

Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Third General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on
Saturday, the 29th February, 1964.

Present

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, nine
Ministers, three Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-
three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re: Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Directive principles of the Constitution directs the State to separate Judiciary from the Executive ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government have taken to implement the directives in this State ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) replied :

1. (a) —Yes.

(b) —The separation of Judiciary from the Executive has already been given effect to from 26th January, 1964 in the districts of Kamrup and Lakhimpur. The same course will also be followed in respect of other districts gradually.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister why all the districts are not taken together.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): In view of the administrative difficulty and the difficulty of finding suitable officers to become judicial officers, at present we have only taken two districts and as soon as it is possible for us to find out more judicial officers all the other districts will be gradually taken up.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know from the honourable Law Minister whether he has heard the speech delivered by the Chief Justice of India for early separation of Judicial from the Executive ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: As I have said Government already accept the policy of separating the Judiciary from the Executive and in pursuance of this policy, a beginning has already been made and we shall try to expedite it as early as possible.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): May I know whether the Judicial Magistrates are directly appointed by the High Court or in consultation with the State Government.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : At present, Government sent a panel of those officers who were law graduates and the selection has been made by the High Court and they have been appointed as Judicial Magistrates. As the hon. Member is aware that so far as the junior members of the Judicial Service are concerned they are recruited through the P. S. C. and then they are appointed and transferred, in consultation with High Court.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOWDHURY (Boko): Whether they have been appointed permanently or temporarily.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): So far as the present officers are concerned they have been deputed to the High Court, for function as Judicial officers, and as these members entered the Assam Civil Service, it will be for them to exercise option after service for a number of years, whether they would like to remain in the Judicial Cadre or come back to the Assam Civil Service. We will then have to make some alternative arrangements.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, what is the principle followed in selecting only two districts ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): We have taken up two districts for the present after consultation with the High Court.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, in the gradual process will the Government take up the district of Cachar ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Yes, Cachar will not be left out.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): Sir, may I know when there will be complete separation between the Executive and the Judiciary ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): As soon as it will be possible.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): Can we have an idea as to when Government will make a decision ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: No deadline has been fixed. We have already deputed some officers, after they have been there for some time, we will ask them to exercise their option. In the meanwhile, we shall try to recruit judicial officers.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA: May I know whether Government will not evolve a five year plan as they have done in so many other cases ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: That question does not arise.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: May I know what are the requisite qualifications for the post of judicial magistrate ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Law Graduates.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): May I know whether 4 judicial magistrates would be able to dispose of so many cases, exceeding 4,000 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): It will be for the High Court to examine. If they want more magistrates, the proposal will be considered.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Are the Government aware that due to the steps taken for separation of judiciary from the executive the places where it has been implemented, the civil administration has come to standstill, and the Bar Association, Dibrugarh have expressed their deep concern about it ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I have not been able to follow the Hon. Member.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Are the Government aware that due to sudden implementation of the

Mr. SPEAKER: Don't you amalgamate too many questions at a time.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Due to sudden implementation of such the Civil Administration has come to a standstill in those places where it has been implemented. If so, what action the Government has so far taken to check it ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I am not aware of any civil administration.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Are the Government aware that in North Lakhimpur, for the delay in implementing this scheme, the ordinary administration under the district had to be kept under suspension for some time as reported in the Newspapers ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): I have not got that information.

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH (Sonai): Is it a fact that four judicial officers have been appointed who are not law graduates ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I am not aware of it. We sent a list to the High Court and the High Court appointed Magistrates out of that list.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Have the Government received a representation from the Bar Association, Dibrugarh that certain anomalies are going on to this effect ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law): To what effect ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Due to sudden implementation of this scheme separating the judiciary from the executive, certain anomalies have appeared specially in Lakhimpur District. Did the Government receive any representation from the Bar Association, Dibrugarh to this effect ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: When there is such a switch over, there is bound to occur certain difficulty. But I am sure they will be overcome.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The only information I have is that some of the judiciary officers are posted late, so there is some delay in their joining. That creates only some difficulty.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Sir, what will be the function of A. D. M. at Gauhati and Dibrugarh ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: There is an A. D. M. Judiciary and the other A. D. M. will have to continue for some time as long as there is work load, these officers will be necessary for the time being.

Obituary References

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely sorry to inform this august House that His Holiness, the Satradhikar of Dakhinpat Satra breathed his last yesterday morning at the age of about 54 years. He was a very learned and a pious man too. He commanded great respect from thousand of his disciples all over the State. We expected that with his vast knowledge of great Indian philosophy and broad outlook, would live for many years more and make his contributions for the good of the society. Just a few days back, I had the privilege of hearing his expression of Bhagawat at Dakhinpat Satra. I was highly impressed by his exporation.

Sir, I hope this august House will associate with me in expressing our deep sorrow at the untimely demise of His Holiness and in conveying our sincere condolence to his brother, the Deka Adhikar of the Dakhinpat Satra, the inmate of the Satra as well as thousands of disciples of the Dakhinpat Satra. We also pray to the Almighty for peace of the departed soul.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also fully associate myself with the deep sense of sorrow expressed by the Leader of the House at the sad and sudden demise of His Holiness, the Satradhikar Prabhu of Dakshinpat Satra.

His Holiness, the late Dakshinpat Satradhikar, was a pious man and was actually a religious leader in the true sense of the term. His Holiness was a large-hearted man and tried to embrace one and all, rich and poor, into His Holiness's fold. In him India has lost a great religious leader and it will be difficult to fill the vacuum created by his Holiness's death.

May the great departed soul [rest in peace.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker Sir, the news of the sad and premature death of His Holiness the satradhikar of Dakshinpat Satra came to us yesterday and made us all very sad. It is sad not only for his disciples but also for all of us who had the opportunity of coming in contact with His Holiness and knowing the great qualities of his head and heart. Sir, we have four premier Satras. Last year we lost the Satradhikar of the Goromur Satra and this year we have lost another great Satradhikar of one of the four Satra, *viz.*, Dakshinpat.

The Leader of the House has referred to his Holiness's knowledge of the Bhagavat Gita and other religious scriptures. On behalf of myself and on behalf of my colleagues on this side, I join with the Leader of the House in expressing our great sorrow at the loss of this great personality and religious leader of Assam and in conveying our heart-felt sorrow to the Deka Satradhikar and to his disciples. we also pray to the Almighty God for eternal peace of the departed soul :

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also fully associate myself with the sad feelings and expressions made by the Leader of the House on the floor of this Assembly. His Holiness, the Satradhikar of the Dakshinpat Satra was not only a Satradhikar, he was also very much interested to know what was happening in other parts of the country. Once I had the fortune of meeting him. He asked me about the Five-Year Plan, about Subhas Chandra Bose and many other matters. His death is a shocking news not only to his disciples but to all of us.

I pray for peace of the departed soul.

Mr. SPEAKER: মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রীচালিহা, বিবোধী দলৰ দলপতি শ্রীগোস্বামী আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য কেইজনে শ্রীশ্রী দক্ষিণপাট সত্ৰাধিকাৰ প্ৰভুৰ তিবোভাৰৰ শোক প্ৰকাশ কৰি বিখিনি কথা উত্থাপন কৰিলে সেই কথাত মোৰও একমত। শ্রীশ্রী দক্ষিণপাট সত্ৰাধিকাৰ প্ৰভুৰ এনে অকালতে হোৱা তিবোভাৰত অকল সদনৰ সদস্য সকলেই নহয় আমাৰ সকলো ধৰ্মস্বামী ও বিদ্যোগ্যসাহী লোকেই আন্তৰিক দুঃখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে, আমি কোনেও ভবা নাছিলো যে, এনেকুৱা এজন বিদ্যান আৰু ধাৰ্মিক পুৰুষৰ এনেকৈ আকস্মিকভাৱে লোকান্তৰ হব।

সত্ৰাধিকাৰ প্ৰভুৰ লগত মোৰ অল্প বনিষ্ঠ সম্বন্ধ ষটাবো স্মৃতি হৈছিল, বি হওজ, যি কোনে লোকে ধৰ্মস্বামী সাংস্কৃতিক বা সামাজিক বিষয়ৰ খতা বা আলোচনাৰ হকে তেখেতৰ ওচৰ চাপিছিল, তেখেতৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট সহানুভূতি লাভ কৰিছিল।

তেখেতে যদিও সত্ৰৰ চাৰি বেৰৰ ভিতৰতে জীৱন বাপন কৰিছিল, তথাপি তেখেতে বাহিৰ জগতৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত ঘনিষ্ঠ সঘৰাই বাখিছিল। তদুপৰি বেতিয়া দেশত কোনো ধৰণৰ বিপৰ্য্যয় ঘটে, তেখেতে তাৰ সন্তোষ বাখে আৰু তেনে আহকালৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ হাত সাৰিব পাৰি, তেখেতে চিঠি পত্ৰ আদি লেখি হলেও সংপৰামৰ্শ দান কৰিছিল। ধৰ্ম, সাহিত্য, সংস্কৃতি আৰু সামাজিক ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেতৰ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য যথেষ্ট আছে। তেখেতে অধিকাৰ হৈ থকা কাল ছোৱাতো এই বিলাকত তেখেতৰ বৰঙণী আগবঢ়াইছিল।

এনেকুৱা পুৰুষজনৰ বিয়োগত আমি মৰ্মাহত হৈছো ; ডেকা অধিকাৰ আৰু তেখেতৰ অনুগামী শিষ্যসকলক, তেখেতসকলৰ গভীৰ দুখত আমি সহানুভূতি জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো—আমি তেখেতৰ আত্মাৰ চিৰ আনন্দ কামনা কৰিছো।

এই মন্ত্ৰে দুইমিনিট সময় সকলোৱে ঠিয় হৈ তেখেতৰ আত্মাৰ সদগতি কামনা কৰোঁহক।

(The House stood in silence for two minutes).

Speaker's Ruling on the Adjournment Motion

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I take up the next item on the agenda, I want to give my Ruling on the adjournment motion, the admissibility of which was discussed yesterday.

I have carefully examined the arguments advanced by the Hon. Members who argued yesterday on the admissibility of the adjournment motion on the Shillong incident of 17th February last and onwards. I also have taken into consideration the arguments offered by the Hon'ble Law Minister in this behalf. From the arguments it transpires that the issues involved in this motion are something more than what meets the eye. A very great sentiment is working behind the motion. I very well appreciate the feelings of the Hon. Members, more particularly those of Hon. Shri Hoover Hynniewta and Hon. Shri Stanley Nichols Roy. I have full sympathy for them. But occupying this Chair now I am seated I am to be guided by rules and practices of a democratic legislature.

Adjournment motions are governed by Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. In that rule conditions have been prescribed under which such a motion can be brought. In this particular case, I generally am one with the movers of the motion that the matter is urgent and is of great public importance and also a definite one. The motion has been brought before the House also more or less at the earliest opportunity. But one very pertinent factor is involved in this particular case and that is the scope of taking resort to such a motion in a Legislature. The purpose of an adjournment motion is a three fold; one, to get information from the Government about an incident of great public importance and also recent and three to censure the Government for not being able to tackle a situation properly. Further, a member of a legislature takes resort to an adjournment motion when all other avenues for raising a discussion on a matter of great public importance are closed. In this particular case we should therefore examine whether the Hon. Members of this House have scope to get information from the Government about the incident that took place on 17th February, 1964 onwards in Shillong and raise some discussion on the score or not. The Governor, in his Address, delivered in this House

on 27th February, has briefly mentioned about this incident. He has also referred that a judicial enquiry will be held to find out whether any excess from the side of Police Force was committed. Shri Hoover Hynniewta also tabled an amendment which is now in the order paper, to the Governor's address to raise a discussion on this incident. That the matter because of the Governor's statement that a judicial probe had been contemplated to go into the matter may be held as a subjudiced one, is not tenable. The tribunal has not even been appointed nor the terms of reference decided not to speak of the tribunal being duly, in-charge and taking cognisance of the case. In the language of the Honble the Education Minister, my predecessor in the office "it is only in the womb and not yet born". The judicial enquiry is only anticipated and no step towards its constitution has been finalised. As such the discussion on this subject cannot be sealed as a matter pending a judicial probe.

But the Governor by mentioning about this unfortunate incident in his address which is under discussion in the House and the amendment thereto by hon'ble Shri Hoover Hynniewta which is being taken up shortly have offered avenues to this House for discussion of the subject. The purpose of the adjournment motion will be more than fully served by raising discussion on the issue on the Governor's address and also on the amendment. This is born out by May's Parliamentary Practice at page 371 where it has been unambiguously pointed out that when a matter could be raised by moving an amendment to the addressing answer to King's speech an adjournment motion could not be allowed. This is also corroborated by Official Report of Parliamentary Debates (Commons) 1944-45, Volume 406 at columns 359-62 where an adjournment motion was disallowed by the Speaker on the ground that the Hon. Member moving an adjournment motion had the opportunity to put down an amendment to the King's speech.

I fail to agree with hon'ble Shri Hoover Hynniewta that the British Parliamentary Procedure and Practices have nothing to do with our affairs. The British Parliament is treated as the Mother of Parliament by all popular democracies. Our Constitution also in its directive policies have recommended that all matters not specifically mentioned in the Constitution will be governed by the British Parliamentary Practices and Procedure. In this very particular case, our rule has not laid down anything on this score.

Therefore, we are left with no other alternative than to go by the conventions established in this respect by the British Parliament.

The hon. Members seeking permission to move the adjournment motion will be in a position to discuss the incident with all its implications near and remove in the general debate in Governor's speech and the matter can be raised today. With all my sympathy for the cause I, however, hold that there is no point in allowing the adjournment motion and I rule it as out of order.

I hope, the Hon. Members will accept my ruling in the same spirit I have been labouring under.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): Sir, may I point out that I have not been adequately quoted. Sir, I did not say that the Rule

in May's Parliamentary Practice cannot apply to this Assembly. But I said that in case we have rules of our own then our rules will override those rules and practices followed in the House of Commons. Just now, if my hearing is correct, I have been quoted as saying that the rules do not at all apply.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your explanation will be included into the proceeding.

We have got another notice of an adjournment motion tabled by Shri Santi Ranjan Das Guota, and also another from Shri Homeswar Deb Choudhury. That will be taken up on Monday next.

Now, I request Shri Das Gupta to satisfy the House as to the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the admissibility of the adjournment motion which I have tabled I can say that it is a motion of great importance which is a definite matter of very urgent importance which affects the integrity of the State, and this motion fulfils all the conditions laid down in Rules 56, 57 and 58 and it does not fall under Rule 59. Sir, I have already stated that the matter tells upon the security of the State, though this incident has not been particularly mentioned anywhere in the Governor's Address and though the Government was aware of this fact. I have received a communication from the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister has said that the Government was fully aware of the situation. This tell upon the peaceful atmosphere and the law and order of the State. The incident on which I have tabled the adjournment motion curtailed the fundamental rights of the people because they could not go to the hats and could not earn their livelihood and exercise their fundamental rights.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, your speech should confine within your arguments about the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, no where in the Governor's address it was mentioned that the House will be discussing this matter. Therefore, Sir, when this motion fulfils all the conditions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business I do not see any reason why this adjournment motion should not be allowed. Then again Sir, May's Parliamentary procedure or any other procedure in the World, cannot come to the rescue of the Government over-riding the provisions of our own Rules and Procedure. Therefore, when the adjournment motion which I tabled fulfils all the conditions of the Rules 56, 57 and 58 and does not fall under Rule 59, I do not understand why my adjournment motion will not be allowed. Therefore, my submission to you, Sir, is that this adjournment motion is in order and it should be allowed.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I personally do not think that this is a fit subject for a discussion under an adjournment motion. I received a letter from the hon. Member some days back and I have sent my reply already and the subject has now been placed before the House. I have some facts in my possession at the moment and our Additional I.G.P. is already there in the district of Nowgong to enquire into this matter and he is coming back two or three days later when

more facts will be available and then I will give a full statement on the subject. Whatever facts are now available with me, with your permission I am quite prepared to place them before the House.

“On 13th February, 1964 at about 10-30 P.M. Abdul Malek, Mahammad Ali and Haresh Ali of village Korioni, police station Murajar suddenly raised slogans of ‘Nara-e-takbir, Alla-Hu-Akbar. These slogans were picked up by villagers of the same village and later relayed in nearly all the villages falling within the area of 5 miles radius of Murajar police station. These villages which repeated the slogans are mainly inhabited by immigrant Muslims of Pakistani origin. The raising of these slogans at such an untimely hour and the concomitant movement of a very large number of immigrant Muslims with torches, light and lamps and lathies within and near their respective villages caused panic among the few Hindus residing in small pockets in Murajar police station area and also among the Hindus residing in the adjoining areas of Howraghat police station in the district of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. A case in the Murajar police station in this respect was registered and investigation is being made to ascertain the true cause of this unusual occurrence. Altogether 15 persons including the 3 named above have been arrested. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were passed all over the district after repetition of similar occurrences in Juria and Gorajan areas under Rupahihat police station and Madhapara under Kampur police station with effect from 8 A.M. on 17th February, 1964. Weekly bazars were automatically affected by these orders, but daily bazar and other markets continued as usual. The suspension of weekly bazars had salutary effect on communal situation in the district as it prevented spread of rumours and exaggerated news. Weekly bazars were, however, allowed to be held in Koliabar and Raha police station areas with effect from 20th February, 1964. Prohibitory orders were lifted at 8 A.M. on 24th February, 1964 after the situation in the district showed a distinct improvement.”

Sir, these are the informations which I am placing before the House. As I have already informed, our Additional I.G.P. has also gone to the district to make further enquiry and on his return I shall be able to give a more detailed report on the subject.

Mr. SPEAKER: The incident referred to is dated 13th February, 1964 and Mr. Das Gupta after his correspondence about this incident with the Chief Minister who holds the Home portfolio, has got a reply from him. Therefore, a matter which the Chief Minister has already taken up and on which Government is taking action, cannot form a subject matter of an adjournment motion. In this particular case, the subject comes under the General Administration of law and order. From the statement made by the Chief Minister it is learnt that already steps have been taken to quell down the situation and also police vigilance has been tightened. The police registered certain cases against the miscreants and further investigation is going on in this matter. The Chief Minister has held out the hope that after receiving full facts about the situation now prevailing in Nowgong, he will make a fuller statement on the subject. I feel that this matter assumes some amount of public importance. Some newspapers have flashed this news and many people are agitated over it. Therefore, it will be welcome if the Chief Minister apprises the House with the actual state of affairs and what steps Government is taking to quell down the tension now prevailing there. In view of all this there is no case for an adjournment motion.

Now let us come to item No.6.

