক্রোশ নাই। বর্তমানে এই সদনে প্রশ্ন উঠছে কাছাড় আসামের সঙ্গে খাবার কিনা। আমি বলতে পারি কাছাড় আসামের সঙ্গে খাবার জন্য প্রাপ্ত পর্যন্ত দিয়েছে। সেই ক্ষেত্রে কাছাড়ের আসাম হইতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়ার কোন প্রশ্নই হতে পারেনা। কাছাড়বাসী ভয় করে যদি তারা আসাম থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়। সেই জন্য এখানে **Leader** এর প্রশ্নই উঠে না। আর যদি বিচ্ছিন্ন হয় তাহলে চালিহা সরকার থাকলেও কাছাড়বাসী **Integrity** রক্ষার জন্য বিচ্ছিন্ন হবে। আর তা নাহলে কাছাড়বাসী আসামের সহিত যুক্ত থাকবার জন্য শেষ রক্তবিন্দু দিতে রাজী আছে।

কাছাড়ের কোন সদস্য লোক সভায় **University** দাবী করার কথা বলেছেন। কাছাড়ের জনসাধারণ আসাম বাসীর সহিত কোন অসংহতির কথা বলে নাই। শিক্ষার জন্য কাছাড়ের আনাচে-কানাচে অনেক অসমীয়া **Schools** আছে। আমার নিজের নিৰ্বাচন চক্রে ৬ টি প্রাথমিক **Assamese Schools** আছে। বিভিন্ন ভাষা-ভাষীর সহিত কাছাড় বাসীর কোন বিভেদ নাই। কাছাড়ের জনসাধারণ তাদের স্থানীয় ভাষা কাছাড়ে একটা **Sub-University** র জন্য দাবী করেছিল। অন্য ভাষার সহিত কাছাড় বাসীর কোন বিদ্বেষভাব নাই। তাই সেই দিন আমি যখন মাননীয় সদস্য জগন্নাথ সিং মহাশয় যখন হিন্দী ভাষায় বক্তৃতা সম্বন্ধে আপত্তি করেছিলেন তখন আমি তাহার প্রতিবাদ করেছিলাম যে, তিনি যেন বিদ্যু সৃষ্টি না করেন। যাই হউক আমরা চাই যে শান্তিপূর্ণ উপায়ে প্রত্যেক সমস্যার সমাধান হয়। সেই ভাবে না করলে সর্বত্র আন্দোলনের সৃষ্টি হবে, এবং তাহাতে সরকারের সহিত জনগণের সহযোগিতা অসম্ভব হবে। সেই হিসাবে আমি এই

সংশোধনী বিল সমর্থন করলাম। আমি আশা করি যে ইহাতেই আমার মনোভাব পূর্ণ হবে। আর যাহা বাকী থাকল তাহা অন্য কোন স্লোগানে পেশ করবো।

***Shri Phani Bora:** মাননীয়

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৈছিলো যে কাছাড়ত বিশ্ণু-বিদ্যালয় হোৱাটো মই সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন কৰো। কিন্তু গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ণুবিদ্যালয়ত অসমীয়া হব নালাগে বুলি নাকি কাছাড়ত বিশ্ণুবিদ্যালয় হব নালাগে বুলি মই কোৱা নাই। তেখেতে বোধ হয় মোৰ কথাটো বুজি নাপালে। গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ণুবিদ্যালয়ত অসমীয়া হলে গুৱাহাটীৰ লগত **Clash** হব বুলি পূব-কায়স্থই **Parliament** ত প্রতিবাদ কৰিছে।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen:
We do not support that contention.

Mr. Speaker: It is past four now. We had decided to close all the debates at 4:00 P. M. Therefore, I request the Chief Minister to give his reply.

***Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই **22nd Constitutional Amendment Bill** খনৰ ওপৰত আজি বিধান সভাত যি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হব সেইটো এটা ডাঙৰ পদক্ষেপ। আৰু এই পদক্ষেপৰ পিচত অৰ্থাৎ ইয়াৰ সফলৰ দ্বাৰা পৰ্ব্বত ভৈয়াম দুয়োটা অঞ্চলৰ মিলৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ সংহতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এজন বহুত দেশ দ্বাৰা মানুহে এটা কথা কৈছিল যে আজিকালি সমৃদ্ধিশালী দেশ বিলাকে **Capitalist** বা **Socialist** য়েই হওক, তেওঁলোকে দৰিদ্ৰ দেশ বিলাকৰ মানুহৰ দুখ-দুৰ্গতিৰ কথা নুবুজে। তেওঁলোকে বুজিবলৈ টান পায়। আজি এই ব্যৱধান ইমান বৃদ্ধি হৈ গৈছে যে আজি যদি কোনো এখন সমৃদ্ধিশালী দেশৰ