I have got notice of 7 amendments from different members. Our practice generally is that when one amendment is moved other amendments may be taken as moved and other members may speak on that amendment.

(Some voice : Yes, yes).

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, the question which I raised yesterday in the last sentence of my speech as to who is responsible for creating a disturbed condition in the State necessitating promulgation of Section 144, Cr. P. C. and the Chief Minister today answered it in his statement on the adjournment motion referred to certain incidents in the District of Nowgong. I am really surprised to find from what has been revealed in the statement of the Chief Minister that even after 15 days of such occurrence in the Nowgong district this House could not be apprised of the actual situation which led to promulgation of Section 144 in the district of Nowgong. This shows the inefficiency of the police department. It is a very serious matter. It did not happen only in the district of Nowgong.

This sort of attempt to disturb the peace of the State was made simultaneously during the same part of the month in the entire State. At midnight, the minority community people—by minority I mean the Hindus because that area is pre-dominated by the immigrant Muslims shouted slogans. When the Hindus heard the slogan of not only "Allah Ho Akbar" but in some places there is a slogan of "Pakistan Zindabad" they became panicky. The children and women in Juria and Kochia side in Nowgong District raised alarm. They started crying when they saw large number of immigrant Muslims collected in the bazar, on the road side with 'Mosals' in their hands and all sorts of deadly weapons like Dao, Spears, etc. These people became panicky and they ran to the nearest Police Station and to the Deputy Commissioner to seek protection. The Deputy Commissioner had to send Police force at night. What for the Deputy Commissioner had to send Police force? We say that we are the majority community and the Muslims in Assam are in minority. Is there any State in this country where the majority community being afraid of the minority community ran to the Police for protection? (Shame, shame, from the Opposition benches). This is unprecedented in the history of India. Not only that. Section 144 had to be promulgated Sir, this incident took place in certain pockets where the immigrant Muslims are in majority where the Muslims are pre-dominant. Now, what was the necessity of promulgating Section 144 in the entire District curtailing the religious and civil liberty of the people? I saw the sad faces of the boys during the Saraswati Puja because they were not allowed to carry the image of Saraswati puja on the previous night of Puja to the Puja Mandap and they were not allowed to take out emersion procession on the following day. The Deputy Commissioner and the Police force could not assure them that they would be protected. (Shame, shame—from the Opposition benches). Section 144 was promulgated because there was an apprehension that minority might create

disturbance and the Police could not assure them that they would be protected. It is a shameful matter for the Government and for the people of Assam. Sarawati Puja is the annual festival of the school boys. Sir, we talk of Children's Day and future of children and arranging recreation for the children but on that festival day of the children these children could not be allowed to enjoy. Even now we say that the minority in the State are not safe. The Chief Minister himself has clearly stated that the trouble was first started by the Pak nationals. If he knows that the trouble was created by Pak nationals and in some pockets Pakistani infiltrators have taken shelter where the trouble started, what steps he has so far taken to detect them and bring them to book? Only 15 persons were arrested and the trouble was everywhere in the State. During that period there was trouble in Dhing, juria, Kochia, Murajhar and Hojai in Nowgong District, North Lakhimpur and Barpeta and also certain parts of Darrang District, and Goalpara District and in Cachar also. In the entire State there was an attempt to create trouble by the Pakistani agents and they are still there. When the Chief Minister himself knows from the information available with him that the trouble was started by the Pakistani infiltrators why did he not put force there and search every house to find out the infiltrators. We have received reports that in those areas Pakistani infiltrators and foreign agents have collected arms and these are kept in stock in some houses. What steps Government have so far taken to detect them? Sir, the Government have put the entire majority community of Assam into shame because the promulgation of section 144 in Assam tells to the world that the minority community in Assam is not safe. Prohibition of religious procession and curtailment of religious rights of the majority community in the State is sufficient to tell to the people outside that the minorities in Assam are not safe. This is really very shameful. What more tolerance and restraint can the Government expect from the majority community and other communities of Assam? Have we not heard the story of cruel murder of minority community people in Pakistan by the Pakistani goondas in collaboration with Pakistani Officials and armed forces? Have we not heard the story of women being molested in Pakistan and burning down of the houses of the minority community in Pakistan? Have we not heard the heart-rendering story of Pakistani border forces firing on the innocent women, men and children who were running to our State for shelter and thereby killing hundreds of them? Have we not heard the tragic story of babies being killed by bullets when they were sucking the breast of their mothers. The mothers in their attempt to protect the babies were pressing them in their bosom but Pakistani Arm forces opened fire on them and bullets pearcing through the tender bodies of these babies and the blood streaming out of their bodies. Have we not heard the mothers carrying their dead babies in their arms coming to our State? Have we not restrained ourselves and showed tolerance even in the face of such a grave provocation? But what reward are we getting for all this? Our religious liberty and civil liberty have been curtailed and we have been put to shame by telling to the world that the minority community people are not safe in Assam. This is really very sad. Sir, I am extremely sorry that the Governor could not find a single word in his speech to congratulate our people for showing this restraint and tolerance for maintaining peace in the State in spite of grave provocation.

Not only that, Sir. This promulgation of section 144 has created misunderstanding between the Indian Muslims and Hindus and also other

communities in the State because the majority community feels that these Muslims are responsible for curbing the religious and other liberties of the people of the State. Sir, the people of Assam read in the newspapers that the District Magistrate of Goalpara District has promulgated the order under section 144 curbing the liberty of the people on Holiday. Is it strange if the majority community feel that the Indian Muslims are responsible for all these? Sir, the best way for the Government should be to concentrate forces in those areas where there was deliberate attempt to put the blame on Assam, to put Assam in line with Kashmir and allow the normal life of the people in the rest of the State so that there may not be any misunderstanding and the peaceful lives of the people in other parts of the State cannot be disturbed.

Sir, the story of the killing of two persons here in Bara Bazar and injuring 16 or so others is a serious matter. We do not know the actual situation. In newspapers we find contradictory story. Some put the blame on the police, some put the blame on innocent people and some put the blame on foreign agents who are working behind all these things and we do not as yet know the actual situation which led the police to open fire on crowd at Bara Bazar. We expected the Governor to give us some light in this matter which is very serious in nature, happening in this Capital town of Assam. Not only that, some Police Stations were burnt down, an incident which had never happened in Assam before and a curfew was imposed in this town during those days paralysing the administration and curtailing the liberties of the people. Again Sir, we do not know anything about another incident which is also of a very serious nature. We do not find here today one hon. Member in our midst. I refer to our friend, Shri Pohshna, a Member of this House from Jowai who is absent today. We read in the newspapers that there was an attempt on his life and he got some injuries. We expect atleast some statement on this incident from the Governor, but there is none. This is a serious matter because some blame has been put in newspapers on those elements in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills who are in favour of a separate Hill State. What is the exact position? Nothing has yet been given out. The people of Assam in general and the Members of this House in particular are primarily concerned about this incident as there was an attempt on the life of one of the hon. Member of this House. Unfortunately, the Governor has not told anything in his Address. As I have said, this is a serious matter and the House cannot ignore it. Nobody is safe now-a-days. I am also not safe. In Cachar, what happened. The head of a cow was thrown inside the compound of our friend the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharjee, on the Id Day. Knowing that he is an orthodox Brahmin some miscreants had done this mischievous act. It is definitely not the Hindus who did this. It must have been done by some Muslims with some ulterior motive. What steps the Government have taken to find on the culprit in this case? Sir, surely no one is safe as I have already expressed specially those who speak of deportation of Pakistanis. Sir, I do not want that the majority community should be given some concessions or favour but I expect that as a citizen our liberty, personal and communal should not be curtailed. I want that all Muslims and Hindus of the State should have equal treatment. It is quite unthinkable that the majority community should sacrifice their all for the sake of the minority community.

Sir, in October last, five boxes of ammunitions were taken away by some people from Rangia Station. A few days before, as we have seen in paper a bedding was discovered full of ammunitions. Where have those

boxes gone? Has the Government traced the ammunitions? Who are the persons who brought those ammunitions and where they have gone? Where is the Police administration and what are the activities of the Intelligence Department in this State? We have been talking about Pakistani infiltrators for the last many years and our Government unfortunately termed us as communal because we ask the Government to take steps to check this infiltration. Now, what steps Government have taken in this connection? Sir, the very existence of Assam is in danger because of these Pakistani infiltrators. These pro-Chinese elements are still here and they have combined together because they want to see the ruin of Assam. Should we not put our heads together and face this problem to save Assam from these foreign agents who are out to all Assam's existence. It is high time that we should think very seriously about that.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is almost up.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat). Sir, I am finishing within ten minutes. The price of essential commodities have gone up beyond the reach of the common people. There is no attempt on the part of the Government to check the rise in prices, to check the nefarious activities of the profiteers and black-marketeers. I can say with the information I have in my possession that all these profiteers and black-marketeers are active members of the ruling party. So, instead of making speeches on the floor of the House, I will simply ask the Government to make enquiries in their own party as to the number of profiteers and black-marketeers they themselves entertain in their own party for their party's ends. They contribute to their election fund, they lend their cars at the time of election. Every time you go you find them sitting in the drawing rooms of the Ministers discussing with them. When the Ministers go on tour, we always find our Ministers surrounded by these black-marketeers and profiteers. Unless Ministers make it a point not to allow and give indulgence to these known black-marketeers and profiteers, no amount of lecturing can curb them. Sir, specially after the Bhubaneswar resolution of democratic socialism they should at least see that none of these people whose business is to take permits from the Government to deal with foodstuff and other essential commodities is recruited as members of their party.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I could not get his last point, would he please repeat it, Sir?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Specially after the Bhubaneswar Resolution on democratic socialism if the party in power makes it a point not to recruit as members of their party those people whose profession is to take rice permit or permit of foodstuff or other essential commodities, then I am sure, these black-marketeer and profiteers will disappear or they will take their own line, they will either go to the Swatantra party or will have their own party.

(Noise)

(Voice: I beg your pardon—they will prefer the P. S. P.) They will, when you will be with us,

Then, Sir, about price control. Government should have a correct assessment of trend of prices and timely diagnosis of distributing factors in the economy. They should have a separate machinery for it.

As regards agricultural production, I will give one instance. On August 27th, 1963 I asked a question to the Agriculture Minister. My question was this (Question No.167 of the Proceedings, dated 27th August, 1963):

Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) The total area of cultivable waste land reclaimed during the end of 3rd Plans in each district of Assam ?
- (b) The procedure adopted in reclaiming such land had been settled with cultivators individually or with co-operatives ?
- (c) Number of individual cultivators or co-operatives and the name of the places where actually settlement was given ?
- (d) Crops grown—food crops or cash crops ?
- (e) Total yield ?
- (f) The area under improved seeds in each Subdivision ?
- (g) Total annual yield ?

Now, Sir, I am more concerned with the answers to (e) and (f), *i. e.*, the total yield and the area under improved seeds in each Subdivision. The answer to (e) is this: Information is not immediately available and has been called for. That means, Sir, I sought the information for the period of Second and Third Plan is already over and we are in the midst of the Third Plan. Even in the midst of the Third Plan the Agriculture Department has no information about the yield they got from only one farm. The answer of the Agriculture Minister to my first question is:

(a) Seven thousand three hundred seventeen bighas were reclaimed during the Second Plan period at Fallangani in the Sibsagar District.

His reply means that only in Fallangani land was reclaimed during the whole Second Plan till the midst of the Third plan. But the Minister was not in a position to tell me the actual yield from Fallangani—from that area.

Now, Sir, the total number of persons provided for land—that in answer to another question—is 304 cultivator families who were individually settled in Falangani in Sibsagar district. If this is the progress because I sought information regarding the progress during the Second and Third Plan upto date and if this is the progress of giving land to landless cultivators in the State and the area of land reclaimed for fresh cultivation and the yield, then, Sir, it is sufficient for us to have an idea as to the progress made by the Government in the agricultural sector.

Then, a sad thing about the Gauhati University. It was really a matter of serious concern that on the 6th of this month the Gauhati University had to declare the University closed and had to ask the boys to vacate their hostels because there was

Water, water everywhere
But not a drop to drink.

In this State we suffer from flood but the University was ordered to be closed because there was scarcity of water and no water was available for the boys. This is the state of affairs in the only University of the State. Before you go for another University, we should set things right in the only University.

With these words, I come to the end of my speech, Sir.

Thank you.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Governor for his brief but comprehensive address wherein he has depicted all important problems of the State. At the end of his speech, Sir, he had said that the future is not free from anxiety and he had also mentioned certain very serious problems which are facing the State. Therefore, we have to take into account the indications he has given, consider them with all energy and intelligence so that we can solve the problems. It is not enough that these problems can be solved by me or by any member of the Opposition or the Treasury Benches by vilifying the members of the party or organisation that such an organisation or such party has in it the people who are black-marketeers or who are profiteers and thus finishes our job. Sir, we have not come here just to find out which party contains seeds of blackmarketing, seeds of profiteering. If any member of any party thinks that this is a forum for these things, then it is waste of time. But whether it is a party full of blackmarketeers or full of profiteers will be judged by the people at large. And the people of the State have judged the party thrice—I mean they have judged the Congress party thrice. If the Congress party would have consisted of black-marketeers or profiteers and while other parties do not have them in their fold, the people would not have voted the Congress party to power. I repeat that they have voted the party to power three times. This is the fitting reply to the charge of hallucinations during the different elections. But the people have got eyes and they have blessed this party which is alleged to have blackmarketeers and profiteers. Are the people sane or insane? Therefore, Sir, I was pained to hear the Leader of the Opposition while he spoke in this session. While this session is very important, full of important problems facing us, I feel that such controversial matters should not have been brought here which would have the effect of losing its importance. However, Sir, the Governor, in his address has rightly made his address brief and he has given a pin-point attention to the most important problems in the State which may endanger the security of the State. If there is no security of the State all development programmes will not be executed. This is the first and foremost aspect of the Governor's address. We should guide our deliberations to this aspect. The Governor has

dwelt on very important problems before us. The first problem which he has dealt with is about the activities of Pakistan Government so far as India in general is concerned and this State in particular. He has rightly said that Pakistan is trying to provoke India to the extreme; their forces have violated the Cease-Fire Line. In Kashmir and at three different places Pakistani forces have ambushed our patrol party. In Kashmir, in Garo Hills they have also driven away thousands of people to Assam and other parts of India with a view to creating such a tension so that there may be communal troubles and communal agitations which may go against the security of India and also that of the State of ours. In Kashmir also, after the theft of the holy hair of the prophet they have tried to create troubles. But the Muslims here have combined together and made endeavour so that communal harmony should not be disturbed. Failing that they carry on atrocities and drive the people to India so that there may be repercussions and communal trouble here. As a matter of fact, in a section in Calcutta and other places in West Bengal there were some troubles but the West Bengal and all political parties brought the disturbances to a stop in order to prevent the evil design of Pakistan against India. What is our ideal? The ideal is a secular state. As the Prime Minister has said that whatever has been done by Pakistan Government, India Government will not budge an inch from this ideal. The ideal is the preservation of freedom of all communities living in India and we will preserve it, we will defend it at stake everything. As matter of fact, within a few days the disturbances in West Bengal came to a standstill. Is it not a fact that this attitude has been taken by the Assam Government? In Khulna, when the people came from West Bengal and other parts it was natural that those incidents would have created tension in the minds of the people living in this State. But we are glad to say that in this State also precautions were made by the Provincial Congress Committees with direction to District Congress Committee. We took all possible steps, made propaganda amongst the people to maintain law and order. As a matter of fact, we find that in spite of the fact that about 60,000 people from Pakistan have entered Garo Hills and also some refugees came to this State, upto Shillong and other places and although there is a tendency of some communal trouble and that Section 144, I. P. C. had to be imposed, yet at the intervention of the authority, law and order situation remains intact. Up till now, we have not been faced with any major communal trouble though few incidents took place here and there which indicate that our State is still at work in the path of a secular State. We must make out all efforts and Government must take all possible steps so that the security of the State and communal harmony and communal peace of the State are maintained. The Government should take precautionary measures against ring of spies so that other elements may not work among our innocent people and create tension in our State. So, Sir, the Governor, in his Address, has pinpointed the attention of this House to this major problem of the state. We have seen how Pakistan has thrown away about 60,000 refugees living in Mymensingh to this border. Even the Pakistan Police Force fired upon about 1,000 East Pakistan refugees while they were on their way to cross the border into Assam, and in that firing two innocent children were killed and about 16 people including women were injured with bullets and they were under treatment in the Tura Hospital. In the post-mortem of the two children bullets were found. Such inhuman atrocities not found in history has been perpetrated by the

Pakistan Government and the people there. The world has condemned it. You have seen, Sir, in the newspapers that they have driven these people without considering their religious faith. You have seen, Sir, in the newspapers that 15,000 Christians have been driven away from that place, and even two American Missionary and one Indian Missionary doing social work there have become now members of the Garo Hills Refugee camp. This is the state of affairs going on in Pakistan. The world has condemned it, India has condemned it and everybody is condemning Pakistan for the actions done by the Pakistani people there with the connivance of the Pakistani authorities. You have also seen, Sir, in the newspapers how many people were driven away from Pakistan into West Bengal, and you have also seen in the newspapers that about 1,200 Santhals were also driven away from Pakistan into West Bengal—all these number may come up to about 2 lakhs. May we not assume that they are going to free their country of these undesirable elements when they think to have something with India. Therefore, they are determined to clear Pakistan of these people so that in the event of an attack for which there is every apprehension evidenced from their conduct up till now. In the event of an attack these people who have been driven out may turn into fifth columnists and obstruct their war efforts. Probably in course of time there will be none in Pakistan who were originally Indians—they will be all cleared with the ulterior motive that Pakistan may ultimately attack India. They failed in their Kashmir issue and Shri Chagla while putting the case of Kashmir in the United Nations have laid the ghost of plebiscite. Therefore, they have become very much agitated and Mr. Bhutto's announcement is something like war making announcement. It is apprehended that they are contemplating some attack on India and they are making preparations for future attack. All these should caution us and we should take steps so that the security of our State remains intact. It is apprehended that China and Pakistan are making preparations. The Chinese Premier was recently in Pakistan and they had certain discussions. They are now friends with different ideologies because the common project is the same. They may jointly attack us. In case of an attack the brunt of their attack will be felt by this State. Therefore, it is our duty to forget our party differences and devise ways and means on war footing so that in the event of an attack the whole State and whole of India may present a united front against those enemies of ours. In this connection, certain things must be done from the Government side. The law and order situation of the State is not so happy as had been depicted by the hon. Members in their speeches. We have seen signs of disorder in our State in which the local authorities had to promulgate Section 144, Cr. P. C. at Nowgong, at Karimganj, Barpeta, Goalpara, Shillong and various other places. That shows that there are tendencies of flaring up communal trouble in future and for that purpose certain measures must be taken with firm hand, and all the unsocial elements must be dealt with ruthlessly. The hon. Members must be aware that there was a sudden attack on the life of Shri Pohshna of this House. This may be political or otherwise but this has been happening; also you have seen in Shillong how the situation took its turn. There must be some unsocial elements or unruly elements or anti-State elements in Shillong working among our people and inciting them to fight against the authority, and this created a situation for which we are all very sorry.

Mr. SPEAKER: Time is almost up.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: A few minutes more, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Five minutes.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: The Government has set up a Judicial Enquiry.

You all know, Sir, that there is corruption, there is inefficiency in all spheres of administration and we must devise ways and means how to remove corruption from our administration, how to gear up the administrative machinery. In this emergent period we should offer our advice after cool deliberation to the Government so that they can maintain law and security in this part of the country. We have seen how our Police personnel had been ambushed and killed, they have risked their lives to protect the country, they are defending the country at the cost of their lives. Therefore, we should punish any person found guilty of corruption and inefficiency, and on the other hand, we must also strengthen the hands of the authority so that the law and security of this State of ours may be maintained.

Therefore, while we are very sorry for the recent unfortunate firing at Shillong on the 17th February, 1964 and for which a Judicial Enquiry is going to be instituted, still we must consider the circumstances under which the police party had to open fire. We should also consider how three police beat houses were burnt down in the Capital and how the Excise and Police people were injured and how police party was brick-batted. One should again consider how our security police had to work, under these circumstances, to keep peace and security. I congratulate our Government for setting up a judicial enquiry so that the guilty persons should be brought to book and should be punished. I also thank our Government for keeping peace in the Capital under such a situation and for which purpose they have to promulgate 144 and order for curfew in the city. I again congratulate our Government authority for maintaining peace and security of our common people in this part of the State. With these words, I whole-heartedly support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Devendra Nath Sarma.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the 21 point Amendment Motion tabled by our Opposition Leader, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami. It is really unfortunate, Sir, that the Governor could not yet pay a visit to our most neglected and distressed Cachar District. In the last year, there was constant Pak firing in our Lathitila-Domabari areas almost creating a deadlock in the normal day to day life of thousands of people while very naturally we expected that the Governor of the State would pay a kind visit there to strengthen the morale of the distressed humanity, but yet Cachar has to earn that fortune.

Sir, after the most illuminating and statesman like speech of our leader, Shri Goswami, there is hardly any room to justify Budget opening speech of the Governor and very rightly Shri Goswami has observed that this Governor's addressing the Assembly once a year business is a costly luxury. Sir, yesterday, the maiden speech of hon. Member, Shri Rupram Sut made us all very much concerned about the repercussion outside India. But thank God, the honourable Chief Minister while replying to the Adjournment Motion placed by the hon. Member, Santi Ranjan Das Gupta had believed his party colleague Shri Sut by categorically stating that it was the anti-State Moslem element who created unrest and very great commotion in some parts of Nowgong district in the early part of this month and so also the Leader of Opposition has dislodged the contention of Shri Sut inasmuch as his observation that so called minority community here in Assam are very good and quiet type of people and that they are simply panicky about the aggression from the Bhaganiyas. Mr. Sut, instead of rendering any service to the State and country as a whole, has done a deliberate harm to us, strengthening the wild hands of Pak Government to utilise his statement outside India to meet their end.

Sir, the Governor, in his Address, has seen everything in this State extraordinarily normal and maintenance of law and order satisfactory. Is this not an abuse of truth, Sir, while everybody knows that the Governor, while drafting his Address and signing the same, possibly he had done so standing on the grave of two Police bullet-torn innocent tribal men here in the very capital of the State? The small, but meaningless, Address of the Governor carried to us a picture of complacency and Sir, this complacency of the State Government will bring ruin to us all in no time. Unless the Government are recovered of this disease, I am afraid, the day is not too far for everybody to see the political picture of this State otherwise.

Sir, the Governor, in his Address, has mentioned that his Government have still not been able to even partially solve the problem of the landless flood and erosion-affected people in this State. This statement of the Governor does not, obviously, carry a note of confidence for the State Government. I agree, Sir, Assam is a small State, but a picturous State with natural resources and hidden treasures. It is unfortunate that even during this long 16 years of independence the State Government could not exploit those natural resources and hidden treasures to better up the economy of the State and accommodate the landless people with land and unemployed with avenues of earning their livelihood. I would, therefore, urge upon the State Government to make no further delay in exploiting the natural resources of the State and bring her to a height unknown before. Sir, I understand it will not be easy for the State Government to create accommodation for the recent uprooted humanity of East Pakistan; but Sir, human urge is necessary and the Government of Assam and the people at large should from humanitarian point of view welcome and embrace this tortured humanity for they all being for hard for no fault of them. In this connection, Sir, I would ask the Government of Assam to rectify the great wrong they have done to themselves and India by not taking possession of 12 thanas of Sylhet District soon after the Redcliffe Award was announced. Sir, excuse me please to say that the Assam leaders out of their racial and linguistic hatred towards the unfortunate people of the district of Sylhet had intentionally sacrificed that most valuable area for Pakistan and even when the Sylhet Partition Committee started fighting with the Government of India for rescuing that vast area comprising of over 100 best Tea Estate and one Oilbelt, the Government of Assam did not show any interest to pursue this demand. It was, however, Sir, through the pursuance of Shri R. N. Chowdhury, B. L., Secretary, Sylhet Partition Committee and the claim for 12 thanas was so much based on reasons and correct legal interpretation. Government had to agree to reopen the question on the recommendations of the Legal Adviser of the Commonwealth Relation Wing, Mr. Justice Dalip Singh, late of Lahore High Court and the whole Central Cabinet overruled the objection of Prime Minister Nehru to reopen the issue. On the positive instruction of the Cabinet, an official claim was made on Pakistan for 12 thanas to which Pakistan sent a reply after eight months to which Pakistan said that if the interpretation is taken as correct, then a part of Jalpaiguri will come to Pakistan. Mind you, Sir, in the reply of Pakistan, there was no categorical denial of the claim. Thereafter, Sir, the Government of West Bengal had been asked by the Central Government to clarify position while the Secretary, Sylhet Partition Committee, Mr. Justice P. B. Mukherjee and Mr. Justice. B. K. Guha, at that time the Junior Standing Counsel and Legal Remembrancer respectively went to Delhi and explained the correct interpretation of Redcliffe Award which put Pakistan in a wrong track and it was found that they

could have no claim on any part of Jalpaiguri. Late Sardar Patel became very serious then to reoccupy those 12 thanas of Sylhet District for the State of Assam ; but, unfortunately, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan late Liaquat Ali Khan came to Delhi and entered into a Pact with the Prime Minister of India later known as Nehru-Liaquat Pact and our demand for these 12 thanas kept in abeyance.

Sir, thereafter, in reply to some correspondence on this particular matter the Government of India Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi by their letter No. PIII/52/1962/1, dated 13th August, 1953 wrote to the Secretary, Khwai Bar Association, Tripura, Agartala under subject head-line "Indo-Pakistan Boundary 12 thanas of Sylhet," *inter alia* 'if however, circumstances change so as to permit the question to be reopened, the Government of India would, of course, reexamine their previous decision.' Then again Sir, it was in the year 1959, myself and Shri R. M. Das, M. A. President, Karimganj D. C. C. went to New Delhi on deputation with this particular issue while the then Pak Prime Minister, Shri Feroze Khan Noon was in diplomatic talk with the Prime Minister of India at New Delhi and pursued this issue to the Prime Minister Nehru. The Prime Minister, however, assured us then also that he would take up this issue in opportune moment. I should like to say, Sir, that on that occasion our Assam M. P's of all political groups were very much interested and supported us very sincerely to get this case reviewed in the interest of the State of Assam and India as a whole and Hon. Shri Lila Kataki, Hon. Shri Vijoy Bhagavati, Hon. Shri P. C. Borooah and Hon. Shri Hem Borooah arranged an All India Press Conference in the Parliament House premises for us to address on this subject and the Delhi Press gave effective publicity to this but all in vain, Sir, as never any demand had been placed to the Government of India by the State Government resulting into a premature death of this vital issue. But, Sir, we did not give up the issue and again pursued while the Government of India External Affairs Ministry vide their letter No. D.3364—P—1/63, dated New Delhi, the 29th April, 1963 addressed to Shri N. K. Das, B. A; General Secretary, Bharat Purba Pakistan Simanta Samashya Sammelan, Karimganj, Assam intimated acknowledgement of our resolutions demanding restoration of those 12 thanas of Sylhet District. Sir, from all these informations definitely this august House will come to the conclusion that the issue is not a dead one and since Pakistan could maintain forcible possession on a part of Kashmir, could even after 12 years of this truncated independence bargained a part of Berubari from Government of West Bengal, Patharia Hills area from Government of Assam, Cooch Behar enclaves and even now could disturb the integrity of our State by constant firing on our Lathitilla Domabari border to swallow that part as well, I believe this is the most opportune time for the Government of Assam to raise this demand for 12 thanas which if got back 12 lakhs Indian may be settled down there and even the current colossal problem of the uprooted humanity from East Pakistan can be partially solved. Sir, in order to help the State Government and apprise this august House about the real position and interpretation of the Red Cliffe Award on partition of Sylhet District, I would just read the Red Cliffe Award portion with its explanation with a printed Map of the District of Sylhet with marks of the Red Cliffe Award to prove beyond any reasonable doubt the justifiability of our claim. The name of the 12 thanas are—1. Srimangal, area 154 sq. miles, 2. Kamalganj—188 sq miles, 3. Kulaura—127 sq. miles, 4. Rajnagar—18 sq. miles

5. Maulvibazar—72 sq miles, 6. Lakhai—74 sq miles 8. Madhabpur—109 sq miles, 9. Chunarughat—190 sq. miles 10. Bahubal—87 sq. miles 11. Baniyachung—113 sq miles, and 12. Nabiganj—29 sq miles with a total population of 8,48,786.

Besides this, Sir, I have already stated that there are over 100 best Tea Estate within those 12 thanas and a Gil track at Kathaltali only 18 miles from Karimganj town. The annual yield of those tea gardens are over 10 crores of rupees and Government revenue accrues too is over one crore. Sir, I would just pass on to you a printed copy of the Map of Sylhet District with marks and notes of the Red Cliffe Award and also the names of the tea estates those are situated in that area for handing over to the Hon. Chief Minister for his kind perusal and taking up the matter with the Government of India without the least delay. Sir, the Red Cliffe Award and the notes on it go as such.

Writes Sir Cyril in the Award as follows :

“A line shall be drawn from the point where the boundary between the thanas of Patharkandi and Kulaura meets the frontier of Tripura State and shall run North along the boundary between the thanas of Patharkandi and Barlekha, then along the boundary between the thanas of Karimganj and Barlekha, and then along the boundary between the thanas of Karimganj and Beanibazar to the point where that boundary meets the river Kushiayara. The line shall then turn to the East taking the river Kushiayara as the boundary and run to the point where that river meets the boundary between the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. The centre line of the main stream of channel shall constitute the boundary. *So much of the District of Sylhet as lies to the West and North of this line shall be detached from the Province of Assam and Transferred to the Province of East Bengal. No other part of the Province of Assam shall be Transferred.*”

Now, reading between the lines it appears, “*So much of the district of Sylhet as lies to the West and North of the line (drawn by Sir, Cyril) shall be detached from the Province of Assam*” and it is thus disposed of. But the portion of the District of Sylhet which lies south and south-west of the ‘meeting point’ of the borders of Kulaura and Patharkandi thanas on the one hand and border of Tripura State on the other (and which is again the starting point of the line drawn Northward by Sir Cyril), has not been disposed of in the Award except under proviso, “*No other part of the Province of Assam shall be Transferred*”. In other words, the portion of the district of Sylhet lying South and South-West of the above point has been *inter alia* awarded by Sir Cyril to the Province of Assam. But due to the lack of vigilance on the part of Central and Provincial Governments as well as the public concerned, a very rich and large territory teeming with large Hindu population and about 100 best Tea Estate together with a oil-belt at Kathaltali only about 18 miles from Karimganj has been erroneously consigned to Pakistan. This territory extending from the South and South-West border of the district of Sylhet to the present boundary of the Indian Union in the district of Sylhet must be reclaimed by the Central Government of India immediately as its own lost property through a mistaken interpretation of the Award. The Government of Assam are requested to take the initiative in the matter. Sir, if the Government of Assam, in consideration of the present insecured position of this frontier State, Communist China being on the one side, the Pakistan having new Pact and unholy agreement in between themselves on the other and the hostile Nagas only to add fire to fuel, do not

make all effective measure to restore this vast lost territory of this State and of India, the coming generation, who will not be led by racial or linguistic narrow considerations but shall stand as Indian and Indian alone will curse the present Government and leadership of the State as spineless imbecile.

Sir, it is the horror that the Government in the anxiety of their party business have made this State a State of Section 144 Cr. P. C. and curfew. None knows the end. Sir, it is necessary for me to pronounce here before the trusted leaders of the State that we all are alive to the tradition of India the sacred philosophy of co-existence and secularism. Had it not been so Sir, how could we gracefully embraced and accept the position of our fine looking smart young Minister who in those days of Muslim League horror from within that communal organisation wanted to annex the province of Assam with Pakistan and failing to attain that end later tried his level best even by appearing before the Bage Commission to snatch away the district of Cachar from Assam for Pakistan. Then again, Sir, are we not tolerating very quickly those so-called "Larke-League Pakistan Wallas" entry into Congress by thousands and lakhs using Gandhi Tupi and Khaddar only to boss over us from within Gaon Sabha, Anchalik Panchayat, Mahakuma Parisad, Mandal and District Congress Committee, Village Defence Parties? Sir, the truth is rather the reverse that it is not the Muslims in this State of Assam but we the so-called majority community who are always in distress and terror-stricken. Unless this horrible condition is improved the future of this State is doomed.

Sir, two years before I warned this august House by saying that Assam has been marching Kashmir-way very fast and Sheik Abdulla has taken birth in this State. Unfortunately, the House or the Government did not take my warning with any seriousness and the result today is that the entire State has to be governed under section 144 Cr. P. C. orders. Once again, before the most honoured leaders of the State present today, Sir, I warn each and everybody in this State, beware, Sheik Abdulla has attained majority and settled down in this State, if immediate action is not taken by the Government and the people of the State irrespective of any caste, creed and community, who think themselves Indian and love India's integrity, Assam goes to Kashmir-way; God save Assam. Thank you, Sir.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Governor's Address it seems many things have not been touched and have been left out. It is meet and proper if we would have been given a complete picture of the present state of affairs in the State of Assam.

So far as the law and order of the State is concerned it cannot be said that it is satisfactory. It is far from satisfactory. According to my humble opinion the situation is explosive. It is not normal. The citizens of the State are passing their days through moments of excitement and that is not our own creation. That is due to certain factors and circumstances which are directly responsible for the present state of affairs in the State. The circumstances that are responsible are due to migration of the members of the minority community from East Pakistan. The methods adopted there to create this position have no parallel in the history of India or rather in the world. Also the word that is used to create this position is not found in the dictionary for the meaning. The meaning we can find only in East Pakistan. Now, Sir, everything is not going on well in the State of Assam. It will be pointed out from the circumstances that we are not here, Sir, only to oppose the Government or to condemn it. We are here to make proper assessment of actual state of affairs prevailing in the

State and to advance our constructive suggestions to the Government so that we may assist the Government for peace and tranquility of the State. Sir, when there is promulgation of Section 144 and when curfew is clamped down in some parts of our State that does not show that the situation is normal. As we understand, Section 144 or curfew is clamped down in abnormal circumstances. From the statements submitted by some of the Hon. friends in the House it is clear that some elements belonging to the minority community with their sinister motive to bring chaos and troubles in some parts of the State resorted to such slogans which are anti-India and pro-Pakistan. This is really very ominous, and we must not take it lightly. We must call spade a spade. The facts that we possess now cannot be taken lightly and if we do so then more troubles are likely to come to Assam in future. In this respect, our only submission to the Government is this that to curb such things we must take serious steps and ruthless and merciless measures without showing any fear or favour. My own assessment of the situation is this. Pakistani agents are there. They are there from amongst our people. There are also other interested persons coming from various parts to create troubles in this part of our country. So, Sir, I request the Government to have a round up of all such miscreants who are there to create disturbances and who are anti-national in their designs and for that reasons we should not hesitate for a single moment to take resort to Defence of India Rules or Act. These people who do not hesitate for a moment to create trouble and who do not consider India to be their own country should not get mercy either from the party in power or of the law because they are the betrayers of the country and they should be confined in Jail for the safety of the country.

Then, Sir, I will deal with one or two points about the manner of speech delivered by my Hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition. I am very much afraid in what light his speech would be judged by the public at large. But, so far as I am concerned, with due respect to my Hon. friend, I must say that it has got some colour of communalism even in the remotest interpretation of it. We now-a-days speak in terms of communalism and at the same time we speak of secularism. Where is the sanctity of our Constitution if we think and talk in terms of communalism? Sir, there is a gulf of difference between India and Pakistan. Our State is based on secularism whereas Pakistan is not. So, if we think in terms of Hindus, Muslims or majority or minority and act accordingly then it may distract the minds of our people which may ultimately boil down to communal riots in this part of the country also. I would, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Members not to speak in terms of communalism. We must also be conscious about our own position because we command the majority and we have no right to command the minority. It is the provision of the Constitution that the guarantee of the minority is at the hands of the majority and we must assure them in unequivocal terms that full protection would be given to them. Then and then only, Sir, we will not fall into the trap of Pakistan because they are out there to create some provocation. Therefore, we should be on our guard not to fall into the trap of Pakistan.

Then, Sir, I want to speak a few words about the Shillong incident. As it appears from the Press and Government Press Note that some incidents took place on the 12th February in the Bara Bazar area and some Excise staff was involved there when they went to make a search suspecting something. But there was some trouble as it was reported in the newspaper

After five days of that incident, that is, on the 17th of February, the unfortunate incident took place. As it is reported in the paper, one Hon. Member of this House was also present there. I expect and I believe from the heart of my heart that the Hon. Member had exercised his influence to persuade the unruly mob not to create any disturbance. It is very unfortunate and disgracing that even he failed to control the mob.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA (Shillong): On a point of information, Sir, May I know from the Hon. Member who is that particular Member who was present on that day? Many of us were present on that day at Shillong.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): I speak subject to correction. As it is reported in the Press, Mr. Hoover was present.