মানুহৰ আগত কোনোবাই কয় যে আমাৰ চাউলৰ অভাৱ, সেই কথাটো তেওঁলোকে বুজিবলৈ টান পায়। প্ৰকৃততে সেই গতিত আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাটোও সঁচা কথা। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ আগত যি খন নক্সা এই সমাজৰ বা মই কওঁ পৃথিবীখনেই ক্ষীণ গতিত পৰিবৰ্তনৰ ফালে আগবাঢ়িব লাগিছে। আজি বহুত বিলাক কথা আমাৰ আগত বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈ পৰি আছে। এই বিলাকত কিছু **emphasis** আমি দি আছে। বহুত বিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰত এই বিলত মূল্যহীন **emphasis** দিয়া হৈছে। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে যি ধৰণে পৃথিবীখনে আগবাঢ়িব লাগিছিল তাৰ পৰা বহুত বিলাক বিষয়ত **voluminous** পৰিবৰ্তন হৈ যাব। ইয়াত এতিয়া কথা হৈছে যে এই বিলখন আজি আমি **Ratify** কৰিব খুজিছো। যদি এই-বিলখন **Ratify** কৰা নহয়, তেন্তে ইয়াৰ ফল বিপৰীত হব অৰ্থাৎ অসমৰ সংহতি নাইকীয়া হব বুলি সন্দেহ কৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ ফণী বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে আৰু সেই কথানো তেখেতে নালাগে আমাৰ সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষই **Socialism** ত বিশ্বাস কৰে।। আমিও বিশ্বাস কৰে। যে আজি বৈষম্যৰ কাৰণে যি বিলাক সমস্যা আহিছে সেই সমস্যা বিলাক ভাৰতবৰ্ষত সমাজ-তন্ত্ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হলেহে সমাধান হব। এইটো ঠিক যে এনে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হলেহে তাৰ ফলত উদ্ভৱ হোৱা সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান হব।

এই যিখন **Bill** বৰ্তমান আমাৰ সন্মুখত আছে তাৰ ওপৰত মতামত দিয়া টান। যিখন **Re-organisation Bill** প্ৰকৃততে আহিব সেইখন কি ধৰণৰ **Bill** হব আৰু তাত সংঘৰ্ষৰ বাট ৰাখিবনে নৰখাকৈ কৰিব তাৰ ওপৰতহে বহুত কথা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। সেই **Bill** খনৰ স্পৰ্শকে সিদিনা মই সদনত কৈছিলো যে এখন **Preliminary draft Bill** চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আহিছে যদিও সেই **Bill** খন সদনত উত্থাপন কৰিব পৰা অৱস্থাপ নহয়। আৰু মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ যে **Hill State Demand** ৰ সময়ত আমি অসম খনক খণ্ডিত কৰাত বিৰোধিতা কৰিছিলো যে উন্নয়নৰ ফালৰ

পৰা খণ্ড হলে অসমো দুৰ্বল হৈ পৰিব। সেইটো যুক্তি আমি দিছিলো আৰু বিশ্বাস কৰিছিলো আৰু এতিয়াও সেই বিশ্বাসকে মই কৰোঁ। যে অকলে থকাটকৈ সমিলনিলে থকাৰ গুৰুত্ব আমি উপলব্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। আন কাৰণে নহলেও অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন যদি আমি কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰো আৰু বহুবিলাক কথাত একেলগে থকাৰ আৱশ্যকতা আমি উপলব্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। এই যে এতিয়া যিটো **Stage** আহিছে, সেইটো মই এটা **Passing phase** বুলিহে ভাবো। কিন্তু এইটো কথা ঠিক যে ভবিষ্যতে স্বায়ত্বশাসিত জিলা খনৰ বাহিৰেও অন্যান্য জিলাৰ লগত স্পৰ্শক বন্ধাৰ ওপৰতহে সকলো ঠিনি কথা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব। অসমৰ মানুহৰ আচৰণৰ ওপৰত, অসম চৰকাৰৰ আচৰণৰ ওপৰত, বিৰোধী দলৰ আচৰণৰ ওপৰত ভবিষ্যতৰ কথা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব। সেই কাৰণে এই **Bill** খনৰ দ্বাৰা ভবিষ্যতে কি হব এই কথা এতিয়াই নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব নোৱাৰি। এই **Bill** খন আহকেই বা নাহক তাতোতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হ'ল আমাৰ আচৰণ যাৰ ওপৰত সংহতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে এই **Bill** নানিলেও সংহতি নাথাকিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এই **Bill** খনৰ বিষয়ে সিদিনা কোৱাৰ দৰে এই **Bill** খনৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি কোনো কথা খাটাংকৈ কোৱা সহজ নহয়।