Shri HOOVER HYNNEWTA: Then I stand here to correct him.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, the head of the Police administration was here at Shillong. It is reported that something happened here on the 12th. If that is so, then the head of the Police Department should have made an enquiry as to whether the situation was normal or abnormal. The fact of the matter is that if these 29 persons had not been arrested then the Heaven would not have fallen on us. The thing is why the head of the Police Department was so injudicious in making these arrests in the open market on the 17th? May I ask the Government, through you, Sir, whether any enquiry was made by the head of the Police Department to ascertain that there might be some trouble? It was clear that some trouble was already there. So, Sir, I think the decision of the Police to make arrests on the 17th was not judicious. On the other hand, it pains my heart because I boast of our Constitution which is based on democracy. In democracy the rule of law and order must be maintained. Every citizen of the State must have to respect for the rule of law. There might be excess on the part of the Police Officer on that very day. Sir, I am not entering into the incident of firing, but what strikes me most is this that supposing that some Police Officers in due discharge of their duties had done something excess then there is the law to the aggrieved party to apply to the court so that the particular officer can be brought to book. Because, that there is some excess on the part of the Police Officers I can never encourage the action of the mob, whatever section of our population they may belong, to take the law into their own hands. If the people are encouraged to take the law their own hands then there will be no rule of law and there will be chaos and crisis and gradually we will be dragging ourselves to the law of jungle. So, I can never appreciate the action of the unruly mob that attacked the Police with bow and arrow and other weapons and set fire to the Police Beat House; rather I condemn the action of the mob. I would request Government to find out what loss in property has been sustained by the State Government as a result of the action of the unruly mob. I hope Government will make some enquiry of the loss because it is the peoples' money, it is not the money of any particular individual.

Now Sir, the next point I want to deal with is about rehabilitation of the refugees. We have reason to praise this Government for they have been able to help these refugees as soon as they cross the border. No one can question so far the activities of this Government in this regard is concerned.

But the question is whether this Government is in a position to shelter and rehabilitate all the refugees that came over to this State? Now Sir, from the census figures we find that excluding N. E. F. A. areas the total area of Assam is about 47,000 sq. miles of which about 22,000 sq. miles roughly is covered by the hill areas. The Governor has rightly stated that so far hill areas are concerned these people cannot be settled there and he is perfectly right there. So, far as the 25,000 sq. miles are concerned in the plains areas as we know Sir, these comprise of waste-lands P. G. Rs., V. G. Rs. and forest lands and therefore excluding all these the figure comes down very considerably. The density of population may be 600 to 700 persons per sq. mile. On this similar ground the West Bengal Government are pressing the Centre that because of the huge density of population no refugees can be entertained so far as West Bengal State is concerned. So far as this State of ours is concerned, I would request the Government to press upon the Central Government that we cannot absorb all the refugees that have come over to Assam.

With these words Sir, I support the motion of thanks to the Governor's Address moved by my friend, Shri Sarma.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, Shri Sarma in giving thanks to the Governor for his Address to the House. The Governor's Address, though a brief one has touched almost all the important problems of the State and also the steps taken by this Government to tackle those problems. Sir, some of my friends on the opposition have complained that the Governor's Address did not touch this point or that point or that there is omission on the part of the Governor to mention this problem or that problem. Sir, I think the Governor's Address cannot be expected to be all-inclusive but he has given emphasis on all special problems that confront the State and the steps taken by the State to solve all the problems. The Governor himself has stated here that all salient features of the most important problems of the State have been touched and also has given the indication of the steps taken by the Government to solve those problems.

Now Sir, from the speeches of the Hon. Members here about the present situation of the State, it is clear to all of us that the future of the State as it stands today is not very bright. In other words, our path is not strewn with roses. Rather we find that a very gloomy picture looms large before the State of Assam and therefore we should not have any sense of complacency that the problems confronting the State have been solved or that they have been tackled successfully. We must be alert, we must be on our guard so that our problems cannot put us down and can better of us. We must be on our guard so that our problems cannot make us frustrated. We must be on our guard so that we can solve our problems successfully by putting our heads together and our resources in the proper direction. Now, the immediate problem that faces us is that there is fear of external aggression from both sides of our borders. There has been constant fear of aggression on our side of the border with China. Over and above that, we are apprehending that there are some foreign agents inside our own State who are trying to create chaos and confusion in the State so that the situation can be exploited for the benefit of others. Sir, I am proud that in spite of provocations from some quarters that are constantly coming to us our Government have been able to tackle the situation by taking immediate steps even though such steps may not

to some extent be satisfactory to certain parts of our State. I am proud of the people of Assam that inspite of grave provocations are have been able to maintain communal harmony and peace inside the State. Now, as a matter of fact, my friend, Shri Goswami while delivering his speech said that we are living in a sense of insecurity. Of course, he may say so, but, on the other hand, I feel, Sir, that the Government by promulgation of section 144 in certain parts of the State have temporarily helped in checking and preventing larger incidents which if allowed to occur would have spoiled the fair name of our State to some extent.

And, therefore, to fight a greater trouble, to fight a major crisis or some major event, these smaller events are to be borne with some amount of restraint. I also emphasise this fact that we cannot be misled or we cannot be swayed away by the feelings which are running on the other side of the border. Rather we must learn a lesson that if such events are to happen here the same sort of unfortunate events may also disturb the lives and property of the innocent people here. Therefore, I feel the measures which have been taken by our Government are all precautionary measures and they have been taken from the point of view of preventing some bigger unpleasant things. I also feel that as the majority community has exercised the utmost restraint, the same burden or the same responsibility falls upon the minority community. The minority community living within the State should also foster that feeling. They must not create tension or unpleasant situations nor should hunt the feelings of the others by some in responsible conduct and utterances.

Now, as regards this point we have been always insisting that persons who have infiltrated into our State, who have doubtful loyalty or who have got no loyalty to the State should be apprehended and they should be deported from the State and here, in this connection, there has been some trouble as regards the assessment of the number. I do not bother about the number. The number may be 10 lakhs or 12 lakhs even 4 lakhs or 5 lakhs whatever the case may be. But, I feel, Sir, that a person of foreign national cannot be allowed to stay whether the number be 100 or 100 thousand. From that point of view the measures so far taken by the Government I do not feel that they have been sufficient. From the various statements I find that there are a large number of Pakistanis who are moving in the State without apprehension or with impunity and who are trying to create a situation that may be exploited for the benefit of the people living across the border. Therefore, Government should take immediate measures so that these foreign nationals are immediately apprehended and forced out of this State.

As regards the other factor, that is the problem of food, the Governor has stated in his Address that the problem of food is not unsatisfactory. From my experience I feel that this State has got two major problems. The first one is security and the other is how to save the people from shortage of food. Though it has been said that there has been a bumper crop during this season, from my experience, I can say that there has been a luxuriant growth of plants but the seeds are few, the yield is very poor. I am afraid, during the lean months, the state may be faced with a critical situation as regards food supply.

Then there has been a failure or destruction of the crop of potato in this State. Some cash crops like betel leaves and betel nuts have been destroyed. I do not know what is the cause the betel leaves have been falling down. The people who used to live on these crops are in distress as well as the consumers are finding it difficult to obtain at a reasonable price. So, I appeal to the Government that immediate steps should be taken so that the reason for this failure of these cash crops can be determined. The Agriculture Department should undertake some sort of enquiry into this without the least delay by their experts to find out the disease.

The Governor has also mentioned about proposals for administrative reforms for this State. These administrative reforms are not only urgent but they are imperative under the present set up of things in the sense that in a developing economy and during the plan periods when we have to get so many projects executed, when we have got so many plans to be implemented, I feel that the entire machinery of the Government should undergo a thorough reform. Here I do not say that there should not be cuts here and there, but I feel, Sir, that the administrative machinery should be so adjusted that it all becomes conducive to greater efficiency. For example, the power of decision and financial powers should be delegated to the lower levels in the districts so that the Plans and Projects can be implemented or executed by taking immediate decisions at the district level without going for administrative approval from the headquarters.

The Governor has been pleased to mention about the report of the Economy Committee. Here also I feel that there is much scope for economy in the administration though we do not know the contents of the reports which has already been submitted to the Government. These findings should be made use of so that there can be economy in this matter also.

The Education Department took a decision that all the first division students will be given scholarship from the last year. This announcement was made before the Matriculation examination was held. But I am sorry to state that in spite of this, practically the entire academic year has come to a close and I know from my personal information that a lot of students have found great difficulty in clearing up their University fees and college fees because the scholarships could not be paid uptill now. The hopes and aspirations of these youths were thus thwarted because they did not pay the college fees in time and regularly anticipating that they would clear it up from the scholarship money. At the time of examination they could not get the money and as a result, some of them could not appear at the examination. So, Sir, my request to the Government is that whenever they take a decision for the benefit of the students unless there is scope for final implementation, it should not be declared beforehand. We have to fully satisfy ourselves that the intended benefit will reach the beneficiary.

And then the problem about which my friend, Shri Sarma has already said something. Nearly a lakh of persons from Pakistan have come to this State and the Government is giving them all the facilities that have been possible for their temporary shelter. But they will have to be rehabilitated either in this State or elsewhere. This is a responsibility of the Government of India who should rehabilitate them. But here

I feel, Sir, that it may be unpleasant if we have to keep the border secure we must take some positive step. If we are to keep our border secure then the border must be manned by such persons over whom we have no mistrust and this problem that is the problem that we have got so much of disturbances in the border has to be taken from another point of view. There should be some sort of a barricade and this barricade can be very well maintained by these persons in the border who have been ousted from Pakistan and if we rehabilitate those persons who are uprooted in the interior and other parts of the State. This will, I feel, ensure the security of the State and persons from other side of the border will not be in a position to come into the State and cross the border and find ravenues of entrance in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up, Mr. Goswami.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Then, Sir, the only other point I want to mention is the problem of unemployment which has been stated in the Governor's Address. Sir, the problem of unemployment is getting all the more difficult. The number of persons who are depending on agriculture are increasing more and more. We have got practically no industries. All cottage industries are out of gear and those persons who used to live on cottage industries income they are made to depend on agriculture. Even loan assistance to the agricultural people are very few; they cannot be provided with agricultural loans and many other people living in the State are also unemployed. Besides, we have got a large number of unemployed youths. Therefore, those persons who are having no profitable employment are moving from place to place and so on. Sir, I beg to submit that there should be some scope for earning in the industrial institutes so that those youths could be trained there for trade. Now, we have got some industrial institutes but the number of youths in these industrial institutes is not very much.

Then, another difficulty with those students who are going to these industrial institutes. Only 33 per cent of them get scholarship and the quantum of scholarship is also very small. They get only Rs. 25 a month. At the same time, all these industrial institutes are located in towns. With these amounts of Rs. 25 they cannot pull on. They come to get admission and after remaining for a month or two in the town because they cannot be supported by the parents or guardians they are compelled to leave the industrial institutes. Therefore, my submission is this that along with these industrial institutes there must be some sort of industrial-cum-production centres so that the students can earn something by being themselves engaged in training-cum-production centres and this should be taken up by Government and also the quantum of scholarships for these industrial students should be increased. With these few words, I support the motion which has been moved.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M.

Adjournment

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

(After lunch)

Shri HALADHAR UJIR [(Tamalpur Reserved for Scheduled Tribee)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি কব খুজিছে যে সচাকৈয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কিছুমান লাগতীয়াল কথা বাদ পৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত মই পোনতে কব খোজো যে পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা যিবিলাক সংখ্যা লঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ ইয়ালৈ আহিছে তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থাপনৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। এতিয়া বহুত মানুহ পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা নিৰ্যাতিত হৈ অসমৰ গাৰো পাহাৰত আশ্ৰয় লৈছেহি। তাৰ পৰা লাহে লাহে ভৈয়ামলৈ নাগিছে। এই-বিলাক জনজাতীয় হাজং আৰু চাওতাল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ। মই নিজে দেখিছো এইবিলাক মানুহৰ অৱস্থা দেখিলে দুখ লগা। তেওঁলোকৰ মুখৰ পৰা শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ যে তেওঁলোকে নানা নিৰ্যাতন ভোগ কৰি তাত থাকিব নোৱাৰি গুচি আহিছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোক ইয়ালৈ আহিও সংস্থাপনৰ সুবিধা নাপাই ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লগা হৈছে। গতিকে এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ সংস্থাপন যাতে অনতি পলমে হয় তাৰ তত্পৰ ব্যৱস্থা যেন চৰকাৰে কৰে। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে ভাষণত কৈছে যে তেওঁলোক থাকিবৰ কাৰণে কেম্পৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিছে কিন্তু এতিয়াও যিবিলাক মানুহ আহি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ থকাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে আনৰ ঘৰত চাকৰ খাটি জীৱিকা নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। গতিকে এইবোৰ মানুহৰ সংস্থানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

আৰু এটা বিশেষ সমস্যা হল যে যিবিলাক পাকিস্তানী মানুহে মাটি বেদখল কৰি আছিল সেইবিলাক ট্ৰাইবেল ৰেজল্টৰ মাটি সেইবিলাক মাটিৰ পৰা বেদখলকাৰীক খেদি দিয়াৰ পিচত সেই মাটিবোৰ পাব নলগা মানুহক দিয়া হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে কি নীতি লৈছে কব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে তাত থকা জন-জাতীয় মানুহে সেই মাটি পোৱা নাই। এই সমস্যাটো নতুনকৈ উদ্ভৱ হৈ তৃতীয় ওপৰত দানৰ নিচিনা হৈছে। এইটো অতি গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা। মই এই সমস্যাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অকল এই সমস্যাই নহয় তদুপৰি এইধৰণৰ আৰু নতুন সমস্যা উদ্ভৱ হব লাগিছে। আপোনালোক সকলোৱে জানে যে টিৰাপ আৰু সদীয়া Transferred area, এই অঞ্চলত জনজাতীয় মানুহৰ কথাই নাই—তাত অসমীয়া মানুহৰ সংখ্যাও খুব কম। মই নিজে দেখিছো তাৰ বেচি সংখ্যক নেপালী মানুহৰ বসতি। এই বোৰ মানুহ তাতে থকা মানুহ নে অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা আহি আছে কব নোৱাৰো—কিন্তু মোৰ সন্দেহ হয় এই অঞ্চললৈ নেপালী মানুহৰ সোঁত বৈয়েই আছে। গতিকে এইদৰে আহি থকা মানুহক ঠাই দি থাকিবলৈ হলে অসমৰ অৱস্থা কি হবগৈ কব নোৱাৰো। এই সমস্যাটো চৰকাৰে ভাবিছেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে লোৱা উচিত বুলি ভাবো। নহলে অসমৰ ভৱিষ্যত অন্ধকাৰ। অসমৰ বিষয়ে বহুতে ভাবে যে, অসমত মাটি ভৰি আছে। আমি যদি দৰ্শক চিন্তাকৰি চাওঁ আজি আমি চাৰিওফালে বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি উৰি পৰাকৈ দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ।

তাৰ পিচত আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ সেইটো গুৱাহাটী চহৰৰ আশে পাশে যিটো ট্ৰাইবেল ৰেজল্ট আৰু 'ব্লক' আছিল, সেইটো চৰকাৰে উঠাই দিয়াৰ কথা। এই সম্পৰ্কে ভালকৈ আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে 'এন্ডুভাইজৰী কাউন্সিল' মতাৰ কথা

এসময়ত হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গল যে, বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে সেই মিটিং নাপাতিলে। কিয় যে, এই 'কাউনসিলৰ' মিটিং পতাহোৱা নাই বুজি নাপাওঁ। এই মিটিং পতা আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা বিষয়ত, জনজাতীয় লোক সকল আগ্ৰহ হৈ আছে। গতিকে এই 'কাউনসিল' খন মাতি অতি সোনকালে গুৱাহাটীৰ "ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট" আৰু ব্লক সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব লাগে। নহলে জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ মনত হয় ভাব হব। যদি সচাকৈ চৰকাৰে এই ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট আৰু ব্লক উঠাই দিব খুজিছে তেন্তে তাৰ উপযুক্ত কাৰণ আৰু যুক্তি সঙ্গত বাইজৰ দেখুৱাব তাকে নকৰি এইদৰে নীৰবতা অবলম্বন কৰিলে বাইজৰ সদ্ভাৱ নাপাব আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ মনোভাৱ বেলেগ হব। তাৰোপৰি যোৱা Tribal Belts Blocks Enquiry চাব কমিটিৰ বিপট খন দাখিল কৰা স্বত্বেও Advisory Council ত আলোচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই কাৰণেও জনজাতীয় বাইজৰ মন বেয়া। এতেকে এই মানুহ বিলাকে জানিব খুজিছে সেই চাব কমিটিৰ বিপট কি হ'ল ?

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে, শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। বহুত মানুহে কয় আৰু আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়েও কৈছিল যে, কামৰূপ জিলা শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িছে মাত্ৰ স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই পৰিমাণে হোৱা নাই। মই কব খুজিছো যে, এই কথা সঁচা নহয়—উত্তৰ কামৰূপত শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ সংখ্যা অতি কম। বিশেষকৈ ভূটান পাহাৰৰ নামনি অঞ্চল সমূহত আজিলৈকে 'মাইনৰ' স্কুল' এখন নহল আৰু যি কেইখন প্ৰায়মেৰী স্কুল আছে তাৰো সংখ্যা অতি কম। এনেকুৱা ঠাই আছে য'ত ব'ত দুই তিনিখন মৌজাৰ ভিতৰতো এখন এম, ই, স্কুল নাই। এনেকুৱা পৰিস্থিতিতও তেখেত সকলে কেনেকৈ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত আগবাঢ়িছে বুলি কৈছে বুজি নাপাওঁ। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰি কব খুজিছো যে, সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে উৎসাহ উদগনিৰে সৈতে স্কুল পাতি দিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত বঙ্গিয়া নলবাড়ী আদি ঠাইৰ ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চল সমূহত বহুতো 'ডেনচাৰ' এল, পি, স্কুল আছে, যিবিলাক আজিও চৰকাৰে নোৱা নাই। এই ধৰণৰ স্কুলবিলাক চৰকাৰে অতিসোনকালে লব লাগে নহলে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত এই অঞ্চল বিলাক সদায়ে পিচপৰি ৰব। যদি সচাকৈ জন-জাতিৰ উন্নতি কামনা কৰিছে তেন্তে বহুসংখ্যক স্কুল এই অঞ্চল সমূহত পাতি দিব লাগে কাৰণ এই পিচপৰা জনজাতীয় লোক সকল এনেয়ে লৰা-ছোৱালী স্কুললৈ নপঠিয়াই। তাতে যদি ওচৰত স্কুল নোথাকে তেনেহলে স্কুলত জনজাতীয় লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেয়ে এই অঞ্চল বিলাকত ঘণকৈ স্কুল পাত্ত কোনো বকমৰ নিৰুৎসাহ কৰিব নালাগে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সময় হৈছে খব কৰক।

Shri HALADHAR UJIR: লোক সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সা-সুবিধা দিব লাগিব নহলে এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহব আৰু সদায়ে এই মানুহ বিলাক পিচপৰি থাকিব।

ৰাস্তা আৰু বানপানী সম্পৰ্কত ভাবিছিলো উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত সুবিধা হব। তাৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে তাত ৰাস্তা-ঘাট নাই। খোৱাপানীৰ সমস্যা তাত অতি গুৰুতৰ। পানী পাবলৈ নাই। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান ঠাই আছে য'ত মানুহে খালৰ পানী খাই জীয়াই আছে। যদি সচাকৈয়ে চৰকাৰে পিচপৰা জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ভাবিছে তেন্তে অন্যত পলমে মই উল্লেখ কৰা অসুবিধা বিলাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু এই মানুহ বিলাকক আগবঢ়াই আনিব লাগিব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সময় আৰু নাই, সেই কাৰণে এই সমস্যাবলীৰ দূৰীকৰণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীয়ে অনা সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰে ।

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) :

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত শৰ্মা । ডাঙৰীয়াই উৎখাপনকৰা শলাগণি প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি দুই টাৰিটা কথা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছে ।

মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দেশৰ বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিৰ প্ৰায় সকলোবিলাক কথাকেই সংক্ষেপে বৰ্ণনা কৰিছে আৰু ভৱিষ্যতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে কি পন্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিছে আৰু কৰিব তাৰ সংকেট দিছে । আমি দেখা পাইছো যে, অহৈতুক ভাৱে পাকিস্তানৰ মনোভাৱ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ৰিয়া-কলাপে উত্তেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে আৰু বৰ্ডাৰ চিকিওৰিটি ফৰ্চৰ ওপৰত বহুৰকমৰ হেচা পৰিছে ।

ইয়াৰ পিচত চীন আৰু পাকিস্তানে যি অভিসন্ধি কৰিছে তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ দেশত নানা আছকাল আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো । আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নানা অস্ত্ৰবিধা স্বত্তেও সকলোফালে চকু দিছে আৰু সেই সমস্যা বিলাকৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ সমাধানৰ অৰ্থে তৎপৰতাৰে আগবাঢ়িছে । পাকিস্তানৰ কাৰ্য্য-কলাপৰ কথা বহুতো সদস্যই কৈছে ; মই মাত্ৰ ইয়াকে কওঁ যে, আজি পাকিস্তানে গোটেই মানবতাক উপেক্ষা কৰি যি কৰিছে সি অকল ভাৰত বাসীকে নহয়, সমগ্ৰ পৃথিৱীৰ মানৱজাতিক অভিভূত কৰিছে । এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এটা কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে, পাকিস্তানে কৰা অভিসন্ধিৰ মূলত আমাৰ ইয়াৰ বহু পাকিস্তান প্ৰেমিকৰ বাহিৰেও ইয়াত থকা পাকিস্তানী সহকাৰী হাই কমিছনাৰ জড়িত আছে বুলি আমি ভাবো । গতিকে পাকিস্তানে ৰাজচাহীৰ পৰা আমাৰ হাই কমিছন অফিচ উঠাই দিয়াৰ নিছিনা-টকৈ দৰ্কাৰ হলে আমাৰ ইয়াৰ পৰাও পাকিস্তান হাই কমিছন অফিচ তুলি দিব লাগে ।

মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ দেশৰ ধান চাউল ও খাদ্য দ্ৰব্যৰ বৰ্দ্ধিত মূল্যৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে । সচাটকৈ আজি যেনেকৈ খাদ্যৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি হৈছে যদি আমি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে অহা কেইমাহৰ ভিতৰত আমি এটা বৰ সৰুট অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব । যোৱা বছৰ আছৰ খেতি ভাল হৈছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে ; কিন্তু পথাৰত খেতি হোৱা সময়ত বানপানী, পোক আদিৰ কাৰণে খেতি নষ্ট হৈছে ! গতিকে আমাৰ উৎপন্ন আগতকৈ বেচি হোৱা নাই । আগতেও আমি বাহিৰৰ পৰা খাদ্য আমদানী কৰিব লাগে । এতিয়া আকৌ শৰনাৰ্থী সকল আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আহিছে তাৰ উপৰিও বাহিৰাগত উদ্যোগিক বনুৱা সকলকো আমি খাদ্য যোগাব লাগিব । এনে অৱস্থাত খাদ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে আমি সময়ত বৰ বিপদত পৰিম । খাদ্য সংগ্ৰহৰ যি কাম বৰ্ত্তমানলৈ হৈছে সি আশাপ্ৰদ নহয় । আজি আমাৰ তিনিটা বিভাগে তিনি ফালৰ পৰা কাম কৰিছে । কিন্তু কোনোটাৰ কাৰো লগত সম্বন্ধ নাই । গতিকে কামত বেমেজালি ঘটি আছে । মই জনাত আমাৰ Service Co-operative বিলাকে যিদৰে কাম কৰিব লাগে, সেইদৰে কাম কৰা নাই । কিছুমানে নিজৰ ব্যৱসায়ৰ কাৰণে কৰিছে । কিছুমানে আন কাৰবাৰীৰ লগত লগলাগি কাৰবাৰ কৰিছে । আমি বহুদিনৰ পৰাই এই সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছো । ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও বৰ্ত্তমান বহুতে ইয়াক ব্যৰ্থ কৰাত উঠিপৰি লাগিছে ; তাৰ সফলতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ বহুকাম কৰিব লাগিব । মোৰ

স্বোধৰে ইয়াৰ সফলতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ হলে তাক চৰকাৰে লব লাগে। ৰাজ্য-পালনৰ ভাষণত নানা বিষয়ত নানা নীতি অৱলম্বন কৰা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে; লগতে পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলক আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ হকেও নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই এটা কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰো—আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগৰ তিনচুকীয়া আদিৰ গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ নিছিনা পিচপৰা ঠাই অসমৰ আনঠাইৰ নাই বুলিলে বঢ়াই কোৱা নহয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, মই কওঁ যে, সিদিনা কৃষিমন্ত্ৰী বুঢ়ি দিহিঙলৈ গৈ কেনেকৈ ১১ মাইল ঠাই যাবলৈ বাস্তৱ অভাবত ৫৫ মাইল ঘূৰি যাবলগীয়া হৈছিল। এমূৰৰ মানুহে সিমূৰৰ মানুহক চিনি নাপায় গোটেই অঞ্চলটোত এখন মাইনৰ স্কুল নাই; মই নাজানো যে, অসমত আন এনে এটা অঞ্চল নাই য'ত এখন মাইনৰ স্কুল নাই। যদি কৰবাত আছে, সেইঠায়ো পিচপৰা তাৰ বিশেষ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে বুলি মই ভাবো।

ৰাজ্যপালনৰ ভাষণত এইবাৰ দুটা লাইন বচোৱা দেখিছো। কিন্তু যি লাইন আগতে লৈছে তাকেই ঠিককৈ maintain কৰিব পৰা নাই। আগতে সেই লাইন বিলাকত যেনেকৈ Private Bus চলাইছিল, এতিয়াও ঠিক সেইদৰেই চলি আছে।

যাতায়ত জাতীয় কৰণ কৰি আজি তিনিচুকীয়াৰ পৰা ডুমডুমা আৰু নাৰ্বেৰিতা সৰ্বস্বত্ব বাচ চলাইছে। কিন্তু যাত্ৰীৰ ভিৰ হিচাপে বাচ দিয়া নাই। ফলত এতিয়া যাত্ৰীৰ যাতায়তৰ অসুবিধা বেচিহে হৈছে। যিবোৰ বাচ আছে সেইবোৰ ভালকৈ maintain কৰা নহয় বাবে breakdown বেচিকৈ হব ধৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে যাতায়ত জাতীয় কৰণ কৰাৰ আগতেই maintenance ৰ ব্যৱস্থা ভালকৈ কৰি লব লাগে আৰু তাকে নকৰাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰৰো বহুত আয় ঘাটী হৈছে।

আজি অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছা সমূহে অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এইটো নুই কৰিবৰ উপায় নাই। আনফালে মালিক সকলে এই সুবিধাৰ আলম লৈ যি পৰিমাণে বিনিয়োগ সুবিধা দিব লাগিছিল সেইটো দিয়া নাই। আজি ভূবনেশ্বৰত Democratic Socialism নামত যি প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে এই চাহ বাগিছাবোৰ জাতীয় কৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। সেইটো অৱশ্যে আজিয়েই কৰিব লাগে বুলি কোৱা নাই মাত্ৰ তাকে কৰিবলৈ এতিয়াৰে পৰা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে। জাতীয় কৰণ কৰিলেই বিনিয়োগ সুফল হব বুলি মই নকওঁ, কিন্তু বহুত সুবিধা হব। ইয়াৰ লগতে oil distribution টোও nationalise কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত সহায় হব।

সৰ্বশেষত কওঁ যে, ছিলঙত যি ঘটনা ঘটি গ'ল সেই সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰে enquiry কৰিব খুজিছে। সেই বিষয়ে বাতৰী কাগজত যি পঢ়িছো আৰু ইয়াতলৈ আহি মানুহৰ মুখেও যি শুনিছো তাৰ পৰা বুজিছো যে, Excise সৰ্বস্বত্ব ঘটনা। যদি Excise staff এ কৰ্ত্তব্য পালন কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতেই এইদৰে enquiry পতা হয় তেনেহলে কৰ্মচাৰী সকল demoralise নহবনে? এই enquiry দ্বাৰা যদিও ৰাইজৰ মনৰ সন্দেহ দূৰ হব আনফালে

কর্তব্যবত কৰ্মচাৰীৰ নিশ্চয় moral ভাল হব। আজি পুলিচৰ ওপৰত বহু কর্তব্যব বোজা পৰিবে। পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ আৰু শৰণাগতৰ সমস্যাও জাপ খাইছে। এনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকে কর্তব্য পালন কৰাত যদি enquiry পাতিব লগা হয় তেন্তে demoralise হোৱা স্বাভাৱিক। এই কথা ভালকৈ চিন্তাকৰি চাবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

Shri TILAK GOGOI (Teok): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্য পালৰ উদ্বোধনী ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সমৰ্থন জনাই শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা দেৱে যিটো শ্লাগণি প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক মই সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত খুল-মূল ভাৱে সকলো বিভাগৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছেটে মই প্ৰথমতে চৰকাৰৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ বাস্তা আৰু ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ শাখাৰ বিষয়ে কেইটা গান আসোৱাহ উত্থাপন কৰিব খুজিছো। এই বিভাগৰ বৰ্দ্ধন আজিৰ নহয় অনেক দিন ধৰি চলি আহিছে। আগতে সেই বৰ্দ্ধনৰ সত্যতাৰ সম্পৰ্কে নিশ্চয়তা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও বৰ্তমান ২।৪ বা খুট চকুৰ আগত ধৰা পৰিছে তাকে উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো। এই বিভাগে যিবোৰ চৰকাৰী ৰাজপথ আজি পৰিচালনা কৰিছে, তাৰ বৰ্দ্ধনা দিবলৈ বৰ দুঃখ লাগে।

প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ জাতীয় ৰাজপথৰ (National highway) কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিলো। এই ৰাজপথটোৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে যদি চোৱা যায় তাৰ ওপৰত কোনো গাড়ীয়ে হেলাবঙে যাব পৰা এটা অংশও আজি দেখুৱাব পৰা নাযায়। বাস্তা ভাগি অনেক জেগত খণ্ড খণ্ড হৈ গৈছে, কিন্তু সন্তোষজনক মেৰামতি কৰো হৈ উঠা নাই। এটা যুক্তিত কব পাৰি যে, আগতকৈ গাড়ীৰ সংখ্যা আৰু বেচি ওজনৰ গাড়ী আজি বাস্তাত চলে আৰু তেনে গাড়ী চিন্তা কৰি এই বাস্তা কৰা হোৱা নাছিল। তেন্তে তিষ্ঠ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পিচতো, আজি যি বাস্তা নতুনকৈ কৰা হৈছে, সেইবিলাকনো কিছুদিনৰ পিচতেই কিয় ভাগি গৈছে?

ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই এইটো অনুমান কৰিব পৰা নহয়নে যে, বিভাগে এই বিলাকৰ ওপৰত supervise কৰিবলৈ অক্ষমতা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে? এই দোষতেই সিদিনা খন ধনশিল্পী দলংখন হঠাৎ ভাগি পৰিল, আৰু তাক লৰালৰিকৈ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে ২৮ বা ৩০ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিব লগা হল। স্বাভাৱিক অৱস্থাত এই দলং সজা হলে ৮ বা ১০ লাখৰ বেচি খৰচ নহল হেতেন। এই টকাৰেই হয়তো ২।৩ খন দলং হৈ উঠিল হেতেন। ভাৰতৰ অন্য ৰাজ্যৰ বাস্তা, দলং— আমাৰ লগত তুলনা নহয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? মোৰ বুজিবৰ কাৰণে সচাকৈয়ে টান হৈছে।

National highway টো বক্ষা কৰা, আৰু ভালকৈ পৰিচালনা কৰাটো বিভাগৰ প্ৰথম কর্তব্য। কাৰণ এই প্ৰথাটো অসমৰ এটা life-line—আমাৰ দেশখন কেউফালে শত্ৰুৱে ঘেৰি আছে। এই বাস্তাটো টিককৈ পালিব নোৱাৰিলে আমি যেইকোনো মুহূৰ্ততে বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হব পাৰে। এই বিষয়ে মই এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াব খুজিছো। এই বাস্তাটো সংযোগ বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ, যেহেতু অসমৰ মৈ বিলাক বলীয়া প্ৰত্যেক, নদীতে alternate একোখন দলং সজাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে life-line টো বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে।

আৰু এটা কথা। আমাৰ কিছুমান দলং ৭।৮ বছৰৰ আগতে (under 2nd plan) আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। যেনেকৈ জাঁজী নদীৰ ওপৰত তামুলিশিগা দলং আৰু অসম ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰোদৰ ওপৰত থকা দৰিকা দলং, আজি ইমান দিনেও এই দলং কিখনৰ খুটা কিটাকে হৈ উঠা নাই। ইয়াৰো কি কাৰণ আছে? এই এই বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰিতা ইয়েই প্ৰমাণ নকৰেনে? আশাকৰো, চৰকাৰে এই বিষয় নিশ্চয় বিৱেচনা কৰিব।

যোৱা বাজেটত শিক্ষা আৰু গড়কণ্ঠানি বিভাগৰ শিতানতে সৰহ সংখ্যক টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছিল। গড়কণ্ঠানি বিভাগৰ টকা কত কেনেকৈ বিভাগে খৰচ কৰিলে, তাক কোনেও জানিবৰ উপায় নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াব খুজিছো, যে, বৰ্তমান যিবিলাক Road Advisory Board গঠন কৰিব খুজিছে, সেইবোৰে Tender চাব পৰা Master-roll আৰু Measurement Book চাব পৰা ক্ষমতা প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগে আৰু এটা বাস্তৱ খৰচ কৰিব লগীয়া বিভিন্ন শিতানত সকলো কথাই সেই বোৰ্ডত উপস্থাপন হ'ব লাগে।

মোৰ সমষ্টিত য'চা এটা ঘটনাৰ প্ৰতি উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই আজি সদনক এটা কাহিনী জনাব খুজিছো। মোৰ তাত এই বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে কেনেকৈ চৰকাৰী টকা অপব্যয় কৰিছে চালেই সকলোৱে বুজিব পাৰিব। জাঁজী Sectional Officer জনে খৰা কেইবাটাও ঘটনা আগতে এবাৰ মই Superintending Engineer ৰ দৃষ্টিগোছৰলৈ আনিছিলো। সেইবোৰ Departmental enquiry কৰাৰ পিচত নিজ হোৱাত পুনৰ কেইটামান অভিযোগ নি Executive Engineer ক দিলো। সেই বিষয়ে কিছুমান Indent আৰু নম্বৰ দি আহিলো। ওয় দিনা Executive Engineer, Subdivisional Officer আৰু ময়ে তিনিও চাবলৈ গলো।

প্ৰথমে টীয়ক নামচেচুৰ বাস্তৱ দলংখন Check কৰা হয়। তাত দেখা যায় ৫১৬ কিউবিক কাঠৰ বাহিৰে আৰু কাঠ লগোৱা হোৱা নাই। প্ৰায় ২০০ ফুট আঁতৰত বাস্তৱ ওপৰতে আৰু কিছুমান কাঠ পেলাই থৈছে। কাঠ বিলাকত কেৰেট বিভাগৰ মাৰ্কা নাই। আৰু কাঠ বিলাক বহুত দিনৰ আগৰে পৰা দলঙত প্ৰয়োজন নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে সেই শ্ৰমিক জনৰ ঘৰতে ৰখা হৈছে বুলি Executive Engineer এজনায় পিচ দিনা তদন্ত কৰি দেখা যায় সেই কাঠ আগদিনা বাতিছে সেই শ্ৰমিকৰ ঘৰত ৰখা হৈছিল। এজন Executive Engineer ৰে তেওঁৰ অফিচাবে কৰা অপ-কৰ্মৰ কাৰণে মোক ফাকি দিবৰ কি কাৰণ আছিল?