দেখা গৈছে যে পৰ্বৰতীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ আন্দোলন লৈ প্ৰথমতে যিমান অগ্ৰীতিকৰ অৱস্থা সৃষ্টি হৈছিল, সেইদৰে হৈ থকাটো বাঞ্ছনীয় নহয় আৰু তাৰ মীমাংসা হোৱাটো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন আৰু বৰ্তমান সময়ত ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা পোৱা নাই। গতিকে আমি যদি দেশ খনৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কামনা কৰোঁ আৰু গণতান্ত্ৰিক ব্যৱস্থা জীয়াই ৰাখিব খোজো, দেশৰ সংহতি ৰাখিব খোজো, তেনেহলে সকলোৰে উমৈহতীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ দৰকাৰ হব। আৰু তাকে কৰিলেহে দেশখন ভাল হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতিলৈ যদিও অন্ধকাৰ দেখা যায়, তথাপিও তাৰ মাধ্যমে পোহৰৰ কেণ্ডি আছে। মই সঁচাকৈ কব খুজিছো যে কেই বছৰ মানৰ আগতে অনুৰ যিটো অভাৱ দেশ খনত

আছিল, আজি সেই অৱস্থান কেনেকৈ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন হৈছে, সেইটো আচৰিত কথা নহয় নে? সেইটো পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন হৈছে কিছুমান কথাৰ কাৰণে। কাৰণ মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ। যে যিমান ডাঙৰ সমস্যা নহওক লাগিলে সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ। সেই কাৰণে মই আজি কওঁ যে, মই এজন আশাবাদী আৰু আশাবাদীৰ atmosphere সৃষ্টি কৰাতহে মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ। আমাৰ শ্ৰীৰথীন্দ্ৰ নাথ সেন ডাঙৰীয়া এজন খুব ভাল বক্তা। কিন্তু তেখেতে বহুত সময়ত কেৱল অনাবশ্য্য কথাক, কিম্বা হাঁহাকাৰ কথাক কয়। সেই বিলাক শুনি মোৰ ভাল নালাগে। সেই বিলাক কথাই Depressive atmosphere হৈ সৃষ্টি কৰে। কিন্তু তাৰ মাজতেই আশাবাদৰ বেঙণি থাকিব লাগিব।

Shri Rothindra Nath Sen: Sir, just to help the Chief Minister and also to give him some rest, may I recite four lines from Nazrul—

গাঁভৈ: মাভৈ: জগৎ জুড়ে
 প্ৰলয় এবাৰ ঘনিয়ে আসে;
 জৱায় মৱা মুমূৰ্ছদেৱ
 প্ৰাণলুকানো ঐ বিনাশে।
 এবাৰ মহানিশাৰ শেষে আসুবে উষা—
 অৰুণ হেসে, তৰুণ বেশে॥

(Applause from all sides)

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই Bill খন আলোচনা কৰাৰ সময়ত আমি দেখিছো যে স্ক্ৰীমা পাৰ্বত্য ৰাজ্য দাবী কৰি এটা দলে Demonstration দিছে। সকলোৱে একমতত উপনীত হোৱাটো আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি, কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো যে সৰহভাগ পৰ্বত্যীয়া ৰাইজৰ মানুহে

১১ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ যোগ্য বুলি ধৰা যেন অনুমান হৈছে, সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰোঁ যে, এই আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে পৰ্বত্য ভৈৰামৰ ৰাইজৰ মাজত চলি থকা বহু দিনৰ তিক্ত আন্দোলনৰ অন্ত পৰিব।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: ১১ চেপ্তেম্বৰত যি Declaration চৰকাৰে দিছিল তাৰ দ্বাৰা purpose serve হব বুলি ভাবিছে নেকি?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha: ১১ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ যিখন Scheme তাত Re-organisation ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰতে এখন Sub-State কৰিবলৈ ক্ষমতা পাব বুলিহে কোৱা হৈছিল।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua: ছাব, মই শুখিছোঁ যে ১১ চেপ্তেম্বৰৰ যি আঁচনি তাৰ দ্বাৰা purpose serve হব বুলি মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে ভাবে নেকি?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha: হয়, সেইটো হব।

Mr. Speaker: Now I put the main resolution moved by the Leader of the House that this House ratifies the amendments to the Constitution of India falling within the purview of the proviso to article 368 thereof, proposed to be made by the Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.

The resolution is passed unanimously.

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 7th August 1969

U. TAHBILDAR,
 Secretary,

Legislative Assembly Assam.

Shillong:
 The 1st. November, 1969. }