দ্বিতীয় গলো জগদুৱাৰ আলিৰ Indent খন চাবৰ কাৰণে। সেই সূত্ৰে জাঁজী ডাক বঙলাৰ পৰা সেই Overseer জনক অনাৰ কথা হল। ডাক বঙলাৰ সেই Executive Engineer জনে কলে যে, জগদুৱাৰ বাস্তৱ বাহ বিলাক এইয়া ইয়াতে পৰি আছে। মহৰি বিলাকে বোলে ইয়াত লক্ষিপূজা পাতিলে Executive Engineer বাক "ঠিক আছে এই বুলি ক'লে। মই আচৰিত হলো।

ওপৰৰ ঘটনা সমূহ যোৱা October মাহৰ কথা। আমাৰ তদন্ত হৈছিল। November মাহৰ ১৮ তাৰিখে, Subdivisional Officer এ আমাক জনায়, যে, নামচেচু দলঙৰ বিল Pay কৰা হৈছে।

তাতে মই প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলো, যে, অক্টোবৰ মাহত diary report তত charge হোৱা Bill হোৱাৰ পিচত utilise হৈ যোৱা কেনেকৈ কেনেকৈ November মাহলৈকে ইয়াত পৰি থাকিব পাৰে? তাৰ পিচত আমি Kaliapani Diary farm আৰু টীয়ক খানাও চালো। তাতো একে আসোৱাহ আছে। এই বিষয়ে লিখিত ভাবে মই Chief Engineer, State Minister ক জনালো।

তেওঁলোকে Superintending Engineer ৰক মোক লৈ পুনৰ enquiry দিলে, দুয়ো গৈ চালোগৈ। নামচেচু দলঙৰ পিচত কিছু কাঠ লগোৱাৰ হিচাব মহৰিয়ে দিলে ৰাকীবোৰ আপত্তি কৰাৰ দৰেই পালে। তাৰ পিচত কি হল, আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত জানিব পৰা নহল।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপুনাৰ কি আপত্তি আছিল তাৰ নকল, আপোনাৰ হাতত আছে নেকি ? আছে যদি আপুনি লাইব্ৰেৰী টেবুলত দি যাব।

Shri TILAK GOGAI : নামচেচু দলঙৰ কাঠ বিলাক বাজেয়াপ্ত কৰিবলৈ D. F. O. ক জনালো বৰ দুঃখৰ বিষয় তেওঁলোকে পঞ্চায়তৰ কাঠখিনিহে বাজেয়াপ্ত কৰিলে। এইদৰেই চৰকাৰৰ কাম চলি আছে।

মই Public Works Department বনুৱা সকলৰ বিষয়ে দু আঘাৰ কৰ খুজিছো। এই বনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰায় ১৫,০০০ হ'ব আৰু সিহঁতৰ ভাগ্য মহৰি সকলৰ বিৰেচনাতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। সেই কাৰণে বনুৱা সকলক Master-roll ৰ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তে যাতে চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়ালৰৰ শাৰীত ৰাখিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰৰদৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰালো।

তাৰ পিচত কৃষি সম্পৰ্কে দু আঘাৰ কৰ খুজিছো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় হল।

Shri TILAK GOGAI : আৰু অলপ সময় দিলে ভাল হয়।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : চনুৱাই আনক।

Shri TILAK GOGAI : কৃষি সম্পৰ্কত আমাৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিৰ কথা আছে। অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাক সদায় বানপানীয়ে বাধা দি আহিছে। যদি সচাকৈয়ে খাদ্য ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু পৰিমাণে দেশখন স্বাবলম্বী হ'ব খোজে তেতিয়াহলে নীতিও কিছু পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশত যিমান মাটি খেতি হয়, প্ৰায় তাৰ আধামাটিত বানপানীয়ে উপভ্ৰম কৰে। সেই কাৰণে অকল খেতিৰ নামত মাথাউৰিকে বন্ধাই নাথাকি বানপানী নোহোৱা অঞ্চলত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে নিশ্চয় আমাৰ কিছুপৰিমাণে সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে বিষয়টো বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

মই আৰু এটা কথা উত্থাপন কৰিব খুজিছো। বিষয়টো হৈছে ২৬ জানুৱাৰী Republic Day ও সহযোগ কৰিবলৈ দিল্লীলৈ যোৱা আমাৰ Cultural party টোৰ বিষয়ে। বাতৰী কাকতত দেখা পাইছো সেই পাৰ্টিৰে এজন ডেকা ৰেল লাইনৰ ওপৰত পৰি য়ি আছে।

(মৰা শটো ক'ত পাইছে ? এটা প্ৰশ্ন)

আলিপুর দুৱাৰ পাৰহে বনবহাট আৰু দলগাঁও ষ্টেচনৰ মাজত দলঙৰ তলত। এই দলঙটোৰ নেতৃত্ব কৰিছিল, কোনোবা এজন চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই। দায়িত্বত যোৱা বিষয়াজনে বোলে মাল জংচনত হে কথাটো ক'ব পাৰে। এইটো এটা কম ডাঙৰ কথা নহয় ? এই বিষয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনো কথা জনোৱা হোৱা নাই।

দিল্লীতো বোলে এই বিষয়াই অন্য এজনক পাৰ্টিৰ পৰা বহিষ্কাৰ কৰিলে। তেওঁ তেনে কৰা উচিত হোৱা উচিত হৈছেনে ? তেওঁৰ লগত যোৱা সকলোকে তেওঁজনো লগত লৈ আহিব নালাগিছিল ? চৰকাৰে পঠোৱা দল বিলাকত যদি কাৰো নিৰাপত্তা নাই, এইটো এটা কম দুঃখৰ কথা নহয়। এই বিষয়ে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ এটা statement বিচাৰিছো।

তাৰ বাহিৰেও শুনিবলৈ পাইছো বোলে এই দলটোৱে এইবাৰ সদনামৰ ঠাইত বদনামহে অৰ্জন কৰিছে। এইবোৰ কিয় হবলৈ পায় আৰু গোটেই ঘটনাটোৰ বহস্য কি, চৰকাৰে জনাবনে ?

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰু এটাৰ বিষয়ে দু-আঘাৰ কৈয়ে মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিম।

আমি সকলোৱে জানো prohibition আমাৰ দেশত এতিয়াও সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে প্ৰয়োগ হোৱা নাই। শিৱসাগৰ আৰু লক্ষিমপুৰ জিলাত আজি দোকান আছে, কিন্তু মদ নাই। আজি প্ৰায় ১৫ দিন মান ধৰি মহলদাৰ বিলাক বৰ বিপদত পৰিছে। চৰকাৰী বাজহৰ কেইবালাখ টকাও ক্ষতি হৈছে। এই বিভাগে কেৱল শিৱসাগৰ জিলাতে বছৰে ৬০/৭০ লাখ টকা বাজহ দিয়ে। এই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰ নিষ্ক্ৰিয় ক্ৰিয়, মই বুজি নাপাওঁ।

মই Prohibition Commissioner লগত এই বিষয়ে কথা পাতিছিলো। তেখেতে জনালে যে, তেওঁলোকৰ যিমান spirit লাগে, কোনেও দিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই এই অস্ববিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হৈছে।

মোৰ বিশ্বাস, Department এ এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব পৰা নাই। এজনৰ ওপৰতে (১) Tax আৰু দায়িত্ব, (২) চোচাইতি ৰেজিষ্টাৰ দায়িত্ব আৰু আবকাৰী বিভাগৰ দায়িত্ব ৰখাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰী বাজহৰ লগত সদ্বন্দ্ব থকা হ'লে গধুৰ দায়িত্ব এজন মানুহে পৰিচালনা কৰাটো সম্ভৱ নহয়। কেৱল আবকাৰী বিভাগৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় এজন বেলেগ বিষয়া দিয়া উচিত। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে বিষয়টো বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

মই চমুকৈ এই খিনিকে কৈ ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীদেবেন শৰ্মাই অনা ধন্যবাদবুলি প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন জনালো।

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINGHA (Silchar West): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্ৰীযুক্ত গোস্বামী মহাশয়ৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থনে আমি কিছু বলৱ জনাই দাড়াইয়াছি। বাজেট উদ্বোধনী ভাষণে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়, যে ভাষণ দিয়াছেন, সেই ভাষণে আগাগোৱাই বাস্তবিকৈ অস্বীকাৰ কৰিয়া-গিয়াছেন। সরকার সৰকাৰ পক্ষীয় সদস্যদের ও বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্যদের গতকল্যকাৰ এবং আজকেৰ ভাষণ-গুলাই তাহাৰ প্ৰমাণ।

আমি কেবল কয়েকটা উদাহৰণ এই সংসদে দিতেছি ৰাজ্যপাল ৰাজ্যৰ অভ্যন্তৰীণ অবস্থা শান্তিপূৰ্ণ এবং আইন শৃঙ্খলাৰ পৰিস্থিতি অতি সন্তোষ জনক বলিয়া যে উক্তি কৰিয়াছেন, সেই উক্তি বাস্তবসত্যকে নিলজ্জৰ্ভাবে চাপা দিয়াছেন। কাৰণ সাৱা ৰাজ্যে আজ মানুহে মানুহে এবং বিশেষ কৰিয়া হিন্দু-মুসলমানৰ মध्ये আশ্বাস ও মানসিক মিলনৰ অভাব। আৰ এটা অধ্বাৰিত সত্য যে, পূৰ্ব পাৰ্শ্বিক স্থানৰ সংখ্যা লঘু হিন্দুদের উপৰ অমানসিক ও বৰ্বৰোচিত এবং নৃশংস হত্যা-কাণ্ডেৰ ঘটনাৰলীৰ পৰ যে সম্প্ৰদায়িক ঐক্য সম্পূৰ্ণ ধ্বংস হইতে চলিয়াছে এবং সেই অক্য ও সদভাব নষ্টেৰ কাজে সরকারেৰ নীতি যথেষ্ট সহায়ক হইয়াছে। আমি জানি হিন্দু ও মুসলমান উভয় সম্প্ৰদায়ই ৰাজ্যেৰ অভ্যন্তরে অশান্তি বা সাম্প্ৰদায়িক দাৰ্শনিক গোলযোগ স্থাপ্তিৰ পক্ষপাতী নয়, কিন্তু একদল পাৰ্শ্বিকস্থানৰ দালাল গৰ

সময়ই আসামের অভ্যন্তরে সাম্প্রদায়িক গণ্ডগোল সৃষ্টির জন্য বন্ধ পরিকর। এবং এই রাজ্যের একশ্রেণীর লোক তাহাতে ইন্ধনও দিতেছে। তদোপরি পুলিশ বিভাগের কার্যবলী তাহার সহায়তা করিতেছে। যেমন গত ১৭ ই ফেব্রুয়ারী দুজন চোরা-কারবারির মধ্যে গণ্ডগোল হওয়ার সময় একজন পুলিশ কর্মচারী জখম হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই সারা করিমগঞ্জ সহরে ১৪৪ ধারা জারি করা হয়। শিলচর সহরেও তদরূপ সরস্বতী পূজার ২১ দিন পূর্বে একদল গিরিহ হিন্দু যুবকদলকে পূজার সময় গণ্ডগোল সৃষ্টির অজুহাতে হাজতে বন্দী করিয়া রাখা হয়। বাহার ফলে সরস্বতী পূজায় যে, আনন্দোৎসব হওয়া উচিত ছিল তাহা হয় নাই এবং হিন্দু সম্প্রদায়ের অন্তরে একটা আঘাত ও তাহাদের ধর্মকাজে ব্যাঘাত সৃষ্টির জন্য সরকারের অবিবেচিত কাজকে ধিক্কার না দিয়া পারিতেছি না। সরকারের ভাবা উচিত ছিল যে, গতবৎসর শিলচর সরস্বতী প্রতিমা বিসর্জনের দিন একটি গণ্ডগোল হইয়াছিল বলিয়া এইবারও হইবে তাহা মনেকরা নিতান্ত অন্যায়। পুলিশের এই কাজের দ্বারা শান্তির সহায়তা না হইয়া বরং অশান্তির সৃষ্টি করা হইয়াছে এবং একদল নিরীহ যুবককে তাহাদের ধর্মপূজাচর্চনা পালনের মৌলিক অধিকার হইতে বঞ্চিত করিয়া তাহাদেরকে অন্যায় পথে অগ্রসর হওয়ার জন্য উৎসাহিত করা হইয়াছে। আমি ইহাও বলি না যে—যে সমস্ত দৃকৃতকারীদের বিরুদ্ধে গণ্ডগোল সৃষ্টি করার সঠিক প্রমাণ আছে তাহাদেরকে হাজতে না রাখতে। আমি জানি বাহাদের আত্মীয় স্বজন পূর্ব পাকিস্তানে সমূলে ধ্বংস বা অমানুষিক ভাবে উৎপীড়িত হইয়াছেন তাহারাও রাজ্যের সাম্প্রদায়িক ঐক্য কোন অবস্থাতেই নষ্ট করা সমীচীন মনে করেন না। সাম্প্রদায়িক সংঘর্ষ যদি কিছু হইয়া থাকে তবে তাহা অনুপবেশকারী পাকিস্তানী ও তাহাদের দালালদের দ্বারা হওয়ারই সম্ভাবনা—বাহার জন্য সরকারের যথেষ্ট স্বচেষ্টা থাকা উচিত। আসাম রাজ্যের অভ্যন্তরে বাহারা এই প্রকৃতির লোক তাহাদের প্রতি সরকার কঠোর ব্যবস্থা যদি অবলম্বন না করেন তাহা হইলে, যদি কোন সময় অশান্তি দেখা দেয় তবে সেই অশান্তির জন্য সরকারের কার্যবলীই সম্পূর্ণরূপে দায়ী হইবে। শান্তি শৃঙ্খলার কথা বিশেষ না বলাই ভাল। কারই বাদের উপর শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার দায়িত্ব তাহাদের মধ্যে এক শ্রেণীর কর্মচারী দেশে বিশৃঙ্খলা সৃষ্টির পক্ষপাতি এবং এক শ্রেণীর কর্মচারী আছেন তাহারা ভাবে চাকুরী বজায় থাকিলেই তাহাদের সবকিছু ঠিক আছে। দেশের গুরুদায়িত্ব তাহাদের কাছে কিছুই নয়।

উদাহরণ স্বরূপ আমি বলতে পারি গত ৭ই ফেব্রুয়ারী সোণাই খানার অন্তর্গত কচুদরম গ্রামে গভীর রাত্ৰিতে এক চুরি-ডাকাতি সৃষ্টি হয় এবং ঘরের লোককে মারধোর করে তারপর কিছু টাকা পয়সা নিয়া ডাকাতিদল চলিয়া যায়। বিপনু গৃহস্থের চিংকার শুনিয়া গ্রামের লোকজন জমাহয় হয় এবং তারফলে ডাকাতির পলায়ন করে। গ্রামের লোক পাহারার ব্যবস্থা করিয়া বাড়ি ফিরিয়া যায়। কিন্তু প্রায় ষণ্টা দেড়েক পরে আবার সেই বাড়ীতে ই ডাকাতি হানা দেয়। কচুদরম Police outpost সেই বিপনু বাড়ী হইতে প্রায় ২ ফার্লং, দূরে অবস্থিত, রাত্ৰের নিশ্চুতর মধ্যে সেই বিপনু গৃহস্থের চিংকার নিশ্চয়ই তাহারা শুনিয়াছে কিন্তু খবর করাত দূরের কথা পরের দিন সকালবেলায় সে out post এ বখারিতি দেওয়া হয় এবং সোণাই খানায় ও সেইদিন বেলা ১২ ১ টার সময় এজাহার দেওয়া হয় কিন্তু অশর্চরে বিষয় ইহাই যে, ঘটনা সম্পর্কে তদন্ত বা ইহার প্রতিকারের কোন ব্যবস্থা না করিয়াই অনেক দিন চলিয়া যায়। খবর পাওয়া গিয়াছে যে এজাহার কারীদের কাছে সোণাই খানার পুলিশ কর্মচারীরা বলিয়াছেন যে, সময় আসিলেই তাহারা ব্যবস্থা করিবেন। কোন সময়ের অপেক্ষায় তা সহজেই অনুমান করা যায়। আর নাগা বিদ্রোহীদের সম্পর্কে সতর্কতা অবলম্বন সম্পর্কে রাজ্যপাল নাওজান হইতে ধর্মশিবি পর্য্যন্ত রেল লাইনের উত্তম পার্শ্বের

জঙ্গল পরিকারের কথা উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন কিন্তু বেশীদিন হয় নাই কাছাড় জেলার বুকের উপর দিয়া Border Security Force এর ঘাটির ১ বা ২ কার্লিং নিকট দিয়া দিনের বেলা একদল নাগা পাকিস্তানে বাইতে সিন্ধু হইয়াছিল, উহাতেই প্রমাণ হয় শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার দায়িত্ব তাহাদের হাতে তাহাদের দায়িত্ব এবং কর্তব্য জ্ঞান বতটুকু। এবং বিশ্ব বাস্তব দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নিয়াই শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত।

পূর্ব পাকিস্থানের কর্তব্যরোচিত ঘটনাবলীর পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে হাজার হাজার বাস্তুহারা আমাদের রাজ্যে আশ্রয় গ্রহণ করিতে বাধ্য হইয়াছেন এবং ভবিষ্যতেও হইবে। তাহাদেরকে বলি দিয়াই আজ আমরা স্বাধীনতার ফল ভোগ করিতেছি। কাজেই তাহাদের প্রতি আমাদের দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্য মানবতার দিক দিয়াই বিচার করিতে হইবে। তাহাদের স্বর্ধ পূর্ববাগনের ব্যবস্থা সরকারকেই গ্রহণ করিতে হইবে। এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি রখীনবাবুর পূর্ব পাকিস্থানের শ্রীহট্ট জেলার অন্তর্গত ১২ টি থানার যে দাবী উত্থাপন করিয়াছেন উহা কামক্ষেপ না করিয়াই কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সহিত পরামর্শ ক্রমে ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য দাবী জানাই। স্বাধীনতা লাভের ১২ বৎসর পর ভারতের বেরুবাড়ী ও অন্যান্য অঞ্চল যদি পাকিস্থান দাবি করিতে পারে, এবং জম্মু ও কাশ্মীরের একটা বৃহৎ অংশ জোর করিয়া দখল করিয়া রাখিতে পারে এবং স্বাধীনতার ১৭ বৎসর পর লাটি টিলা ডুম্বাভাড়া (কাছাড়ের) এলাকার ৫ টি গ্রাম জোর করে দখল করে রাখে তবে আমরা কেন Red Cliffe Award মতে শ্রীহট্ট জেলার যে, ১২ টি থানা আমাদের প্রাপ্য সেই অংশ কেন দাবি করিতে পারিব না? ভারতের প্রধান মন্ত্রী যে আশ্বাস দিয়া ছিলেন “উপযুক্ত সময় আসিলে আমরা ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিব। এখনও কি সেই উপযুক্ত সময় উপস্থিত হয় নাই। মুখ্য মন্ত্রীকে অনুরোধ করি তিনি যেন কানবিলম্ব না করিয়াই কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সঙ্গে আলোচনা করিয়া উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করেন।

খাদ্যভাব দূরিকরণের জন্য রাজ্যপাল তাঁহার ভাষণে অনেক ব্যবস্থার কথাই উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন। এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি কাছাড় জেলার সমবায় প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহের মাধ্যমে ধান্য সংগ্রহের যে, নমুনা ও সফলতা সম্পর্কে কিছু বড়া প্রয়োজন মনে করি। কাছাড় Central Bank এর অধিনস্থ Marketing সমবায় সমিতি গুলির সহযোগিতায় এ পর্যন্ত মাত্র ১৯ হাজার মণ ধান্য সংগ্রহ করা হইয়াছে। এই সামান্য ধান্য সংগ্রহ করিতে বিভিন্ন বিভাগের যেমন মার্কেটিং সোসাইটির কর্মচারী বৃন্দ, Co-operative ও Supply বিভাগের কর্মচারী বৃন্দের জন্য যা খরচ হইয়াছে, আমার মনে হয় সংগ্রহিত ধান্যের তিনগুণ টাকা খরচ হইবে। এই ব্যবস্থার জন্য সরকারই দায়ী। এই সম্পর্কে ইহাও উল্লেখ যোগ্য যে, ধান্যের মূল্য শতকরা ২৫ টাকা হারে বৃদ্ধির যে, ব্যবস্থা সরকার করিয়াছিলেন সেই মূল্য বৃদ্ধির খবর গরীব কৃষকদের নিকট অসময়ে পৌছার জন্য তাহারা পূর্বাচ্ছেই নিজের প্রয়োজনে পূর্বনির্ধারিত কম মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিতে বাধ্য হইয়াছে। তাহার ফলে মুনাফা-খোর কালাবাজারী তাহারাই আজ লাভবান হইতেই চলিয়াছে। ইহাতেই প্রমাণ হয় সরকারের কাজের দ্বারাই কালাবাজারী, মুনাফাবাজ ব্যবসায়ীরা লাভবান হইতেছে। Hon'bles Supply Minister কে অনুরোধ—কাছাড়ের ভবিষ্যৎ তারা বতটুকু ভাল মনে করেন অর্থাৎ উদ্ধৃত মনে করেন ইহা ভুল, কারণ পোকা ও বন্যার এবার কসল কম পাওয়া গিয়াছে। গতবারের যেন পুনরাবৃত্তি না হয় অন্ততঃ খাদ্যের ব্যাপারে।

পাকিস্থানী অনুপ্রবেশকারী সম্পর্কে সরকার যত ব্যবস্থাই অবলম্বন করুন না কেন কানদিনই কার্যকরী হইতে পারিবে না যতদিন না আসামবাসী বিশেষ করে মুসলমান

সম্প্রদায় এই অনুপ্রবেশকাৰীদেৱ বহিকারে সরকারকে সহায়তা না কৰে। Tribunal গঠন ইত্যাদি দ্বাৰা কোন ফললাভ অসম্ভৱ। আমি আশাকৰি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সৎ নাগৰিক হিসাবে আমাৰে হিন্দু মুছলমান এক যোগে আন্তৰিকতাৰ সহিত সাহায্য কৰিতে অগ্রসৰ হইবেন।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় শিলচৰ-আইজল এবং শিলং-শিলচৰ ৰাস্তায় ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰিবহন ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা তাঁহাৰ ভাষণে উল্লেখ কৰিয়াছেন এই ব্যৱস্থায় আমাৰা বাস্তৱিকাই আনন্দিত, কিন্তু এই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণেৰ পূৰ্বে সরকার কি শিলং-শিলচৰ সড়কেৰ উপৰ বে সমস্ত সেতু নিৰ্মাণেৰ ব্যৱস্থা না হওয়াৰ কথা কি চিন্তা কৰিয়াছিলেন? এই যে সেতু সমূহ এবং শিলচৰস্থ বৰাক নদীৰ, উপৰ যে, সেতু কোন পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আওতাৰ শেষ হইবে তাহা কি আমাৰা জানিতে পাৰি? সরকার কি আগামী পঞ্চম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ মেয়াদেৰ মধ্যে শেষ কৰিতে পাৰিবেন বনিয়া প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিতে পাৰেন? ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰেৰ ন্যায় নদীৰ উপৰ যদি ২ নংসৰে সেতু নিৰ্মাণ সম্ভৱ হয় তবে কাছাড়েৰ বৰাক নদীৰ বা অন্যান্য শোটখাট নদীৰ উপৰ সেতু নিৰ্মাণেৰ কাজে এত দিন লাগাৰ কাৰণে ইহাই কি প্ৰমাণ কৰে না যে, সরকার কাছাড় জেলাৰ দাবী পূৰণে সম্পূৰ্ণ উদাসীন?

সময়োভাব হেতু আমাৰ বক্তব্য এখানে শেষ কৰিতে চাই এবং আশাকৰি অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰী মহাশয়েৰ বাজেট পেশ কৰাৰ পৰা অন্যান্য বিষয় সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনাৰ সময়ও সন্মোগ পাব। এই বৰেই আমি বিৰোধী দলেৰ নেতা শ্ৰীগোবিন্দী সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাবেৰ সমৰ্থন কৰি।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] মাননীৰ উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয় আমাৰ বাবে বাবে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা অসম মাতৃৰ নানা সমস্যা সমূহ দাখিল কৰি যি খিনি ভাষণ দিলে আৰু সেই ভাষণৰ শলাগ লৈ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন জনাবলৈ ঠিয় দিছো।

আজি আমাৰ সমস্যা বহুল ৰাজ্য খনত যিবিলাক ভগণীয়া আহি অসম সোমাই যি সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সি বৰ্তমানে বিশেষ চিন্তাৰ কথা হৈ পৰিছে। অসমৰ যিটো মাটিকালি তাৰ পিনে লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে, আমাৰ যিবোৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া মানুহ আছে তেওঁ লোকৰ ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই কথা ৰাজ্য পাল মহোদয়েও তেখেতৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। Landless মানে যদি মাটি নেহোৱাক landless বুলি কোৱা হয় তেনেহলে অনুসূচীত মানুহৰ শতকৰা ৯৫ ভাগৰে মাটি নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে, যিবিলাক আমাৰ নীতি আছে আৰু সিদিনা ভবেন্দুৰ কংগ্ৰেছেও প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যে, আমি সমাজবাদী সমাজ গঠন কৰিব খজিছো তেনেহলে অনুসূচীত মানুহৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰাৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনোনিবেশ কৰিব লাগিব। অনুসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে বিশেষ সন্মিতি বোৰ প্ৰথমে ৫ বছৰৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ পাচত ১০ বছৰলৈ বঢ়াই দিয়া হল। কিন্তু তথাপি অনুসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধান হৈ উঠা নাই। আজি আমাৰ বন্ধু খগেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বৰবৰুৱাই দেখুৱাই দিছে যে, ধুবুৰীত ১০০ বিঘা মাটিৰ এটি চাপৰি আছে, তাত মাছবাৰা মানুহে বাস কৰিছিল। পুৱা মাছ মাৰি বাতি তাতে আশ্ৰয় লয়। কিন্তু তাত কিয় যে সেই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া মানুহে মাটি নাপালে কব নোৱাৰে। আজিও যদি এজনে যি পৰিস্থিতিত জন্ম লয় তেওঁ আজীৱন সেই পৰিস্থিতিতে থাকিব লগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই।

“অনুমূলে প্রাণ” কিন্তু আজি খাদ্যবস্তুর কি অৱস্থা হৈছেহি, চাউলৰ দাম ৩০৩৫ টকা হলাহি ? আজি ভগনীয়া সকল আহি থকা কথালৈ চাই খাদ্য বস্তুর বিষয়ে আৰু বেচিকৈ চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। কৃষিজাত বস্তুর উপৰি মাছ গাখীৰৰ অভাবো বাঢ়ি আহিছে, যি বৰপেটা মাছ আৰু গাখীৰৰ বাবে বিখ্যাত আছিল সেই বৰপেটাত এতিয়া গাখীৰৰ দাম ২ টকাকৈ লিটাৰ। অসমত বাসকৰা মানুহে মাছকো প্ৰধান খাদ্য হিচাবে বিৱেচনা কৰে। অসমৰ শতকৰা ৯৫ ভাগেই মাছ খোৱা মানুহ। ভাৰতৰ সকলো ঠাইতে ফিচাৰী এটা স্কীয়া বিভাগ কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত এই বিভাগটো স্কীয়া নকৰি ৪টা বিভাগৰ ভাগ হৈ আছে। মাছ সম্পৰ্কে মই সদায়ে সদনত কৈয়ে আছো। আগেয়ে সাপেও কথা শুনিছিল। দেৱাদিদেৱ মহাদেৱৰ অলঙ্কাৰ আছিল সাপ। কিন্তু এতিয়া মানুহেও মানুহৰ কথা নুশনে। তাৰ প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে মহাদেৱ দাসে সদায়ে মাছৰ কথা কৈ আছে কিন্তু কোনেও তালৈ কাণ দিয়া নাই। ভাঙৰৰ মতে মানুহে কমেও আধাপোৱা কৈ গাখীৰ খাব লাগে কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত কিমানে গাখীৰ খাবলৈ পাইছে? সেই কাৰণে আমি খাদ্যবস্তুর বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগে। মই আকৌ কওঁ fishery বিভাগটো এটা স্কীয়া বিভাগ হব লাগে। Fishery ৰ পৰা বছৰী ২৫,০০,০০০ লাখ টকা আয়।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মীন মহল বিলাক উন্নত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে এটা স্কীয়া বিভাগ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ এই মীন মহল বিলাকৰ পৰা বছৰি ২৫ লাখ টকা ৰাজহ পায়। আনহাতে এই নেচাবেল ফিচাৰী বিলাকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰে ২৫ নয়া পয়চাও খৰচ নকৰে। এই ফিচাৰী বিলাক ক্ৰমে ধ্বংস হৈ আহিছে। এই আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ প্ৰকৃতিক মীন মহল বিলাক ধ্বংস প্ৰাপ্ত হৈ আহিছে। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ লগত থকা খাচ মাটি বিলাক মানুহক খেতিৰ কাৰণে মুকলি কৰি দিছে আৰু সেই মাটিত হাল বায় দিয়াৰ ফলত তাৰ ওচৰৰ বিল বিলাক বছৰি পোটিখাই সেই বিলাকত মাছ থাকিব নোৱাৰা হয়। তাৰ ফল স্বৰূপে যি সকল মানুহে পূৰ্বতে মাছৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰি জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱিকাৰ পথ চিৰকাললৈ বন্ধ হৈ গল। কাৰ্যেই বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মীন মহল বিলাক সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব লাগে। এই মহকুমাত মীনমহল বিলাকৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে বছৰি ৬ লাখ টকা ৰাজহ পায়। তাৰ পিচত মই কব খুজিছো যে, অসমৰ অন্যান্য জিলাৰ যিবিলাক ‘ফিচাৰী’ আছে সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিও যেন চকু দিয়ে। বিশেষকৈ নৰ্থ লক্ষীমপুৰ জংঘলৰ ভিতৰত থকা প্ৰাকৃতিক ফিচাৰী বিলাক। এই বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা যেন ‘বৰপেটাৰ ফিচাৰী সমূহৰ গিচিমা অৱস্থা নহয় তালৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এই মীন মহল বিলাকৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰা উচিত আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত মই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াওঁ যেন, এই ফিচাৰী বিলাকৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিছুমান Buffer area কবক। নহলে মাছৰ বংশ অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে ধ্বংস হৈ যাব।

তাৰ পিচত মই এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো যে, আমাৰ দেশে আজি চাৰিও ফালৰ পৰা বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হৈছে আৰু আভ্যন্তৰীণ অশান্তিৰ মাজত থাকিব লগা হৈছে। পাকিস্তান আৰু চীনৰ মিতালীয়ে আমাৰ দেশৰ অহিত চিন্তিছে। পাকিস্তানত সংখ্যালঘু সকলৰ নিৰাপত্তা নোহোৱাৰ ফলত লাখে লাখে মানুহ ভাৰতত সোমাইছেহি; এই বিলাক মানুহৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ ভাৰ আমাৰ গাত পৰিছে। সীমাবদ্ধ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ অধিক অংশ চোৰাং বজাৰেদি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বাহিৰলৈ ওলাই গৈছে। এই বিলাক ধান যাতে বাহিৰলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে তাৰ উচিত ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লব লাগে আৰু Check Post পাতিল লাগে আৰু Reserved Police ৰ ব্যৱস্থা যোগীষোপাত কৰিব লাগে। যোগীষোপাই দি বিশেষকৈ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ ধান বিলাক ওলাই যাব।

তাৰ পিচত যোৱা জাৰত জাৰ বেচি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আনুখেতি নষ্ট হ'ল আৰু অন্যান্য শাক-পাচলি নষ্ট হ'ল। এই বিলাক যাতে পুনৰ অধিক উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ল'ব লাগে। নহলে জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল নহ'ব।

তাৰ পিচত, এটা কথাটো মই আঙুলীয়াওঁ যে, শুমিক বাহিনী গঠনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে আইন পাচ কৰিছিল আৰু এই শুমিক বাহিনীৰ কামৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহুটকা খৰচ কৰে। এই শুমিক বাহিনীৰ সবহ ভাগ শুমিকেই পাকিস্থানী। শুমিক বাহিনীৰ ভিত্তিৰ কাৰণে 'কৰ্ম' আছে; বেজিষ্টাৰ আছে এই বিলাকৰ পৰাই সহজে ধৰিব পাৰি আৰু undesirable বিলাকক ধৰিব লাগে। এনে কাৰ্য্য-ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। আমি জানো, আমাৰ Land Advisory Committee আছে; এই কমিটি বছৰত চাৰিবাৰ বহাৰ নিয়ম আছে। এই নিয়ম মতে বহি মানুহৰ অস্থবিধা বিলাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগে আৰু পাকিস্থানী অনুপ্রবেশৰ enquiry কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত ভগনীয়া সকলৰ কথা। নিৰাশ্ৰয়ক আশ্ৰয় দিয়াটো অসম আৰু অসমীয়াৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য। এতেকে এই নিৰাশ্ৰয় ভগনীয়া সকলক সুবিধাজনক ঠাইত বহিবলৈ দিলে সুবিধা হ'ব কাৰণ তেওঁলোক আটাই বোৰেই কৃষক। কাৰণ কৃষি আৰু শিল্প দুয়োটা সংযোগ কৰি চাব লাগিব; য'ত যি বৃত্তি (Profession) আছে তাত তেনেভাৱে সংস্থানৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগিব।

মই বৰপেটাৰ কথাটো কওঁ-তাৰ লোকসংখ্যা প্ৰায় ৭ লাখ আৰু প্ৰায় ১৩ লাখ বিঘা মাটি আছে। পাহাৰ আৰু নদী বাদ দিলে ৮ লাখ বিঘা মাটি ওলায়। ১৯৬৩ চনৰ পিয়ল মতে প্ৰায় ১ লাখ পৰিয়াল হ'ব। বহুতো মাটিহীন খিলঞ্জীয়া লোক আছে। কায়েই বৰপেটাত দিবলৈ আৰু মাটি নাই। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও সংবিধানে সংৰক্ষণ দিয়া সম্প্ৰদায় ৰো স্বাৰ্থ বক্ষা কৰিব লাগিব। এইটো ঠিক যে মাটি নহলেও মানুহৰ মূল্য নাই আৰু আজি যদি মাটি নাথাকে আৰু কিছু বছৰ পিচত তিস্তি থকা টান হ'ব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীশৰ্ম্মাই অনা প্ৰস্তাৱত সমৰ্থন জনাই সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটীৰ মাননীয় সদস্যই মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত অনা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ হকে ময়ো দুবাৰ কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো।

এইটো স্পষ্ট কথা যে বৰ্তমানৰ অসম ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাবিলাক ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত চমুকৈ হলেও প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। আজি আমাৰ একেবাৰে কাষৰীয়া পাকিস্থান ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখনৰ পৰা বহুলোকে ভগনীয়া হিচাবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত আশ্ৰয় লৈছে। অকল গাৰো পাহাৰতে ৫০ হেজাৰৰ ওপৰ লোকে আশ্ৰয় লৈছেহি আৰু আহিয়েই আছে। লগতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ পৰিস্থিতিৰ পিনেও চোকা নজৰ-বাখিৰ লাগিব, যাতে ৰাজ্যৰ অৱস্থা বেয়াৰ ফালে চল নাখায়। কোনো সমাজ বিৰোধী দলে যেন ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতিকূল পৰিস্থিতি এটাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তালৈ চৰকাৰে তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লগীয়া হৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে সন্মোচিত ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে।

ভগ্নীয়া সংস্থাপনৰ হকে আমাক বহু সাহায্যৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। অৱশ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সকলো ঘাইকৈ লব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়াত আমি সকাশ পাইছো। শুধুপৰি ১৯৫০ চনৰ ডুমিকম্পৰ সময়ত অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা পোৱাৰ নিচিনাকৈ, এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো যাতে আন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা সাহায্য পোৱা হয় তাৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এনে সৰুটপনু অৱস্থাত অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ পৰাও সাহায্য পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

আজি বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কিছুমান সমাজ বিদ্ৰোহী লোকৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাজ্যত কিছুমান বেমেজালী ঘটাব উপক্ৰম হৈছে। সিদিনা ৰঙ্গীয়াত কিছুমান নাৰায়ক অস্ত্ৰ পোৱা হৈছে। মাত্ৰ ৬ মাইল দূৰতে আজি ১০।১২ দিন আগতে ববমা, পাটাচাৰ কুছি থানা এলাকাত ডকাইট হৈ গ'ল। সেই দুৰ্বৃত্ত লোকসকলে ভাবে যে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰ নিশ্চকতীয়া হৈ পৰিছে—তেনে এটা অৱস্থাৰ স্তৰবিধা এই দুৰ্বৃত্ত হতে লৈ এটা দুৰুহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। এই অৱস্থাটো চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে উপলব্ধি কৰি অন্ততঃ আমাৰ থানাবিলাকত যথেষ্ট শক্তিশালী কৰি তুলিব লাগে। বিশেষকৈ গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত এলাকাৰ থানাবিলাক এইধৰণৰ দেশদ্ৰোহী, সমাজদ্ৰোহী কামবিলাক বাধা দিয়াৰ জোখাৰে শক্তিশালী কৰিব লাগে। এখন থানাত ১২ জন পুলিচে একো কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত, অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত মানুহ বানপানীত জুৰুলা হৈছে, অনাবৃষ্টি শিলা বৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰকোপত খাদ্য-শস্য নষ্ট হৈছে—কলত বস্তৰ দাম চৰি গৈছে। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ বাধা দিয়াৰ হকে চৰকাৰে লক্ষ ৰখাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

এইবাৰ আমাৰ বহুত শস্যই নষ্ট হৈছে বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি সেই অঞ্চলবিলাক খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰিব লাগে। বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত ভোটাৰ পাহাৰৰ নামনি অঞ্চলত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে হব লাগে। য'ত খেতিয়কে অক্লান্ত পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি খেতি কৰিছে, চৰকাৰে যদি সেই ঠাইবিলাকত বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে তেন্তে আমাৰ সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ অভিবান ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে বুলি ভাবিম। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰক বিহীত ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ গাওঁ ভূইৰ জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ বিষয়ে কব লাগিলে, কব লাগিব যে আজিও বহুত ঠাইত খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱএটা চুবাত ৬ ঘৰৰ পৰা ১০ ঘৰলৈ পৰিয়ালে বাস কৰে। পঞ্চায়তৰ যোগেদিও পানী যোগান দিব পৰা নাই।

পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা বহুত ঠাইত সম্ভাষণজনক হোৱা নাই—বিশেষকৈ যিবোৰ ঠাইত ১০।১২ ঘৰ মাত্ৰ মানুহ আছে তেনে ঠাইত পঞ্চায়তৰ যোগে পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে পানী যোগানৰ বাবে অধিক টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰে।

আজি অসমত Subsidised Dispensary প্ৰায় ১০০ খন হব। কিন্তু তাৰ সবহ ভাগতে ডাঙৰ নাই। একোখন ঠাইত প্ৰায় ১০ হেজাৰ লোকৰ বাবে এখন Dispensary থাকে আৰু তাতো যদি ডাঙৰ নেথাকে তেনেহলে সেই পিচপৰা ঠাইৰ মানুহবোৰ নিৰাপ্ৰায় অৱস্থাতে থাকিব লগা হয়। আনকি মাতৃজাতীৰ প্ৰস্তুতি কল্যাণৰ বাবে Mid-wife এগৰাকীও পাবলৈ নাই। ৰাইজে চাঁদা আদি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি স্বৰ-দুৱাৰ সাজি দিছে চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ঔষধ-পাতি আৰু ডাঙৰ দিব লাগে।

তাকো কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে কল্যাণকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঠন কেনেকৈ হব ? এনেকুৱা Dispensary ও ডাক্তৰৰ দৰমহা ৮০ টকা দিয়ে। ইমান কম দৰমহাত M. B. B. S. ডাক্তৰ পোৱা টান। কিন্তু উপযুক্ত দৰমহা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে নিশ্চয় পোৱা হব।

আজি পৰিবহন ব্যৱস্থাৰ অসুবিধাৰ বাবে বয়-বস্তৰ দাম চৰি গৈছে। যিটো ৰাজ পথ তাৰ অৱস্থা সন্তোষজনক নহয় বাবেই ট্ৰাক চলাবৰ বৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। ৰাজ পথ মেৰামতিৰ কাম যি দৰে হব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে নোহোৱা বাবেই অসুবিধা হৈছে। গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ যি দুটা শাখা আছে—যেনে বোৰ্ডাৰ ডেভেলপমেন্ট স্বীমৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগ দুটা এটা হব লাগে। দুয়োটা যেন বেলেগ ভাবপনু। সেই কাৰণেও এই বেমেজালি হৈছে। এই বাস্তা ঠিক হোৱা হলে আৰু ট্ৰাক চলাচল নিয়মিত হোৱা হলেও বোধ কৰো বাস্তাৰ কাম ইমান চৰি নগলহেতেন।

আজি গুৱাহাটী-বৰপেটা বাস্তাত চৰকাৰী বাচ চলাচল কৰিছে যদিও তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সন্তোষজনক নহয়। বাচবোৰ পূৰণি আৰু নিয়মিতৰূপে মেৰামতি নকৰা বাবেই বাস্তাত প্ৰায়ে বৈ থাকে। আজি কেইদিন মান আগতে তেনে হোৱা বাবেই মই মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ সভাত উপস্থিত থাকিব নোৱাৰিলো। এবাৰ সেইদৰে বৈ থাকোঁতে ড্ৰাইভাৰে ইঞ্জিনত পানী ভৰাই থাকোঁতে বনেটখন পৰি নুৰত দুঃখ পালে তেজ ওলাল, কিন্তু প্ৰাথমিক চিকিৎসাৰ বাকচ খুলি দেখে একো নাই। First aid box নাই।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : এই ঘটনাৰ কথা Complain Book ত আপুনি ৰেকৰ্ড কৰিলেনে ?

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS: গাড়ীত Complain Book ৰখাৰ অভাৱেই নাই। এই বাস্তাত ভাল গাড়ী দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমি দেশত উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো। কিন্তু সমস্যা হল আমাৰ মানুহ সৰহ কিন্তু মাটি কম। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মাটি বিজাৰ্ত, ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্তবোৰ survey কৰি চাই মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ মাটিও reclaimed হব আৰু মানুহৰ সংস্থানৰ বাট ওলাব। শেষত কও যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে হয়তো এই বিষয়ে তৎপৰতাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে আৰু আমি আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে দেশৰ বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতি দূৰ কৰি শান্তি প্ৰতিস্থানৰ কাৰণে তৎপৰ হব আৰু আমি আশা কৰো আমিও যাতে নিজ নিজ কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত শান্তি স্থাপনৰ কামত লাগি দেশত শান্তি স্থাপন কামনা কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of amendment of Mr Goswami, I would like to make a few observations. I have very carefully and with all interest gone through the address delivered by the Governor and I wonder whether there has been anything substantial in the speech unlike the speech delivered by the Governor last year. Last year's speech was full of information, it contained some valuable information which gave us some ideas. But in the present year's speech the Governor began with the words that my Government had to face the problems during last years, their achievements and their future programme". Sir, I could not find anywhere the achievements and what are our future programmes". In the last year's speech we got some information about education, food, irrigation development

and such other points. But now all those main points have been left out in the address. About the food production, what is the actual position about food and how much has been produced in the last harvest or season has not been mentioned in the address. In the last year's address not only the figure of last year but the figure of the previous year were also given and there we found that the last year's production of crop in terms of rice was estimated at 16,49,20,000 tons and according to this estimate the production has gone down to 16,48,03,000 tons? In the last year's address something could be known about the food position, but this year, in the address, nothing could be available, and so we do not know our position so far as our food position is concerned in this year. We know that at the present moment rice is sold at Re. 1 per killo and we have heard it from the consumers. So, Sir, on this point, the Governor has kept us in darkness. This morning I tabled an adjournment motion whereby I wanted to discuss a very important issue and that is about the security of the State of Assam. Section 144 has been promulgated in the district of Nowgong and some other parts of the State, but in the Governor's address, nowhere mention has been made about it. But it has been said in the address that the internal situation has been generally satisfactory and not only that, it is extremely satisfactory. Sir, if the general situation of the State is satisfactory then why the promulgation of Section 144 was required and why it was curtailed and why the people were not allowed to proceed with their normal avocations and to earn their own livelihood. Nothing has been mentioned in the address. No mention has been made about the future development plans and only as light touch has been given about electricity. In the last year's speech, the Governor said that the Government was going to do something about capital outlay on irrigation. In the present address, the Governor has not said anything about the future plan, at least I cannot find it. Therefore, Sir, I should say that the Governor's address is not worthy to be placed before this House (*voices from the opposition: hear, hear.*)

Now, Sir, I want to say something about law and order situation point by point. I shall give two instances. Some of us know what happened in the month of October, 1963 in the village Bethar under the Belsor out post thana, Nalbari, in the constituency of my hon. Friend Sriman Prafulla Goswami. There one Pandit, Shri Shiba Chandra Tarkatirtha by name had a Sanskrit toll and the Government paid him regularly Rs.125 per month. He was having regular class in his own compound every day in the evening. On the 21st October, 1963, he was having his class and after the closure of the class the boys left and he was called to have his meal inside his home when one Kutub Ali came forward and murdered him. The Pandit did not die immediately and so he gave a dying declaration before a Magistrate. But still the police did not go there and on the second day, Sriman Prafulla Goswami informed the Superintendent of Police on the telephone and after that only the Additional Superintendent of Police went there after 10 days or a week the murderer was arrested and he was released on bail of Rs. 6,000. The man who committed the murder the Police brought him to the Thana like a 'Barjatrik'. Again, in the constituency of Begum Afia Ahmed, on the 13th October, we suddenly heard a loud cry from a long distance. Thousands and thousands of people assembled there with lathi, dao and other weapons and they were shouting slogan 'Allah-ho-Akbar' and "Pakistan Zindabad".

Shrimati AFIA AHMED: মাননীয় উপাধীক মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো যে তেখেতে নমাতি আৰু কপাহ গুৰিৰ কথাত মোৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰিছে নমাতিত একো হোৱা নাই। তেখেতৰ কথা গচা নহয়।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Is not Kapasbari represented by Begum Afia Ahmed? Sir, as a result of this shouting the minority living there became panicky and some people climbed at the top of the tree and some ran helter skelter. The horror of communal frenzy went on there.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, was he present there and heard the slogan?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Yes.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: You heard the slogan from Hojar?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Yes, I heard from Hojai and immediately I ran to the spot. Thousands of people were shouting the slogan and so it could be heard from a long distance. The Chief Minister himself said that there were disturbances within the radius of five miles but I say 10 miles. From 150 villages people came out.

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): বি জয়গাঁতে উপস্থিত ছিল সে জয়গাঁটৰ নাম কি?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): I went to Morajhar, How raghat, etc. In some places, people did not come out of their houses but in others they came out. The matter was immediately reported to the Deputy Commissioner, and I admit that the Deputy Commissioner took immediate steps. The Superintendent of Police came at night. Upto 24th, my information is, 20 persons have been taken into custody but unfortunately there is no mention of it in the Governor's Address. So far as my information goes arms were found in the bringal bags and I am sure, my information is correct. I would insist upon the Government to place the C.I.D. report before this House. Sir, my hon. Friend, Shri Sut was saying that the religious minority community got panicky. The same thing was also said the other day when we met the D. C. I said what had happened on 13th night at 10-30 P. M. and how the people came out with lathi, dao, etc. I suggest that let the hon. Members of this august House make an enquiry as to what was the conspiracy behind this incident. Sir, it is a matter which requires a serious thinking. There are thousands of Pakistani infiltrators with the Indian Muslims try to create troubles. The Deputy Commissioner formed me that on 16th similar thing also happened in other places. In Juria also the same thing happened. The Deputy Commissioner told that on that night no light could be seen in any house of that locality. There was black-out and I do not know the reason thereof. In Dhing, of course, they say that the people were playing 'kapati' and so there was noise. Sir, in Nowgong district, there are many big bazars and hats and thousands of people attend those hats. But all these days they could not go to the bazar and they were telling what they would eat. Even the Saraswati immersion ceremony was stopped. When the

boys came to us, we had to mercilessly say that you stop it and offer only simple puja. As a result, no mike was heard and there was no enjoyment, no immersion ceremony. Sir, this is the position in Indian Union. The Muslims will create troubles and the bad name will come to the Hindus. Immediately, thereafter I reported the matter to the Chief Minister and he was kind enough to give a reply. I shall again discuss the matter with the Chief Minister. This incident clearly shows that there was no law and order actually in the State.

Then Sir, I come to the Education Department. My friend, Shri Sut spoke good words about the Education Department. I will read out an open letter written by Prof. B. Tamuli to the Education Minister. Sir, his younger brother went to London for higher studies and to get Ph. D. Degree. His idea was that two years' course would be sufficient in London but immediately on reaching London he found that three years' course would be necessary. Let me read out from his letter. It says here—

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ, শ্ৰীবিধায়ক তামুলীয়ে অসমৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীলৈ লেখা মুকলি চিঠি—

“বানিংহাম গৈ পোৱাৰ পিচত মোৰ ভাইটোৱে জানিব পাৰিলে যে তাত পি-এইচ-ডি ডিগ্ৰীৰ বাবে গবেষণা কৰাৰ নিম্নতম কাল হৈছে তিনি বছৰ। বৃত্তি তৃতীয় বছৰ কাৰণেও দিব লাগে বুলি অসম চৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগলৈ কৰা অনুৰণ বিনয়ৰ কোনো উত্তৰ নাপাই দুবছৰৰ মূৰত সি এতিয়া ৰাধ্য হৈ তাৰ অসমাপ্ত থিছিছেৰে বানিংহাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ এম্-এচ-চি ডিগ্ৰী লৈছে।

যোৱা কালি মই তাৰ পৰা পোৱা চিঠি এখনৰ একাংশৰ উদ্ধৃতিৰে মোৰ চিঠিৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো :—

“.....অসম চৰকাৰে তৃতীয় বছৰৰ বাবে বৃত্তি দিয়েনে নিদিয়ে তাৰ খবৰ আজিকোপতি নিদিলে (বানিংহাম, ১০ নবেম্বৰ '৬৩) আৰু আমাৰ তাৰ পৰা অহা ল'ৰাৰ মুখত unofficially শুনিছো যে কোনো আশা নাই।

“ল'ৰাৰ পৰা মোৰ Education Officer এ চিঠি লিখিলে, টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰিলে, মই নিজে লেখিলো কিন্তু সফলৰ পৰা হয় নে নহয় কোনো উত্তৰেই নিদিলে। অকল এয়েই নহয়, মই অহাৰ লগে লগেই ইয়াৰ Registrar এ অসম চৰকাৰক জনাইছিল যে পি, এইচ, ডিৰ বাবে তিনি বছৰ লাগে। শ্বিলঙৰ দৌতাসকলে এই চিঠিৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজনেই অনুভৱ নকৰিলে। মোক এইকথাটো অলপতে মোৰ ছুপাৰভাইচাবে জনালে। এওঁলোকৰ বাবে চিঠিৰ উত্তৰ নিদিয়াটো অপমানৰ কথা”।

Now, from London, the Registrar for the University concerned and other officials wrote to the Government of Assam in the Education Department, but the Education Department did not feel any necessity to reply to their letters and telegrams and still we are led to believe that our Education Department is definitely improving.

Again Sir, let me give another instance. Last year, a delegation waited on the Chief Minister and we told the Chief Minister that there are about 1200 Lower Primary Schools with Bengali as a medium of instruction yet to be recognised. The Chief Minister asked us to submit a list of those schools. After that, a list for 133 schools was handed over to the Education Minister many references were made to the Education Department in that connection but, up till now, we received no reply at all. So, we are in doubt whether the Education Department is actually in existence or whether it is functioning at all. Still we shall have to believe that this Department is making sufficient progress and that

Government is going ahead with its educational activities. Sir, whatever the Government does within the State or within its jurisdiction in the matter of providing better education, they have no right to prove themselves ridiculous before other Governments and before other Universities. They can at least say that it is not possible for the Government to do this or that thing. Even in spite of that we are led to believe that our Education is improving.

Then I come to another point Sir, that is about irrigational improvement in the State. Government have recently taken up certain areas for improvement of irrigational schemes, but we do not know whether those schemes have been finalised or whether the Government is still going on with those schemes. Up till now, we have heard nothing about those schemes and whether any progress is being made. There is no mention in the Governor's Address about other schemes for electricity, more food production, etc. Regarding the Barapani project we do not know whether this project will be commissioned in 1964. It was finally decided that in 1964 this Barapani Power Project will be commissioned but from some reports we have doubt whether it will be possible to commission this Barapani project even in 1965. So far nothing has been done.

Then with regard to development plans. In the last year's Address of the Governor, we find in paragraph 36 more than two and a half pages were devoted in his speech dealing with development of power, but this year barely two lines were given, that is at page 11 where it is said—"Efforts to catch up with the rest of India in the matter of power development have been continuing". We do not find any programme taken by the State to catch up with the rest of India in the matter of power development. Surely the entire machinery of the Government is at a stand still. About food problem in a State where rice is generally selling at fifteen annas or one rupee per killogram the Governor's Address says that 'when the need arises' fair price shops will be opened to counter the rise in prices. However, I shall deal with this question later. What I want to emphasise here is that unless the food problem is taken up seriously we will face serious consequences in the very near future. As we see now nothing has been said about improvement of our food production.

Then again Sir, I want to draw your attention to another important point, namely about the Shillong incident. The Governor in his Address has said that "the law and order situation in the State was, on the whole, satisfactory. It is, however, a matter of great regret that the generally peaceful atmosphere was marred by the recent unfortunate incidents in Shillong where seven policemen were injured and the Police were constrained to open fire in self-defence on the 17th February, 1964, resulting in the death of two persons and injury to sixteen others. Government have decided to hold a judicial enquiry". Now, when the matter has already been decided and the Government have already come to the conclusion that the Police had to open fire in self-defence, what are the reasons for having a judicial enquiry? I fail to understand the necessity for holding a judicial enquiry when, as I have already said, the Government have come to the conclusion that the police had to open fire in self-defence.

Then again Sir, I shall point out another very interesting fact. At page 1 of the Governor's Address, the Governor said that "in regard to Social Welfare and economic matters the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech and the Brochure which will be given with the speech, will deal with these matters in great detail, and so I will confine myself to brief

references on matters of interest" Sir, the Governor has already dealt with matters of interest and the Finance Minister will deal with matters which are not at all of any interest.....(laughter from the Opposition side).....From all these we can come to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the Governmental machinery.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up ?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lunding): I shall require about 5 minutes more Sir. Last year, in the Governor's Address, we find a lot was said about opening of fair price shops and it was definitely said there that more than 2,250 such fair price shops were opened ; but this year what do we find ? We find a very interesting statement. It says that fair price shops are being opened to counter the trend of rise in price when the need arises fair price shops would be opened. Up till now no fair price shop has been opened. Sir, I think that the food position is not at all satisfactory. Though unlicensed husking mills numbering about 600 are working in full swing and licensed rice Mills are lying idle the price of commodities which the Governor himself has agreed, that it gone up, still the Government has not felt the necessity of opening fair price shops.

Shri RUPNATH NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the fair price shops are already there. Whenever any additional need arises fair price shops will be opened there.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: I am only quoting the sentence used by the Governor. I am not going beyond that. What he has said is this :

"There has been some rise in the price of commodities. This trend is being sought to be countered by opening Fair Price Shops when the need arises."

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): You are giving a distorted interpretation of the Governor's Address.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Let me read out.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Read it at your house.

(Noise)

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Let me again read it. This trend is being sought to be countered by opening Fair Price Shops when the need arises. What does it mean ? If it means that Fair Price Shops are already there....

(Noise)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: I have not concluded,

Sir. **Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There is no time, you have finished your speech.

The House stands adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday the 2nd March, 1964.

(Adjournment)

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday the 2nd March, 1964.

R. C. CHOUDHURI,

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.